The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.........January 25, 1882.

SENATOR MITCHELL has our thanks for a copy of the speech of Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, on the bill to appoint a tariff commission.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has declared illegal the attempt of school boards, in that State, to provide separate schools for the instruction of colored children.

THE Hon. James T. Wilson, one of the ablest Republicans in the West, has been elected United States Senator from Iowa for six years, commencing March 4, 1883.

THE Treasury of the State of Arkansas is about $300,000 short. The Governor says it is owing to bad book-keeping, but the people think it is owing to a bad Treasurer.

JUDGE GRAY, of Massachusetts, who has lately been appointed to the Supreme Court by President Arthur, is a "bigger man than old Grant." He is six feet and seven inches in height, and proportionately large.

HON. SIMON WOLF, our Consul General at Cairo, has forwarded to Treasurer Gilfillan $1,200, collected by him from the Khedive and other friends of America, resident in Egypt, for the "Garfield Memorial Hospital."

THE strong and comprehensive speech made by Senator Cameron last week, on the subject of debt and taxation, is eliciting warm comment from the Republican press of the State. We will lay it before our readers next week.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, the late Democratic candidate for Vice President has been sued for pay for speeches made in Indiana for which he promised to pay—and didn't. He lost the State, and as the speeches apparently did no good, he refused to pay.

THE Postmaster at Wilmington, Ohio, writes the Postoffice Department that a child died in that place a few days ago, from what was supposed to be chicken-pox; the funeral was largely attended, and as a consequence there are now fifty cases of virulent small pox in the town.

THE Senate last week passed a bill retiring Judge Hunt from the bench of the Supreme Court, on account of physical infirmities. The Judge has been unable to perform any duty for the last three years, but held on to the position in order to serve out the ten years required by law before he could retire upon pay.

THE Washington correspondents are predicting a "hung" jury, and a failure to convict in the Guiteau case. Of course, this is mere conjecture, founded on the imaginings of the writers. No one can possibly have any knowledge of the result until the verdict is rendered. The case may not be submitted to the jury for several days yet.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has removed no one from office, and his appointments to fill vacancies have been almost universally commended. This has compelled the growlers and kickers to set up men of straw, whose appointments they profess to fear, to give themselves a chance to rail at and denounce the President. As soon as one of the straw fellows is disposed of, by filling the vacancy with an unexceptionable man, we find another man of straw set up, and the President roundly rated by the disconsolate gentlemen who are dissatisfied because they are not permitted to "run things."

THE Lebanon *Courier* says: New York and other States are apprehensive that Pennsylvania is getting too much power in Congress. For long years the old Keystone has been a kind of blind giant, with New York, Ohio and other States overshadowing her in political influence. If she has taken a new departure, it is what she should have done, and all Pennsylvanians should be glad of it. If Senator Cameron has brought this about by skillful management, he is entitled to credit for it, and our State owes him thanks for it. Pennsylvania has been long enough kept in the back ground by individual jealousies and factional quarrels. Let her Republicans now unite for her just aggrandizement.

THE Revenue Commission appointed by the Legislature to revise the revenue laws of this State, has held various sessions, and among the conclusions reached is a reduction of the rate of tax on moneys at interest from four to two mills. They provide for a return, under oath, by the tax-payer of the total amount of his money at interest subject to taxation, a failure to make which empowers the assessor to submit an estimate, to which the County Commissioners shall add fifty per cent. The attempt to abolish or reduce the collateral inheritance tax failed. Corporations for educational, benevolent, religious, and burial purposes, paying no dividends, are placed on the list for exemption from tax on their capital stock. The recommendations of the Commission will have to run the gauntlet of the next Legislature.

THERE appears to be little doubt that Wolfe and his "Independents" will soon be landed safely in the bosom of the Democratic party. Negotiations looking to that end are now pending, the only question remaining to be settled being the price that is to be paid the recruits. The Washington correspondent of that very independent journal, the "Philadelphia *Press*," writes that at a meeting of prominent Pennsylvania Democrats in that city, one day last week, the feasibility of a coalition with the Wolfe independents was fully discussed; that it was confidently asserted that the Wolfe men would bolt the Regular Republican Convention, and that a coalition could be formed with them. The basis proposed was for the Democracy to take Judge Trunkey, of the Supreme Court, as their candidate for Governor, and give the bolters the Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Democrats naming the candidate for Judge in place of Trunkey. As Judge Trunkey has seventeen years to serve yet, it is not highly probable that he will give up a certainty for so remote a chance as being elected Governor; but the fact that a coalition between the Democrats and the Independents is counted on, is what Republicans should understand. Like the Rebels in Congress, the Independents will claim to be all right until the time comes when by marching out of the camp they can do the most harm.

