The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....January 24, 1883.

GEORGE F. HOAR (Rep.) has been re-elected U. S. Senator from the State of Massachusetts.

THE newly elected delegate to Congress from Utah (Cain) was sworn in last week. He is a Mormon but not a polygamist.

THE President has signed the Civil Service bill and it is now a law, much to the disgust of many professed Democratic reformers.

U. S. SENATOR PLUMB has been unanimously nominated to succeed himself by the Republicans of the Kansas Legislature, and will be elected on the 23 inst.

THE mines at Leadville produced during the year 1882, gold, silver and lead of the value of $17,127,402 These mines have produced over $66,000,000 since their discovery in 1878.

GOV. CULLOM, of Illinois, has been elected by the Republican Legislature of that State, to succeed Senator David Davis. Exit the Independent party from the Senate of the United States.

CONGRESSMAN J. W. SHACKELFORD (Dem.) of North Carolina, died at Washington on Thursday last. He will be succeeded by James E. O'Hara (colored Rep.) who was elected over him at the last election.

THE nomination by Gov. Pattison of an old political boss like Lewis C. Cassidy to be his Attorney General, has badly disgruntled the "reformers." Kennedy, of Philadelphia, the leading Democrat in the Senate, opposed his confirmation in a savage speech and a number of the reform journals are wailing in sympathy with him.

MR. STENGER, Gov. Pattison's new Secretary of the Commonwealth, says he will appoint Shumaker, a young lawyer of Pittsburg, as his Deputy, and it is claimed this is a sop to the Independents. The truth is, Shumaker is a born and bred Democrat, but as a Chambersburg boy, voted for Stewart. That's the kind of Independent hair-pin he is.

SAM RANDALL is making a vigorous and shrewd canvass for re-election as Speaker of the next House. He is charged with setting up home candidates against all his formidable rivals, and then stepping aside, and so letting the boys fight it out among themselves. When they have "showed" each other up he will rake in the chestnuts.

THE city councils of Philadelphia have elected W. H. Taggart, a Republican, to fill the office of Comptroller just vacated by Gov. Pattison. Mr. Pattison, however, is determined to fill the place with one of his henchmen and has nominated to the Senate David S. Page as his successor. This piece of petty partisanship on the part of our new Governor has given rise to much indignation in Philadelphia and will compel an appeal to the courts to decide who has the appointing power.

THE Democratic House keeps step nicely to Governor Pattison's reform music. It has been in session three weeks, and hasn't yet perfected a single bill. It "reformed" by kicking out a few old scrub-women, and has adopted a rule to adjourn over from Friday morning of each week to the succeeding Monday evening, the pay of its members at $10 per day, meantime running on. In other words the State pays them for six days in the week, and gets three days service—*vivi la humbug.*

THE Lancaster *New Era*, an "Independent" Republican journal that exerted all its best energies for the election of Pattison, now whiningly says:

Governor Pattison has disappointed the expectation of many of the friends of reform in both parties by his appointment of Mr. Cassidy as Attorney General, because that gentleman has not been regarded as a representative of the reform sentiment to which the Governor owes his reputation.

H. D. TATE, Esq., of Bedford, has been appointed chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Mr. Tate is capable, clever, and suave, and will discharge the duties of the office admirably. But it strikes us, that in this day of Democratic reform, a gentleman who has a year or two of his third term as Prothonotary yet to serve, should not have an additional office thrust upon him. He cannot serve two masters at one time, and we presume he is not the only Democrat in the State with the requisite capacity to fill the position to which he has just been appointed.

OUR new Governor, in his anxiety to make a point against the last Republican Legislature, alleged in his inaugural that the Assembly at its last session, though prolonged beyond precedent, and at great expense to the Commonwealth, failed to apportion the State into Legislative and Congressional districts, though the Constitution demands that such apportionment shall be made immediately after each United States decennial census.

In making this charge, Mr. Pattison displays his profound ignorance on this subject, or deliberately attempts to falsify the record. The reason why a Congressional apportionment was not made at that session was because a Democratic Congress failed to pass an apportionment bill. The present Congress as soon as it met took up the subject, and the apportionment bill became a law on the 25th of February 1882. Now, as the last Assembly of Pennsylvania adjourned May 1st, 1881, we would like to know how it is to be held responsible for not making a Constitutional apportionment under a law which was not passed until February of the following year?

Our very young Governor will have to learn to curb his partisan zeal, and not go off half cocked.

