The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY..... December 8, 1880.

THE woods are full of candidates for the offices about the Legislature which is to assemble on the first Tuesday in January.

THERE are 15,000 white families in in Alabama without a Bible.—*Boston Journal.*

This explains those big Democratic majorities.

SHERIFF BORLIN, of Westmoreland county, Pa., has made an assignment. His liabilities are $60,000, of which $20,000 represent official obligations. His assets are unknown.

AN increase of nearly $4,000,000 in internal revenue during the past four months is an indication of the improvement in business by hundreds of millions of dollars in the same period.

IT is is all out now about the Garfield Cabinet. General Garfield has sold it himself. He says he don't know who will be in his Cabinet. He has not, in his own mind, even yet determined upon any selection. He will not make up his Cabinet before February.

THE Pittsburgh *Dispatch* is "all alone by itself" working up a boom for General Moorehead for Senator. It appears tickled with its efforts, and pegs away as if the fate of the country depended upon its success. We admire its pluck, if we can't commend its discretion.

GENERAL GARFIELD is just now receiving enough good advice to last him the balance of his life, even should it be prolonged to equal the days of Methusalah. It is marvellous what a number of brainy people that know all about the Presidency the country contains.

THE Greensburg *Herald and Times* wants Washington, Greene, Fayette and Somerset erected into a Congressional district. So very kind and thoughtful of our Westmoreland friend. What a monkey and a parrot time of it the Democracy would have with "Morg" Wise and the "Scientific Coffroth" in the same district.

IT is estimated that the Pension Appropriation Bill this winter will amount to $50,000,000, an increase of $20,000,000 over previous years. As there is yet an immense number of claims on file to be disposed of, the probability is that there will be a still larger increase during the year.

THE people of Denver will have to pay roundly for the little riot which was got up in that city in the interest of the Democratic party, just before the Presidential election. The Chinese government has taken official cognizance of the affair, and the upshot is that the great damage done to the property of the Chinese residents at Denver will have to be made good by the municipality.

UNLIKE the burnt child, that is said to dread the fire, the Democratic press is commencing to agitate the question of free trade, and several leading journals insist that it is the only issue on which that party can win. In our opinion there is more British gold, than a desire for the prosperity of the American people at the bottom of the movement.

THE Democratic journals are now graciously admitting a Republican majority of one in the next House, and the present officers are preparing to pack up their traps. The Republicans will really have about thirteen majority to start on, and by the time the contests are disposed of they will have double that number.

THE report has been started that General Grant is to be pushed as a candidate for U. S. Senator from this State to succeed Wallace, and the Philadelphia papers are slopping over about it. Ten days since it was similarly reported that he was to be elected from New York.

SPEAKER RANDALL says that Congress will pass the appropriation bills in less time than ever before, and will leave the public business in such a shape on March the 4th that there will be no excuse for an extra session of congress. So the country is actually going to derive some benefit from the efforts of the Democrats to hold on to their little offices about the House until December next.

THE latest Democratic scheme developed, is to carve Texas into four States, and as they would all be solidly Democratic and would each be entitled to two Senators, thus preserve the power of that party in the U. S. Senate. There is one little obstacle in the way just now. The assent of Congress must be first obtained, and that is not likely to be given.

IN the Northern States the revenue of the Postal Department exceeded the outlay during the last fiscal year by $2,000,000, showing that the mails were largely used by the people. This is in striking contrast with the state of things in the south, where the postoffice business was carried on at a loss of $3,500,000. It appears very plainly from these figures in what part of the country intelligence and education are most extensively diffused.

THE reduction of the national debt during November was very much larger than for November, 1879, and larger than the average for the first five months of last year. In round numbers, it was $3,600,000, and brings the reduction since June 30 up to $37,201,000.

DID it ever strike our esteemed contemporaries who are ransacking the by-ways of the Commonwealth for Senatorial candidates, that as the Legislature will have a good round Republican majorily on joint ballot, it is likely to elect a straitlaced, if not a stalwart member of the party? There is no great craving just now for that species of "Independent Republican" that gets over on the other side when he can't have things work precisely as he wants them.

WM. P. SMULL, Resident Clerk of the House of Representatives, thus classifies the next Legislature: Senate—Republicans, 31; Democrats, 16; National Greenbacker, 1; Fusion, 1. House of Representatives—Republicans, 122; Democrats, 77; National Greenbacker, 1; Fusion, 1. On Joint Ballot—Republicans, 153; Democrats, 93; National Greenbackers, 2; Greenbaek-Democrat, 1; Fusion, 1. Republican majority on joint ballot, 54.

