The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY..... October 6th, 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 CONGRESS:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Cambria Co.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
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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.

FOR CORONOR:
FRANK WOLF, Meyersdale Bor.

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JOHN L. LAWSON,
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THOMAS McKENNAN,
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GEORGE W. DELAMATER,
CALVIN W. GILFILLAN.

Why the South is Solid for Hancock.

Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. *These are the same principles for which they fought for four years.* Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket.—[Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interests of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26th.]

GENERAL COFFROTH and the whole Democratic party are committed to a "Tariff for revenue only" in case of Democratic success. This means a reduction of wages of all laborers at least fifty per cent.

THE campaign is booming in Pennsylvania. Never before were so many, so large or so enthusiastic meetings held throughout the State. The people were never more in earnest. The announcement of a meeting anywhere is sure to draw a crowd of earnest, enthusiastic Republicans.

SUPPOSE the question of rebel claims comes up, as it will in the event of Democratic success, which will be the stronger, Hancock or his party? Suppose a Confederate Congress should attempt to pass a lot of rebel claims, by tacking them to an appropriation bill, would General Hancock dare to veto it?

IN the New York *World*, of Sept. 22, appeared the following advertisement:

"ANY ONE HAVING CONFEDERATE BONDS may find a customer by addressing CONFEDERATE, box 109, Herald office.

Was this inserted by General Hancock or by Chairman Barnum, or, perhaps, by Augustus Belmont, a far-sighted speculator, who is to be Hancock's Secretary of the Treasury.

THERE is no room for half-hearted men in this contest. This country is to be either Republican or Cossack, that is the fight. Democratic rule is Cossack rule. There is more liberty in Russia to-day, than in any State controled by the Democrats. This is a struggle for liberty. Democratic success means suppression of a free ballot, and government through fraud, intimidation and brute force.

THE Democrats are preparing to carry Indiana by fraud on the 12th inst. Voters from Kentucky are being brought over by thousands and scattered along the river and railroad towns. On a full vote, a free ballot and a fair count, Indiana can be carried by the Republicans, and we have hope of Governor Porter's success by a handsome majority. Still, with the preparations the Democrats have made to override the will of the people, the outlook is by no means an encouraging one.

THERE is little doubt that if the Democratic party succeed in obtaining entire control of the government, that it will overthrow the present banking system and restore the old State bank system. If any body wants a return to the old "red dog" and "wild cat" currency that we had before the war, when every man carried a counterfeit detector in the crown of his hat to ascertain the discount on the currency he had to take, he will naturally vote the Democratic ticket.

WE see stated in several of our Democratic exchanges that "the loss of Indiana will be a damaging blow to the Republicans." This is the merest nonsense. The Republicans cannot possibly lose Indiana because they do not have it to lose. If the Republicans carry Indiana it will be a clear gain to them and a dead loss to the Democrats. The truth is Indiana has been a close State for years. It is a doubtful State now by universal consent, because of the divisions among the Democrats and the excessive unpopularity of William H. English. The Republicans have a "fighting chance" there, nothing more.

THE Democrats are strenuously laboring to induce the old veterans and their friends, to vote for Hancock. Let us ask the parents, and the sons of those who died that the country might live. If your father, or sons, or brothers, who fell on the battle fields of the late war, could rise from their graves, how would they vote next November? Think of it. Would they vote for the man now leading the rebel forces that shot or starved them to death? Take this idea to your homes, made desolate by the carnage of the late war, turn it over in your minds, and be true to the memory of the men who died for their country, and for us.

MR. CASSON, the superintendent of Earl Dudley's iron-works in Staffordshire, England, has been visiting Pittsburgh on a tour of observation. He expresses great surprise at the good wages paid by the Pennsylvania manufacturers, and says that labor at home does not cost half so much. If the Democrats get into power, and are strong enough to carry out their programme, this discrepancy will quickly be removed. When the tariff is abolished, the British manufacturers will flood the American market with the products of the pauperized labor they employ, and Americans will be compelled either to reduce wages to the European scale, or to go out of the business. This is plain enough for any one to see, except a hide-bound Bourbon.