ON Tuesday of last week the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania underwent a political revolution. Gov. Hoyt retired, and Robert E. Pattison, the first Democratic Governor elected since the war, was inaugurated. The Republican party that had ruled for twenty-one years laid down the reins of government, and a party that twenty two years since was dismissed from control, again wields the destiny of the State. There was no conflict, no jar, no excitement. Men went about their business as usual, and yet the revolution was as complete as if it had been conducted according to the old world plan, by the power of the bayonet.

We have had ample and repeated promises that this is to be a "reform" administration, and the people await developments with much more curiosity than anxiety. How the new Governor is to redeem the promises he has so lavishly made with the hungry hordes of his followers, hanging on his flank and rear, remains to be seen. His selection of Lewis C. Cassidy—an able man, but a noted spoilsman, and anything but a reformer—as Attorney General, has already led to discord among his party friends, and his confirmation was bitterly resisted in the Senate by James O. Kennedy, a Democratic Senator from Philadelphia, who denounced it as "disreputable" and as "giving the lie to all our promises of reform during the last campaign." Cassidy has openly avowed that he accepted the position of Attorney General only as a stepping stone to the United States Senate, and the fact that the Governor was aware of this when he appointed him, clearly indicates the kind of reform we may anticipate.

It will be of the stereotyped Democratic kind, the removal of every Republican employee that can be reached and the appointment of a Democrat in his place. Of course Republicans cannot consistently complain that their friends are displaced from position. They knew in advance of the election that such would be the result of Democratic success. All they have a right to demand is that the flimsy pretext of "reform" be cast aside and that the traditional Democratic doctrine—"to the victors belong the spoils" be as squarely avowed, as it is being openly carried out. Open, manly dealing will be far more creditable to the administration of Mr. Pattison than the miserable, cauting pretext of "reform," when there is no reform. The leopard cannot change its spots, nor can the Bourbon Democracy change its partisan skin.

THE Meyersdale *Commercial* undertakes to boss Chairman Pile in its issue of last week, instruct him in what manner his call for the annual business meeting of the Republican party of the county should be issued and what it should contain, and then goes on to declare if Mr. Pile does not follow out its instructions "there will no longer exist any doubt of his intention to defraud the people in the interest of boss rule."

Since when did the editor of the *Commercial* become a ruler in (Republican) Israel? Within the last six months he discovered "Chairman Hibner," marched out of the Republican camp with colors flying and gongs beating, organized a new county committee of which "Hibner" was made chairman, called a delegate election, held a convention, nominated a ticket, and from that time forth waged unceasing warfare against the Republican organization and its ticket, and assisted by every means in his power to place Pattison and his crew in control of the State. Having thus voluntarily withdrawn from the Republican organization, set up for himself, and rendered all the aid and comfort he could to the enemy, he now, forsooth, undertakes to dictate to the official head of the organization he deserted and attempted to destroy.

The cheek of the book agent, on which the kick of a mule could make no impression, was but as wax, compared to the cheek displayed by this political swashbuckler. What has he, the head, front and bowels of another organization got to do with the Regular Republican organization that he cursed and left? As well might the editor of the *Democrat* assume to dictate to Chairman Pile. The history of the late rebellion is yet too fresh in the memories of the Republicans of this county, and we mistake them much, if they do not insist, as did our party in Congress after the war, that there must be a little reconstruction before those who voluntarily withdrew were again admitted to their seats in the council chambers of the Nation.

As we understand it, the doors of the party are wide open and admission is free and without price. But we would be fools indeed, to permit an organized force, disclaiming all allegiance, save to its own chosen leader, to march into the heart of the citadel and dictate its own terms. Let the editor of the *Commercial* depose his Chairman, publicly disband his hostile organization, and give evidence that he has grounded the arms of his rebellion, before he assumes to dictate to, or advise with the organization he withdrew from and discarded. All true Republicans will gladly hail restored harmony, but we are not aware of any one that is extremely solicitous to kill the fatted calf to welcome his return. The general opinion is, that a slice of humble pie, instead of a feast of succulent veal, would best suit his stomach in its present state.