OF the members of the Democratic party who have steadily adhered to its fortunes, or rather to its misfortunes, none of them who are under forty-five years of age have ever voted for a candidate who became President of the United States. Nor have they voted for a successful candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania since 1857. This is a long time to be out in the cold, but as they appear to enjoy it, they may be congratulated on having excellent prospects ahead of continued relief from the cares and perplexities of office.

WHILE the Northern Democratic press has not a word to say regarding the frauds perpetrated in the South at the late elections, it is refreshing to find a number of the ablest Southern journals speaking out boldly in condemnation of them. In the case of Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, there is no attempt on the part of these journals to conceal their disgust at the shameless attempt to seat Chalmers, of Fort Pillow notoriety, by causelessly throwing out thousands of Republican votes cast for Mr. Lynch.

WELL, the electoral colleges of the several States have cast their votes. There wasn't a protest in any of them. Garfield and Arthur are duly elected President and Vice President, and the feeble, knavish cry of fraud raised immediately after the November elections is finally disposed of. All that remains to be done now is for the electoral vote to be opened in the presence of Congress and the result to be declared. James A. Garfield, the eighteenth President of the United States, will be inaugurated on the 4th day of March next.

SUPPOSE some of the leading Democratic journals now so much occupied with fixing up a Cabinet for Garfield and reforming the civil service, should turn the blaze of their tremendous intellects upon the subject of Congressional representation, and attempt to enlighten the public on a point that will probably be soon mooted: How the South is to maintain a representation based upon a vote, one-half of which is systematically and illegally suppressed. The census tables will soon appear, and the ratio for a new apportionment be fixed, and some few fools may insist that it is not quite fair to the people of the North that the power of their votes shall be overcome by the suppression of one-half the votes of the South, and attaining results by stuffing the ballot-boxes or falsifying the count. We are inclined to think that as it is the duty of Congress to provide for fair and free elections throughout the land, that some effort may be made to put an end to the wholesale robbery of the right of franchise from Southern Republicans, and we would therefore like to have some of our Democratic friends say a few words on the subject of a full and fair vote, and an honest count.

THE folly of the States' rights doctrine has just received a new and curious illustration in Georgia, which may lose that State its vote for President. The law of the United States fixes the first Wednesday of December as the time for the meeting of the electors to cast the vote of their respective States, while it appears that the Georgia code provides that the Governor shall summon the electors to meet on the first Monday of December to prepare for the casting of the vote on the Wednesday following. Now it happens that this year the first Wednesday was the first day of December, and as the first Monday on which according to the Georgia law the electors were to meet to prepare, &c., did not come until the 6th day of the month, the States rights Democratic electors obeyed the State in preference to the National law, and did not meet, and the vote was not cast on the first Wednesday when all the other States voted according to law. Clearly the United States statute is supreme, and if the vote is cast to-day (Wednesday) it is too late. It really don't make any difference how the vote is cast, as it cannot alter the result, but if New York had voted for Hancock the vote of Georgia would have elected him, and what a lively time there would have been if it had been rejected according to law.

IT is now announced on the authority of Hon. A. J. Herr, State Senator from Dauphin County, that Governor Hoyt is to be the next U. S. Senator to succeed W. A. Wallace. Just how Mr. Herr knows this to be so, we are not informed.

The truth is, it is as yet, all guess work as to who the next Senator will be. Mr. Grow has been making an active canvass for the last two years, and has probably one-third of the members of the Legislature pledged to, or instructed for him, and thus in present strength leads any other candidate. The fact of his making a personal canvass throughout the State, is by many considered undignified, and the further fact that in 1872 he refused to support the Republican ticket tells largely against him with the stalwart element of the party, and he will undoubtedly be beaten if all the elements of opposition to him can be united on a single candidate. Whether this union can be brought about, will hardly be ascertained until the Legislature assembles, and members have an opportunity to personally compare views and discuss and ascertain the strength and popularity of the different aspirants.

Meanwhile the friends of Gov. Hoyt, Hon. John Cessna, Lieut. Gov. Stone, Gen. Moorhead, Harry Oliver and other prominent candidates will continue to push the claims of their favorites, and all assertions that this or that man is to be the Republican candidate is mere idle speculation.

The Democracy Declared Dead by an Old Friend.

From the *Chicago Times* (Ind Dem.)

