The Somerset Herald.

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WEDNESDAY ..... March 5, 1884.

MARCH came in a veritable roaring lion.

THE public debt was reduced about $2,500,000 during last month.

BOSTON has advanced the price of first class liquor licenses to six hundred dollars. This effectually shuts up all the dives and disreputable dram shops, and produces a large revenue for the city.

DURING the month of February, the Treasury Department issued warrants for about $11,500,000 on account of pensions, which accounts for the small reduction of the public debt during the month.

GEN. GRANT has so far recovered from the effects of his fall as to be able to throw aside his crutches and dispense with the regular services of his physician. This will be pleasant news for the country to hear.

THERE is said to be a strong movement on foot to make Colonel Dudley, the present Commissioner of Pensions, the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana. He has been a model Commissioner and would be a popular candidate.

THE extra primaries to be held on April 5th for electing delegates to the State Convention—a call for which will be found in this paper—should be well attended. Turn out and elect good men, and there will be no ground for after growling.

WHEN the Democratic National Convention assembles at Chicago in July next, it ought to rescind the resolution which twenty years ago, a similar convention of the party passed, declaring the war a failure and demanding peace at any price.

HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas, is in the hands of a gang of cut-throats who are compelling reputable citizens to leave the town at the point of the bayonet. This disgraceful state of affairs originates from a fight and several murders committed by rival gangs of gamblers, and is most disgraceful. The authorities are thoroughly cowed, and have taken no steps to enforce the law.

THE self-sufficient boobys who have been filling the newspapers with lamentations, for fear the dear people would not be accorded the privilege of selecting their own delegates to the State and National Conventions, can now safely wipe their weeping eyes. We have yet to see or hear of the first county in the State that has intimated an intention to violate the rule requiring delegates to be chosen by the people.

MR. DANA, editor of the N. Y. *Sun*, and Sammy Tilden's next and dearest friend, has for months past solemnly assured the country that Mr. Tilden would not under any circumstances, again assent to being made the Democratic candidate for President. But Mr. Dana has lately been spending some time with the party leaders at Washington, and has apparently seen new visions and dreames new dreams. He now declares in an interview, "Nothing seems to me more probable than that the Democratic Convention will nominate Mr. Tilden and wait for his reply before proceeding any further." It is not very hard to predict what that reply will be, and that the convention will not have to wait very long for it. Dana is one of the shrewdest and ablest Democratic editors in the country, and his resurrection of Tilden proves the want of an available candidate in that party who would be acceptable to its warring factions.

It shows to what desperate straits the party is driven, when even for a moment, it could seriously contemplate the necessity of taking as a candidate a poor old paralytic, whose days have dwindled to the shortest span, and it gives further assurance that its only hope of success lies in a divided Republican party.

THE N. Y. *Herald* says that, it is well understood that General Logan's candidacy is to be a Blaine combination; that Mr. Blaine doesn't like to run any risk before the people, but will be content to be again made Secretary of State under General Logan. The *Herald* then notifies the business men of the country that this combination means that "President Logan would make it hot for the South," and "Secretary of State Blaine, would make a red-hot foreign policy," and that the country for the next four years would be filled with internal disturbances fomented by Logan, and external rumors, quarrels and hostilities skilfully nursed by Blaine. Logan would want a large army and Blaine would demand an immense navy, that taxes would go up, new bonds be issued, and speculators and gamblers would thrive.

This is the biggest and most unnatural bug-a-boo that has yet been trotted out, to scare the nation from its propriety, and is indicative of the kind of stuff the country will be flooded with during the coming campaign. The fears of the Democracy are very palpable, when the most extensively read journal of that party, resorts to such inventions to intimidate the business men and taxpayers of the country.

IN reply to messages of condolence from the President and Secretary of State, Mrs. Hunt informs them that the remains of Minister Hunt will be brought home for burial.

IT appears to be conceded on all hands, by both the great political parties, that New York is to be the battle ground in the coming campaign. Both parties will nominate Presidential candidates whom it is believed can carry this pivotal State, and the Democrats are admitting the vitality of this fact, by bringing to the front Samuel J. Tilden, whom under no other circumstances would they think of nominating. Of course, there are other close and doubtful States where bitter struggles will be carried on, but it seems to be admitted that the party carrying New York is almost certain of success, and this is going to measurably control the nominations of both parties.