MR. JOHN WANAMAKER, the dry goods prince of Philadelphia, has just returned from Europe, and in conversation with a reporter of a Philadelphia newspaper said:

"All classes of society in England are unanimous in the belief that to restore its old-time supremacy and prosperity they must have free trade with America. Their leading men claim that as they buy our breadstuffs and food supplies, we should as a reciprocal courtesy buy our manufactured goods from them—give them as a matter of fairness a *quid pro quo* for their kindness. The clamor against protection is something frightful. No better illustration of the state of feeling existing can be had than the fact that they are printing millions of pamphlets—I say millions deliberately—to circulate in America to influence public feeling in favor of free trade!"

DEMOCRATS are trying to manufacture campaign capital by systematic lying. This is nothing new for them, but their present dodge is a bold one. A week never passes but the announcement is made that one or more Republicans have "flopped" over to Hancock, and of course their indignant denials never see light in a Democratic journal. The latest instance is that of U. S. Senator Jones, of Nevada, whom the Democratic papers all over the country last week, announced as having "flopped."

The Senator, then in San Francisco, immediately telegraphed a friend as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, September 30.—The report in the *World* is a stupid invention of the enemy without the shadow of foundation or fact. In my judgment the best interests of the whole country will be promoted by the continuance of the Republican party in power and imperilled by the success of the Democracy. I never was a more ardent believer in Republican principles and supporter of Republican candidates than now. Democratic promises are no better and Democratic history is no more savory than heretofore. I see manifold reasons why former supporters of the Democratic party should now become Republicans, but absolutely no reason why former supporters of the Republican party should now become Democrats. I trust and believe that the patriotic citizens of Nevada will bear the Republican standard to victory in November.

JOHN P. JONES.

To PHIL. A. DOYLE, Chairman Republican Central Committee, Virginia City.]

How many of the papers that circulated the lie will publish the denial?

WE remarked a couple of weeks since. "It would be well enough for those who are so enthusiastic over General Coffroth obtaining pensions for the "boys in blue" to remember too he displayed the same accomodating disposition towards the "boys in grey." To which the Somerset *Democrat* replies:

As a complete refutation of this campaign roorback we need only to quote the following from Gen. Coffroth's bill introduced in Congress May, 1879, for pensioning soldiers of the Mexican and other wars:

SEC. 4—"That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any persons while under the political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Unfortunately for the HERALD, by this section the "boys in grey" are crowded out.

Let us see how the "boys in grey" are crowded out. Sec. 3, of the Fourteenth Amendment is as follows:

"No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may by a vote of two thirds of such Houses, remove such disability."

How many of the "boys in grey" have been officers of the United States, members of State Legislatures, or executive or judicial officers of their respected States? And yet these are the only persons excluded by the Fourteenth Amendment. Moreover, nearly all the late rebels, save Jeff Davis, Bob. Toombs, and a few other blatant blatherskites have had their disabilities removed under the provisions of the XIV Amendment. And frequent attempts have been made to extend its provisions to Jeff Davis, which were defeated solely because the arch rebel, wanted the favor bestowed on him without his asking for it.

The insertion of that section 6. into General Coffroth's bill was a mere dodge, to hoodwink those who were not familiar with the provisions of the XIV Amendment, and to enable such papers as the *Democrat* to assert that rebels were not to be pensioned by and through it.

SAYS the *Somerset Democrat* in its last issue:

"There are thousands of men all over the North who have been raised from want and penury to comfortable circumstances by their arrearages of pensions. There are thousands of happy little homes that have been paid for by these arrearages. There are thousands of poor men and poorer women who will pass their old age in comfort, instead of wretchedness, on the result of the Arrearages bill. In face of these facts how silly is the attempt to frighten the soldiers or their friends and neighbors, by howling about "the Rebels in Congress." The soldiers are not so blind, bigoted or idiotic as not to know that they are more indebted to the "red-handed Rebels" in the Capitol than to their truly loyal friends. And knowing this, feeling this, experiencing every hour the benefits of the liberality of the "Rebel brigadiers," the soldiers cannot be inflamed by the wild and wicked appeals to passion and prejudice with which the speeches and campaign literature of the Radical press are filled."

