The Somerset Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. [illegible] and Proprietor.

[illegible] December 19, 1884.

Now, as in 1880, the choice of the Republican party for President, in the convention of the Chicago Committee.

Gen. Butler, please the statute of limitations on the old ticket. He seems fain to put his claim on the Democratic nomination for President.

Lincoln, Grant and Garfield were nominated at Chicago. Now, let the convention that names them next year have a man but half as good as he would be one of the three, and he will be elected with such a majority as will make the house of the Bourbons reel.

The Forty-Eighth Congress now in session consists of 325 members, just five more as many as sat in the 41st Congress, when speaker Kelsey blandly wielded the gavel and George Washington was President Speaker Colfax presided over a lively aggregation of members less than one-half that number.

Pennsylvania Democrats will have a candidate for President.

CLEANINGS

Pardon Gideon at this time from the penitentiary. Mitchell cannot [illegible] to go to Washington.—*Lebanon Courier.*

The report of Commissioner Loring shows that the Agricultural Department is going intelligent and practical work in the encouragement of forest culture. Let Commissioner Loring persevere in this direction.

General Logan promises to oppose the Pitts Lyon Porter relief bill as vigorously as ever this winter. There is some disposition in certain quarters against him for pursuing this course, but General Logan believes he is right and is able to give pretty good reasons for it.

Mississippi would certainly be a Republican if a fair vote could be obtained," writes a correspondent to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Louisiana [illegible] in the same situation. If this streak of candor continues some Democratic paper will soon be admitting that Tilden was honestly defeated in 1876.

The demand for a national bankruptcy law is general, and the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Hoar is considered as unobjectionable as such a measure can be made. A strong public sentiment, the Republican paper, think, should be brought to bear on Congress in favor of its passage this session.

The Scranton Republican says: "It must make Thomas Jefferson turn around in his grave to find Holman, of Indiana, described in the Congress of the New York Sun, 'this son let-us-alone.' It should be stated that Mr. Dorsey is in Europe. Read during the temporary absence of Moses that the children of Israel worshipped the golden calf.

It is to be feared, as has been reported, that one of the largest and most successful British iron ship builders is about to remove his works to the valley of the Delaware, and to stock his fleet on that shipbuilding stream with all the English processes and patents. It would really seem as though our efforts to [illegible] (home and less, it would really seem as though our efforts to [illegible] were beginning to tell to some the same way as our protection to infant [illegible] to British industry and enterprise.

There must have been something the matter with the Legislature when it passed the law, and with the Governor when, on June 11, 1881, he approved the same, which made

No person shall sell or expose to any part of this State any silk or wild deer save only those the first day of October in any year to the 15th day of December next following, and no person shall have in his or her possession in this State any [illegible] deer save only those the first day of October in any year to the 15th day of November next following, under a penalty of [illegible] for each offence.

Why should not the Legislature which has so many important laws to pass, but which is so ill fitted for the work, adjourn over Saturday next if they have the settled purpose to do what they will do as soon as they have made up their minds? Why should not the leaders of private parties who have brought them together [illegible] Congress, and which acts outside of the Constitution, adjourn to meet in Chicago, and [illegible] Why should not a measure like that ought to have been able to pass with the help of an opposition majority?

How often we complain of the [illegible] without reason! Scotland has a territory of 32,000 square miles to guard, and watch the United States 3,000,000 square miles. Its [illegible] coast Britain covers 5,000 miles and other [illegible] at a cost of about $10,000,000 yearly. We employ to watch and [illegible] thirty times as large, and 4,000 persons, at the total cost of collecting the internal revenue is $4,444,435. For the current year the number of persons employed will be still smaller and the expenses less. To watch the frontiers, the entire [illegible] of imports, about $40,000,000, are employed 3,223 officials and other persons, and the cost of collection is about $5,000,000. It would [illegible] to know how many thousands [illegible] Government spends in collection of [illegible] words; he had called it order, murder, everywhere and no man could charge him with forgetfulness of the right of any one.