THERE has never been a time in the history of the Republican party, when it was within three months of a Presidential nomination—as it is now—that there was so few surface indications of overpowering interest in the coming event. Usually there has been, at least six months before the convention, heated discussions as to the strength, popularity and availability of prominent men, newspapers have flaunted the names of their favorite candidates at the head of their columns, and the people have been urged to rally to his support. The din of preparation, and the shout of clansmen filled the land and the noisy vehement advocacy of favorites was unceasing. Now, there is an almost preternatural calm, and save for the occasional little boomlet, attempted to be started for a personal favorite, there are but few open indications of public interest in the coming nominations. The shrewd observer will, however, discover under this apparent calm, an intensity of feeling never before known to the masses. But little thought is given to the candidate, it is the momentous result of the coming contest that has given them pause. All the business interests of the country are at stake, their weal or woe are in the balance, and hence calm thought, not personal preferences is controlling the popular heart. Measures, not men, is the watchword, more truly now than it has ever been, and if the nominee be a truly representative man, with clean hands, and pure record, and he is fairly and honestly nominated, we believe the people stand willing to accept and elect him.

IT has become epidemic with a certain class of political editors, to send out cards to a few persons in a township or county inquiring their preferences for President, and then publishing the result as indicative of the sentiment of the entire precinct. This is a very cheap and trumpery way of booming a favorite candidate. No man can speak for any one except for himself, and the assumption that because A, or B, or C, favors Tom Jones, or Dick Smith, or Bill Nye, therefore the voters of his township entertain the same sentiments, is all bosh. Not even the names of the respondents are given, which might indicate whether they were representative men, or active politicians likely to know what public sentiment is, but the announcement is merely made that so many voters endorse this candidate, and so many that, and we are asked to take this on faith, as popular sentiment. That this method of ascertaining public opinion is utterly unreliable, must be apparent to the dullest comprehension, that it can be misused or abused goes without saying, and that it is foolish and valueless cannot be gainsaved. A case in point will illustrate our position. An enterprising editor in Erie published a table, which we have seen in half a dozen of our exchanges, giving the preferences of the Republicans of Ohio, and of this State, by counties, for Presidential candidates, which knowledge was professedly obtained from the chairmen of the county committees.

How the respective chairmen obtained their knowledge, is not vouchsafed, but suffice it for our purpose; we learn, on personal inquiry, that the chairman of the Republican Committee of this county, gave no information of this kind to the Erie editor, or to any other person. To prevent detection of the fraud, the names of the counties are not given, but they are lumped as so many counties, give so many votes for one candidate, and so many for another. Need we say more to expose this cheap sham, which is calculated to impose only on simple people.

THERE is a class of gentlemen in this country who apparently believe that they enjoy a monopoly of the virtue, honor, honesty and goodness which is generally thought to be well distributed throughout the land. They are just too pure and good for anything, and hence they think they have the right, as they have the disposition, to manage affairs for the people. A year since, they undertook to administer the business of the Republicans of New York and of this State, by dictating to their conventions, and failing of success, they threw their goodness into the scale with the Democrats, to defeat the nominees of both conventions. Their success in this instance brought them no present reward, and the after-math, neither credit nor renown. Somehow, the common people took it into their heads that it was treacherous, not honorable, to overthrow from sheer spite, the party they failed to control in convention, and therefore these virtuous gentlemen have not since occupied their former high seats in political synagogues. But goodness and virtue and honesty are ever active, they cannot be suppressed, neither can they be pent up in the human heart, they will burst into activity for the benefit of suffering humanity, and accordingly we find the cream of the gentlemen who embody all the virtues, assembling itself in the city of Brooklyn last week, for the purpose of kindly providing in advance, a suitable candidate to be nominated by the Republican party at Chicago, when the opportune moment arrives. We mildly suggest to these amiable gentlemen that in 1860, and in 1868, similar attempts were made to provide candidates and principles in advance of the conventions, and that despite their doctrine of foreordination, the people took the bit in their teeth and ran away with all the lovely plans the managers had provided. The people are not saying much just now, but they are doing their own thinking, and there are strong symptoms to the observant eye, that they intent to boss this job themselves. Will the pure and truly good managers, who met, and dined, and wined, and consulted, and resolved at Brooklyn last week, please take notice?

GLEANINGS.

The New York *Tribune* says: The object of every delegate to Chicago ought to be to select that candidate who can most surely poll the largest vote in the most States, in November.

George S. Dodds, one of the Democratic witnesses before the Senate Committee investigating the Copiah county (Miss.) outrages, boasted that any man who would undertake to "organize the negro vote here would be killed." This is the kind of civilization the Democratic party is using every energy to protect.

A committee of sixty Democrats clothed in full dress suits and white silk hats will attend the Chicago convention from Philadelphia to look after the interest of Mr. Randall as a candidate for president. Mr. Randall will undoubtedly be well heeled but somehow we cannot forget the fact that he was similarly well heeled in the speakership contest.

