The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....July 26, 1882.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES A. BEAVER,
Centre county.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JOHN M. GREER,
Butler county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM T. DAVIES,
Bradford county.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
MARRIOTT BROSIUS,
Lancaster county.

JUDICIARY TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE,
Philadelphia.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM S. MORGAN,
Jenner township.
ANDREW J. COLBORN,
Somerset borough.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
JESSE HOOVER,
Milford township.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES F. RAYMAN,
Brothersvalley township.

After a fierce struggle the Democrats of Georgia have nominated Alex. H. Stephens as their candidate for Governor.

There is'nt a single soldier on the Democratic ticket. The convention of that party reversed Napoleon's famous order:—"Soldiers to the front, svaants and asses to the rear."

Suppose the kickers succeed in beating General Beaver, and thus throw the State into the hands of the Democrats: who will be defeated, the Bosses or the Republican party?

On Wednesday last Congress sent home General Fillmar, of South Carolina, who occupied a stolen seat, and gave the place to the colored Republican, Robert Smalls, who had been duly elected and counted out.

It is well enough to remember that the Independents know they cannot elect their ticket, and do not claim that they can. The only thing they hope to do is to defeat the Republican ticket, and it is for this they are laboring.

[illegible] is now to be determined whether the great party that gave the Nation Lincoln and a Garfield is still [illegible] the Keystone State in the [illegible] of victory, or to be beaten [illegible] few dissatisfied soreheads, because they cannot control it.

The Ohio Democrats at their State Convention last week attempted to imitate their brethren of this State, and send the old men to the rear, but they failed most signally. The old fellows larruped the kids and nominated a moss-backed ticket.

Every intelligent man who supports the Independent ticket knows in his heart, although he may not admit it, that it has not the ghost of a chance, and that by throwing his vote away on it he is as surely assisting the Democrats as if he voted for their candidates.

The Independents admit that they are afraid to face the people when they refuse to submit the claims of their candidates to either a primary election or a new convention. They cried, and bawled, and plead for a new convention, and now when it is offered them, on their own terms, they are afraid to accept it.

Aleck McClure has appointed himself commander-in-chief of the Independent forces, has announced that there shall be no union with the Republicans, and says: "There is but one order to be given along the Independent line—Forward.

The party that will train under McClure is—is—well it is *not* the party of great moral ideas.

Now that the leaders of the Independent kickers have refused to accept one or the other of the four propositions made to them by the Republican State Committee, all loyal Republicans must decide either to support Beaver and the regular ticket, or assist in electing the Democratic candidates by voting the Independent ticket.

It is worthy of remembrance by those who are hesitating, if there be any such, between the Republican the Independent ticket, that a vote for the Independents is simply a vote to help the Democrats, while a vote for Beaver and the full ticket is a vote to keep the grand old State of Pennsylvania where it has always stood—at the head of the Republican column.

The Democratic journals are terribly afraid that the Independents will accept the terms of peace proposed by the Republican State Committee, and all the able Democratic editors in the country are furnishing arguments to show how unwise it would be to do so. The great anxiety of these gentlemen to keep the breach open betrays their purpose.

The substance of the Independent kickers' proposition to the Republican Committee may be stated as follows: We know that at a primary election or in a new convention your candidates would beat ours ten to one, therefore we demand that your candidates be withdrawn and a new ticket that will not give the Democrats so much trouble to beat, be nominated in its place.

Now that it has been made apparent that the Independent leaders have determined that the party shall not be united, hundreds of Republicans all over the State who were inclined to co-operate with them, have made up their minds to vote for General Beaver and the regular ticket. They do not propose to be sold out to a new set of bosses who aspire to rule the State.

The Independents started the cry of "No submission to the Bosses." The Republican State Committee offered to submit the question of candidates, to *all those who voted for Garfield*, but the Independents will not submit to the Republican voters of the State any more than to the so-called bosses. All that remains to be done now is to compel both them and the Democrats to submit to the inevitable in November.

Judging from the experience of the last three months, does any one believe that if the Republicans would accept the modest proposition of Stewart & Co. to withdraw General Beaver and pledge him not to be a candidate, that the Independent kickers would then agree to unite on any other candidate unless they were permitted to name him?

And yet these are the sweet-scented individuals who are so much afraid of "Boss rule."

While the Independents are claiming to be Republicans, all their abuse is directed against Republican leaders. Who has ever heard an Independent say a word against the Democrats? Or who ever met a Democrat who wasn't ready to pat the Independents on the back and tell them what brave, spunky fellows they were? A fellow feeling makes them wondrous kind to each other. Both are working for the overthrow of the Republican party.