Mr. Forbes briefly supported the proposition submitted by Mr. Frye, stating that the country would criticise the party if it would refused to inaugurate reform in the organization of the convention.

The matter was laid over for the present for the purpose of hearing delegations in support of the claims of the various sections for the National Convention.

TIME AND PLACE.

A motion fixing the time of holding the next convention on Tuesday, June 7, 1884, was agreed to. Mr. New then offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment by the Chair of a committee of three, who, together with the Chairman and Secretary, shall make arrangements for the holding of the convention.

Delegations asking that the convention be held at Chatauqua, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Saratoga, were presented and heard.

THE BALLOTING.

The balloting was proceeded with, the whole number of votes cast being 46, necessary to a choice, 24. It resulted as follows:

Place	1st Bal.	2d Bal.	3d Bal.	4th Bal.
Chicago	16	17	20	26
Philadelphia	6	4	3	4
Cincinnati	12	17	21	16
Indianapolis	4			
Saratoga	8	8	4	4

Chicago, on the fourth ballot, was declared the place of the next Republican Convention.

FIXING REPRESENTATION.

The question recurred on Mr. Frye's proposition, against which Mr. Hicks, of Florida, raised a point of order. Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, offered resolutions to amend the call for delegates adopted at the last meeting by adding 'except that in the State of Louisiana delegates may be elected at any time after the 1st of February, 1884." Mr. C. L. Magee of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment amending the call so as to extend to ninety days before the meeting of the convention the time within which delegates may be elected.

Mr. Hicks raised a point of order against both propositions and pending decision the committee took a recess.

REPRESENTATION PROPOSITION.

The regular order being called for the Chairman said the pending question was on Mr. Frye's resolution against which Mr. Hicks raised the point of order, the grounds being that the proposition had been in principle discussed, voted on and negatived in January last. The Chair declined to rule upon the point of order and the matter was open to discussion. Mr. Frye suggested that the point had been raised too late in the proceedings, a suggestion which was controverted by Mr. Logan, who argued that the resolution proposed was not such as the committee had power to act upon. He was willing to refer it to the next National Convention, for that was the body that had the right to consider it. Mr. Clayton opposed the plan and Mr. Magee moved that the whole matter be referred to the next National Convention. Mr. Chandler claimed the proposition was sustained by the sentiment of strong Republican committees from which the Republican party cast votes to elect the President. That sentiment was in favor, not of taking the representation from the southern States, but giving additional representation to Northern States. That was a sentiment the committee could not afford to despise or rule down with a point of order. It was a sentiment that could not be buried out of sight, but should be met fairly and squarely by the voluntary action of the Southern members of the committee.

VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

Mr. Bradley, of Kentucky, complained that the republicans of the South were taunted with giving no electoral votes. If the people of the South could go to the polls and vote as the people of the North, could they would give electoral votes. He was surprised that it should be asked to increase the basis of representation of one section as against another, for he always understood the Republican party was a National party and knew no North, South, East or West. One thing the Republicans of the South could do, and that they had done. Whether they could give electoral votes or not they could give their lives to the cause of Republicanism.

Mr. Pierce, of Rhode Island, spoke in support of the old basis of representation, under which the Republican party constantly succeeded. He was opposed to discriminating against the Southern States. Those States had given the Presidency to the Republicans in 1876. If it had not been for Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana there could have been [illegible] What was the use of destroying the bridge which carried the party over? Was it safe to abandon the old basis which served so well on the very eve of the contest?

Mr. Filley, of Missouri, reviewed the [illegible] which occurred to the Republican party from the Republicans of the South. Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, entered a protest against the proposition to draw a "dead line" across the country and to the south of this line we will have only Republicanism and south of it will turn the country over to Bourbonism." A basis of representation which had given the Republican party the victory in 1880 was [illegible] with the secession of [illegible] and Chase and Seward, the founders of the party. The basis which had given the party the [illegible] in '76, '80 and '84 could not be safely altered. The South could and would give electoral votes for the Republican candidate in 1884. Mr. Hayes's majority was finally settled at [illegible] 18.