"Lord! Lord! how this world is given to lying." It is scarcely worth while to lay before the intelligent readers of the HERALD the evidence to disprove this silly stuff about our soldiers being more indebted to the "red-handed Rebels in the Capitol than to their truly loyal friends." Still every soldier may not have the evidence at hand to prove what he knows to be true, and we therefore adduce the following proof of how barefaced the falshood is. In the first place we reprint the following letter of Congressman Beltzhoover, the well known Democratic member from York in this State, written to the frind of a constituent soldier's widow who applied for a pension. Mr. Beltzhoover is a present member of Congress and knows just how it is.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C. April 23, 1880.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor was duly received. I would most cheerfully introduce and urge the passage of a bill such as you suggest, but *with the present Democratic House pension bills do not have much favor. It has become almost impossible to get consideration of such a bill at all, and, when considered, its chance of passing the House is very remote, and the rebel General who is at the head of the Pension Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass.* It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the bill will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thinks there is anything in the matter I will very cordially act in the matter.

Very truly,
E. E. BELTZHOOVER.

E. W. CURRIDEN, Esq.

It is only necessary further to refer the reader to the files of the *Record* of Congressional proceedings in order that the spirit of the two parties on pension measures may be seen.

The arrears of pensions bill was not introduced by "red-handed rebels." It was introduced by an ex-Union soldier, Mr. Cummings, of Iowa, and passed the House on the 19th of June, 1878, by a vote of 164 yeas to 61 nays. GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL then a member, and every Republican voted in the affirmative! Every negative vote was cast by a Democrat! And all but three of the sixty-one negative votes were cast by ex-confederates.

The following was the vote in the House of Representatives, February 3, 1879, upon a resolution providing for the prompt payment of the arrears of pensions:

	For.	Against
Confederates	3	31
Border Democrats	0	38
Northern Democrats	29	9
Republicans	108	3
Total	140	81

The vote upon the bill appropriating $25,000,000 for arrears of pensions, in the House of Representatives, February 17, 1879, was as follows:

	For.	Against.
Confederates	4	58
Border Democrats	8	5
Northern Democrats	33	3
Republicans	118	1
Total	183	67

The vote in the Senate, February 28, 1879, upon the same bill, was:

	For.	Against.
Confederates	0	11
Border Democrats	0	6
Northern Democrats	0	7
Republicans	24	2
Total	24	26.

An amendment having been offered in the Senate, by Senator Hoar, to exclude Jefferson Davis from the benefits of the pension laws, the vote was as follows:

	For.	Against.
Confederates	0	11
Border Democrats	0	4
Northern Democrats	0	5
Republicans	23	1
Total	23	21

In 1875, Mr. Fort, of Illinoise, introduced a resolution declaring that Union soldiers should be given prefence in making appointments under the House of Representatives. This was defeated by a vote of 168 nays to 102 yeas. Every negative vote was cast by a Democrat! Every Republican, and two Democrats (Stevenson of Illinoise, and Goodin of Kansas) voted aye.

In 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879, similar resolutions were voted upon with like results.

On the 20th of May, 1880, a bill was introduced by an ex-Confederate brigadier, Hunton, of Virginia, *repealing* the law which gives preference to the Union soldier in making appointments to the police force of Washington. The vote was as follows:

	Against.	For.
Confederates	3	46
Border Democrats	4	12
Northern Democrats	7	20
Nationals	6	0
Republicans	75	0
Total	95	78

In the Senate, April 17, 8179, a resolution was offered by Mr. Edmunds (Rep.) that Union soldiers should not be discharged from the places they held under the Secretary of the Senate and Sergeant-at-arms except for specified cause. This resolution was defeated by the following vote:

	For.	Against.
Confederates	0	18
Border Democrats	0	3
Northern Democrats	0	10
Republicans	23	0
Total	23	21

Mr. Carpenter (Rep.) then proposed as an amendment that no Confederate soldier should be appointed to office about the Senate Chamber in lieu of a Union soldier. This was defeated by the following vote:

	For.	Against.
Confederates	0	19
Border Democrats	0	5
Northern Democrats	0	12
Republicans	28	0
Total	28	34