What is the future of the Democratic party? It has no future. It is as dead as a last year's bird's nest. What is more, it has been dead for the last sixteen years. It died in 1864, when it incorporated in its platform a plank that the war for the Union was a failure, and it has been mistaking, ever since, a kind of galvanism for vitality. Since that period we have been carrying around a corpse, dressed in all the robes of royalty and power, it is true, but nevertheless a corpse. We all loved the old party so much for the grandeur of its past history that we have been unwilling to concede that it was dead. But there are too many evidences of it now to disguise the fact any longer. When greenbackism and quasi-repudiation of the public debt appeared on its surface, they were signs that decomposition had set, and the result of the last election has proven that it is dead beyond the power of resurrection. What should it do as an organization? It should disband. Its only use now seems to be to act as a hoop to the Republican barrel. When it organizes for a campaign, it drives all the independent and doubtful Republicans back into the Republican ranks. It has no well-defined principles, as an organization. A citizen may call himself a Democrat; but who would dare to assert that hard money is a cardinal principle of the Democratic party, in the lignt of its present record? Who would dare to assert that it is opposed to monopolies, and in favor of a tariff which shall be stripped of all monstrosities and favoritism, when so recently the Presidential candidate on the ticket has proclaimed that the tariff is only a local question? The only issue which the so-called Democratic party ventured, and upon which it fought in the last campaign, was as to whether the Chinese letter is a forgery or not. Could anything better demonstrate the poverty of the resources of the party?

The Reapportionment.

It appears that the Democrats, having a majority in the Forty-sixth Congress, are rather anxious to make the apportionment of Representatives under the new census. Before anything shall be done in that direction it becomes the duty of Republicans to consider a few facts bearing on the case. The amendments to the Constitution very clearly define the duty of Congress in providing for Congressional representation. Section 2, of the Fourteenth amendment provides that Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to population, counting the whole number of persons in each State, exclusive of Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote for electors, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or members of the Legislature is denied to any of the male inhabitasts, being of age, and citizens of the United States, "or in any way abridged," except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion that the number so deprived of suffrage shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Now it has been amply proved that in several of the south Atlantic and Gulf States, and in Arkansas, the right to vote has been denied to a very large voting population therein. Thousands have been driven away from the polling places with violence, and other thousands have been deterred from going to the polls to cast their votes by threats and proscriptive edicts. In addition to these, in several States the votes of thousands have been thrown out on flimsy pretexts and on no pretexts whatever. There is no concealment of the intention of the dominant party in several States to abridge the right of suffrage by false counting and refusal to count the vote of the freedmen. Every one of these plans for keeping the South solid for the old slave oligarchy is a palpable violation of the Constitution, and properly brings the States in which they prevail under the penal clause which we have quoted in substance.

The question of reapportionment cannot justly be considered without particular reference to these violations of the organic law. The government seems unable to put a stop to this practical defeat of the universality of suffrage in any other way than by enforcing the provision of the XIV amendment which makes Congressional representation depend upon obedience to the organic law. Were this provision to be enforced in making the new apportionment, it would take several Representatives from the States named, and by weakening their power in the House, would possibly induce them to do right by their colored citizens. No Democratic Congress will ever attempt to enforce the Constitution and the laws in the south, and therefore no Democratic Congress should be permitted to make the apportionment under the new census, if it can be prevented. It will never do to let men profit by their own wrong. If there is a way to bring the crimes of the Bourbons home to them it should be employed at once, before the evil becomes incurable from, long establishment. —*North American.*

CASTING THE VOTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1880.

Despatches from all the States in the Union show that, with the exception of New York, where Cornelius R. Agnew was chosen to fill a vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. Aiken of the Thirteenth District; Virginia, where Major Baker P. Lee took the place of Thomas Croxton from the First District; Louisiana, where two vacancies were filled, and Georgia, where there was no meeting, there was a full attendance of Electors at the various Colleges yesterday. The total vote cast was 214 for James A. Garfield for President and Chester A. Arthur for Vice President, as against 144, leaving Georgia out, for Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English. In detail the result was as follows:

FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

California	1
Colorado	3
Connecticut	6
Illinois	21
Indiana	15
Iowa	11
Kansas	5
Maine	7
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	11
Minnesota	5
Nebraska	3
New Hampshire	5
New York	35
Ohio	22
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	29
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	10
Total	214

FOR HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
California	5
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Kentucky	12
Louisiana	8
Maryland	8
Mississippi	8
Missouri	15
Nevada	3
New Jersey	9
North Carolina	10
South Carolina	7
Tennessee	11
Texas	4
Virginia	12
West Virginia	5
Total	144

Not Cast.