WIDE-SPREAD and fatal in effect, the small pox continues to work its loathsome way over the country, striking terror into every community where it appears, and, as a rule, taking them all by surprise, and finding them entirely unprepared for its effects. Vaccination is a precaution, but not in all cases a protection, for it is known that even persons who have had the small-pox are liable to contract it again, though this occurs rarely, so that one greater than Jenner must arise to discover a potent and all-powerful remedy to stay the disease. It is the duty of every one to avail him or herself of every means which science has prepared to protect themselves from the loathsome affliction. As it is, there is no provision by law to enforce vaccination in Pennsylvania. The public schools, court room and business places, workshops and market places are daily crowded with people from all parts of the city and county. There is no telling whether or not any of these people have the small-pox at home—whether they have it in their own houses, or whether the locality in which they live is infected by it. If the law was made so that every man, woman and child at stated periods were compelled to be vaccinated, there would be more protection derived from the practice. But as it is not more than one out of every ten persons who ought to avail themselves of the process does so. This places those who do have themselves and children vaccinated in nearly as much danger as those who do not. If vaccination were made obligatory, and therefore general, the protection would be surer, at least the chances would be in favor of a community where this practice was enforced not having the small-pox fall in its midst. As the case stands, we can do no better than earnestly urge the people to adopt vaccination as a solemn duty. It is an awful thing to contemplate the deadly approach of a great plague; but when this is done early, adopting all the means within our reach for protection against its ravages, the best steps are thereby taken to stay it, if not to prevent its approach. Indifference to these facts is next to suicide. It does not follow that because we urge attention to this subject we are creating a panic. Somebody must warn the people of an approaching danger like this, and who else can do it as well as the newspapers. We discharge this duty with alacrity, because it is an important one. Let every man of a family, and every man and woman not thus blessed, at once see that they are vaccinated. It is a question of life or death, which is certainly sufficient to make any one act.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

GLEANINGS.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, in an interview with Governor Foster, of Ohio, the other day, said: "I intend to know no factions in the Republican party; I desire the support of all good men." There is no doubt this is the President's disposition, and it is the very reason why some *bad* men do not like him.

THE New York *Tribune* became very indignant because "the Stalwarts of Brooklyn" sent Guiteau a check for $1,000; and now that the check proves to be bogus, the other New York papers are inclined to poke fun at an editor who was mean enough to suppose that the Stalwarts would contribute to the aid of an assassin.

AT the general election of 1872 the following States will elect Governors, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. Of these, twelve States have Republican Governors and seven Democratic Governors.

IF the bill settling upon Mrs. Garfield a pension of $5,000 a year for life becomes a law, it will be impossible for any one to charge Congress with having treated the late President's widow with illiberality. It has already notified its intention of assuming all the expense connected with Mr. Garfield's sickness, and to add the pension suggested to all that has been previously given will be a generous act. How far Congress can properly take cognizance of the contributions of which Mrs. Garfield has been the recipient is, however, a question as to which there is room for some difference of opinion.

MR. SCOVILLE indulged in a tirade of abuse in his speech before the jury on Wednesday, raving wildly against several distinguished men, among them the President of the United States. It begins to look as if Mr. Scoville's mind was giving way under the long continued strain of the trial, at least this is a charitable explanation of his unlicensed harangue. If Mr. Scoville's theory of the assassination were to pass current it would establish a rule that henceforth no man shall have the right to assume the attitude of opposition in politics lest he may be held responsible for the act of some arch fiend whose opposition takes the form of murder.

THE TIMBER SUPPLY: The well-known fact is that we are rapidly exhausting, largely by reckless and improvident waste, our supplies of timber in the Northern States. The demand for it increases at the rate of 30 per cent. a year, and even those who are interested in high prices and immediate sales of what is left of it admit that in twenty years or sooner building timber will be extremely scarce, and that in many parts of the country, yet supplied in part from their own soil, it will have entirely disappeared. It is stated on good authority that more than 65,000 establishments, employing 300,000 persons, using material to the value of over $350,000,000 a year, are engaged in the United States in manufacturing articles entirely from wood, in addition to 8,000,000 persons partly employed on wood or using that material yearly to the value of $8,000,000. No country can be or ever has been despoiled of her timber and flourish.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT'S TOMB: A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, writing from Cleveland, says: So long a time has elapsed since the obsequies, that many strangers visiting Cleveland are surprised to learn that a detachment of United States infantry are still detailed to watch the vault wherein lies the remains of our honored President. Night and day can be heard the measured tramp, tramp of the sentry on duty, and it is intended to continue this watchfulness until the body is deposited in the ground. Through the grated door of the vault can be seen the elegant casket given by the Masonic brethren. Covered with beautiful flowers, kept fresh by loving hands, it is still visited daily by hundreds of people, many of whom eagerly seek the cast off blossoms as mementoes. Near the vault is the shelter house, and on the other side of the lake the white tents of the soldiers are pitched. At the base of the hill upon which the monument is to be placed, the glass house is erected, inclosing the funeral car, still trimmed with immortelles and trappings of woe.