Senator Mitchell telegraphed home that the Republican ticket "must be beaten" and yet he claims to be a Republican. Had he telegraphed "the Democratic ticket must be beaten" and then gone to work to help do it, we could have understood his Republicanism. But the fellow that wants to "beat" the mother that nurtured him, is—well, he is'nt the kind of a man whose species we would care to have perpetuated.

The kickers started out with two objections to the Republican ticket. First: The delegates to the State Convention were not chosen by the people, but were appointed by county committees, and did not represent the popular sentiment.—Second: Some of the candidates were determined upon in advance by the leaders. Now that it is proposed to go back to the people, and submit the whole question to a convention, the delegates to which shall be elected by the people, they shift their ground, and demand that the Republican candidates shall be disfranchised.

Do General Beaver and his colleagues on the ticket reflect the popular Republican sentiment, or in other words, are they the choice of the party for candidates? The Independents say they are not, and to test the question fairly, the Republican State Committee offers to submit the question to a primary election or to a new convention. This proposition the Independents reject, and it must, therefore, be evident to all sensible men, that if they are not willing to submit the whole question to the prople it is because they well know that the result would prove fatal to their pretense that the nominees are not the choice of the party.

Amid all the clamor about bosses and bossism raised by the Indpendent kickers, voters should not forget that the Republican State Committee not only offered to submit the claims of both sets of candidates, but of any and all Republican candidates, to the test of a primary election, at which all who voted for Garfield were to be qualified voters, and that they also made the following proposition:

Third. A State Convention to be held, to be constituted as recommended by the Continental Hotel Conference, whereof Wharton Barker was Chairman and Francis B Reeves Secretary, to select candidates to be voted for by the Republican party in November; its choice to be limited to the candidates now in nomination or unlimited as the Independent State Committee may prefer. The primaries or Convention referred to in the foregoing propositions to be held on or before the fourth Wednesday in August next, under regulations or appointments to be made by Daniel Agnew, Hampton L. Carson and Francis B. Reeves, not in conflict, however, with the acts of Assembly regulating primary elections, and the candidates receiving the highest popular vote or the votes of a majority of the members of the Convention to receive the united support of the party.

Here is a proposal to hold a new convention, delegates to which are to be elected at primaries under regulations to be made by Chief Justice Agnew and two well known Independent leaders, and at the Convention the choice of candidates not to be limited to those already in nomination, but the doors to be opened wide to any Republican whose friends choose to make him a candidate. Nothing could be devised fairer than this to settle who is the people's choice, and yet the Independent leaders refuse to thus submit the question to all the voters of the party, and insolently and arrogantly demand that General Beaver and his colleagues on the ticket shall absolutely be withdrawn and shall publicly pledge themselves not to be candidates under any circumstances. Nothing more offensive to a free people than this proposition to deny them the right to vote for whom they please, and nothing more insulting and dishonorable could be proposed, than the denial of the right of certain men to be candidates for office. The men making this proposal knew, that the freemen of Pennsylvania would never agree to have the freedom of the ballot thus limited, or permit any man or men, however humble, to be thus *disfranchised*. They simply insulted the great mass of Republicans of the State, and attempted to cast dishonor upon one of the most gallant soldiers of the late war, by this arbitrary assumption of boss power; this effort to dictate to the people whom they should *not* vote for.

All just men, all thinking Republicans should not lose sight of these facts, and the more they are examined and dwelt upon, the more will it become evident that the position assumed by the Independents is factious, insincere, dishonorable and based upon a fixed determination to destroy the Republican party, and if possible betray the State into the hands of the Democrats.

The propositions made by the Republican State Central Committee, Wednesday, are such as will be considered fair by all fair-minded persons and will be accepted by all who have any claim to fellowship with the Republican party, or whose professions of loyalty are entitled to any respect. The claim heretofore set up as an objection to General Beaver was that he was not the choice of the people, but was forced upon them by the orders of Senator Cameron, as their boss. It has been offered to test this question and to ask the people to say who it is they want for the candidate. This seems to be fair, and yet we are told that the Independent leaders refuse to even submit to that test. It has come to pass that these enemies of bossism are in favor of taking from the people the power to choose their nominees by a majority vote. This, of course, is carrying out the principal of the bolt of 1880-81, but it was not thought till the present time that it would be so openly confessed. The State Committee has done its work well. It has put the case in a shape where it will deplete the ranks of the Independents of every man who has the success of the Republican party and its principles at heart. From this time forward it may safely be said that the supporters of the Harrisburg ticket will embrace the men by whom the Republican ark of the covenant must be carried through the Democratic wilderness. There has been no disposition on the part of the regular Republicans to drive the Independents out. We know that the party is not any too large now, and that we need all the old members and as many new ones as possible. The lamp is yet held out to light the return of the wandering Independent, and we expect the next few weeks to see all back who are worth having. It is now known and published to the world that the regular Republicans who have nominated Beaver, and are going to elect him, are the only men of the Republican party who dare submit their candidates to a vote of the people, and who are not afraid of the verdict. After the rejection of the offers made by the State Central Committee, it will require an independent cheek that would silence the proverbial army mule to raise the cry of bossism against them.