Georgia	11

Glass Clothing.

The New York *Tribune*, Thursday, says: The ingenuity that led to the manufacture of articles of clothing from paper has been eclipsed. An uptown dry goods house has on exhibition a table-cloth several feet square of varegated colors, with ornamental border and fringed edges. The fabric is flexible, and only a little heavier than those woven of flax, while it is claimed that it can be washed and ironed like the ordinary table-cloth. Glass has been spun and woven in Austria for some years, but it is a new undertaking in this country. A prominent glass-manufacturing firm of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently engaged in the manufacture of this brittle substance into fabrics, which they claim are as perfect, delicate and durable as silk. A representative of this firm said yesterday that they can spin 250 fine threads, each ten miles in length, in one minute. The weaving is done with an ordinary loom, but the process is more difficult and much more interesting than the spinning of cotton or other threads.

"We can duplicate in glass any costume," said this gentleman, "and can make it just as brilliant in color, elaborate in finish, perfect in fit, and equal in its smallest details, even to the buttons on the original. The fabric is very strong, cannot be ripped or torn, and can be sold at a less price than linen, cotton, or silk, or other fabric imitated. It is also very warm, shawl, or other garment in ordinary clothing."

Among the articles already manufactured of glass are beautiful feathers, which resemble those of the ostrich, towels, napkins, and table cloths.

A Hot Collar.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3.—A thrilling accident occurred at the American iron works, on South Side, yesterday afternoon. While Robert Moore was at work at his rolls his catcher failed to seize with his tongs a bar of white-hot iron which he had placed between the rolls. The iron twisted itself twice around the roll, forming a collar. The catcher struck the iron, when there blew off a piece in the shape of a ring with a stem twenty inches long running off at right angles to the circle. The band flew back and fell around Moore's head, resting on the shoulders. Quick as thought he grabbed the long stem with his tongs and the white-hot ring with his hand, and with steady nerve and gentle movement he lifted the fiery thing from his shoulders. His face was badly burned by the heat emitted from the iron and the flesh of his hand was cut into the bone. Afterwards he put the ring on his head. It was but two inches larger in diameter than his head.

Surrender of a Murderer.

WOOSTER, O., Dec. 2.—Wooster was thrown into a furore of excitement by a man named Sullivan giving himself up to the authorities and confessing that he murdered a man named Sibs about ten years ago. The facts, as near as can be learned, are as follows: About ten years ago Joseph Sibs, who ran a cheese factory two miles east of town, along the railroad, was found on the railroad in a mutilated condition and insensible. He lingered for several days, and the only thing he said was "They killed me." Nothing could be developed as to whether he was struck by the cars or with a weapon, and nothing was done about the matter till Sullivan gave himself up. The self-charged murderer used to be in good circumstances, but was ruined by drink, and at one time had an attack of delirium tremens. His conscience troubled him sadly, and he is in a semi-frantic state.

Wife Murder.

FARMLAND, Ind., Nov. 30.—Last night Wm. Barres, who had been drinking and quarreling all day with every one he met, especially with his family, took up a double barrelled shot gun, and while his wife was sitting with her babe in her arms shot her through the head, killing her instantly. He was arrested and taken to Winchester. He says the shot was accidental. He came near shooting her once before, when he was drunk, with the same weapon.

A Great Nest of Counterfeiters Broken Up.

WASHINGTON, December, 2.—The story of the arrest of Doyle, Brockway and Smith, the notorious counterfeiters, is now all out. The story is one of the most extraordinary in the history of crime, and the arrests prove to have been the greatest work ever accomplished by the secret service.

SHADOWING THE ROGUES.

Last July the secret service came upon the track of Brockway. From that time till Doyle was arrested in Chicago Brockway was shadowed. This led to the discovery of Smith, a Brooklyn engraver, Owens, a plate printer, and Doyle. Their movements were followed, their haunts were located, their habits learned. A few days before Doyle started for Chicago the secret service became satisfied that Smith was an engraver. He would come out of his house, stretch his legs, walk around the block for rest and exercise as engravers do. His antecedents were investigated, and it was learned that he did crooked work. A few days before Doyle left for Chicago, Brockway and Doyle were seen together, and a few hours before Doyle left Chicago, Brockway was discovered giving Doyle a bundle. Some days before that a bundle was also given Doyle by Brockway. Doyle was not arrested in New York for the reason that the Secret Service desired further to pursue their clue against the rest of the gang, and for the reason, also, that it was expected that contraband goods would be found on Doyle. The story of his arrest, and the capture of the bonds in Chicago, and the subsequent arrest in New York of Brockway Smith and Owens is know.