THE N. Y. *Tribune*, that was one of the most bitter opponents of the election of General Beaver in the country, and that labored in season and out of season to disrupt the Republicdn organization in this State, and thus secure the election of Pattison, under the pretext of "Reform," now has this to say in regard to the garnered fruits of its labor:

"Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, has demonstrated at the very outset of his administration the impossibility of being a Reformer and a Democrat at the same time. He has delivered an Inaugural Address which was full of sound and elevated reform views and recommendations, and he has made one appointment which is a direct contradiction to those admirable utterances. During the campaign which ended in Mr. Pattison's election a report was started that if he were chosen Governor he would make Lewis C. Cassidy his Attorney General. The mere suggestion of such an appointment was so damaging that Mr. Pattison hastened to deny any such intention, and his denial was strengthened by that of Mr. Cassidy. Both men recognized the fact that it would be fatal to Mr. Pattison's prospects as a reform candidate to have the voters believe that the report was true. This joint denial was sufficient evidence of the unsavory character of Mr. Cassidy's political reputation. He is an able lawyer and astute politician, but his whole career has been of the sort peculiar to men against whose operations reform movements are organized. He does not believe in reform; but his acts inspire a desire for reform in others.

It is said in defence of Governor Pattison's action in appointing this man to the responsible office of Attorney General, that Mr. Cassidy is an old and dear friend and that the Governor's friendship has got the better of his judgment. If that excuse affords the Governor any comfort, he is welcome to it. The appointment has spread consternation among his friends and caused hilarious joy among his enemies. It may turn out bettrr for him than anyone supposes it can now, but, whatever it leads to, the fact cannot be concealed that the Governor has made a bad beginning. All his fine professions will pass as so many empty words, and only this disastrous act will be remembered. It has given the lie to all his past, and has discounted all his promises for the future. While he was running for Governor he said: "Public office is a trust and must be held in the interests of the people, not the office holders." His first appointment shows that he has abandoned that excellent doctrine and substituted in its stead Governor Butler's principle: "The Government belongs to its friends."

GLEANINGS.

IN promptly voting down the resolution of Mr. Hulings, of Venango, for sessions on Saturdays and Mondays the Reform House begins badly. The adjournment from Friday to Monday, and frequently from Thursday to Tuesday, constitutes one of the worst abuses connected with legislation. In this way the business of the session is interrupted and nearly half its time is dwadled away.—*Record.*

GOVERNOR PATTISON is no longer in a position to be regarded as the leader of the Independent Republicans of Philadelphia or Pennsylvania, since he has surrounded himself with Democrats as his cabinet advisers, and has unmistakably placed himself before the public as a candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1884 for President of the United States. The sooner the Republicans of Philadelphia understand this fact the better will they be able to deal with some very awkward embarrassments of reform movements in our local affairs. It is now high time that the people generally understood the true nature of the situation.—*North American.*

THE National Republican Committee have settled the question of representation in the next National Convention. Each State is entitled to four delegates at large, and each Congressional district to two delegates. The republicans of Congressional districts shall elect their own delegates if they see fit; if not they are to be chosen by State Convention. The State Convention must recognize the choice of the district if made. An attempt was made to give additional representation to Republican Congressional districts but it failed.

THE "peculiarly pure young man," who was inaugurated Governor of this State on Tuesday refused the offer of a carriage and an escort and walked up to the Capitol through the snow and mud. He saved twenty cents and lost the respect of all who can distinguish between a Jefferson and a prig.

And he owned with a grin
That his favorite sin
Was the pride that aped humility.

Mercer Dispatch.

Cassidy as a Reform Missionary.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Rep.

If Governor Pattison has chosen Mr. Cassidy as a political purist and missionary and intends to impose him on the good people of Pennsylvania as such they will soon teach him that it is a task that he cannot accomplish. Mr. Cassidy is a lawyer of ability, but he is no more of a reformer and purist than Mr. Pattison is a far-seeing, brilliant statesman.

Pattison's Possible Funeral.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer, Dem.

The Governor undoubtedly takes up a heavy burthen when he presents Mr. Cassidy to the people of the State as his adviser, especially after Mr. Cassidy has publicly declared the Governor to be his political pupil. But that is the Governor's affair chiefly. If Mr. Cassidy as Attorney General walks a straight chalk, as we look to see him do, the Governor and Mr. Cassidy may both be happy. Otherwise there will be a funeral.

PATTISON INAUGURATED.

THE CEREMONIES.

Confirmation of William S. Stenger for Secretary of State and Lewis C. Cassidy for Attorney General.

Mid falling snow-flakes, and with only such formality as is possible when two thousand men and boys are jostling and surging around a desk two feet wide and three feet long, Mr. Robert E. Pattison was Tuesday at noon sworn is as Governor of Pennsylvania. The crowd was jolly, the air nipping, the arrangements vile. When President pro tem. Reyburn marched out of the Senate chamber at the head of the Senators, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms bearing the official mace, a dense crowd was confronted on the south portico. The man with the mace edged his way to the insignificant table that was perched perilously close to the steps leading to the promenade and grounds below. President Reyburn and Senator Grady were muscular enough to worm their way through the jam, but the other noble seignors gave up in disgust and retired to their chamber. Speaker Faunce emerged from the hall of the House of Representatives with all the Legislators at his back. They saw the crowd and turned tail. Justice Trunkey, of the Supreme Court, who had promised to administer the oath, manfully entered the crowd, and after five minutes tugging signaled to those who were at the gathering point of the day's ceremony around the wee table. After much pushing the dignified Judge reached his station.