THE ARMISTICE.

So long as the old ship is in danger, the wreckers will be in their glory. The old ship is not yet in fighting trim. It is drifting with the currents, and it will drift until all hands make sail, and steerage-way enough is gained to make the craft obedient to the helm. The spectacle of a vessel a prey to the winds and waves on a lee-shore is never enjoyed, except by those who expect to make plunder of the cargo. No genuine friend of Republicanism enjoys the present situation of the party, but men who make much pretence of devotion to Republican principles may probably enjoy the spectacle. Frankly, we do not enjoy it. To us the situation is rather painful, more because of its revelation of human selfishness and reckless ambition than because of its possible consequences.

We can only repeat what we said yesterday morning—that the Cooper Committee, with a unanimity practically complete, has yielded all that was ever demanded up to the hour of the concession. Having been urgent in the demand for a new Convention, this paper can only stand by its position and urge agreement upon that basis. Whatever arangements the respective candidates may make does not enter into our calculations. If they can settle it for themselves, very well. And if their settlement meets the views of the people, so much the better. But we do not intend to lose sight of the fact that the candidates have less power to arrange the terms of an accommodation than the respective committees. In fact the candidates can have no power unless it be delegated to them by the people at large, or by the committees, who are supposed to represent the people. Nor do we lose sight of the fact that to agree to a new Convention is to retire the candidates as effectually as if they were to withdraw in a formal manner. The moment the agreement to a new Convention should be signed, there would be no candidates in the field backed by any Convention of Republicans. The party would begin *de novo*, and the people would have to designate their choice.

Some of the objections urged by individuals are worth examining. For example, when it is objected to a new Convention that the machinery of the party is in the hands of Stalwarts, and that they would have it all their own way, it is plain that the objectors do not quite comprehend the case. A new Convention would be elected under rules which would take the organization out of its old ruts and place it on a new basis. But the factitiousness of the objections is apparent when it is argued by the same parties that a withdrawal of all the candidates, pledged not to accept a renomination, would be satisfactory. How would that change the organization? It would not change it any further than a call for a new Convention would change it. The case would not be altered except as a limit to choice—which is no change at all. Whatever the Independents can afford to do in other respects, they cannot afford to plead the baby act. All the objections yet urged to a new Convention are simply pleadings of that act. As we said some days ago, if either faction is afraid to go before the people for vindication, so much the worse for that faction. It can never look a self-respecting people in the face. There must be no pleading the baby act at this time, and there must be no playing fast and loose with the people.—*North American.*

GLEANINGS.

Cannot Repudiate Their Own Rules.

Philadelphia Press, Ind. Rep.

On no principle of justice or logic can the Independents refuse to accept a new convention under the rules they themselves have laid down.

Most Amazing Impudence.

Bradford Star.

A few sore headed politicians presume to tell the Republicans of Pennsylvania that they shall not have the privilege of voting for General Beaver for Governor.

Why of Course.

Johnstown Tribune.

The Independents want to disfranchise Beaver, and make him ineligible to run for Governor. This is as it should be. The Democrats were always in favor of disfranchising Union soldiers, and allies must, of course, be in harmony with them.

A Conclusion Justified by the Facts.

National Republican.

If the Independent committee does not meet the Regular committee on this just ground, the great body of the Republicans in and out of Pennsylvania will see that its vaunted independence is merely hostility to the Republican cause and treasonable sympathy with the Democracy.

Just So.

Harrisburg Telegraph.

Senator Cameron's friends are fighting to keep Pennsylvania Republican, while the Independents are fighting Senator Cameron. Which is the most laudable? is the question to be decided by the Republican voters this fall. There is no escaping the issue; it is plain and palpable. The Independents are aiding the Democrats. Nothing more, nothing less.

Where They Undoubtedly Are.

Hartford Post.

Speaking of bossism, it occurs to some of the Regulars who do not advertise to be any better than the average of Republicans, that the Independent ultimatum in Pennsylvania, by which a few candidates demand the retirement of General Beaver and insist that he must not be a candidate before a new convention, is getting pretty near the head boss of all the bosses.

No Pleading of the Baby Act Now.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Whatever the Independents can afford to do in other respects, they can not afford to plead the baby act. All the objections yet urged to a new Convention are simply pleadings of that act. As we said some days ago, if either faction is afraid to go before the people for vindication, so much the worse for that faction. It can never look a self-respecting people in the face. There must be no pleading the baby act at this time, and there must be no playing fast and loose with the people.