BABY TALK.

A lawyer is expected to say many things in court, and particularly when he has a tough case, that he would not think of saying anywhere else, or on any other occasion. But when Mr. Scoville comes forward with the charge that certain prominent public men are really to be charged with the assination of Garfield, he reminds us that this is not the vagary of a lawyer in desperate straits. This sort of political baby talk was current among the namby-pamby, jelly-and-jam order of political commentators several months ago. It ceased, and as most full-grown men hoped permanently, some time ago. That it should be revived to hide the meagerness of a lawyer's argument is possibly not remarkable, but it is at least the proper occasion for once more bringing the charge and its makers to the bar of judgment.

It is to be observed that this charge originated and was most hotly pressed by men who for months daily strove to impress upon the American public the unworthiness of James A. Garfield. He was held up to public view as a man of doubtful probity, as a politician, as a pretender, as a man who went to Chicago ostensibly to advocate the nomination of John Sherman, but really to betray that gentleman. It was openly hinted that he did betray Mr. Sherman. If all that these free lances in politics declared to be true, or at least probable, had been true, the object of preferring such charges must have been to demonstrate the unfitness of the man for any position of trust, as well as to prove that he was not entitled to the respectful consideration of mankind.

These charges and these innuendoes, be it remembered, were not indulged in by the men who are now arraigned as accessory to the assassination. Some, if not all of those men, were foremost in advocating the election of James A. Garfield. To one of them a great deal of credit for the happy result was undeniably due. If subsequently there arose personal differences, it does not follow that those differences were in any respect extraordinary and unprecedented in our politics. On the contrary, those differences have appeared under every administration since the Republican party attained power in the nation. As well might Benjamin Wade, Horace Greeley and others have been arraigned as accessory to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. For no "stalwart" ever expressed himself with more vigor adversely to Garfield and his policy than did Wade and Greeley toward Lincoln and his policy. Perhaps had Wilkes Booth lived to be arraigned for his dreadful crime he might have quoted Ben Wade and the Tribune in justification of the deed. And his counsel, if he had had counsel, might have, in the last straits of desperation, laid the blame upon certain Republican leaders precisely as Mr. Scoville is now doing. We have only to reflect upon these parallel facts in political history at this time to comprehend the vice of the charges so freely and thoughtlessly bandied. It is not the talk of full-grown men, but the babble of children at play. It is unworthy of the times in which we live, however characteristic of a certain sort of journalism it may be. There has been too much of it. Let us hope there will be an end of it when the lips of Guiteau shall be sealed.—*Philadelphia North American.*

CAMERON ON TAXATION.

The senior Senator from Pennsylvania does not often occupy the attention of the Senate; but such speeches as he does make have the merit of being well considered, concise and to the point. His twenty minute speech on Monday last contains more meat than a whole day's oratory from Vest or Voorhees, and is a succinct statement of the policy the Protectionists of the country are agreed upon, viz: a reduction in taxation, and that reduction entirely in the internal taxes. The movement to abolish the internal taxes has lost much of its force from the conviction that at present the necessities of the Treasury would not justify such a step. In view of the arrears of pensions and the probable demands for internal improvements and the requirements of the Sinking Fund, it is doubtful if the time has yet come for any reduction beyond that of the taxes on bank checks and bank capital, matches and proprietary medicines. The refunding of the extended bonds is also a preliminary question requiring settlement before the reduction of taxation can be profitably discussed, as we must first understand what ought to be the average annual reduction in the debt before we can determine the amount necessary to be raised by taxation.

Mr. Cameron frankly admits that one of his objects in wishing to have the internal revenue reduced is to prevent any material change being made in the tariff upon imports as it now exists. This is without doubt the ruling motive of the Protectionist who advocates the gradual abolition of internal taxes. A majority of the Tariff Convention refused to support the resolution recommending such abolition for the reason that to many of them the proposal seemed premature, while others feared a proposal favoring the reduction or abolition of the tax on malt and spirituous liquors would be used as a reproach to the Convention. There was probably no one in the Convention but who would heartily concur in the position of Mr. Cameron: that whatever reduction of the income of the Government may be found desirable be made by reducing the charges in the internal revenue laws. It is possible that the Temperance element may rally in opposition to any reduction in the tax on distilled spirits, independent of the necessities of the Treasury or the tariff. Senator Logan's scheme to have the revenue from this source devoted to the maintenance of public schools has the triple merit of being in aid of National education, in aid of the tariff, and in being consonant with the moral sentiment of the country, which seeks to discourage a vice by taxing it, and turning it, as far as may be, into a public benefit.—*Phila. Press.*