THE FIRST CLUE.

It is said that the only evidence which had been secured against these men was that they used a notary's seal. Owens bought one and returned it the next day. On another day Brockway took a bundle from Smith's house and left it in an omnibus. The government secured it and it contained the broken seal of a notary. This had been used in transferring counterfeit bonds. The goverment's agents were not looking for bond counterfeiters, but for bank note makers, and it is believed that they did not see at the time the value of the discovery of the seal after the arrest. Smith confessed, asserting that he had been recently led from the paths of honesty by Brockway, who had afterward held him in slavery by threats of exposure. He admitted that he had made the $100 plate, from which the notes in Doyle's possession had been printed, and that he had also made a seven-thirty bond plate. This confession was made on condition that it should not be used against himself. The government has as yet secured but little. It had the men in custody, but there was no evidence against them except the material captured with Doyle and this confession. If these remained concealed it was reasonable to expect that they would soon be resurrected and put to use by the confederates of the prisoners

BROCKWAY'S GRIP ON SMITH.

Brockway soon began to suspect that the government had but slim evidence against him and therefore made overtures through his counsel. He asserted that he would be acquited if the government should rely wholly upon Smith's confession. He declared it could easily be proved that this confession was full of lies. Smith had been a counterfeiter under the guise of respectability since he was 18 years old, and had done the fine work by which many daring operators had won a reputation. Brockway added that he could prove that Smith murdered his wife. Smith had told him about it at the time. Mrs. Smith sometimes got intoxicated, and while in this condition she cut her husband with a razor. Brockway asserted that a bottle of whisky charged with poison had been the cause of her death, which was preceded by great agony. At Brockway's request, Smith was brought before him, although the latter, who stood in great dread of Brockway, begged the special agent, Drummond, to spare him this ordeal. At the interview Brockway taunted Smith with the incompleteness of his confession, and forced him to admit that he had been a counterfeiter from his eighteenth year, and that his first work had been done for Jerry Cowden, a noted counterfeiter of his day. He also led him to admit that he had worked for Helliner, another notorious operator, and that he had made a plate of the 5-20 bonds. This last admission was a revelation to the government. It had been believed that these bonds were beyond the reach of counterfeiters, but at this interview it became known that the old 7-30, the 5-20, and 6 per cents, had been imitated. It was plain that for some 35 years this skillful workman had been spending much of his time in corrupting the currency without awakening suspicion. It is reported that he has heretofore been considered so honest and trustworthy that he was employed by the banks of New York.

After this interview Brockway offered to turn over to the government all the plate and materials used by him and Smith making the bogus notes and bonds, upon the condition that he will be allowed to go free under a suspension of sentence on another case. Before any action was taken the Chief of the Secret Service consulted with the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury. They approved of Brockway's release, upon condition of his rigid compliance with every detail of his agreement. At large, under suspension of sentence, his first violation of law will send him to the penitentiary. He will be closely watched by the agents of the government.

THE PROPERTY SURRENDERED.

It was stated that all the printing had been done in Smith's house. The following is a list of the property turned over to the government by Brockway as the price of his freedom. The articles were found buried in the ground at seven places near Jamaica, Long Island: One press, two bed-plates, two very fine ruling machines, a plate of the 6 per cent. United States bonds, whose existence was unsuspected until Doyle's arrest. one border plate, five coupon plates; one face plate of five coupons, copper front; two copper plates, which were the original coupon plates for printing green and black; the seal of the Law Division of the Treasury; the embossed seal of the Treasury, and 82 figures required in counterfeiting United States 5 per cent. bonds. These all go with the plate made for counterfeiting the 6 per cent. bonds. Next came three face plates for printing the one hundred dollar bank notes. One contains the title of the Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre; another the lettering and the vignette and the third the words "will pay bearer one hundred dollars on demand." Another plate is the original one hundred-dollar note plate in skeleton on copper. There are also four back borders of one hundred dollar notes—one the original and the others electrotypes; one back center on steel, one separate title for the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce on steel, and one $100 counter on steel. The great prize of the collection is a plate of the $1,000 5-20 bonds, with three plates for coupons, two of copper and one of steel; there are also for the manufacture of the same bonds one copper plate for the entire back, another copper plate for the face border, and a steel plate with the head of Johnson for the face, and two original dies on copper for a selection of the back and face border. Included in the property surrendered and dug out of the ground were 162 sheets of the fibre paper, such as notes are printed upon. This is supposed to be genuine official paper. If it is, it must have been obtained by collusion with government employes in the factory where the paper is made. There were also found in the ground counterfeit one hundred dollar notes of the face value of $66,500 purporting to have been issued by five national banks; there were also unfinished notes of the same kind of the face value of $19,210. The latter were, it is supposed, intended to be issued as counterfeits upon the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore. Two seals and two numbers for such notes were also found.