The "Maryland, My Maryland" Democratic candidate for Governor, Pattison, never lost a leg in defense of the Union, but General Beaver will hobble through life on crutches because he was a Pennsylvania loyal soldier, who fought for the Union. Will Pennsylvanians vote for the gallant crippled Union soldier, General Beaver, for Governor, or "Maryland, My Maryland" Pattison, the Democratic candidate, who never fought for anything except office and spoils? November will decide whether a loyal Pennsylvania Union soldier, or a Maryland Democrat, will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania, and we have no fear of the decision.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A Just Verdict.

Troy Times.

There is not an honest, consistent and loyal Republican in the land who will say the propositions submitted to the bolters were not fair and made in good faith, and that one of them should have been accepted. The action of the Independents proves, as we have said all along, that they are Democrats in disguise, and that they mean, if possible, to destroy the Republican party in their State, and turn over the Government to the Democrats. In this we sincerely hope and believe they will be disappointed. They have now fully exposed their purposes, and we shall be surprised if more than a handfull of misguided Republicans can be induced longer to follow their treacherous lead.

A Baby Thrown Thirty Feet Without Injury.

Newburgh, N. Y., July 21.—At New Windsor, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, last evening, a wagon containing two women and five children was struck by a locomotive and the occupants were more or less injured. It is believed, however, that none received fatal injuries. A babe a few months old was thrown thirty feet away and except being stunned for a few minutes was unharmed.

REGULARS AND INDEPENDENTS.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Proposition of the Independents That Both Tickets be Withdrawn Not Entertained—Proceedings of the Meeting—Full Text of the Letters to the Independents.

In response to the call of Chairman Cooper, eight out of the ten members of the Executive Committee appointed to aid him in conducting the campaign, and to whom were referred, in conjunction with Mr. Cooper, the proposition of the Independent candidates for an absolute withdrawal of both tickets from the field, assembled yesterday in Philadelphia at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee. The meeting was held privately in a room above the headquarter rooms, and the only two absentees were Coburn, of Centre, and M'Pherson, of Bradford. The members were called to order at half past three p. m., and the meeting lasted about one hour and a half. Chairman Cooper presided and Frank Reeder acted as Secretary. After the reading of the communications from the Independents, heretofore published, a communication from the Regular candidates, given below, the chairman was, on motion of General Negley, authorized to reply to the communications of the Independents in the following response:

TO MR. M'KEE'S COMMITTEE.

Headquarters Republican State Committee, Philadelphia, July 18, 1882.—To Hon. I. D. M'Kee, Chairman State Committee, and Messrs. Hon. John Stewart, Col. Levi Bird Duff, Maj. George W. Merrick, Geo. Junkin, Esq., and William M'Michael, Esq., candidates of the Independent Republicans:

Gentlemen—Your three several letters have been received, and the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee have given them full consideration. We are also in receipt of the accompanying letter from our candidates, which we forward as part of the general proceedings. All of the communications which you have sent differ in their conclusions and cannot be reconciled with each other. The differences between your candidates are so wide that they practically bar any further attempt at negotiations on the basis proposed by them. Our action in submitting the four propositions, which embodied all of the methods and principles ever asked by those whom you are called to represent, exhausts the powers intrusted to us by the convention of June 21, which authorized the Republican State Committee "to adopt all honorable means to harmonize the Republican party, so as to secure success in November."

James S. Negley,
Frank Reeder,
Michael Schall,
Isaiah C. Wears,
Amos M. Slack,
Geo. W. Mehaffey,
S. Newton Pettis,
Horace W. Beale,
Thos. V. Cooper,
Chairman.

ANSWER OF THE CANDIDATES.

The letter of the candidates referred to in the above communication, which contained a copy of it, was as follows:

Philadelphia, July 15, 1882.—Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania—Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through you, of a communication addressed to us by the Hon. John Stewart, Colonel Levi Bird Duff, Major G. W. Merrick and George Junkin, Esq., in response to certain propositions submitted by the Republican State Committee, representing the Republican party of Pennsylvania, looking to an amicable and honorable adjustment of whatever differences there may be among the various elements of the party. Without accepting any of the propositions submitted by your committee, this communication asks us, as a condition precedent to any recommendation on the part of the writers thereof, to declare that, in the event of the calling of a new convention, we will severally forbid the Republicans of Pennsylvania to call upon us for our services as candidates for the various positions to be filled by the people at the coming election. To say that in the effort to determine whether or not our nomination was the free and unbiased choice of the Republican party we must not be candidates is simply to beg the question at issue. We have no desire to discuss this question in any of its numerous bearings. We have placed ourselves unreservedly in the hands of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. We have pledged ourselves to act concurrently with your committee, and are bound by its action. We, therefore, respectfully suggest that we have no power or authority to act independently of the committee or make any declaration at variance with the propositions submitted in accordance with its action. There ought to be and can be no such thing as personal antagonisms in this contest. We severally and emphatically disclaim even the remotest approach to a feeling of this kind toward any person. We fraternize with and are ready to support any and every citizen who loves the cause of pure Republicanism, and with this declaration we submit the whole subject to your deliberate judgment and wise consideration. We have the honor to be, as heretofore, your obedient servants.