A New York correspondent says the women of Brooklyn under the leadership of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher have begun a fight on the liquor traffic which threatens to shake the social foundations of the city. The girls are taking a solemn pledge not to wed a man, nor appear on the streets, at church or any place of amusement with an escort who is not an advocate of total abstinence.

It is a peculiarity of the present tariff agitation that it has developed the overwhelming strength of the popular devotion to the policy of protection to home industry and of fostering and stimulating domestic production on a grand scale. In this respect the discussion has shown very clearly that any party going into a great national campaign on the platform of open and avowed hostility to that policy is bound to be defeated.

When any one hears a Democrat boasting of the patriotism of the party in the dark days of the republic, don't argue, but just get a copy of the resolutions adopted by the convention which met in Chicago twenty years ago, read them aloud, and let them answer. They will make the blood tingle in every old soldier's veins, and make every loyal lover of the old flag ashamed to have any part or lot in such an organization.

Matthews, of Copiah County, Mississippi, was a white man and a native and not a carpet-bagger. He was killed at the ballot-box because he did not vote a Democratic ticket, but voted a Republican ticket. The Coroner, Robinson, an intelligent man, testifies before the committee. "I did not hold an inquest." This officer, in explanation, said:

"I asked Wheeler, and he told me there was no use putting the county to the expense of summoning a jury. He killed Matthews, and I might put it so in my verdict. So I did. Dodds and Harris (Democrats), lawyers, said there was no need of an inquiry."

"Don't you generally have homicides committed to jail?" was the next question.

"Well, yes; but there was no concealment. Wheeler admitted he did it."

"Well, now," insinuatingly inquired Mr. Hoar, "what is the general character of the Democracy of the county?"

The witness had his answer ready: "Quiet and peaceable."

PRESIDENTIAL STRAWS.

The Lewistown (Me.) *Journal* finds Edmunds a strong second choice among Maine Republicans.

Des Moines *Capital* (Rep.): Edmunds and Lincoln would make a ticket we should be proud of and could heartily hurrah for.

Fort Wayne *News* (Rep.): For President of the United States, W. T. Sherman, of Missouri; Vice President, Juge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.

Milwaukee *Telegraph* (Rep.): Gen. Lucius Fairchild stands as good a chance to receive the Chicago nomination as any man yet named, and a better chance than Logan, Senator Sherman or Mr. Arthur.

New York *Tribune* (Rep.): Speculation as to who will be the Presidential candidate this year is at fever heat just now in some circles; but beyond lively calculations about the chances of possible nominees little seems to be doing. The people will be heard from later.

Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.): It has lately been shown that Mr. Blaine has considerable Presidential strength in the Western Reserve. He appears to be holding his old Ohio strength. He is possibly stronger than he was four years ago, because he has the addition of the Garfield sentiment.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* (Republican) Sherman's fences appear to be in woeful condition in the Mahoning Valley, while the white plume of Blaine waves proudly at the head of the procession of presidential aspirants. It may yet assume the shape of Blaine and Lincoln.

Alton (Ill.) *Telegraph* (Rep.); The safe way to secure a representative candidate is to let State and sectional booms alone, and when the delegates convene, direct from the people, there will be but one boom, and that will be spontaneous and successful, born of the wishes of a majority of the party and representing their unrestricted preference.

New York *Times* (Rep.): To Mr. Edmunds thousands of Republicans are looking hopefully, but with so little information as to his attitude toward the honor that possibly awaits him that it cannot yet be said that there is more than a feeling in favor of his nomination, though it is a feeling that might easily be transformed into a movement to that end.

Pursuit of a Murderer.

COLUMBIA, February 24.—W. Bogan Cash, who yesterday fatally shot the town marshal of Cheraw, Mr. C. Richards, and Mr. James Coward, an innocent bystander, mounted his horse and fled from the town as soon as he had done the bloody work. A party of citizens immediately organized and went in hot pursuit. Telegrams were sent out in all directions to intercept the fugitive murderer. To-night a special dispatch from Cheraw states that Sheriff Spofford traced Cash to the house of his father, Colonel E. B. C. Cash, about thirty-eight miles from the scene of the shooting. Colonel Cash refused to surrender his son because of the great excitement existing in the county. He feared the infuriated citizens might lynch the murderer before he could have a hearing. It was agreed, however, that he should be given up in a few days. The two wounded men cannot live till morning. There is a bitter feeling toward the Cash family, and loud threats are made against them. The Sheriff deprecates violent measures, but the young men in the posse declare that they will take Cash dead or alive. At eleven o'clock to-night everything is quiet about Cash's house. No further steps will be taken till to-morrow morning.