THE CALL AMENDED.

The following call was then adopted:

The Republican National Committee will meet in Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, June 3, 1884, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the National Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The basis of representation in said convention will be the same as that of 1880, as established by the rules governing the last Republican National Convention, except that the basis of representation in said convention from States which have cast their electoral votes for the Republican candidates for President and Vice President at the last election, or from which Republican Representatives were elected to the Forty-Eighth Congress, shall be one delegate at large for each Representative at large to which each State may be entitled in the Forty-Eighth Congress, and one additional delegate for each Representative in said Congress from each district which may have cast its electoral vote for the Republican candidates for President and Vice President at the last election, or from which a Republican Representative was elected to the Forty-Eighth Congress.

The basis of representation in said convention from States which have cast their electoral votes for the Republican candidates for President and Vice President at the last election, or from which Republican Representatives were elected to the Forty-Eighth Congress, shall be two delegates at large for each Representative at large to which each State may be entitled in the Forty-Eighth Congress.

The call was signed by all the members of the committee.

Mr. Chandler offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee view with regret and indignation the recent attempt to suppress human rights, destroy free suffrage and honest counting of ballots in the various States by methods at war with humanity and civilization. Against the prevalence of such methods the Republican party stands irrevocably pledged, and we extend our sympathy to all sufferers at such inhumanity and pledge our earnest unconditional co-operation and right hand of fellowship to all men of all organizations, whatever may be their past political action, who now unreservedly commit themselves to organized efforts to secure free education, free suffrage and protection to life and property of all citizens, without regard to race, color, political opinion or votes.

The committee at 11 o'clock adjourned to meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on the 31st of May, 1884.

The Execution of O'Donnell.

LONDON, December 17, 8:45 A. M. —O'Donnell was hanged in Newgate at 8 o'clock. He slept well during the night, rose early and ate a hearty breakfast, after which he enjoyed his usual smoke. He betrayed very little nervousness and when his spiritual adviser, Father Fleming, arrived, he received him gladly and was as composed in manner as upon the day when he entered the prison. He accepted the consolations of his church devoutly, and fervently joined in the prayers of the priest.

He met the Governor of the jail, who entered with Binns, the executioner, with great firmness and submitted to the necessary preliminaries without a tremor. With head erect he marched to the scaffold with the step of a soldier on dress parade. He responded to the invocations of the priest in the recital of the litany for the dying, with a steady voice and a tone and air of great sincerity. In accordance with the practice of the church he said that having made his peace with God and man he would make no speech from the gallows, but would leave the vindication of his memory to his posterity, in a happy and liberated Ireland.

Binns, in accordance with the method that he has adopted, asphyxiated O'Donnell, and when the drop fell he died without a struggle.

The black flag, the signal of death, was run up and the roar of the multitude, kept at a distance from the prison by the guard, was distinctly heard within the walls of Newgate.

The crowd began to gather early on the night before, and before daybreak the neighborhood of the prison was densely crowded by great masses of men and women.

The police arrangements were so absolutely perfect, however, that there was not the slightest opportunity for a rescue, and the least indication of an outbreak would have been summarily checked. If the "Invincibles" contemplated a demonstration in force they were awed by the formidable array of the military.

Conspicuous in the crowd immediately in front of the jail was the brother of O'Donnell, for which the black flag staff seemed to have an awful fascination, and who for hours before the time of the execution paced restlessly back and forth in front of it awaiting the signal of his brother's death. Dense as the crowd was, he commanded such universal sympathy that an open pathway was given to him, and when the fatal flag rose, and he finally succumbed to the strain he fell fainting to the street and a hundred eager men rushed to his assistance and hurried with him away from the scene.

Dies A Maniac.