James A. Beaver,
William Henry Rawle,
William T. Davies,
John M. Greer,
Marriott Brosius.

WHAT WAS SAID AT THE MEETING.

General Reeder was opposed to hasty action, and favored a postponement. He maintained that it was politic, especially at this crisis, to show a spirit of liberality by waiting to see if the Independent State Committee would suggest a means by which the party could be united. Mr. Wears fully concurred with Mr. Reeder, and advised the meeting not to act hastily. Mr. Cooper urged that an immediate answer to the propositions of the candidates be made on the ground of courtesy, policy and propriety. A further dicker, he said, would only injure the party.

Mr. Schall was the only member who would entertain the idea of the candidates withdrawing. He wanted to know if they could not be induced to get out of the road and let harmony prevail in the Republican party. He was willing to suffer the humiliation of yielding to the impudent demands of the Independents if the party could be united. He did not see why personal interests or the interests of the present candidates should be a barrier to harmonizing the party. This provoked a violent opposition from all of the other members.

Mr. Pettit made the speech of the afternoon, maintaining that a vacillating, hesitating course would injure the chances of the party in November. He dwelt at length on the impudent suggestions from the malcontents, and urged a bold, aggressive course during the campaign. It would weaken the party, he argued, to give the Independents prominence by further recognition. Mr. Pettit's speech had the effect of converting all the members of the committee who were in favor of postponing action on the propositions, and even Mr. Schall was found to have got in line when the vote was taken on Mr. Negley's resolution to reject the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Great Fire at Smyrna.

Smyrna, July 19.—A fire which broke out here to-day raged for seven hours. Fourteen hundred houses wese destroyed and 6000 persons are homeless. One life was lost.

Smyrna is called by the Turks the "Giaour City," from the preponderance of the Christian element in its population. In 1873 the inhabitants numbered 155,000, including about 4000 Europens and Americans. Not more than 40,000 of the inhabitants are Turks. The place still retains, even under Turkish misrule, much of its ancient consequence. Connected by rail with Aidin, Cassaba and other local centres of traffic, it ranks as the most considerable port of Asia Minor. The town was destroyed by an earthquake in 178, and rebuilt by Marcus Aurelius. Near the end of the eleventh century the Byzantine fleet bombarded it, and at the close of the fourteenth century the Turks took it and kept it until it fell into the hands of Tamerlaide in 1402. The Turks recovered it in 1424, and have since remained in possession. It was visited by destructive earthquakes in 1776 and 1816. In the first-named year 25,000 persons were buried under the ruins of the city. In July, 1880, also, there was a severe shock of earthquake, which ruined a large number of houses and left traces of its effects throughout the city. A number of lives were also lost. Smyrna was also visited by a very destructive fire in 1841. It was Smyrna, in July, 1853, that Martin Koszta, a Hungarian, who had declared at New York his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, was delivered from the hands of the Austrians by Captain Ingraham, of the sloop-of-war St. Louis.

Mrs. Lincoln's Funeral.

Springfield, Ill., July 19.—The funeral of Mrs. Lincoln took place to-day. The services were held in the First Presbyterian church, which was crowded with people, and streets in the neighborhood were blocked with throngs unable to gain admittance. The alter was completely covered with handsome flowers and crape. The state officers attended in a body. Secretary Lincoln, the members of his family and the near friends came just behind the remains, followed by the Lincoln Guard of honor. The services were brief, consisting of music by a special choir, prayer by Revs. E. O. Past and T. A. Parker and a sermon by S. A. Reed. The arrangements were simple. There was no effort at display, and the minister attempted no eulogy according to her expressed wish. The sermon was largely biographical and very interesting in historical reminiscence. There was a general suspension of business.

A Son's Revenge.