The inaugural procession, which was to have moved at 10 o'clock, did not start until half-past 11 o'clock. Conspicuous by its absence in line was the Americus Club, which sulked at the Bolton House. Governor Pattison had refused all escort, and even declined to ride in a carriage from the Executive Mansion, on Front street, to the Executive Chamber on the hill.

At noon the Legislative Committee assembled in the Governor's reception room, and, with Secretary Jordan, Adjutant General Latta, and Colonel Barr, of Pittsburg, walked two by two toward the south portico, Chairman Kennedy and Secretary of the Commonwealth Jordan in the lead, Governor Hoyt and Governor elect Pattison following, arm in arm. After much effort an opening was made for the distinguished party, and at length the Governor-elect reached the small table. Judge Trunkey immediately administered the oath of office, and the newly-made Governor turned to address the crowd. For the want of a better stand Mr. Pattison was assisted to that important table, and from there he delivered, in clear, measured tones, this inaugural address:

INDUCTION OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BLACK.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies on the south portico the Senate reassembled and President pro tem. Reyburn offered a resolution appointing a committee of three to wait upon Honorable Chauncey F. Black, Lieutenant Governor elect, and escort him to the Senate Chamber. This was adopted, and soon after the committee, consisting of Messrs. Reyburn, Davis and Wolverton, introduced the new incumbent, who seated himself among the Senators on the floor.

Then the retiring Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Charles W. Stone, addressed the Senate, as follows:

My official relations with this body are ended. It still remains for me to invite your attention to the ceremony which qualifies my successor, and then to bid you farewell. Before doing this I return to you my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy which you have shown me during my term of office. Four years ago I took the solemn obligation to perform the duties of this office, and, while I have striven earnestly to fulfill this obligation in letter and in spirit, I am conscious that mistakes have been made. It could scarcely have been otherwise; and yet in the closing hours, I recall with satisfaction, and with a pride which I trust is pardonable, the fact (and it is a significant tribute to your forbearing kindness) that on all the various questions which have arisen in the body and among the protracted sessions of the joint Assembly not a single appeal has been taken from a decision of mine, and I look back upon these four years and recall not a thing done nor a word said in our mutual intercourse that brings with it aught but pleasant recollections. For these things I thank you, and I assure you of the kindliest friendly regard for every individual Senator.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BLACK'S ADDRESS.

The oath of office was then administered by Judge Trunkey to Lieutenant Governor Black, who, ascending the President's platform, received the official gavel from the retiring official and spoke as follows;

Senators: It can hardly be necessary to say that I assumed the duties of this chair with extreme diffidence. The rules which govern your proceedings are in great part the garnered fruits of the long experience of our race in free parliamentary business. Their just observance is essential to the proper dispatch of your affairs, to the due order of your deliberations, and in some instances to the constitutional rights of the freemen of the State. But they constitute a distinct body of law and of a kind which you of all men best know can be acquired only by patient application, accompanied by the protection of practical experience. My predecessors in office were both of them distinguished Senators before they were called to the high place which I now approach without previous training in this or any other legislative body. This circumstance will, I trust, be generously reckoned to me in partial extenuation at least of the sharp contrasts which must presently appear between their administration and mine. I shall be content, however, if, while failing totally to rival their efficiency in many important duties of the office, I shall be able to command the approbation of the Senate for the simple integrity of purpose which I intend shall be the sole inspiration of my conduct in this chair. I shall conscientiously endeavor to forget not merely personal attachments but political distinctions, and remember only my duty to the State and Senate.

Upon this declaration of the spirit which actuates me in expressing my constitutional relations with you. I do now most earnestly bespeak your patience and forbearance in the many difficult situations which doubtless await me. Although President of the Senate in virtue of the office to which I have been called by the will of the people, I am not unmindful of the restriction upon this function of the Lieutenant Governor. He presides, but he has, save one, neither privilege nor power unless it be comprehended by a fair interpretation of that word. He has no voice in debate and no vote but in the rare case of a tie. In my reading of the Constitution he has no right whatever to be heard in this chamber, except in necessary explanation of his rulings, and he has no more right on the occasion of his taking the oath than he has on any other to abuse your courtesy by indulgence in the discussion of topics beyond these limits. Believing that what I have already said is admissable because it is in the nature of such an explanation, and therefore proper to this ceremony, I feel that I have no further claim to your attention. Senators, I am ready to proceed with the business of the State.