GARFIELD'S DEFAMERS NOW HIS DEFENDERS.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, has been making it pleasant for the New York *Tribune* and the Cincinnati *Commercial* and their respective editors, Whitelaw Reid and Murat Halstead. The *Tribune* and *Commercial* have assumed to be guardians of General Garfield's memory since the assassination, and in this gratuitous work have [illegible] it their duty, or it has been their pleasure to covertly assail President Arthur. The *Advertiser* first criticised these men and their methods and received for an answer, "don't strike at us or you'll hit Garfield's grave." This defense was accompanied with plentiful abuse of Stalwart newspapers. The *Advertiser* then commenced to publish the comments of the *Tribune* and *Commercial* on General Garfield during the Credit Mobilier investigation. The *Tribune* exhausted its stock of language gathered from the slums of New York in abusing our dead President, and one prominent [illegible] of the *Commercial* was: "Garfield is pitted with the Credit Mobilier small-pox." And later, two days before the Chicago convention, Halstead wrote to his paper: "Garfield should not be nominated. He [illegible] would sink any party." Of course these papers that have suddenly become Garfield's defenders have no excuse to offer for their bitter denunciation in 1873, and are not manly enough to admit that they were lying then. But still the *Advertiser* continues to thrust these vile [illegible] from their own columns; and proposes to continue to do it until the *Tribune* and *Commercial* show that the papers and men they now denounce as Stalwarts did anything but defend Garfield from their vile and untruthful charges.

The President's Doctors' Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The committee appointed to audit the bills incurred during President Garfield's illness and for the funeral expenses have given notice that demands must be presented before the [illegible] of February. The [illegible] newspapers of the [illegible] to be paid to the attending physicians seems to have disgusted the doctors in the case. Dr. Bliss, when asked to-night if he had presented his bill, said: "No, and I do not [illegible] other phy[illegible] that it is best [illegible] Congress [illegible]

American Food in the English Market.

LONDON, January 18.—Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, member of Parliament, who recently returned from America, addressing his constituency at Exeter, said he did not believe in the decrease of American competition in the food market. It was, he said, idle to talk of the exhaustion of American lands. The supply of land for many years to come in the great Northwest will be boundless.

The Recent Railroad Horror.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Charles [illegible], the brakeman who is accused of being the cause of the Spuyten Duyvil railroad disaster, was [illegible] committed the bail in the sum of $5000 pending the inquest.

The body of the eighth victim has been identified [illegible] J. Albert Richards, [illegible] of Brooklyn and was employed by Pancoast & Tarr, agents for the Reading Iron Works, New-York.

Frank Berr, engineer of the Tarrytown train which collided with the Chicago express on Friday evening last, to-day, made the following statement to Coroner Merkle: "I was engineer of the Tarrytown special No. 60, running south, that ran into the Chicago express No. 6, at Spuyten Duyvil, on the 13th inst. We left Tarrytown at 6:40 p. m., which was five minutes behind the regular time. We were waiting for the Chicago express to pass. It went by Tarrytown at 6:35 p. m. We stopped at Spuyten Duyvil at 7:14, which is about a [illegible] above the Spuyten Duyvil station, and according to the time-board we were thirteen minutes behind the Chicago express. After leaving Spuyten Duyvil we entered the cut, going at a speed of eighteen or twenty miles an hour. There were no danger or warning signals ahead of me, and I passed on to the curve, looking ahead at the time, and I saw a flagman with a red and white light [illegible] the red light across the down track. At the same time I saw the red light at the rear of train No. 6 before me, and the train was not more than two car-lengths ahead of me, and the train was not more than thirty-five feet distant from him. I had a train of three cars, and was going about 18 or 20 miles an hour. I immediately put on the air brakes, reversed the engine, pulled the throttle wide open, blew the whistle and did all in my power to come to a stop, but failed to do so in time to prevent the accident. I remained at my post until the train stopped, and assisted in extricating the injured passengers from the smashed [illegible]. The engine was [illegible] through the rear car."

BARRINGTON, Vt., Jan. 16.—The funeral of [illegible] and wife, victims of the Hudson River Railroad disaster, was held here this afternoon from the Second Congregational Church. A very great assemblage of relatives, friends and citizens attended the obsequies, which were conducted by Rev. Ely Reed, Mr. Valentine's pastor, assisted by Rev. J. Wagner, of North Adams, Mass., and Rev. P. Canfield, of Arlington. These last were the clergymen who officiated at the wedding of the deceased couple last Thursday. Of the eight pall bearers four were ushers at the wedding. The various organizations to which Mr. Valentine belonged were present. The tragic event has made a deep impression in the community.