Richmond, Mo., July 18.—Two years ago Dr. Roberts was killed in Milleville, Ray county, by Dr. Keys, a young physician Keys was twice tried, the second trial resulting in a plea of insanity being sustained, and he was sent to the insane asylum at St. Josephs. On Thursday last Keys was pronounced cured, and returned to Richmond. Next day, against advice, he went to Milleville. Charles Roberts, a son of the murdered Dr. Roberts, was told of his presence. He left his shop, secured a revolver and hurrying Keys up, opened fire on him, wounding him in the breast. Keys started to run, but Roberts followed, firing two more shots, both taking effect, and Keys died almost instantly. Roberts on his way to give himself up was met by the Deputy Sheriff, arrested and taken to jail here. Public sympathy is with him.

Mangled by a Runaway Horse

Scranton, July 19.—A fourteen year old boy named Staples, employed as a driver on the culm dump, Mount Pleasant breaker, Hyde Park, met a horrible death last evening. When the gongs sounded quitting time he unhitched his horse, got upon his back and started for the stable. In some manner he fell and was caught in the traces. The animal continued towards the stable, and as the body of the lad bounded against his heels increased his pace until the stable was reached. In the flight the boy was dragged down a culm heap 300 feet high, over a fence and railroad tracks, up hill and down, across gullies, nearly half a mile. When released from his position life was almost extinct, and he lingered but a few moments.

Selling the Garfield Mansion.

Washington, July 18.—At a meeting of the Ohio Republican Association last evening the Hon. Wm. Lawrence, M. J. Foot, E. C. Campbell, E. C. Ford and C. A. Boynton were appointed a committee to consider the advisability of purchasing from the Garfield estate the residence of the late President, at the corner of Thirteenth and I streets, to be used as a state headquarters, and to report a plan for the consummation of such purchase. Professor H. C. Spences said that when he was in Cleveland a few days ago, Mrs. Garfield had expressed a desire to sell this property, but felt a disinclination to sell it to a stranger.

A Singular Case of Cure.

Erie, Pa., July 19.—Miss Egerson, of this city, bedridden for years from a spinal disease, decided to try the prayer cure, and at eight o'clock last Sunday evening called her friends around her and told them to see the effect of simultaneous prayer in her behalf. In six minutes after she arose from bed, the first time in three years, and seemed perfectly well. It happened, however, that the arrangements for prayer miscarried, and there were none offered at the time. The lady now attributes her recovery to her faith.

NO WATER FOR ALEXANDRIA.

ARABI PACHA DIVERTS THE CANAL SUPPLY.

The British Too Slow in Attempting to Avert the Disaster—The Strong Position of Arabi's Army.

Alexandria, July 20.—Arabi Pacha has diverted the Mahmoudieh Canal, which supplies Alexandria with water; but it is believed that the greater part of the cisterns in the town have been recently filled.

General Alison, with several officers, has reconnoitred to a point within three miles of Arabi Pacha's positions, which were found to be very strong.

Suez, July 20.—The telegraph has been cut near Lafr-el-Dwar, and their is no communication between Rasel-Tin and Suez. The Governor of Suez receives all his instructions from Arabi Pacha in the capacity of Minister of War. The Governor's position is consequently one of great difficulty.

London, July 20.—According to a telegram from Alexandria, dispatched at noon on Wednesday, the British were then preparing to dam the Mahmoudieh Canal, in order to prevent the water running off if Pacha stopped the supply. Arabi has apparently been beforehand with them.

Alexandria, July 20.—Everything is at a standstill. Nothing is doing and nothing is known. The Roman wells cannot be filled in less than a fortnight. The fleet can condense sufficient water for the crews and troops, but not for the populace, who must go afloat or retire to the villages.

"The Suez Canal and Port Said are considered most insecure. There is only a small gun-boat in the canal, and there are 12,000 Europeans in Port Said, with 7000 Arabs. Several hundred soldiers with field guns, under Mahmaud Samy, at Fort Quemiel, six miles off. The town is literally at the mercy of the soldiers and people. Two British corvettes have gone to Port Said.

"Arabi Pacha is calling in all the Bedouins in the neighborhood of Ramleh."

Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch:

"Alexandria, July 20.—Omar Pacha Lufti, Governor of Alexandria, has returned here from Cairo by way of Port Said. He has made the following report to the Khedive: 'On the way to Cairo I saw Europeans being massacred and their houses pillaged at Damanhour, Tantah and Mihaela, where the Alexandria rabble had arrived. They cut off the hands of Berberins because they served Christians. Arabi Pacha had called a meeting at Cairo of all the Pachas, Ulemas and Notables and asked them whether it was right to obey the Kifedive, seeing he had sold Egypt to the English, ordered the military bake-houses to make 1500 loves daily for the British, without providing for his own troops, and sent telegrams in their name. The Minister of the Interior presided at the meeting. Mahmoud Pacha Baroudi practically directed the discussions. Sheik Hassan recommended the declaration of a holy war, but at the instance of the Coptic Patriarch moderation prevailed. The meeting appointed a committee to go to Alexandria in order to verify the accusations against the Khedive. It was arranged that a committee of seven should start on the 18th instant, going from Cairo to Ismallia."