The surrender of this great collection of material makes the capture of Brockway one of the most important arrests ever made by the secret service. It is much more difficult to secure counterfeit plates than to arrest those who make and use them. This time the captured plates were those from which were made the most dangerous counterfeits which have ever corrupted our currency.

Hancock Loses Eleven.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 1.—The electoral vote of Georgia is probably lost to Hancock and English, for the following reason: The revised Statutes of the United States provide in Section 135 that the Electoral Colleges of the several States shall meet on the first Wednesday in December and cast the vote. The Georgia code, Section 1,312 provides that the Governor shall notify the Electors to meet at the Capitol on the first Monday in December, to be ready on the Wednesday following to cast the vote, This the Governor has done, but the electors have not met to-day or voted, and it is thought by leading officials and lawyers here that they have no right to meet and vote next Wednesday.

A Home for Aged Colored Men.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.— John T. Crawford who died a fortnight ago, leaving an estate valued at about $93,000 to $100,000 was reported to have made provisions for building a home for aged colored men. His will has been opened and he is found to have left his entire fortune for that purpose, directing that the home shall be built on a tract of 1,812 acres at Cottage Hill. The will cannot be proved owing to the death of one of the witnesses. Wm. Van Vleck, sr., and the absence of the other, John K. French, who several months ago enlisted in the regular army, and is supposed to be somewhere in the West.

Negro Hanged.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.—Dan Smith, colored, who attempted to ravish a young white girl in Giles county some time ago, was sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiory at Pulaski to-day for assault with intent to commit murder. As soon as this verdict was found the mob rushed into the court room, overpowered the sheriff and posse, seized Smith and dragged him to the street, where hundreds of people joined the mob. They took him to the bridge and hung him until dead. The mob came from the vicinity where the crime was committed by Smith.

Contest for a Seat in the House.

SCRANTON, Dec. 2.—John B. Gillespie, one of the candidates for the Assembly in the Sixth Representative district, yesterday filed a petition in the Prothonotary's office contesting the election of Samuel Amerman, the Democratic candidate, who was elected by a majority of seven. Gillespie alleges that a large number of persons voted for Amerman who were not entitled to vote on account of the fact that their names are not on the registry list. Judge Handley granted a rule on Mr. Amerman, requesting him to attend the hearing, which is fixed for the 21st inst.

Colorado Land Slide.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 26.—The Leadville *Chronicle* says: "Sixty laborers were buried in a snow slide yesterday near Chalk Creek, on the Kokomo extension of the Denver and Rio Grande Road. About 11 a. m. they noticed the pine trees trembling, and in an instant a slide came with a loud roar, tearing up the track for a distance of a quarter of a mile and burying sixty men. John Dine was killed, nineteen men were badly injured and eleven others slightly. The slide carried the track over the heads of the men, and most of the wounds were probably caused by the iron striking them.

The New Campbellite Church.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The Executive Committee of the Mission Board of the Disciples or Christian Church, of which Gen. Garfield is a member, are to meet here to-morrow to take steps toward building a church in Washington. An interview with their Secretary and Treasurer to-day shows that subscriptions are pouring in rapidly from all parts of the country, and that they feel confident from present developments that they will get enough to build a $40,000 or $50,000 church on their lot in Washington, now occupied by the little $2,000 frame church which Gen. Garfield attended last Sunday.

Fourteen Husbands.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Mrs. Theresa Reimenschneider, alias Auerbach alias Grau, alias Temple, a prepossessing woman, 25 years old, was arrested to-night in Brooklyn charged with bigamy and grand larceny. It is said she has married fourteen Germans in Newark, N. J., and elsewhere for the simple purpose of robbing them. She will be taken to Newark for trial.