A Shocking Story Reported from a Kentucky Town.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19.—James A. Wilmot, a [illegible] living near Lancaster was found hanging in his barn, and a visit to the house revealed the dead bodies of his aged mother, his wife and two daughters. Wilmot had been brooding for some time over a security debt of $400 which he had to pay for a brother-in-law, and this so worked upon his mind that it is believed he finally went crazy. He expressed a fear of death from starvation, and acting under this hallucination he arose from his bed and took an ax and with a single stroke to each of his daughters struck them dead in their beds, they never knowing from whence the blow came. His wife was awakened, and getting out of bed, doubtlessly attempted to restrain him, but was knocked down and terribly mutilated. He then went into the next room, and there raising the bloody ax on high sunk it deeply into the breast that nurtured him in infancy, taking away from her that she had given him—life. Wilmot was about sixty years old and a farmer by occupation. He was an honest, close, economical business man, and had owned the farm of some 250 acres on which he lived. He was in good circumstances, being worth $8,000 or $10,000. He was kind and affectionate to his family and to his old mother he was the most devoted of sons.

Leap From a Train.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Deputy Coroner Powers held an inquest in the case of Ferdinand Juergens, aged 38 years, who died in the Pennsylvania Hospital from injuries received by jumping from a passenger train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, near Moss station, on Sunday last. The testimony [illegible] that the deceased [illegible] acting peculiarly [illegible] the car over the [illegible] and at times [illegible] tap on the window. He [illegible] restless and took some [illegible] out of his pocket and examined them just before the first leap. While the train was moving at the rate of forty five miles an hour, the deceased left his seat, walked out on the platform and deliberately jumped from the train. Juergens was a [illegible] in Captain Constant Wolf's Company, Seventh United States Infantry, stationed in [illegible] Six months [illegible] and deceased went to Germany to visit his relatives. [illegible]

Chicago's Predicament.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—[illegible] DeWolf, [illegible] commissioner of this city, [illegible] that unless the people protect [illegible] small-pox [illegible] and not a man, woman or child will be safe. Chicago has enough cases of its own, but neighboring towns and States [illegible]

The Whipping Post.

[illegible] Va., Jan. 19.—Greg[illegible] was con[illegible] [illegible] and the Court sentenced him to receive twenty stripes at the public whipping post.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

Some Particulars Regarding the Older Members.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—It is [illegible] Associate Justice [illegible] of the Supreme Court [illegible] report favorably [illegible] the Judiciary Committee [illegible] be passed by the [illegible] this week and by the House by the end of the week following. When Judge Folger consented to become Secretary of the Treasury, it was generally asserted and believed that he would be nominated by the President to the Supreme Bench to succeed Mr. Hunt. There can be but one other vacancy in the Supreme Court, after the resignation of Justice Hunt, save by death, during the present administration. On the 14th of [illegible] Mr. Justice Bradley will have attained the age of seventy years. Having been appointed a member of the court in 1870, he has served more than the minimum term of years required before a judge can be retired on full salary. It is voluntary with Mr. Bradley whether or he will resign or not. Chief Justice Waite and Associate Justices Miller and Field were each born in 1816, and neither of them will be eligible to retirement until after Mar. 4, 1884. It was reported long ago that if Mr. Folger were made a Justice of the Supreme Court, ex-Senator Conkling would be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. An intimate friend of Mr. Conkling's says: "He would not take the place. His law practice in New York is worth now $75,000 per annum, and he will not leave it to take any office. Politics has no longer any attraction for him. He is disgusted with the treachery of politicians. Some men whom he has carried on his shoulders for years have betrayed his confidence and violated their promises. Mr. Conkling is now engaged with private affairs and he has no desire to enter the public arena again."

President Arthur's Fairness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A prominent Senator [illegible] a Republican as [illegible] if not a stalwart, [illegible] "I believe the President means to be entirely fair to the whole Republican party in making his appointments. Only a day or two ago I listened to the reading of a list of nominations of postmasters in the executive session and recognized the names of two men who I know worked against Grant at Chicago." The nomination of Nathan Webb to be United States District Judge for the district of Maine, in place of Edward Fox, deceased, is a [illegible] example of the [illegible] policy of the President in filling judicial offices. Charles Hamlin, son of ex-Senator Hamlin, was Mr. Webb's strongest opponent for the appointment. Mr. Webb is known to be an excellent lawyer, while Mr. Hamlin's reputation is yet to be acquired. The President, on the night before the nomination was sent to the Senate, said: "I have known Mr. Hamlin for a long time, and am well acquainted with his father, for whom I have the warmest feelings. It would afford me great pleasure to do all that is in my power to [illegible] making judicial appointments [illegible] pecially I must [illegible] fitness of the applicant for the office, and after considering the subject maturely I have decided to appoint Mr. Webb."