The Blizzard.

ST. PAUL, February 27.—Dispatches from all parts of the northwest indicate that the present storm is the worst of the season. On the Manitoba line high winds prevail, but the snow has not drifted much, and the main line was not obliged to run snow plows to-day. The branches were not open for business and the trains on the main line were generally late. At St. Vincet the mercury was 29 degrees below zero and at Wilmar, on the Breckenridge division, it was 10 degrees below. These extremes cover the range on all of the lines. On the Northern Pacific the trains are running, but there was a detention of twenty-four hours, caused by washouts. The mercury is 17 degrees below zero in Dakota, and 35 degrees above in Manitoba. The storm continued nearly all of last night west of Dakota, with the mercury ranging from 20 degrees below to zero, but it is over now. The weather was cloudy and cold, with snow all along the Omaha line.

The Color Line in Ohio.

TOLEDO, February 27.—The case of Robert Bailey, colored, on trial for marrying a white girl contrary to the law of 1840, which imposes a fine of $100 and three months' imprisonment for a white person marrying one of negro blood or vice versa, was tried here to-day. A demurrer was filed by the defence that the law was unconstitutional under the Fourteenth amendments. The Judge overuled the demurer, holding that the law did not legislate in favor of the white race imposing the same penalty on the person of either race marrying a woman of the opposite race. Bailey was found guilty, and given the full penalty of the law. The only other case under this law was tried in Cleveland and dismissed, the Judge holding that the law was unconstitutional.

Uniontown Post Office.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Major A. M. Brown, of Pittsburg, counsel for James Nutt in his trial for the murder of Dukes, has sent a letter to the Post Office Department asking for the appointment of Miss Lizzie Nutt, as postmistress at Uniontown. The fight for the vacant position there has been continued almost as long as the struggle for the Philadelphia Pension Office, and the belief is growing that it could not be settled amicably by giving it to either of the contestants. Major Brown takes this view of the affair and suggests Miss Nutt as the compromise candidate, adding that she is in every way competent for the position, and that her appointment would meet with the approval of the community.

Temperance Crusade.

HAZLETON, February 27.—The temperance movement is beginning to be felt here. The Law and Order Society, formed sometime since, has been resurrected and at its instance three saloon keepers, Michael McGarretty, W. Rittenhouse and Morris Ferry, were yesterday arrested for selling on Sunday and to minors, and taken before the Burgess, by whom they were heavily fined and held in bail for appearance at court. Petitions and remonstrances against the granting of licenses have already been started, and a strong effort will be made at the License Court held in Wilkesbarre in April, to prevent the granting of licenses in the place.

Exorbitant Funeral Bills.

WASHINGTON, February 29.—The house Committee on Accounts yesterday determined to reduce the undertaker's bill of $870 for the funeral of the late D. C. Haskell some $200. The committee will fix a scale of expenses for funerals in the future, beyond which amount the Sergeant-at-Arms will not be allowed to pay. It is also proposed to pay bills shortly after they are made. Parties claim that their high charges in the past have been due to the fact that they have been compelled to wait for months and sometimes years before payments for services rendered are made. The undertaker who furnished the casket for the remains of President Garfield recently informed the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House that he had not yet been paid.

VICTORY OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

The Rebbels Bravely Retire After Desperate Resistance—One Thousand of Them Cut Down.

LONDON, March 1.—The British troops met the rebels under Osman Digma near Trinkat yesterday and gained a complete victory. The War Offices is in receipt of a telegram stating that the losses of the British were twenty four killed and one hundred and forty two wounded. The British forces captured four Krupp guns, two howitzers and one machine gun. The rebels were repulsed, after a desperate resistance with the loss of a thousand men.

On thursday night General Graham's expedition encamped near Fort Baker. The infantry bivouacked in front, the cavalry in the rear. The troops were all assembled before sunset, except the Sixty-fifth Regiment, which arrived at 8. Yesterday morning fires were quickly kindled and coffee made. Breakfast over, the forces were formed in an oblong square, the front and rear of which were longer than the sides, owing to the different strength of the rigiments. Gordon highlanders in line formed the advance, with two Gattling guns and one Gardiner in the right corner and two Gardeners and one Gattling gun in the left corner. The Eighty-ninth Regiment in line formed the right-hand side of the square, the Black Watch Regiment the rear.

ADVANCING TO BATTLE.