NEW YORK, December 13.—Eight weeks ago the divorced wife of ex-Senator Christiancy came to Brooklyn to visit friends at 73 Schermerhorn street. She concealed identity under the name of Miss Lizzie Lugenbeel. There was no sleeping room for her in houses of her friends and she lodged at the house of Mr. Dupre, next door. A week ago the doctor, who became convinced that the lodger was a victim to the chloral habit, made the discovery that she was the wife of the ex-Senator. On Monday last she became very nervous and began to show symptoms of insanity. Yesterday she was so violent that sedatives had to be administered. A consultation of physicians was called and they declared she was in a dying condition from mental and physical prostration. She continued to sink rapidly and die this morning with all the symptoms of acute mania. Her parents arrived from Washington too late to see her alive.

American Missions.

CAIRO, December 15.—The great excitement among the Mussulmans and Christians of Upper Egypt is attributed to the action of the American missionaries. The Copts are defiant and a popular outbreak is imminent. The Governor of Soudan has informed the Government of the situation. It appears that the only American missionaries in Soudan are those by the Board of Foreign Missions of the United States Presbyterian Church, headquarters at Philadelphia. The names of these missionaries are Revs. John Boggs, J. R. Alexander and John Giffen, Mrs. M. R. Giffen, and Misses M. J. McKeand and E. E. Neelis. There is a theological training college at Siout attended by over 200 students, mostly Egyptians, who are educated for missionaries work among the native tribes, also a training school for young Egyptian girls, where they are prepared to become teachers of their own sex in Egypt.

Wages to Increase.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The Senate spent the entire day in executive session, and the House in considering the Pacific railroad funding bill. The Senate Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill to increase the wages of laborers and mechanics employed by the Government, to the rate of $2 per day of eight hours, have had the matter under consideration, and will report favorably on the bill. The bill will be passed at this session.

Millionaire Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 13.—Charles McLaughin was shot and killed to day by Jerome B. Cox. The tragedy was the result of seventeen years' litigation. McLaughlin was a pioneer, President of the Central Gas Ligh Company, large capitalist and land owner and ranked among the millionaries. He was the promoter of the old overland mail route, and which made considerable money. In 1862 he contracted to build the Western Pacific railroad from San Jose to Sacremento for $5,400,000. He sub let the grading and masonry work to Jerome Cox and others for $900,000. After twenty miles of the road were built McLaughlin failed to make payment. Cox, who had put $5,000 of his own money in, had to stop work McLaughlin completed the road and sold it to the Central Pacific, realizing a large sum. Cox brought suit against the company and McLaughlin for a hundred and fifty odd thousand dollars and obtained judgmnet, which on technicalities the Supreme Court reversed. Cox amended his complaint, again recovered and was again reversed. The third, fourth and fifth trials resulted similarly. The adverse decisions so weighed on the man's mind that last spring he attempted to shoot Justice McKinsley, of the Supreme Court, who he believed was chiefly instrumental in deciding adversely. He went this morning to McLaughlin's office, and demanded $40,000 for settlement of accounts. Being refused he shot McLaughlin three times. The man lived thirty minutes. The prominence of the parties created intense excitement. Cox was formerly a Captain in the 10th Indiana Battery and served during the war under Rosecrans.

A Hermit's Sad Fate.

CLEVELAND, December 16.—A mysterious case is reported from Curtis Village, this State. About a mile and a half south of Curtis lived a man by the name of Tom Hayes, a hermit. He owned a small property in the woods, and lived by himself in a hut. He would never permit anyone to trespass upon his property, and threatened to shoot those who might do so. He was therefore left severely alone by his neighbors, the nearest of whom lived about half a mile from his hut. On Tuesday evening last this neighbor, a German, saw a light in the direction of Hayes' hut, and this becoming brighter he, with a few others, started toward it. Upon coming in sight of the hut they saw it was in flames, but remembering Hayes' threat it was some time before they mustered sufficient courage to go upon the premises. Thinking, however, that they might render him some assistance, they finally approached the cabin and saw Hayes' body lying upon the floor. The flames prevented them rescuing him, and he was burned to a crisp.

Some of the neighbors are of the opinion that Hayes was murdered and the cabin, with his body, burned to hide the crime. The body was too badly burned to find any traces of a wound, and it is quite probable that his death will always be a mystery.