A Fight With Indians.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz., July 19.—Reports received via Verde from Major Evans, Third Cavalry, at Department headquarters, this morning, says: "A troop, consisting of the Third and Sixth Cavalry, Major Chaffee commanding, had an engagement with renegades from San Carlos yesterday at Chevoin's Fork, about forty-five miles from Fort Verde. Major Chaffee, who has been following the Indians since their outbreak from San Carlos several days ago, got them into a deep ravine and a fight began, as they had no alternative. The casualities on our side are one enlisted man wounded, since dead; five others wounded, two dangerously; Lieutenants Morgan and Converse, Third Cavalry, wounded; one Indian scout killed, one wounded. During the night the Indians broke, leaving six dead bucks on the ground. Scouts report about twenty more killed. All their equipage was left by them on the field, and thirty two head of horses and mules were captured by the troops; also six women and children. The hostiles were led by Mattistish, one of the surrendered White Mountain Cibicu chiefs. These are supposed to be the Indians engaged in the recent outbreak at San Carlos, when Chief of Scouts Calvig was killed. The command has followed these Indians through some of the most mountainous country in Arizona."

Horrible Wife Murder.

Charlestown, S. C., July 19.—A special to the *News and Courier* from Chesterfield county says: "A most horrible and brutal murder was committed yesterday on the plantation of W. A. Pegues, about eight miles from Cheraw. A negro named William Hinson, who had been residing on the place with his family, had not been getting on as smoothly with his wife as he should, and had accused her of a failure on her part to keep the marriage vows. Yesterday he attacked her with an axe, but she fled to the house of her father, near by, where she was pursued by Hinson with an axe in his hand, which he began to use freely as soon as he reached the house, striking at those who interfered with him in his bloody work. The woman was first struck in the breast with the axe and afterwards received a fatal blow on the head, the axe burying itself in the skull in such a manner that it is said two men were required to pull it out. Death followed instantly, as did also the flight of the murderer, and up to this time he has not been captured. The coroner is holding an inquest over the remains to-day, and the sheriff of this county and Anson county, in North Carolina, with a posse of fifty men, are scouring the woods in all directions for the murderer."

Senator Hill's Condition.

Atlanta, Ga., July 19.—Mr. Hill's physicians say that he may live three months at the outside, but may die at almost any moment. On Monday he was forced again to use the tube in taking his food, but yesterday took it naturally. He is kept very quiet at his home on Peach Tree street, although several pro minent men have called on him since the delegates to the State Convention arrived.

Suicide to Avoid Criminal Punishment.

Lock Haven, Pa., July 20.—A better translation of the letter left by the suicide Duhlmeyer (who shot himself yesterday after burning up several thousand dollars in notes) leave little room for doubt that he was a criminal from Germany. In his letter he says; "The bad deed I committed I wanted to make good again by working here in America as I had never done before. I was not permitted to do so, as I found out that the police were hunting me energetically, and, as I could not stand it to brought before a tribunal and be condemned, I came to the conclusion to be my own judge for my deed. As I had to lose my life, I do not want the Government to get anything whatever. All the mony I had I have burned up, but, unfortunately, I could not burn silver." Duhlmeyer left $500 to be given to Klemfeld & Luettge, of Bremen, and Bellmer & Rockhorn of Verden.

Desperate Struggle With a Burglar.

Cohoes, N. Y., July 21.—The house of Charles Rodgers was ransacked by masked burglars last night. Mr. Rodgers surprised one of the burglars at work and a terrible struggle ensued. The thief tried to use a dirk-knife with an eight-inch blade, but wan unsuccessful. His pal came to his assistance and both made their escape. A hat found, bearing the retail dealer's name, led to the information that it had been purchased a few days previous by William Murphy, who was recently released from the Penitentiary. The suspected party was arrested at his home in Cohoes and in his possession were several articles which were identified by Mr. Rodgers.

An Indian Raid in Arizona.

San Francisco, July 19.—A despatch from Prescott, Arizona, says: "A special from the Arizona *Democrat* from Verde states that Indians this afternoon killed a man named Meadows, and wounded his two sons, and it is thought they will die. Several citizens of Donto Basin are missing. Much stock has been stolen. The Indians are moving to Red Rock county. A number of Indians were seen near Stoneman Lake to-day."

The Guiteau Jurors Want More Pay.

Washington, July 18.—It seem that the country is is never to hear the end of Guiteau. This time the subject is revived by the jurors, who presented a petition to the senate today, complaining they were not sufficiently compensated for their work, and praying that congress take some steps to give them additional pay. Their plea is that their long absence from their business occasioned losses beyond what is common to jury practices.