Graveyard Insurance.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Another graveyard insurance company died this afternoon. In Court, before Judge Simonton, a rule was asked by J. B. McPherson, representing Insurance Commissioner Forster, to compel the World Mutual Relief Association, of Lebanon, to show cause why its business should not be closed, owing to its fraudulent practices. John H. Weiss, before the motion was granted, read a communication from the company's officers, stating that, under the circumstances, it could no longer conduct business for the public good and requesting the appointment of a Receiver to wind up its affairs. The Court granted this, and appointed Dr. J. M. McCaroll as Receiver.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Mattie Hughes died at Hawley, Pa. January 8, aged 24 years. She had been an invalid for more than a year. It is reported that over $160,000 in insurance was held on his life in Pennsylvania graveyard insurance companies by residents of Wayne county, Pa. Most of the policies were issued subsequent to last August.

Thorough Work by the Vigilantes in Washington Territory.

OLYMPIA, W. T., January 19.—George R. Reynold was assassinated yesterday near Seattle. Wm. Howard and James Sullivan were arrested and tried before a magistrate for the killing. The evidence against them was conclusive. As the examination terminated a vigilance committee forced its way into the court room, overpowered the officers, took the two men out and hanged them. The bodies were left surrounded by a crowd of several hundred. The double hanging seemed to but whet the appetite of the vigilantes for more, as they immediately proceeded to King county jail, broke down the doors, took out Ben. Payne, confined for killing a police officer, and hanged him along side the others. The vigilantes threatened that every highwayman arrested will be treated in a similar manner.

Clever Rogues.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—First Comptroller Lawrence has received a communication from J. F. Humphreys, cashier of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, enclosing a one-dollar United States note split through in a most artistic manner without having disturbed the fibre of the bill or affecting either the front or the back of the bill. The matter will be brought to the attention of Secretary Folger upon his return to the city. If the present manufacture of United States notes allows their manipulation in this manner, counterfeiting will be greatly facilitated.

Coal Breaker Burned.

JEANESVILLE, Pa., Jan. 19.—One of the largest breakers in Luzerne county, employing between three and four hundred men and boys, owned and operated by J. C. Haydon & Co., at this place, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, together with about two hundred tons of coal in the shutes. Loss, $200,000; partly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Guiteau Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—As soon as the prisoner entered the court this morning he turned to Judge Cox and said: "I presume your Honor will allow me to address the jury when Mr. Scoville is through." Judge Cox intimated that he would consider the question at such time. Mr. Scoville discussed the statutes of the insane criminals introduced in evidence by the prosecution. He claimed that it was of benefit to the defense, but an exactly similar case to the prisoner's he did not think had ever existed. He did not think the world had ever seen, or would ever see, a second Guiteau. He proceeded to denounce Dr. Gray as one of the conspirators to hang the prisoner. After depicting the horrors of crimes so often shown in the acts of insane criminals, Mr. Scoville went out of his way to denounce certain prominent politicians who were seeking to hide their own shame behind the disgrace of this poor prisoner, and make him the scapegoat of their crimes. He then at some length denounced by name President Arthur, General Grant and Mr. Conkling as being morally and intellectually responsible for this crime. This denunciation created a profound sensation in the court room, and provoked several heated discussions during recess. After recess Mr. Scoville continued with a review of the evidence and called attention to various incidents in Guiteau's life, showing his insanity as evidenced by the undoubted lack of something in his mental composition possessed by other men. Guiteau called out, sarcastically, "Give them that Dorsey story; it cost Corkhill $220 to get it here." Mr. Scoville continued to speak until three o'clock, when the court adjourned until to-morrow. He will probably occupy the greater part of another day. Counsel for the defense will, if permitted by the court, argue the question of allowing Guiteau to address the jury.

Perished in the Flames.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—A special dispatch from Carthage, Mo., says the house of George G. Smith, at Lewis, five miles north of here, was burned at 3 o'clock this morning, and five of the inmates perished, namely: Elizabeth Smith, aged seventeen; Rachel, aged sixteen; Eva, aged six; Theodore, aged sixteen, and the mother, aged forty-three. The fire is supposed to have been started from clothing hanging by the kitchen stove, or from a can of coal oil exploding. Mrs. Smith was the first to awaken when she aroused her husband, who made his escape with the little daughter of a neighbor who was staying there for the night, and one of his own daughters, aged [illegible]. Smith and his daughter were seriously burned. The house was a story and a half structure, and the family were all sleeping in the second story. Mr. White, a suitor of Elizabeth, was at the house after one o'clock, and thinks that the fire caught in the kitchen. Miss Smith was to have been married in a few weeks. An inquest was held and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts. Mr. Smith was employed by the Osage coal and mining company.