A Perished Crew.

WATERBURY, December 10.—A communication is published here this afternoon relative to the recent dispatch giving an account of the finding some years ago of the remains of a crew who had died from scurvy on Big Shelter Island, off the Chinese coast. The writer, who does not give his genuine signature, says the four bodies discovered were entirely unrecognizable, being nothing but masses of putrid flesh. There was quite a store of salt beef, hard bread, tea, molasses, tobacco, etc., also rifles and ammunition. Parts of the log were torn out, evidently to preserve some secret. Extracts from the log are given, showing great suffering from cold weather, sickness and starvation. The last entry could hardly be deciphered and was scrawled all over the page, and undoubtedly death soon ended the captain's suffering. The papers were sent to the Russian authorities, but no clew to the friends of the captain or mate was ever found. They were manifestly without experience in cold latitudes. The boat was the Nellie, cleared at Calcutta, Thomas Thompson, master.

PRESENT POWER.

Comfort is never in a hurry. Pain and distress are in hot haste. It is to the "friend in need"—the friend who does something now—that the old adage pays the compliment of being a friend indeed. That they do not keep the sufferer in suspense is the salient excellence of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster. The plasters of other days—whether of poisonous Burgundy pitch—and "Wait until to-morrow. We can promise nothing on the spot at the moment." But pain numbered, like hope, betrayed, marks the best sick. Benson's plasters act on application. They penetrate, soothe, warm and heal, conducting as they do, physical and medicinal agents of the highest efficiency. Their mode is new, and the genuine have the word Capcine cut in the middle of each plaster. Price 25 cents. Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

Nov. 21.

Preparing to Fight Free Trade.

PITTSBURGH, December 11. The iron workers in this city, in common with other classes, believing that relief will be made by Congress to pass the high protective measure that if they do it will be the first time they have enacted such legislation. Upon Judge Kelley, of this city, who is the author of the present tariff law, and who has been recognized as the champion of protection in the House of Representatives, depends the success of the movement. Should he be defeated for re-election, as is now feared, the protectionists will be without a leader. Should he be re-elected, however, they will be in a position to make a fight for the passage of the bill. Should the bill fail to pass, the protectionists will be in a position to make a fight for the passage of the bill. Should the bill fail to pass, the protectionists will be in a position to make a fight for the passage of the bill.

Butler's Court House Burned.

BUTLER, Dec. 11.—The court house here took fire this morning at eight o'clock and in two hours was totally destroyed. Only walls and huge pillars were left standing. The fire originated from a defective flue and had gained considerable progress when discovered. The cupola one hundred feet high which contained the large bell and clock, fell with a tremendous crash. Two accidents happened during the progress of the fire, one to Curt Smith who fell from a ladder and to C. M. Steinman, fireman, who was cut on the head and badly burned. Smith's injuries are probably fatal. The building was erected in 1853 and cost $55,000. It was fully insured. Several other buildings were on fire but by prompt efforts of the fire department the flames were extinguished before serious damage resulted. The county records were saved.

Labor Men in Session.

PITTSBURG, December 10.—A meeting of the leaders of the labor organizations was held at the Amalgamated Association rooms to-night. President Weihe, of the association, and President Campbell of the Window Glass Workers' Association were appointed a committee to correspond with the various national and state labor organizations for the purpose of having scattered broadcast throughout the United States petitions to be sent to Congress requesting such legislation as will stop the importation of foreign labor under the contract system.

Suitor Kills Suitor.

OAK LEVEL, December 13.—Biley Allen, a young man twenty-one years old, had a quarrel with Peter Reed, two years his senior, on Monday night. They had both been paying attention to the same girl. They resorted to blows, Allen assaulted Reed with a crubbing hoe, breaking his neck and breast bone and causing his almost instant death. Immediately after committing the deed Allen fled and escaped arrest. Allen had been drinking all day and was intoxicated at the time of the murder. Both men are well known and connected.

A Dog Bite.