A bill being offered in the Senate, February 25, 1880, to allow a Maryland rebel to receive a commission in the army, Mr. Garland, (ex-Confederate) of Arkansas, moved as a substitute that the law which prohibits the appointment of Confederate soldiers, sailors, and office-holders to positions in the United States army should be repealed. The vote on the repeal was as follows:

	For.	Against.
Confederates	19	0
Border Democrats	6	0
Northern Democrats	11	0
Republicans	0	23
Total	36	23

Since the Democratic party "captured the capital," as they are fond of expressing it, they have removed from office seventy-six ex-Union soldiers, more than two thirds of whom were wounded; and have appointed eighty-eight men to office who were in the Confederate army during the war. Does'nt all this prove the *Democrat's* assertion that the red-handed rebels are friends of the Union soldiers?!!!

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28th, 1880.

This delightful weather, which still lingers with us, seeming to set the grim equinoctials at defiance and forbidding the least breath of autumn to tinge the trees in our city squares with the slightest sign of death and decay, is very favorable to the awful infliction quiet citizens are called upon to bear in the shape of the dreadful torchlight processions, just at present deemed necessary by both political parties to strengthen the lukewarm or to proselyte the apposing votes. Besides these political processions at night we are inflicted by crowds of naval officers from Anapolis who come to Washington occasionally to air themselves and have a time of it. West Point sends her contribution and they get "misunderstood all around" as one did hunting his way home the other night.

He was a dapper looking little fellow, as stright as a rule, with his coat buttoned tightly, a slight mustache a year old, and the wearer about thirty year sold.

The moon was full too—but he appeared happy as—although it was 2 o'clock—he was singing "Benny Hawens" in a low tone. This, outside of his appearance and his being fuddled, vouched for his military education. He stopped at the door of an enterprising druggist, at the West End, who has a large and selected stock, consisting of four ounces of blue mass, ten ounces of quinine, a soda-fountain and fifteen barrels of whiskey and gently knocked. No respose. He knocked again, still there was no response. Then, remembering how persistent Grant was in the Wilderness, he knocked most tremendously with a brick-bat. No answer.

"Well," said he, "I propose to get in here as sure as guns are iron;" and he knocked most terrifically. No sound from within, and he kept pounding at a terrible rate. Just across the way an honest citizen in his night-gear stepped out on his bay window and said:

"Why, bless my soul, what can be the matter, somebody ill?"

"Of course," said his next door neighbor.

There was an ancient maiden lady, a lodger at the bay windowed house, in the third story, who had a third set of teeth and a parrot, a cat, a squirrel, a canary, a mocking bird, a dog, and a position in the Treasury, and her hair twisted in a a little knot about the size of a walnut on the back of her head, who removed the screen from her window and looked out with great caution to see what was the matter. Just across at the corner another neighbor, who is a little profane, ripped out a fearful camp-meeting oath, and said he would be eternally blessed if something ought not to be done to awaken that druggist; then raising his voice he shouted:

"I say you!"

"Well, sir?" calmly replied the knocker.

"You want to get in the drug shop?"

"Of course I do, my friend, you don't suppose I'm knocking here for exercise, at 2 o'clock in the morning, do you?"

"Then I'll be everlastingly completely dod-rotted, if I don't tell you how you can get in."

"Well, sir?"

"Just take my breech-loader; here it is; I can reach it down to you, and fire both barrels through the key hole."

"Oh, my friend, that wouldn't do. I thank you for the suggestion heartily, but it might kill the proprietor. There's no great hurry. I can knock a little longer. I have no doubt but that the proprietor is sleeping. He will wake soon," and he knocked away.

There was a stout married lady at another window who looked like one arrayed for a sheet-and-pillow-case party, who suggested that if she were a man she would be down and waken that druggist in short order; but it appeared to be the general impression that it would be a long time ere she came to man's estate, unless her husband should make over his property to her, which would be an unprecidented thing in the District of Columbia, so her suggestion amounted to nothing.

A little blonde, in another house and window, who had been married but a few month and was borrowing a world of trouble, spoke quite low to the stout lady: "Mrs. Jones, do you think its—"

"Of course," replied the stout laday, "that's the matter, and that sleepy headed booby in that drug shop is snoring."