The whole strength of the British forces was something less than 4,000 men. The length of the front was 350 yards. The Hussars acted as scouts, and advanced in semi-circles a thousand yards ahead, covering the front and flanks of the main force. The troops advanced over sand knolls and scrub for a mile from Fort Baker along the Tob road, when the rebels opened fire with their Remington rifles, but the range was too long and their shots proved ineffective. The rebels in swarms occupied the high ground in front and on the flanks of the British army. They returned slowly as the English advanced, keeping within about 1,200 yards of the main body of the English forces. The British cavalry followed, covering the rear upon the left, formed in three lines and distant some 900 yards from the main army. At 9:30 the gunboats Sphynx fired four rounds from Tridkitat harbor, but the range was too great. The shells burst a mile short of the enemy's position. The firing was stopped, as the shells were dangerous to the English. The cavalry and mounted infantry advanced on the left to touch the rebels, who moved obstinately, though they were not indisposed to fight. The infantry continued to advance steadily. Two or three times a halt was made, in order to allow the sailors and artilery who were dragging the guns to rest. The square was well maintained, but where the ground was difficult the men marched by fours right in columns of companions. The road towards Teb was studded with hundreds of corpses of Baker Pasha's ill starred fugitives, which filled the air with polation and around which swarms of carrion flies lazily hovered.

THE FIRING BEGINS.

After an advance of three miles had been accomplished the earthworks of the rebels come in sight. Guns were mounted and standards were flying in the sultry air. The rebel fire had now almost ceased, except on the extreme right and left where it still continued to be directed at the scouts. The British stepped forth as if on a holiday parade the bagpipes playing and highlanders footing cheerily. They advanced until they were within 800 yards of the rebels' position, where an old sugar mill was standing surrounded by a number of native huts, and where also stood a fort with two guns, Here a halt was ordered and the scouts rejoined the cavalry.

Neither force seemed disposed to open fire. At last "attention" was called, whereupon the rebels, seeing the British move, began the battle with a shell from a Krupp gun captured from the Egyptians. The shell passed wide over the square. The next two shots were aimed with greater accuracy and the shells burst close to the British, wounding several. At this point a piece of shell wounded Baker Pasha in the face and 20 men were hit.

SLAUGHTERED BY THE BRITISH.

Then the British opened fire with guns and Martini rifles, causing the rebel fire rapidly to slacken and almost to cease. At this the bugles sounded a fresh advance. The troops rose, wheeled round in the centre of the square and approached the rebel works. The rebels were in no military order, but were scattered here and there, so as to take advantage of the abundant cover which the ground afforded. They clung to their position with desperate tenacity. There were 2,000 rebels directly in front, while many hundreds hung around the two sides of the square.

As the British moved forward, firing as they advanced, the rebels armed with spears and huge cross-hilted swords, rose within 200 yards of the advancing lines and rushed against the British at breakneck speed, heedless and fearless of death. The rebels fell right and left, though some of the brave fellows reached within five paces of the square. None of them bolted; they only fell back sullenly when they were forced.

Having cleared the ground in front with their Martini rifles the British attacked the fort. Colonel Burnaby was the first to mount the parapet, firing a double-barreled shot-gun into the enemy. Around the works the rebels fought with furious energy and a frightful melee of bayonets and spears took place. At last the British gained possession of the fort. They captured two Krupp guns and at once turned them against the enemy, but the Arabs still contested every inch. They would not submit to be driven off—they could only be killed.

The British next directed their attention to the old sugar mill, a brick building containing an iron boiler. This they stormed and succeeded in dislodging two hundred rebels, who leaped forth and charged from every opening.

PURSUING THE REBELS.

At one o'clock, after an hour of intense fighting, the rebels gave way and bolted outright. The Gatling guns and Martini rifles had caused great havoc there. The British pursued them as they fell back and advanced as far as the fresh water wells of Teb, where the rebels made their last stand. Sheikhs, who advanced empty handed to show that they bore charmed lives, were stricken down with bayonet thrusts. The Highlanders carried the next earth work, capturing three guns. At the end of four hours of arduous fighting the British gained possession of the rebel camps, of the huts and the wells.

The cavalry on the right flank charged the retreating rebels, who did not bolt, but struck the troops who rode among them, giving blow for blow. A splendid display of heroism was made by three mounted rebels. They resolutely maintained their ground against the shock of two cavalry regiments before being cut down. They continued to fight after the third charge, killing several soldiers and wounding Colonel Barrow with their spears. The enemy retired slowly and in consequence of this the British kept up their firing for a long time after the fortunes of the day had been decided.