HO FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

CHRISTMAS IS COMING WITH PRESENTS FOR EVERYBO

I Take Pleasure in Inviting the Public to Call and see the Immense Stock of

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, NOTIONS, FANCY GO
AND TOYS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

I have without any exception the largest selection of Holiday Goods in the County. S e dwith the view to having Goods to suit the taste of all, and come within the reach of e b y. From my Stock you can select

A PRESENT FOR YOUR FATHER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR HUSBAND.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR AUNT.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR NIECE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SWEETHEART.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR MOTH
A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SON.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR UNCLE
A PRESENT FOR YOUR FRIE
A PRESENT FOR YOURSELF

ALSO A full Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, LEATHER, NOTIONS AND MILINERY GOODS.

TO REDUCE STOCK

I OFFER EXTRAORDINARY { Bargains in BOOTS and SHOES. Bargains in HATS and CAPS. Bargains in NOTIONS and MILINERY GOO

With thanks for past patronage,
Berlin, Pa., December 1st, 1880.

I am Respectfully,
PAUL G. NOWAG.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

STATES.	GARFIELD.	HANCOCK.	WEAVER.	DOW.	Total vote 1880.	Total vote 1876.
Alabama,	56,240	91,875	4,640	.....	152,755	170,232
Arkansas,	42,436	60,775	4,079	.....	107,290	97,029
California,	80,378	80,417	2,783	.....	163,578	155,800
Colorado,	27,089	24,476	1,691	.....	53,256	.....
Connecticut,	67,037	64,417	869	405	132,728	122,106
Delaware,	14,140	15,175	120	.....	29,435	24,193
Florida,	23,632	27,922	.....	.....	51,554	46,772
Georgia,	52,652	102,522	481	.....	155,655	180,534
Illinois,	318,302	277,635	26,653	.....	622,587	564,493
Indiana,	332,164	228,522	12,986	.....	479,672	491,070
Iowa,	183,904	105,845	32,327	470	322,540	292,463
Kansas,	120,766	59,803	19,378	.....	199,947	124,133
Kentucky,	105,957	148,707	11,498	257	268,419	250,068
Louisiana,	39,055	61,988	423	.....	101,466	145,463
Maine,	74,500	65,510	4,373	66	144,482	116,786
Maryland,	78,515	99,706	818	.....	179,039	163,804
Massachusetts,	165,198	111,960	4,548	682	282,388	230,706
Michigan,	185,100	131,201	34,935	942	352,650	317,326
Minnesota,	93,903	53,315	3,267	286	150,771	124,144
Mississippi,	34,854	75,750	5,797	.....	117,078	164,777
Missouri,	155,587	208,609	35,045	.....	397,241	351,705
Nebraska,	54,979	28,523	3,898	.....	87,400	53,806
Nevada,	10,445	11,215	.....	.....	21,660	10,651
New Hampshire,	44,862	40,794	528	180	86,384	80,124
New Jersey,	120,555	122,565	2,617	195	245,932	230,254
New York,	555,544	534,511	12,373	1,547	1,104,029	1,017,329
North Carolina,	115,616	124,204	1,130	.....	240,966	255,844
Ohio,	375,048	340,831	6,456	2,618	724,955	658,610
Oregon,	20,618	19,950	245	.....	40,813	26,965
Pennsylvania,	444,704	407,428	20,608	1,939	874,783	731,808
Rhode Island,	18,195	10,778	236	20	29,233	20,027
South Carolina,	57,947	112,036	547	.....	170,530	182,776
Tennessee,	98,760	130,381	5,465	.....	234,606	222,708
Texas,	53,200	146,800	26,300	.....	226,300	149,065
Vermont,	45,090	18,181	1,212	.....	64,483	61,446
Virginia,	84,020	128,586	139	.....	212,745	235,228
West Virginia,	46,243	57,391	9,079	.....	112,713	166,526
Wisconsin,	144,390	114,656	7,982	67	267,195	236,131
Grand totals,	4,439,714	4,436,060	304,852	9,044	9,192,665	8,414,805

Seventeen hundred and ninety-three votes are returned as "scattering"—chiefly anti-Masonic—in the states of Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

The above is a table of the complete popular vote for President of the United States, at the late election, as canvassed in all of the states. The total vote for President is divided as follows:

Garfield, Republican,	4,439,714
Hancock, Democrat,	4,436,060
Weaver, Greenbacker,	304,852
Dow, Temperance,	9,044
Scattering,	1,793
Total,	9,192,663

The total vote polled for President in 1876 in the same states was 8,414,805, and the increase is 777,178.