BUFFALO, December 10.—Some months since a small son of Charles Peitzel was bitten by a small dog. No attention was given the matter until lately, when the boy exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia in a virulent form. Yesterday a little girl, who had been sleeping with the boy, was bitten, although not [illegible] him, and a slight attack [illegible] baby, while another who [illegible] his savings is almost [illegible] The lives of two of the [illegible] ed of.

The [illegible] dirty [illegible] grimy beard should [illegible] ed. Buckingham's [illegible] Whiskers will restore [illegible] color to a brown or [illegible] tion, and thus [illegible] tation for neatness.

Mrs. Chris[illegible]

NEW YORK, [illegible] weeks ago the [illegible] Senator Christiancy came to Brooklyn to visit friends. On Monday last she became very nervous and began to show symptoms of insanity and yesterday she was so violent that sedatives had to be administered. A consultation of physicians was called and it was declared that she was in a dying condition from mental and physical prostration. She continued to sink rapidly and died this morning with all the symptoms of acute mania. Her parents arrived from Washington too late to see her alive.

Every man has a right to an opinion of his own if he gets a lawyer and pays for it.

A handful of Clay in a pail of water hardens the object of pitch.

Never give a promise that you do not intend to fulfill.

NEW GOOD!

For the Fall and Winter Trade

NOW IN STORE!

[illegible]

A Full Line of Choice Groceries,

Tobacco and Cigars,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

HATS and CAPS,

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

Crumbs of Comfort.

Now the cold weather is upon us! Wont it be comfort to you to know that your needs can be supplied. Yes! supplied at prices within the reach of all. The low prices at which our goods are marked it makes unnecessary that anyone should be without a warm overcoat, or good heavy suit, to meet the approaching winter. We have yet another comfort for you. Are you unable to visit Johnstown? Then send your orders to us, and we will forward for your inspection, by Express, anything you may desire, which, should it prove unsatisfactory, you can return. Information for self measuring will be furnished, by applying to us.

THE LARGEST STOCK.

We have the largest stock of Mens, youths, Boys and Childrens Clothing in Western Pennsylvania. To be satisfied of this you have simply to visit our immense Establishment. Two floors piled up from end to end, above and below, with stock that our would be competitors combined, cannot equal.

Low Prices.

This is where we distance all competitors. Here we are unapproached. The visitors to Johnstown after vainly trying all other stores come to us, clearly proving, dont you think, that

THE BEST GOODS,

THE LOWEST PRICES

Are to be found only at

L. M. WOOLF'S,

The One-Price Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher.

NEW STORE, MAIN STREET,

Johnstown, Pa.

Geis, Foster & Quinn

Invite attention to recent large additions to their Stock of

[illegible]ND MISSES' JACKETS,

[illegible]TERS, NEWMARKETS,

[illegible]ns Scarlet Wool Underwear

[illegible]red Silks at all Prices.

[illegible]s, Wool Hosiery, &c., &c.

[illegible]stown will find it greatly to their [illegible]r large stock before supplying [illegible]ir wants.

OUR PRICES THE LOWEST.

Jersey Jackets in all Styles

AT

Geis, Foster & Quinn's

113 & 115 Clinton Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Largest Assortment

OF

Ladies' Coats,	Ladies' Coats,	Ladies' Coats,
Ladies' Coats,	Ladies' Coats	Ladies' Coat.
Misses' Coats,	Misses' Coats,	Misses' Coats,
Misses Coats,	Misses' Coats,	Misses Coat.
Childs' Coats,	Childs' Coats,	Childs' Coats,
Childs' Coats,	Childs' Coats,	Childs' Coat.

AT LOWEST PRICES AT

A. NATHAN'S.

[illegible]

South Pittsburgh Planing Mill Company

MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN

[illegible]

For Sale!

Valuable Real Estate!

NEW YORK HERALD.

WEEKLY EDITION FOR 1884.

Independent in Politics

FOREIGN NEWS

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

$1.00 A YEAR

"THE HOME."

PRODUCE MARKETS.

SPECIAL SCIENCE.

NEW YORK HERALD $1.00