General Graham decided to remain at the wells of Teb Friday night. The intention was to continue the advance to Tokar this morning. More fighting is anticipated. The spoils taken from Baker Pasha were in a large measure recovered.

A telegram received at the War Office states that four officers of the English forces were killed. A later dispatch from General Graham says that nineteen officers received wounds, including Baker Pasha and Colonel Burnaby, both of whom were severely wounded. Nine hundred of the enemy's dead were counted in the captured positions.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Seven Men Severely Injured at London.

LONDON, February 26.—Shortly after one o'clock this morning a terrible explosion occurred in a cloak room at the Victoria Railway Station, in London. The explosive agent was undoubtedly dynamite. A large portion of the roof was blown off and nearly all the glass work in the station was destroyed. Seven men were sent to the hospital with severe injuries. Extensive damage was done to the surrounding property.

Two reports accompanied the explosion, the noise being like that of the discharge from a cannon, and was followed by an immediate rushing of flames.

The booking office, cloak room and waiting room were completely shattered and are a confused mass of debris. Luckily, all trains had ceased running, and only a few persons were about the station.

LONDON, February 26.—The explosion at the Victoria Rai way Station this morning shattered the windows of the Metropolitan Underground Railway Depot, sixty yards distant, and the fronts of houses for the same distance in other directions were badly damaged. The Victoria refreshment room was wrecked, and a clock eight feet high was blown from the wall and thrown six yards away. The streets in the neighborhood were completely strewn with broken glass. A large force of police and a fire brigade quickly reached the spot and quenched the fire, thus saving the depot.

Colonel Majendie has critically examined the ruins. In his opinion the explosion was due, not to gas, but to some powerful compound. The cloak room was filled with luggage, but the officials did not notice any suspicious package. The report is current that the parcel left in the cloak room was intended for use against the House of Parliament to-night, and that it exploded accidentally.

An officer who is acquainted with dynamite was passing about the time of the explosion. He hastened to the spot, and on entering the booking office detected the smell of dynamite. The theory that the explosion was caused by dynamite gains further confirmation from the fact that the greatest damage was done laterally.

The iron railing guarding the stairs near the cloak room was snapped assunder and twisted into grotesque shapes. It is believed that ten pounds of dynamite would have been sufficient to cause the damage. Only two persons were injured, and they slightly.

The officials of the railway discredit the idea that the explosion was the result of private malice, as the cost of the material would deter a discharged servant from thus retaliating. It is generally attributed to the persons who caused the explosion in the Praed Street Station of the Underground Railway some months ago. While clearing away the debris of the Cloak room a tin box was found. The damage caused by the explosion is estimated at £4,000.

Minister Hunt Dead.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The Secretary of State has received a cablegram from St. Petersburg announcing the death, at 7:30 this morning, of United States Minister William H. Hunt, from dropsy, superinduced by chronic inflamation of the liver. Soon afterwards M. De Struve, the Russian Minister, called on Secretary Frelinghuysen and read to him the following telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia:

To the Russian Minister, Washington: The Emperor instructs you to express to the President and the Government of the United States the sincere regret which the death of Mr. Hunt causes His Majesty.

I have no need to add that the Government and Russian society are much affected by this loss.

GIERS.

M. De Struve then conveyed the message to the President, who returned thanks to the Emperor of Russia. By order of Secretary Chandler, the Navy Department was draped in mourning and closed, and a general order issued to the Navy announcing the death of the ex-Secretary.

William H. Hunt was born in South Carolina, but emigrated at an early age to Louisiana, and has for ten years past been a prominent figure in the politics of that State. After graduating from Yale College he was admitted to the bar and became one of a family group of well-known and successful lawyers.

In 1878 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. When Garfield was inaugurated as President, Mr. Hunt was appointed Secretary of the Navy, in which position he served from March 8, 1881, until April 17, 1882. He was then appointed Minister to Russia by President Arthur, and discharged the duties of the post with credit to himself and his country.

Ex-President Hayes has given $5,000 toward the erection of a Methodist Church in Fremont, Ohio.

THE SHOT GUN POLICY.

Democratic Confession of Crimes in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—Perhaps the most convincing evidence of a conspiracy to murder Republican voters in Copiah County has been furnished by the Democratic witness, Meade, editor and chairman of the Democratic Convention who led the mob, after alluding to the mob as made up of taxpayers and good men as Copiah could boast said that, at his request, it was agreed not to molest Matthews' family. Ware, a reputable merchant, testified a few days ago that a cannon was fired to announce to neighboring voting places the mudrer of Matthews. Meade denies this. "How could I," he innocently asked "when I had no knowledge that Matthews was to be shot?" He admitted that it was done by a prearranged signal to summon the armed Democrats from all the surrounding country.