At the conclusion of the address of the Lieutenant Governor, which was delivered in a clear, steady voice, the Senate adjourned until 4 o'clock.

PATTISON'S CABINET CONFIRMED.

The Senate reassembled at 4 o'clock when Private Secretary Everett presented a communication from Governor Pattison setting forth that he had made the following nominations:

For Secretary of the Commonwealth, William S. Stenger, of Franklin county.

For Attorney General, Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia.

For Adjutant General, Presley M. Guthrie, of Allegheny county.

For Controller of Philadelphia, S. Davis Page.

Upon Mr. Wallace's motion, no one dissenting, these nominations were taken up separately for action. As the roll was called on the question of confirming Mr. Stenger's nomination, it was evident that the Republicans were willing to accord to the new Governor the choice of his constitutional advisers—47 Senators were present, and all voted to confirm.

Mr. Cassidy's nomination was next considered, and a vote was immediately taken. Every Senator voted yea except Mr. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, who, when his name was called, protested against Mr. Cassidy's appointmennt on political grounds, but said that Mr. Casaidy's personal, private and professional character and capacity were beyond question or reproach. Then the call of the Senate proceeded, and at its close the tally sheet showed 46 yeas to 1 nay.

Mr. Guthrie was unanimously confirmed for Adjutant General.

When Mr. Page's nomination was reached Senator Stewart moved that it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary General, a very complicated question having arisen with regard to the power of the Governor to appoint. Democrats and Republicans naturally concurred in this suggestion, and the Senate precipitately adjourned.

A Remarkable Duel.

ST. LOUIS, January 17.—Probably one of the most remarkable duels on record was fought in the suburbs of East St. Louis, just across the river, to day, and, though it did not result fatally, it was by no means bloodless. Two negroes, Bill Molack and Mike Vanderburg, were out rabbit hunting, and met with poor success. They stopped in a saloon on the edge of town, where they met several of their friends, who twitted them about having no game, and got up an argument as to which of the two hunters was the better marksman. The argument became a hot and angry one, and it was decided that the only way to settle it was to shoot, and each man was to be the other man's target. They repaired to a field, and, taking a position back to back, started on a given signal from a third negro, the agreement was to walk twenty steps, wheel, and fire. Vanderburg walked faster than Molack, and turned and fired just as Molack turned, and Molack dropped his gun and staggered, and seeing this Vanderburg ran, but Molack braced up, seized his gun, and gave chase, shouting: "I must have my shot!" Seeing he was about to be overtaken, Vanderburg turned, and as he did so, Molack fired, and then fell exhausted in the snow. Vanderburg also fell. Both negroes were bleeding profusely, and the field where they fell looked like a slaughter house. Their friends cared for them. Both had their faces, arms and breasts filled with shot, and each will lose an eye.

Refusing to Build a Scaffold.

TRALEE, January 18.—The local workmen refuse to erect a scaffold for the execution of Poff and Barrett, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Thomas Browne, a farmer, near Castle Island. Marwood, the executioner, has arrived, accompanied by carpenters from Dublin, who will construct the scaffold. Up on the arrival of Marwood at Limerick, enroute to Tralee, the police had great difficulty in protecting him from the crowd at the railway depot.

Rather Rough.

DE MOINES, January 18.—The prohibitory amendment to the constitution, adopted by the popular vote last June, was declared invalid by the supreme court to-day.

An Ocean Horror!

400 Lives Lost.

Sinking of the Steamer Cimbria

By A Collision in the German Ocean.

Of 477 Persons in Boats only 72 Heard From.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Last evening Messrs. Kunhardt received a dispatch conveying the following intelligence from Hamburg: "The Cimbria was sunk Friday evening, twelve miles southwest of Barkum, by the British steamer Sultan. She sunk fifteen minutes after the collision. Thirty-nine persons were landed at Cuxhaven this (Saturday) evening. Other boats were still out. Our steamers Bavaria and Hansa and several tugs leave immediately in search of the other boats."

J. F. H. Meyer, agent for the Hamburg American Line, was found at his home in Hoboken by a reporter. He said: "The steamer Cimbria must have had between four and five hundred passengers aboard, and I fear, from cable dispatches, the loss of life has been great. The steamer carried eight life boats. She had a crew of 105 men. Two years ago improved engines and boilers were placed on her."