"I wonder who his physician is?" asked the little blonde.

"Oh, my child, that makes but little difference; *I* wonder who his nurse is?"

A gentleman who lived next door, of very mild manners, and slept in the front parlor, opened his blind and asked, "if it was a case of croup?"

"No my friend," calmly replied the knocker, "I am not a baby."

The stout lady and the maiden lady and the blonde and the swearing man and all the rest of the listeners only heard the word "baby," and they knew then what was the matter.

"I told you so," said the stout lady, and the little blond grew so excited oyer the druggist's delay that she became hysterical.

"The swearing man asked: "I say, you! Is it the first?"

"Beg pardon," replied the knocker.

"Is it the first, you know?"

"No, my friend its the nineteenth."

"Lord save us!" replied the blonde and she fainted. "Thank the master, I remained single," sighed the maiden lady. The stout lady, who was matronly, and cared but little or anybody said: "Sir, who is your doctor?"

"My doctor, Madam? I have no doctor."

"Then who is your nurse, sir?"

"My nurse, Madam; I have no nurse."

"Is it possible; I have heard of such men before. Why don't you hurry home to your poor wife at once, sir?"

"My wife, Madam; I have no wife."

"Then the more shame for you, you audacious rascal! why don't you return to the poor unfortunate creature at once sir?"

"Now, at another window and house, in her night-gown, was one of those blessed good women we occasionaly meet, always foremost in attending the sick and destitute, and nursing comforting the afflicted. She commenced to cry as soon as she heard this, and called out excitedly: "My dear sir, please hurry. Think of the poor suffering creature all alone—may Heaven protect her! can I not accompany you home, sir?"

"What, Madam."

"Can I not go with you sir? I am an excellent nurse."

"Excuse me, Madam, I never heard of such an extraordiary proposition. You, in your night dress, want to go with me Madam? Great Scott! I beg you Madam, to turn off that gas jet behind you. Are you people crazy? What the devel is all this row about anyhow? A fellow might think the long roll was being sounded."

"Did you say it was the 19th," asked the man with the gun.

"Of course I did. I'll put money on that. Take away that gun, sir! I'll prefer charges against you if you point it this way."

Just then the druggist opened the door and he passed in.

"My friend, said he, "I have awakened you at last after much effort, but my business was such that it would brook no delay. I am a stranger in Washington and have not been here for years. What kind of a neighborhood is this? Are all these private houses insane asylums? One lady talked to me about my doctor and nurse and my wife, and she called me a rascal; another wanted to go home with me, and a gentleman asked me the day of the month two or three times, and another wanted me to shoot through your key-hole: it is really extraordinary. But my business with you, my friend. Have you a directory? But perhaps I will not need it; may be you can direct me, how to go to the Ebbitt?"

The druggist told him to go two squares east, three south, then east again five squares, around two or three circles, and be particular not to mistake the streets for the avenues nor the avenues for the streets.

"My friend, I can never be sufficiently thankful to you for your very clear and explicit direction, and if I troubled you by calling you up I beg pardon. Good night."

And he sauntered away, humming "Benny Havens," and caring but little about the harsh remarks made by the curious neighbors.

Good butter, I am informed in the past two week has gone up in price considerably. We pay however as we take it the year round, from one man, forty cents per pound for Philadelphia print. Meeting Mr. S. W. Jones, wholesale commission merchat, 203 Seventh street, N. W. I asked him what I should say about the rise in butter. He said, "tell your people who have good butter, now is the time to sell. Good Somerset county butter would bring from twenty-eight to thirty cents per pound in the Washington market.

But, I said, Mr. Jones, won't it be higher?

"I don't believe it will, and I will give you my reason for so thinking. You see by the latter part of next month, as the weather gets cooler, the Oleo-Margarine, which is now out of the market on account of the heat, will be shipped by the cart load, and butter will come down in price instead of rise as some people believe.

The fact of the matter is, says Mr. Jones, that the people can't tell the difference in cold weather between oleo-margarine and good butter, they have got to manufacturing it so finely, and on account of the loose laws now prevailing in regard to the sale of the stuff, the place will be flooded with it this winter, and no amount of the mass of the people will be any the wiser.