Meade presided at the meeting when the resolutions upon the murder of Matthews were adopted. He started that he approved them all and laid it down as a part of his politicial ethics that when a large majority of the people do not know what officers it is best for them to elect it is preferable to use force rather than allow the majority to rule. Disgusted at this witness' statements, a member of the committee thought to recall him to himself by asking, "Did you approve of the action of the mobs?" Meade quietly made answer, "Well that depends entirely upon circumstances." At this Mr. Hoar, who had been doing the cross questioning said he had nothing more to ask from him.

WHAT THE SHERIFF DID NOT DO.

Hargraves, the sheriff, first told Mr. Saulsbury that he had done his whole duty to keep the peace. Then Senator Frye took him in hand. Mr. Frye has done very little cross questioning, but whenever he has the atrocity of these murders has been fully set forth. Hargraves said he had heard nothing of mob's marauding until the Saturday night before election, though its work was a matter of common talk in other counties.

The shooting and beating of the negroes had not reached this vigilant sheriff's ears although some of the cases had been carried to the grand jury in vain. Saturday night Hargraves was given warrants for about twenty-five ring leaders in the mob and commanded to serve them. Matthews also appealed to him for protection. Hargraves waited until Monday and then sent a deputy to arrest these rioters. The deputy served the warrants on about twenty of the mob, and from each one, by Hargraves' instructions, he took personal recognizance to appear after election and then set them free. This was done without taking them before a magistrate or divesting them of their arms. Hargraves met two of them in the street and performed the same farce. "That's a pretty way," exclaimed Senator Frye.

HOW WHEELER WAS TREATED.

Monday, as the mob came marching into Hazlehurst, Hargraves met it. In the ranks were a score of men under bonds to keep the peace. He merely asked them not to injure any women or child and then went away. He knew of their having possession of the town and of his death warning to Matthews, but did nothing. "Does not the law give you the power to call out a posse comitatus?" inquired Mr. Frye. Hargraves admitted that it did. "Well, after Matthews had been murdered what did you do?" he was was asked. He replied that after the murder, Wheeler came to him saying that he had shot Matthews. He did not put Wheeler in jail, but kept him in the street until a justice of the peace could be found to bail him. He did not take the gun away from the murderer, because the latter said he wanted to keep it, so the sheriff allowed him to do so and after half-an-hour's nominal detention let him go.

"Did you let him keep his gun to murder some one else?" asked Senator Frye. The Sheriff nodded assent. That's all I want to know about you," was the impulsive reply. The warrants issued for the arrest of the mob have never been returned, nor has any one of them for whom he held a warrant been brought before a magistrate. In answer to Mr. Frye's hot question this unique sheriff swore that outrage which he had thus allowed to go on had helped swell his majority for re-election, though he expected to win any way. Scathing was Mr. Frye in his questions to Hargrave.

Wages Reduced.

READING, February 27.—Notices are posted in nine hat factories here, employing fully 800 hands, announcing a reduction of 12 per cent. in wages after March 1. The reasons given for the reduction are strong competition and the exorbitant duty on wool. The hatters will hold a meeting to determine whether they will accept the reduction or not. There are over 1,500 people employed in this industry in this section.

The proprietors of the Weimer Machine Works at Lebanon, employing several hundred hands, have made a reduction in wages of from eight to twelve and one-half per cent.

A Trick of Jewelers Discovered.

BOSTON, February 27.—Major McElrath, chief of the secret service for New England, has made a discovery of the gilding of the five cent nickels by manufacturers of cheap jewelry, by which the coin is made to resemble a $5 gold piece. The manufacturers expressed surprise when informed they were violating the law against counterfeiting and agreed to surrender to the officers all the samples of jewelry they had made.

JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents Bottle.

Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

A Farmer Killed.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—Richard Craighead, a rich farmer, living near Fulton, Mo., was murdered last night. He was called out of his house by a lot of strangers, who said they had driven a team of horses into a mud hole and wanted him to give them a lift out. He dressed and went out doors, when the assassins fired at him and then beat him over the head with clubs until life was extinct. Mr. Craighead was a Republican and at one time Assessor of Fayette county. Some think he was murdered by his political opponents.

Samson's Legs and Locks.

When Delilah clipped off Samson's locks that mighty athlete at once became "as other men." If it could be proved that the possession of luxuriant hair would enable men to tear open lion's jaws, Hiscock & Co. would be driven wild in the effort to supply enough of Parker's Hair Balsam to meet the demand. As it is the Balsam prevents your hair from falling out, and restores the original color if faded or gray. Besides, it is a great addition to the toilet table simply as a dressing. feb6.