WORST FEARS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, January 21—4:30 P. M.—The details of the Cimbria disaster show the loss of life must have been fearful. A dispatch from Hamburg, sent by the Hamburg Steamship Co., says so far 56 persons from the Cimbria have been landed, a number of them at Weser light house. The names of these are not yet ascertained.

The Cimbria left Hamburg on Thursday with three hundred and eighty passengers and a crew numbering one hundred and ten. She ran aground before leaving the Elbe, but got off with the flood tide with the assistance of the steamer Hansa without damage, and she put to sea at 2:30 in the afternoon. On Friday morning she came into collision during a thick fog off Barkum with the steamer Sultan. The Cimbria sank in a short time. When a boat with 30 passengers arrived the company sent out the steamer Hansa and four of the largest available steamers at Cuxhaven to search for other boats of the Cimbria. The West Indian steamer Bavaria also left during the night with a similar object. The steamer Sultan, which suffered heavy damage in the collision, arrived in the Elbe.

THE SHIP QUICKLY FOUNDERS.

The Cimbria sustained such severe injuries in the collision that it at once became apparent that she must sink almost immediately. The officers, therefore, did all in their power to save lives. Without a moment's loss of time belts were distributed among the passengers and the order given to lower boats. This, however, in consequence of the vessel's keeling over on her side, was found to be very difficult on one side and absolutely impossible on the other. As the second officer was still engaged cutting the spars loose, so there should be as much driftwood as possible for the people to cling to when the inevitable foundering should occur, the vessel went down under his feet. He seized a spar, but as several other persons clung to it, he was obliged to let go, and swam to the boat. This boat was subsequently picked up by the Theta. The second officer steered the Theta to Cuxhaven. Seventeen other persons have been saved by the steamer Diamant, from the Weser light house, making fifty-six thus far known to be rescued.

STATEMENT OF A SURVIVOR.

A survivor makes the following statement The weather was clear up to 1:15, but the fog then set in, which continued and increased in density. The engines of the Cimbria were kept at full speed until 1:30, then at half speed until 2, after which they were kept at slow speed. About ten minutes past 2 the whistle of another steamer was heard and the engines of the Cimbria were stopped instantly. The Sultan's green light was, owing to the fog, not observed until she was only one hundred and fifty feet off from the Cimbria. The latter was struck abaft of the first bulkhead on the port side, and she keeled over to the starboard and speedily sank. The Theta picked up one of the Cimbria's boats at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon and arrived at Cuxhaven about 6.

HAMBURG, January 22.—The Diament, one of the steamers that went in search of the missing passengers and crew of the Cimbria, arrived at Hamburg this afternoon with 16 passengers and a fireman of the ill fated vessel. The rescued passengers state that after having left the Cimbria sinking their boat was capsized and they sought refuge in some rigging of the Cimbria still above water, they remained in that position ten hours, freezing from cold, and expecting every minute to be their last until they were rescued by a boat from the Diamet. The survivors describe the scene as horrible and heartrending. All of them praise in the highest terms the conduct of the officers and crew of the Cimbria.

The End of Billy the Kid.

WEEKSVILLE, Mont., January 17.—Billy the Kid, the notorious robber, was apprehended by vigilants last night, and in attempting to escape was fired at as he ran. He reached the river safely, but at the second volley he sank from sight. His body was not recovered. Three others of his tribe were taken a mile from town and notified that if they returned they would meet the same fate. Notices signed by committees of safety have been posted in conspicuous places, giving twenty-four hours notice for all "spotted" parties to leave town under penalty of death.

Severe Storm.

LARNED, January 18.—The worst storm within the memory of the oldest inhabitant reached this section of the country about 3 o'clock to day, and it is still raging heavily. Sleet, hail and snow have been driven from the northwest for the last eight hours. All the ranges are thickly covered with ice and snow. The cold is intense. Cattle, especially sheep, suffer terribly.

ROASTED TO DEATH!

Frightful Accident on the Southern Pacific.

A Train Wrecked and Twenty Persons Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.—Shortly after midnight the Overland Express by the Southern Pacific, which left here at 9:20 A. M. yesterday, stopped near Tehachapa station to cut an extra engine taken on at Sumner to assist in pulling up at the Tehachapa grade. While making the change, by some means yet unknown, the train got away and started back northward down a grade of one hundred and twenty feet to the mile. The train consisted of two engines, express mail and baggage cars, two sleepers, one coach and smoker. It went down the grade at frightful speed for about four miles, when the hindmost sleeper jumped the track and went over an embankment about fifteen feet high, carrying with it the other sleeper, mail, baggage and express cars, which were piled in a shattered heap, took fire and were consumed. The coach and smoker kept on down the grade and were stopped without leaving the track, about two miles further on, with all on board uninjured. The scene following the wreck was terrible, and a number of persons were jammed amid the ruins of the train and roasted to death before the eyes of those helpless to save them.