He says a Baltimore agent told him last week that their oleo-margarine factory was now turning out 5,000 pounds per day.

These Baltimore fellows buy up all the tallow in the Washington market. The result is, on account of the competition of the different factory agents, the price of suet and tallow rose in one day, three cents on the pound.

Mr. Nelson Meyers, of Meyersdale, since the war got an idea into his head that a wooden horse collar would be just a big thing and no doubt spent valuable time in inventing and perfecting the same. His model "Reversible wooden horse collar" was submitted to patent experts here last week, previous to filing an application for letters patent on the invention and on going through the numberless collars put up in glass cases in the patent office, lo! and behold, much to the mortification of those interested in giving friend "Nelse" a good send off we found that the same idea got into some other persons head years ago and he had the cheek, gall and audacity to step in and secure all the honor, glory and sweets attending the same for which our friend worked so hard. Never mind old Boy. Don't give up the ship. Remember the little verse we use to recite to Joe. Stutzman.

"If at first you don't succeed,
Try, Try again," &c.

On Friday last twenty-five candidates for cadet engineers of the United States Navy passed the mental examination at Annapolis. Among the number were C. M. Knepper, P. C. Brewar, E. Davis, C. H. Herves, J. P. Starr, and L. Werutz of Pennsylvania. Mr. Knepper, it is said, passed a very credible examination. They will all yet have to pass the physical examination before their appointments are secure.

At the annual convention of the Christian Missionary Society of Maryland and the District of Columbia, now in session at Vermont Avenue Christian Church (Garfield's place of worship). Rev. Wm. H. Schell was elected Secretary. Clara Schell, representative of the Woman's Board of Christian Missions, read an able address on their work which was highly appreciated by the elders present.

Mr. F. A. Rhodes, son of Jefferson Rhodes, of Somerset township, who has been a student of Medicine in Dr. Kimmel's office for the past two years, stopped over here several days of last week on his way to Baltimore, where he will attend lectures this winter in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Senator Don Cameron, before leaving Washington, Thursday, made a personal inspection of his palatial residence on Scott circle, now in course of erection. It is his desire to furnish and move into it by the time Congress convenes; failing in that, himself and family will take apartments for the season at Wormley's hotel. The possibility that the Camerons will not keep an establishment here next winter will be a disappointment to society people, who looked forward to a series of brilliant entertainments such as conducted by them when they occupied ex-Gov. Shepherd's handsome residence. Senator Cameron's new house, when finished will be one of the most elegant in the city. It is being constructed especially for entertaining. The mansion stands diagonally, so that the radical line of the circle passes through the hall-way in the centre of the building, making a very pretty effect perspectively. It is built of pressed brick three stories high, besides basement and attic with four bay windows running the entire height of the superstructure. On the main floor the Senator will have an office. The cost of this handsome structure will approximate "when completed" $40,000.

Senator Cameron speaks confidently of the political situation in Pennsylvania and is sanguine of the election of Garfield to the Presidency.

Army officers are making considerable sport of General Hancock's telegram to Eugene Casserly of San Francisco, wherein the general speaks of his early identification with California and his understanding of its interest. His army friends say that this identification consists in having been on duty in California as Second Lieutenant about the time of the Mexican war.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee are slacking up the work of sending out campaign documents. They have been caught by postmaster Ainger, trying to swindle the Government out of the postage due on their transmission. Several tons of so-called "public docs" it is said, have been sent back to the committee rooms as being unfrankable. How many tons got through the post office before the fraud was detected it is hard to tell.

Hancock's letter about Southern war claims is producing among the unterrified Democracy just about what I expected when I first read it. While apparently considered a grand move for Northern votes, it is not relished to the extent that some of the Democratic papers would have the public believe. Everybody recollects the effect of Tilden's letter on the same subject, and also recollects that it did more to create suspicion of him in the South than anything else. Hancock's letter will produce about the same impression. Even now it is quietly intimated that there was no call for it, and not a few of the Southern "Hotspurs" in this city say that the letter shows an early disposition to snub the South, and that the General had better turn over his political correspondence to a friend who has a better appreciation of the blunders it is likely to lead to, lest he gets tangled up as badly a Gen. Scott did with his letter written over a hasty plate of soup.