A Pennsylvania Storekeeper Shot.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—Near midnight on Sunday night Morgan Berkley, a merchant of Bolivar, Westmoreland county, was fatally shot while entering his store by robbers concealed inside. Mr. Berkley was awakened by the noise made by the robbers opening the front door with jimmies, though it did not appear to him at the time that any one was breaking in the place; but thinking it was morning he arose, dressed and went down in the kitchen to make a fire in the stove. The dwelling and store are in the same building, the kitchen being in the rear part of the store, with an entrance to it. It was while Mr. Berkley was entering his store through this door for the purpose of getting some kindling wood that he received the murderous shot. The ball entered the right breast. The robbers fired two other shots, but without effect, and then fled through the front store room door and made their escape. As they had no light and Mr. Berkley had none he could not give any description that would lead to their identity.

School Convention.

READING, Jan.—In response to a call issued by State Superintendent Higbee, a convention composed of school superintendents from the different counties, cities and boroughs of Eastern Pennsylvania convened here yesterday, and sixty or seventy persons answered roll-call. Dr. Higbee was made president and Professor Shelly, of York, secretary. A number of changes in the law relating to certificates and diplomas were suggested and fully discussed. Among the suggestions was one that six education commissioners be appointed to hold office for three years, two new ones being appointed every year, at a salary of $2,000 each; these commissioners, together with the principal of each normal school, to constitute a board for the examination of candidates for certificates from normal schools and to have power to grant full diplomas. The convention will be in session three days.

Shocking Confession of a Wife and Son.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 17.—A Richmond, Ind., special says Susan Smith and her son Jacob have both confessed their knowledge of the killing of David Smith by his son Daniel, near Washington, Wayne county. Mrs. Smith says her husband went out of the house and Daniel followed him. She heard two shots, and then Daniel came and told her he had killed his father. She admitted that she had worked of putting him out of the way. Jacob Smith said that he was not at home when the murder was committed, but Daniel told him of it as soon as he came home.

Limited Express Dashes into a Freight.

CHICAGO, January 18.—The Limited Express of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left Chicago at 5 p. m. yesterday, ran into a freight train at Englewood, just outside the city. The train was moving at [illegible] thirty miles an hour. [illegible], engineer of the express, reversed the brakes and, with the fireman, Gus Mentz jumped to the ground. Two freight cars were demolished. The engineer had an eye knocked out and was cut and bruised about the body. The fireman sustained a cut five inches long on the head, and his tongue was completely severed to the middle. The freight train was backing across the track.

The Missing Men of the Jeannette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Secretary Frelinghuysen has received dispatches from Mr. Hoffman, United States Charge at St. Petersburg, reporting the action of the Russian authorities in aid of the survivors of the Jeannette. On receipt of the President's orders to make provision for the party [illegible] the expense of maintaining the rescued men and sending them to the United States, Mr. Hoffman had an interview with General Ignatieff, who showed very deep interest in the fate of the men. He had already telegraphed to the Siberian authorities to furnish the rescued men with money if needed, and with supplies of every kind, and to place the imperial telegraphs at their disposal. Active measures had also been taken for searching for the crew of the missing boat. Mr. Hoffman availing himself of the use of the telegraphs generously accorded to him had telegraphed to Engineer Melville for suggestions as to the best method of instituting a search for the lost boat's crew. Mr. Bennett, with his characteristic promptness, had put 6,000 roubles in General Ignatieff's hands, but the General observed that no such provision was immediately necessary, as the Russian government was making all proper disbursements through the local authorities. Mr. Hoffman had made formal communication to the Russian Foreign Office of the President's telegram of the 20th December, conveying the thanks of the United States government to all concerned in the rescue or the relief of the crew of the Jeannette.

Hanged According to His Wish.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—Jesse Williams, colored, convicted of murder in June last, was hanged at 12:30 p. m. yesterday, the hour being fixed by himself. The execution was private, but nearly 5000 people gathered in the vicinity of the jail yard. Williams expressed a desire to address the people and was permitted to make his announcement on the front steps of the jail. A strong cordon of police prevented the crowd from surging upon him, and in a speech [illegible] minutes warning his colored brethren to lead better lives, and attributing his fate to gambling and drinking. He was perfectly cool and self possessed, and closed by saying he was [illegible].

Wanted Him to Suffer for His Sins.