Three Infernal Machines.

LONDON, February 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, stated that a third infernal machine had been discovered at the Paddington railway station. The machine was of American manufacture and contained dynamite.

Horsewhipped by Women.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27.—Two women horsewhipped D. L. Regenberger, a prominent attorney, this morning. The cause of the assault is said to be expressions of the attorney resenting the intrusion of the women into his society at the Mardi Gras ball last night.

Blown to Atoms.

OMAHA, February 27.—Four boys, 10 to 17 years old, while hunting south of this city this afternoon, exploded a powder house containing over six tons of powder. All four were blown to atoms.

Gen. Ord's Body.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The body of General Ord arrived here to-day on the steamer from Havana. It will be taken to Washington to-night.

London Dynamiters.

LONDON, February 28.—The police have discovered a large quantity of explosives under the Charing Cross railway station.

Taken from Jail and Hanged.

DEADWOOD, February 27.—Harry Tuttle, who was wounded in a fight at Stoneville, was taken from the hospital at Spearfish last night by eight masked men and hanged.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

FOUTZ FOUTZ FOUTZ

No Horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.
Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
Foutz's Powders will give Satisfaction.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

apr5-1yr.

NOTICE.

My wife, Sarah, having left my bed and board without just provocation, the public is hereby cautioned not to trust or harbor her on my account as I will not be responsible for debts of her contracting.

DANIEL SECHLER.

feb13-6t. Turkeyfoot Pa.

SPRING! 1884. SPRING!

We announce without hesitation, and without fear of contradiction that our assortment of Goods this season will be UNSURPASSED in

Quality, Variety, Style, Cheapness!

Furnishing Goods!

NECK-WEAR!

HATS AND CAPS!

In these Departments we have the prettiest Line of Goods ever offered to the public. A visit is sure to afford both pleasure and satisfaction.

PARENTS,

You should not fail to call and see our Stock of boys' school and Childrens' Suits. Everything new and attractive is represented. Every family that believes in true economy comes to our immense establishment to supply themselves and little ones.

L. M. WOOLF'S,

The One-Price Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher.

NEW STORE, MAIN STREET,

Johnstown, Pa.

Healthy People Sometimes Laugh

At the sufferings of dyspeptics, and say that their pains and distresses are imaginary. This is not meant for cruelty, but it is cruelty, all the same. A person who has a crooked foot, or a wounded hand, or a sightless eye, calls forth sympathy by the exhibition of the defective member. If the dyspeptics sufferer's stomach could be placed on exhibition, the cause of his distress would be apparent.

The man with a troublesome stomach often suffers quite as much as the man with a broken leg, but is far less likely to receive sympathy.

Sympathy is good for sufferers, as far as it goes. But *Brown's Iron Bitters* is better, for it strikes at the root of these troubles, and cures disease. Disappointed dyspeptics, weary of having tried many experiments in seeking cure, will do well to make one fair trial of *Brown's Iron Bitters*, and report the result. That this well-tried family medicine will thus diminish the quantity of human suffering is an established fact.

Our stock of Spring Clothing is now ready for your inspection.

It comprises such a variety of styles that we will surely be able to suit you.

A. C. YATES & CO.,
Ledger Building, Chestnut & 6th Sts.
PHILPDELPHIA

BANNER

BAKING POWDER

Always the Best.

TENNA-ALBA (white clay) will not raise bread and to buy a cheap adulterated baking powder for family use is the most expensive economy that people could indulge in, to say nothing of the injurious effect such compositions must have on the digestive organs. If you have been using some comparatively unknown baking preparation in the family, we ask simply the use of an old established brand of baking powder—for instance, the "BANNER." Ninety-nine per cent. pure grape cream tartar seems to be its standard of purity.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Yutzy, deceased, late of Greenville Twp., Somerset Co., Pa.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement on April 12, 1884, at the late residence of deceased.

E. D. YUTZY,
J. J. YUTZY,
Administrators.

feb27.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jonas Christner, dec'd, late of Summit Township, Somerset County, Pa.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, April 5, 1884, at the residence of the Executrix in Summit township.

FREDERICA CHRISTNER, Executrix.

feb28.

FOR SALE.

One Twenty (20) Horse Power STEAM PORTABLE SAW MILL. In complete condition and order and built by Griffith & Wedge. For further particulars address

KOCH & WAGUS, Box 72, Fredericktown, Mo.

feb27-2m.

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT, Portland, Maine.