LATER.

The coroner, who went up to the scene of the railroad disaster on Saturday morning, returned to-day. He arrived on the ground at 2 P. M. A large crowd was there and they had already pretty thoroughly investigated the ash heaps, which represented the train's human remains. They were disposed in seventeen heaps, each one of which was supposed to represent a human being. Some of them probably did, but most of them were bits of calcined bones that might have represented several. The coroner thinks the destruction of human life greater than is supposed. The leader of the two sleepers in the downward flight from which no one escaped is believed to have been pretty well filled, and it would have accommodated fifty-four persons. In it were placed the way passengers, and many such got on at the different stations.

A Steamboat Horror.

The Steamer Josephine, which left this city yesterday for Skagit river, having on board a full freight and twenty passengers, blew up yesterday afternoon in Port Susan Bay, fifty miles north of this port. The explosion on the steamer Josephine occurred while the passengers were at dinner. The crown sheet went straight up through the forward cabin and the pilot house, carrying Johnson, the man at the wheel, high into the air, causing his instant death. Captain Baily, who was on deck, was killed. Neither he nor Purser Turner were seen after the explosion. The steward and his assistant, Daniel Sparks, were instantly killed while waiting on the table. Kavanaugh, the fireman, was not seen after the accident and was undoubtedly killed. S. E. Cannon, a commercial traveler, representing the firm of Bates, Reed & Cooley, of Newark, and a man named Samuel Bablett are also killed. The following is a list of the injured: Dennis Lawler, engineer, badly bruised about the head; Miss Estella Bradish, of Tacoma, thigh broken; Hannah Price, of Skagit, an old lady, ankle jammed and otherwise hurt; A. G. Kelly, of Skagit, leg broken. One or two others were slightly hurt. Sixteen persons on board escaped uninjured. The boat broke in two pieces, one portion sinking and the other floating. The survivors were rescued by Indians and loggers near by.

Heavy Snow Storm.

CHICAGO, January 17.—About noon yesterday heavy snow began falling, and at two o'clock this morning it was still coming down fast. It is about eight inches deep on the level. The street cars and suburban trains are seriously impeded, and a blockade is threatened. The snow storm continued until this morning, and nearly two feet of snow fell on the level in this city. The cable cars were obliged to stop last night, but are now running again. The north side cars are laid up, but the west side cars ran all night with double teams, aided by snow plows. All trains on the railroads are much delayed. The snow is heavy, and is now melting and settling. The air is heavy, and indicates that more snow is ready to fall. Outside the city, according to advices, the fall of snow is about the same, but the snow is not drifting. Wheat is in fine condition, and the snow adds greatly to its security and promise.

Milwaukee Fire.

MILWAUKEE, January 18.—The investigation into the origin and character of the Newmill house fire will be conducted before the grand jury. The remains of forty unidentified bodies will be interred in Forest Home cemetery. Three identified and forty three unrecognizable remains have been taken from the ruins up till to night. It is thought there are four bodies still in the ruins. The loss of life is now placed at seventy-five.

Government Officers Under Arrest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A large number of prominent citizens of Washington were fined two dollars each in the Police Court to-day for neglecting to have the snow removed from their sidewalks in accordance with law. Among them were Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., and G. B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Attorney Gen. Brewster failed to appear when his name was called and as he had neglected to furnish collateral the prosecuting attorney said that he should have to ask that a wrrrant issued for him.

WHAT A QUEER CLIMATE THIS IS?

First it snowed
And then it blowed,
And then it began to rain;
And then it blowed
And then it snowed,
And then it rained again.

With cold in head
I'm almost dead;
But yet I won't complain;
PAIN KILLER saves
From wintry graves
And makes us well again.

Nobody ought to be without PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

A Hostler's Ghastly Discovery.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Last night a well dressed man stopped at the hotel in Raymertown, near Troy, and entered the bar room, after hitching his horse to a post outside. The man drank some liquor, and then requested Marvin McChesney to lead his horse under the shed and feed it. McChesney took the horse to the shed and searched under the carriage seat for a halter. Instead of the halter his hand came in contact with a corpse, which was doubled up and covered with a cloth. Mr. McChesney examined the body as well as the darkness would permit, and found it to be that of a man, nearly nude, and with whiskers. Being somewhat superstitious, and not knowing what to do, McChesney allowed the man to depart with his ghastly load, taking the road toward Troy. Opinion as to whether there has been a grave robbery or a murder is divided.