PICKET.

An Elephant Kills His Keeper.

At Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, upon the arrival of John Robinson's circus, a scene of excitement ensued consequent on the bad temper of "Chief" the largest of the elephants. The car upon which the elephant was brought was standing near a crossing on Trade street. "Chief" had been taken off the car. His keeper, John King, a powerfully built man, stepped round to "Chief's" head, and was in the act of turning him round, when the monster, who was enraged, was seen to turn on the unfortunate keeper and crush him against the car. King sank to the ground without a groan, and the attendants who were with him fled in terror and dismay. The men were afraid to approach the infuriated animal, and King was allowed to remain for several minutes on the ground where he had fallen. The elephant surveyed the scene for an instant, gave a short snort, and started at a brisk pace up the railroad track. As soon as he was well out of reach King was picked up apparently lifeless, and conveyed across the street to a barber shop, where several doctors were summoned. King lingered till about 11 o'clock, when he died. He was buried after the circus performance. Mr. Lolow, the clown, said that King was somewhat to blame for the animal's viciousness, as he never would consent to any violent measures to subdue him. The infuriated beast was subsequently captured by the circus men, who had to take Mary, the female elephant, and The Boy.

An Editor Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Santa Barbara says: "Within the past few days the Evening Press has contained articles reflecting severely on Clarance Gray, lately nominated by the Republican County Convention for District Attorney. On the publication of the first article Gray threatened Theodore Glaney, editor of the Press with violence if he continued the attacks. The Press on Friday evening returned to the attack. Yesterday Gray met Glaney, and after a tirade of abuse drew a revolver and fired. The ball passed through Glancy's right wrist and entered the abdomen, penetrating the abdominal cavity and emerging above the left hip. Gray was arrested and released on $5,000 bail. Glancy was resting quietly last night, and some hopes are entertained of his recovery." A later dispatch says Mr. Glancy died at nine o'clock this morning. His last words were: "Tell my friends I die like a man for principle and would not go back on it now if I could."

Irish Landlord Murdered.

DUBLIN, September 26.—A telegram from Galaway reports that Lord Mountmorris, a small landowner, who was on bad terms with his tenants, has been found murdered in Ballenrobe. He had received six bullet wounds.

A land meeting was held on Sunday near the spot where Lord Mountmorris was murdered. The speakers disclaimed any connection of the Land League with the murder.

A Terrible Scene.

CHICAGO, October 1.—William H. Fairchild, who has borne the aliases of Burton, Clarke, Howell and Shoemaker, and who has served terms for various crimes in the Michigan and Ohio penitentiaries, was arrested here to-day for the murder of an old man named Richard French, whom Fairchild and his wife had enticed to Kansas under promise of taking care of him and then had murdered him in cold blood. The crime first became known to the chief of police of Toledo, O., to whom the pratling of Fairchild's little girl revealed it. The body of French was exhumed, and Fairchild has been followed for some months, with the results of to-day's arrest. The murder was committed in 1878.

A Tragic Sequel to a Forgery in Warsaw.

WARSAW, Ind., September 29.—Three weeks ago Anna Chaplin, a daughter of a director of the First national bank, presented a check for $3,000 signed by her father which was paid. He discovered that it was a forgery, and put his daughter in jail, refusing to bail her out. In three days she confessed that the real forger was G. L. Smith, a sewing machine agent. Smith was also arrested, but admitted to bail. Yesterday afternoon he saw Miss Chapman go into a water closet in the jail yard, and leaping the fence lay in wait until she returned, when he shot her twice, the first ball entering her heart and the second her head. He then shot himself, dying instantly. Smith was a married man, and it is a mystery what power he gained over the girl to cause her to present the check.

An other account states that the agent, Smith, had won the girl's heart, and then forged a check on her father in her favor for $250. She drew the money before the fraud was discovered. Smith was bailed out, but the father refused to give bail for his daughter, fearing she would elope with Smith.

Intoxicated Miner Murdered.