The vote in the two sections of the country was as follows:

	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Scat.
North,	3,382,865	2,849,633	199,385	1,416
South,	1,055,849	1,586,427	105,467	377
Totals,	4,439,714	4,436,060	304,852	1,793

The vote for Dow was 9,387 from the north and 257 from the south.

The total vote was:

From the north,	6,442,041
From the south,	2,749,617
Total,	9,192,065

The vote in 1876 was as follows:

From the north,	5,733,418
From the south,	2,728,239

The total vote of the south in 1880 and in 1876 thus compares:

Whole vote in 1880,	2,749,677
Whole vote in 1876,	2,728,239
Total increase,	21,438

Comparative increase was 755,395 in the north and 51,438 in the south. The census returns show that the percentage of increase in population at the south is greater than it has been at the north. Where, then, is the missing vote?

The vote of 1880, as compared with that of 1876, in the following six states, will explain where part of the non-counted vote was given:

Alabama	152,755	170,232
Georgia	155,655	180,534
Louisiana	101,426	145,463
Mississippi	117,078	164,778
South Carolina	170,530	182,776
Virginia	212,745	235,228
Totals	910,229	1,079,011
Missing vote		168,785

This is a falling off in the whole vote, but the bulk of it is in the Republican vote. The vote prohibited by force and intimidation, and the vote polled and not counted and thrown out, will aggregate much greater than is generally supposed.

At the north there is a very large number of the foreign-born population who are not neutralized, and, not being citizens, are not voters. At the south there are comparitively few foreigners or unnaturalized residents, and the whole adult male population are therefore voters. Taking the total vote of the two sections, as permitted to be counted, and there are 27,889 votes for each Electoral vote at the north, and only 19,998 votes for an Electoral vote at the south. In other words, there were cast one-third more votes for each Electoral vote at the north than at the south, where the voting population is proportionately the greater by reason of non aliens.

Notwithstanding that there are more voters at the south, in proportion to the population, than at the north, we have the following remarkable exhibit: The south has 106 Representatives in Congress, and the vote polled in the southern states for President averages 25,945 for each Congressional district; while at the north, which has 187 Representatives, the average vote polled for President in each district is 36,600. With a larger proportionate voting population, the exclusion of voters from the polls in the southern states, as compared with the voting in the northern states, is equal to an average of 10,660 votes in each Congressional district. These voters were denied the opportunity of voting—by force, by fear, by the requirement of prepayment of poll taxes, and by the Democratic refusal to count Republican votes actually polled. The magnitude of the votes excluded shows the operation of a "solid south," and how far successful the stupendous fraud was in defeating the popular will of the nation. If the citizens in those bulldozed states had all been allowed to vote as at the north, the aggregate of the popular vote of the south would have been nearly a million greater than it is, and Garfield's popular majority would be a quarter of a million greater than it is, and his electoral vote greater by at least forty.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Snow Storms.

NEW YORK, December 1.—All the mail trains due here this morning experienced more or less delay in consequence of the snow storms. The trains at the Grand Central depot were detained from thirty minutes to two hours. Over the Pennsylvania road the detention of trains was much greater.

The mails for New York leaving Boston at 6 P. M. and landed by the steamer Maryland at Jersey City, arrived three hours late. The Great Southern mail arrived at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania road at 7:20 A. M. instead of 6:21, its advertised time. The mails from the west were detained while coming over the Pennsylvania road one hour and six minutes.

The mails from New England failed to connect with the south bound train. This last is the fast mail whose southern connections were first made on Sunday last. All the railway officials reported this morning that the snow was blinding on their run to New York.

A special from Boston states a heavy snow storm is prevailing throughout New England. Three inches of snow have fallen here. Snow was about four inches deep at Catskill this morning, and ice blockade almost impassable.

Hotel Burned.

OSHKOSH, Dec. 3.—The Beckwith House, a brick four-story hotel, built in 1876, took fire at five o'clock this evening, and was entirely destroyed. Loss $60,000; insurance $8,000 on furniture and $20,000 on building. Mrs. S. B. Page, boarding in the hotel, was suffocated by smoke and died. Her body was recovered. Mrs. C. H. Harlow, visiting Mrs Page, bravely jumped from a fourth story window and escaped with bad burns. Mollie Hailoran, waiter girl, is missing and is believed to have perished. The fire originated from a broken kerosene lamp. Had the fire occurred in the night the loss must have been fearful.

Fate of a Clergyman.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—The dead body of a man found