A Moving Mountain.

GENEVA, January 18.—A great land slip has occurred in the valley of Faverges. The village of Marais has been completely destroyed by an enormous mass of earth, rock and trees dislodged by recent snow storms. The movement upon Marais was gradual and the inhabitants were able to effect a hasty escape. The movement of the mountain still continues.

[The valley of Faverges, the scene of this destructive land slip, is in the French department of Haute Savoie, just southwest of and near the lake of Annecy. The whole region is traversed by spurs of the Alps, the lake itself being over 1,400 feet above the level of the sea.]

He Married For True Love.

PITTSBURG, January 17.—Rather a remarkable wedding took place in this city yesterday. The groom was Mr. John Beabout, who is a wealthy resident of Ashland, Ohio, and is eighty four years of age. The bride was Miss Maria Saunders, aged thirty-four years. Miss Saunders, with an elder sister, have lived in this city for a number of years, depending for a livelihood on the income derived from renting furnished apartments. A month or six weeks ago Mr. Beabout visited the place, became acquainted with Miss Maria and proposed. The marriage was quietly solemnized yesterday. After the ceremony Mr. Beabout settled $100,000 and a large farm in Ohio upon his wife.

German Deluge.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The following cable dispatch from the Imperial German Foreign Office, Berlin, was received by S. B. Schlesinger, German Consul here:

Through inundations last autumn 20,000 houses, 130,000 persons, and 60,000 hectares of land and property have suffered damage in Prussia alone, and damage by December floods has been nearly as great. In Bayrische, Rheinplatz, 1,000 houses were swept away, and 12,000 persons rendered homeless. Hessen and other districts along the rivers suffered the same calamity.

GRAF HATZFELDT.

Guiteau's Remains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Rev. Dr. Hicks, of the Tabernacle Church of this city, who was the spiritual advisor of Chas Guiteau, has executed a legal instrument transferring to Surgeon General C. Crane, U. S. A. all his rights and title to Guiteau's body. The paper recites the clause of the will by which Guiteau bequeathed his body to Dr. Hicks, and it bears evidence of acknowledgment before a Justice of the Peace. In reply to inquiries this afternoon Surgeon General Crane said he was unable at present to give any information with regard to the final disposition of the assassin's remains.

An Accident in Virginia.

Our old friend, Mr. Wm. Claughton, of Heathsville, sheriff of Northumberland county, Va., says: "We have many good medicines in our parts, but nothing which equals St Jacob's Oil, the Great German Remedy. My family keep the Oil in the house at all time and use it for almost everything that a medicine can be used for. They claim that it is unequaled for rheumatism and all bodily pains.—*Tappahannock, Va., Tide Water Index.*

Fire at Poland.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 17.—The Governor of Krif has arrived at Berdits cheff. The managers of the circus have been arrested for having had the two side doors nailed up. There being no rooms large enough to hold the bodies of the dead, they have been placed in a field. When the nailed up doors were opened fifty corpses fell to the ground in a mass.

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jan17 Chas. H. Fisher, Cook & Beer to Block.

LOST

A small black hound bitch, with tan legs and some white on her breast and on three of her paws and he joint of her tail. Any person sending me information of her that will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded, or any person bringing her to my residence, in Hyndman, Bedford county, shall have a reward of ten dollars.

MICA O. WITHROW,
Liginier, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

jan17

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Somerset County, s:

At an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset county, on the 1st day of December, 1882 before the Honorable John Pistner, president, and Geo. W. Berkey and Jacob Beal, associate judges, in the matter of the estate of Jacob Fiegle, deceased, on motion of Geo. W. Berkey, Esq., the Court appointed J. K. Koontz, Esq., to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator to and among those legally entitled thereto.

By the Court.

A. A. STUTZMAN, Clerk.

By virtue of the above appointment I will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of J. K. Koontz, in Somerset, Pa., on Saturday, January 13, 1883, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

jan3 J. K. KOONTZ.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came trespassing on the premises of the undersigned in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pa., about the 15th inst., to-wit, one red steer with white forehead and white spot on right side, supposed to be one year old. The owner is hereby notified to come and take said steer away, paying charges, or he will be dealt with according to law.

jan3 CHRISTIAN GNAGY.

ADMINISTR