PITTSBURGH, PA., September 29.—Friday night a desperate quarrel occurred at the Buffalo coal mines, a few miles above this city, which resulted in the murder of a miner named James Trainor. A few days ago he had been playing penny poker in the saloon of a miner named Joss and succeeded in breaking the bank. This riled Joss, who ordered him out of the house and told him never to return. Friday night Trainor visited the saloon in an intoxicated condition, when he was ordered to leave. He left, and returned later with a cocked pistol in his hand. As soon as he entered the door Joss drew a pistol and shot him in the abdomen. From the effects of the wound he died yesterday afternoon. Joss has been arrested. Both are married and have families.

Another Kissing Clergyman.

BRANCHVILLE, N. J. Sept. 27.—Rev. Theodore D. Frazee, aged 30, a Methodist clergyman of this place and editor of a religious newspaper published in Newark, N. J., has just been arrested at the instance of Mr. Arthur Hasted, a member of his church, charged with insulting Mrs. Hasted. Mr. Hasted alleges that Frazee came to his house on Monday last, tried to kiss his wife, when she left the room. The divine called later, and finding Mrs. Hasted, who is but 20 years of age, alone he renewed his advances, and finally tried to carry out his design by force. The lady screamed, and Frazee left the house at once. Mrs. Hasted told her husband, and when he spoke to Mr. Frazee with regard to the matter the minister laughed in his face, and told him no one would believe such a story. Public opinion as to the guilt of the minister is greatly divided. Great excitement prevails.

Snow in the Far West.

CHEYENNE, September 29.—Four inches of snow fell yesterday at Lookout Station, on the Union Pacific railroad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the general elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to nominate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, EDGAR KYLE, High Sheriff of the county of Somerset, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Somerset, that a General Election will be held in said county on Tuesday the

Second day of November, 1879,

the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November.

The electors of the borough of Confluence to meet at the Council Chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the borough and election district No. 1 of Somerset township to meet at the Court House, in said borough.

The electors of election district No. 2 of Somerset township to meet at the house and shop of Peter Umberger in Sipesville.

The electors of the township of Milford to meet at the house lately occupied by Thomas King, in said township.

The electors of New Centreville to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Upper Turkeyfoot to meet at the house of John A Shultz, in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower Turkeyfoot to meet at the school house in Ursina borough.

The electors of the borough of Ursina to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Addison to meet at the school house in Petersburg.

The electors of the township of Middlecreek to meet at the house occupied by Jesse C. Sweitzer, in New Lexington.

The electors of the township of Elklick to meet at the house of O. W. Boyer in the borough of Salisbury.

The electors of the borough of Salisbury to meet at the house of O. W. Boyer, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Meyersdale to meet at the council chamber in said borough.

The electors of the township of Summit to meet at the council chamber in Meyersdale borough.

The electors of the borough of Wellersburg to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Greenville to meet at the school house, in Pocahontas, in said township.

The electors of the township of Southampton to meet at the house of J. L. Kennel, in said township.

The electors of the township of Northampton to meet at the house of John Poorbaugh, in said township.

The electors of the township of Larimer to meet at the house formerly occupied by Wm. May, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Berlin to meet at the house of Archibald Compton, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Brothersvalley to meet at the house of Samuel Heffley, in Berlin borough.

The electors of the township of Stonycreek to meet at the school house at Shanksville, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Stoystown to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry J. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Quemahoning to meet at the house of Jacob Custer, in Stoystown.

The electors of the township of Allegheny to meet at the house of Albert Hillegas, in said township.

The electors of the borough of New Baltimore to meet at the house of ——, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said township.

The electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Jacob Helman, in said township.

The electors of the township of Paint to meet at the school house erected on the lands of Henry Berkey, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jenner to meet at the house of Thos. Gallagher, at Jenner X Roads, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jefferson to meet at the house of Solomon Baker, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Jennerville to meet at the school house in said borough.

At which time and places the qualified voters will elect by ballot:

TWENTY-NINE PERSONS for elector for President and Vice President of the United States.

ONE PERSON for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Member of the House of Representatives of the United States for the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania, composed of the Counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria and Somerset.

TWO PERSONS for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor of Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of Somerset County.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is hereby directed to the 4th Article of the New Constitution.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First.—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second.—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third.—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. All the elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers call be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 4. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while