[illegible], N. J., January 19.—Mrs. Wm. Smith, for a long time [illegible] went to a neighbor's, stole a revolver, went to the sawmill where her husband was working, and asked him to go home with her. When in sight of the house she [illegible] what was the matter she put the muzzle against him and shot, the bullet going into his abdomen, making a fatal wound. The woman was arrested. She said she meant to kill him but shot him so he would live long enough to realize it. It was done to punish him for his sins and to make him suffer for them before he died.

Suicide of a Defaulting Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Adolph A. Colin, recently agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, at Portland, Oregon, shot himself dead in a closet on the premises of the company in this city to-day. He was short in his accounts with the company, and had given a note to balance the discrepancy. He had sought to be reinstated by the company, but his request had been declined. The suicide is attributed to despondency at his business prospects. The deceased was well known in the business circles of Portland and this city.

The Virginia Legislature Badly Scared.

RICHMOND, Jan. 18.—In the House a concurrent resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to confer with authorities of Norfolk, Lynchburg and Alexandria and ascertain if suitable accommodations can be obtained in any of said cities for the use of the General Assembly. This resolution is the result of the small-pox scare which has taken possession of the members. [illegible] abandonment of Richmond by the General Assembly.

A Minister's [illegible] Deeds.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 18.—The Rev. Charles Stockman, pastor of the Lutheran church at Washington, Dak., pawned the communion set of the church to a cheap boarding house keeper. Being finally turned out, he quartered himself on a poor parishioner, whom he robbed in the night of $150, the savings of years. He then fled to Manitoba. Stockman had previously failed to make proper returns to a firm of organ dealers in whose employ he had been employed. Officers are in search of him.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Palace.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt has moved into his new house on Fifth avenue, and it was opened to friends of the family this evening. [illegible] Between six and seven hundred men were employed upon the [illegible] decorations [illegible] were employed for [illegible] in Europe for work and brought to this country under contract, which [illegible]

Fatal Accident [illegible] in One Shaft.

[illegible]

Indicted for Murder.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. [illegible] Malley and [illegible] Malley, [illegible] and Blanche Douglass, of New York, were to-day indicted by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree for the killing of Jennie E. Cramer on August 5. The accused were not in Court when a true bill was found. The trial will probably take place in April.

Brother Murderers.

HARRISBURG, Jan. [illegible] information was received [illegible] Curtis and August Dean, [illegible] the shooting of [illegible] were arrested [illegible] mother's residence, a [illegible] soldier had stopped [illegible] Dean brothers [illegible] opportunity [illegible] lodging [illegible] he was dead, [illegible] $400 and a [illegible] and threw [illegible] side the road [illegible] pers, have fled.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—[illegible] it was the custom [illegible] General to [illegible] United States Supreme Court [illegible] any consequence [illegible] were followed [illegible] W. R. Pinkney [illegible] Black and [illegible] Attorney [illegible] Brewster [illegible]

Sentenced for [illegible]

BRIDGETON, [illegible] T. Whittier, [illegible] bound over last July to [illegible] Court for causing the death of her infant child by drowning it in the Maurice river, was to-day sentenced to State Prison for life by Judge Barrows. She pleaded guilty in September to an indictment found against her, but the case had been continued to this term to hear Richard D. Day, the [illegible] her crime, who fled [illegible] night [illegible] captured, [illegible] large.

A Town Captured by [illegible]

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 18.—A party of [illegible] Neb., on Tuesday night took possession of the town. They shot out the lamps [illegible] riddled the windows, [illegible] walls, and terrified the citizens by firing fully a thousand shots during the night. Finally part of the gang boarded a train, and [illegible] shooting from the rear platform. The inhabitants at present [illegible] glad at having escaped personal injury to think of making an effort to bring the ruffians to justice.

President Garfield's Last Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Special House Committee on the expense of the illness and burial of President Garfield, adopted to-day a resolution offered by Mr. Page, of California, instructing the Chairman, Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, to give public notice that all persons having claims for services rendered or material furnished during the illness and burial of late President Garfield should present the same to the committee for auditing, on or before the tenth day of February next.

A Rejected Suitor's Crime.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—[illegible]

How to Get Well.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise, work too hard, without rest, doctor all the time, take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters.

Pension for Mrs. Garfield.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Blair to grant a pension to Mrs. Garfield proposes to provide a pension of $5,000 per year from September 19, 1881, to the wife of the late President.

BE NOT DECEIVED

By Plasters claiming to be an improvement on ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

ALLCOCK'S is the original and only genuine Porous Plaster all other so-called Porous Plasters are imitations. Beware of them.

See that you get an ALLCOCK'S PLASTER, which we guarantee has effected more and quicker cures than any other external Remedy.

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