Fatal Explosion in an Almshouse.

Erie, July 21.—The Erie county Almshouse, containing three hundred paupers and insane persons, narrowly escaped being blown up to-day. The building is heated and lighted by natural gas. An idiot named Alford Brand got into the boiler room and turned on the supply valves. An explosion ensued soon after, in which Brand was almost dismembered and the lower part of the building badly wrecked.

Three Children Parally Poisoned.

Petersburg, Va., July 20.—Three children of Mary Dickens, living in Northampton county, were fatally poisoned a few days ago, but by whom is not known. A post mortem was made on one of the children and its death was shown to have been caused by poison.

Fifteen Lives Lost.

New Orleans, July 20.—The officers of the steamboat John Wilson, which struck a snag and sunk in the Atchafalaya river Sunday night, have arrived. The clerk reports the loss of fifteen lives.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
—OF—
Somerset Borough School District,

For the year ending June 1st, 1882.

RECEIPTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Balance from last year		$ 57 60
From State appropriation		289 50
Am't rec'd on duplicate of 1881		985 90
" " " " 1882		437 64—$1479 64

EXPENDITURES OF THE DISTRICT.

Am't paid for teachers' wages	$1109 00	
" " repairs	83 26	
" " fuel, contingencies and janitors	118 94	
" " insurance and other expenditures	45 20	
" " salary of Sec'y	25 00	
" " Treasurers' com.	27 46	—$1409 64
Balance in hands of Treasurer		$ 70 00

W. H. Weimley, Collector for year ending June 1st, 1882.

Dr.

Gross amount of duplicate	$1594 72

Cr.

Am't paid over	$437 64	
Exhonerations allowed	54 77	
Commission	78 27	
Bal. yet outstanding	1024 00	—$1594 72

RESOURCES OF DISTRICT.

Am't outstanding on duplicate of W. H. Weimley	$1024 00	
do do Gillian List	196 92	
Am't outstanding on duplicate of Gillian List	154 81	
Cash in hands of Treasurer	70 00	—$1375 62

We, the undersigned Auditors of Somerset borough, do hereby certify that we have examined and audited the accounts and vouchers of the foregoing statement, and have found them correct.

JNO. N. SNYDER, [L. S.]
M. J. PRITTS, [L. S.]
PARKER TRENT, [L. S.]
Auditors.

jy17

F. W. CLARK,
WHOLSEALE PRODUCE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Corner Main and Market Streets,

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

apr19

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by G. F. Weaver, of the firm of G. F. Weaver & Co., doing business at Berlin, Somerset county, Pa.

J. A. BOYER.

J. A. Boyer will continue the Phosphate business at the old stand.

July 12

RULE TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE

To Martha Mishler, Christian Mishler, Samuel Mishler, Jonas Mishler, Tobias J. Mishler, Polly, intermarried with William Brant, Susan, intermarried with John Brant, all residing in Somerset county, Pa., Jacob Mishler and Noah Mishler, residing in Cambria county, Pa., and William Mishler, of Michigan, postoffice and county unknown, lineal descendants of Jonas Mishler, deceased, and all other persons interested.

You are hereby notified to be and appear at an Orphans Court, to be held at Somerset, on Monday, the 28th day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Jonas Mishler, deceased, at the appraised valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold; herein fail not.

JOHN J. SPANGLER,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, June 18, 1882.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of J. W. Barnes & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that Benjamin H. Osborn and Almon Critten late partners of J. W. Barnes, under the above firm name, will not be responsible for any indebtedness contracted by the said J. W. Barnes since the dissolution of the co. partnership.

BENJAMIN H. OSBORN,
ALMON CRITTEN.

NOTICE.

Having associated with me in the practice of medicine Dr. G. E. Conrad, and opened new books, all old accounts must be settled up immediately or they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. M. LOUTHER.

Stoystown, July 10th, 1882.

State Normal School,
INDIANA, PA.,

Presents Unsurpassed Facilities for Preparing Teachers for Entering their Field of Labor.

There is no more noble pursuit than that of moulding human character, and no greater benefactor than the truly successful teacher.

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Every teacher should take a full course at a professional school, and Pennsylvania offers you none superior to that of the

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1. LOCATION, Beautiful, Convenient and Healthful.
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3. INSTRUCTORS, experienced and successful.
4. GRADUATES stand high wherever known.
5. COURSE OF STUDY and plan of instruction are what you need if you have determined to become an earnest and successful teacher.

FALL TERM WILL OPEN

SEPTEMBER 4th, 1882.

For further particulars, address—

L. H. DURLING,
Principal.

jy5aug

ESTABLISHED