The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - July 12, 1876.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, Philadelphia.

JOHN W. CHALFANT, Allegheny

ELECTORS.

1. JOHN WELSH.
2. HENRY DISSTON.
3. CHRIS J. HOFFMAN.
4. CHAS. T. JONES.
5. EDWIN A. FITLEY.
6. BENJAMIN SMITH.
7. J. W. BERNARD.
8. JACOB KNAR.
9. JOHN B. WARFEL.
10. JOSEPH THOMAS.
11. ARIO PARDEE.
12. LEWIS PUGHE.
13. ED. S. SILLMAN.
14. WILLIAM CALDER.
15. MILES L. TRACY.
16. S. W. STARKWEATHER.
17. DANIEL J. MORRELL.
18. JEREMIAH LYONS.
19. WILLIAM HAY.
20. WILLIAM CAMERON.
21. J. B. DONELLY.
22. DANIEL O'NIEL.
23. WILLIAM NEBB.
24. ANDREW B. BERGER.
25. SAMUEL M. JACKSON.
26. JAMES WESTERMAN
27. W. W. WILBER.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET!

Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

CONGRESS,

WM. H. KOONTZ.

SENATE,

E. D. YUTZY.

COUNTY TICKET!

ASSEMBLY,

E. J. MEYERS,

ALLEN S. WILL

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

C. C. MUSSELMAN,

DANIEL STUFFT.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,

SAM. SNYDER.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

CHS. T. HUNTER.

THE essential dishonesty of the bargain made at St. Louis, that placed Tilden and Hendricks on a platform, which the friends of either interpret to suit different localities is disgusting and driving from their support hundreds of honest men. It was expected that while Tilden drew the hard money men to the support of the ticket, that Hendricks would bag for it the soft money men. But the trick is too old and too transparent, and while Tilden disgusts the disciples of soft money, Hendricks alarms and drives away those who are in favor of a sound currency.—The attempted deception is so palpable that a blind man could not be cooled by it, and feeling this, the N. Y. *Sun*, the only "thick and thin" Tilden paper in New York, boldly throws off the mask, and brazenly and shamelessly avows the attempted fraud. Says the *Sun:*

The platform is an elastic platform, suited to any colored spectacles that a man wants to look through at it. It is intended to be like the suspenders which the auctioneer cried in these words: "Long enough for any man and short enough for any boy." It was intended to suit Democrats of different States holding diametrically opposite doctrines. For such a purpose we do not see how it could have been better devised. It is like the restaurant in California, where you could have beef steaks, veal or venison, whichever you ordered, but all cut from the round of a yearling bull.

How can either wing of the party rely upon the promises of a platform which their opponents rely on as implicitly as themselves? And how can any honest man be induced to believe that a party means "reform" that opens its campaign with a palpable fraud, an avowed attempt to cheat? Tilden's friends say that the platform means early resumption, while the friends of Hendricks assert that it means the repeal of the resumption act. Can either be trusted? Each party to the corrupt bargain made at St. Louis, knows that it tried to cheat the other, and both know that they are trying to cheat the public at large. The man must be not only blind, but an idiot, who can be taken in by so gross, so palpable an attempt to swindle.

HON. John D. Defrees, of Indiana, who was a prominent supporter of Greeley in 1872, has published a letter in which after reviewing the parties and candidates, he pledges his cordial support to Hayes and Wheeler. From this publication we make the following extract:

The leaders of the Democratic party now boast of having a united South for their ticket. Why is this? Is it not because a majority of the people of that section, who were so lately in rebellion against the Government, believe that the Democratic organization of the Northern States sympathized with them in their efforts to destroy the Union and therefore are entitled to their support now? Is not such a boast, and such a fact, well calculated to make a united North in opposition to a united South? Will it not provoke the inquiry as to where stood the candidates of the respective parties on the question of maintaining the Union? Will it not be said that while Gov. Hayes was in the field fighting for the Union, Gov. Tilden was siding in passing a partisan resolution, in a partisan convention, declaring the war to be a failure, and that it should not be further prosecuted? Will not such a state of facts thus boasted of, tend to keep up a feeling of hostility that should be deprecated? And, if so, who are responsible for it? Why not those who make the boast? These things will render the only issue in the approaching campaign to be this, "Shall the control of the Government be handed over to those who attempted its destruction, or be retained by those who hazarded life and fortune for its preservation, and that issue is presented by a united South." When thus presented no Union man need be told his duty.

THE Republican primary elections in Bedford county will be held on Saturday, the 5th day of August, and the convention on Tuesday, the 8th. Blair, Somerset, and Cambria have already named their congressional candidates, Bedford being the last to come to the front. Hewit, of Blair, Koontz, of Somerset, Campbell, of Cambria, and we presume Cessna, of Bedford, will form a galaxy from whom a selection must be made.

THE twenty-fifth State was added to the original thirteen on July 4th. Colorado adopted her State constitution by a vote of 9,396 to 236. Hail the centennial State.

THE national debt was reduced thirty millions during the year ending June 30. This is a sufficient answer to all the charges of extravagance trumped up by the opposition.

CONGRESSMAN SINGLETON, of Illinois, a leading Democrat of that State, utterly refuses to swallow the St. Louis crow. He peremptorily rejects the whole business as an outrage alike upon the Democratic party and upon the entire American nation.

THE massacre of General Custer and five companies of the Seventh Cavalry, by Sioux, on the Little Big Horn River on the 25th is fully confirmed. A telegram has been received at army headquarters which officially reports the particulars of the terrible slaughter.

THE following, from the Chicago *Tribune*, may be quite correct, but it is wretchedly personal: "Sam Tilden is a sour, cross, crusty, selfish old bachelor, over three-score years old, whose blood runs legitimately in the veins of no human creature. The women are not likely to distress themselves very greatly to secure his election."

ONE of Mr. Tilden's organs says: "To Democrats the nomination presents a man who has been ever a Democrat in all times and under all circumstances, and in whose Democracy there has been neither variableness nor shadow of turning." Such a man is not likely to win any honest Republican vote.

The reduction of the public deb during the month of June amounted to three millions, three hundred and eighty-one thousand, three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-six cents, ($3,381,397 56.) And yet the Tilden reformers (!) are unhappy.

EATING biled crow, this hot weather, is some work for our Democratic brethern. You can tell a poor devil who was opposed to Tilden before the St. Louis convention as far as you can see him by his languid, watery eyes, the sickly whiteness of his gills, and the general miserable appearance of disgusted gone-ness which he wears. Specie is a soothing tonic compared to Tilden crow.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS, of the Supreme Court, who was largely talked of as a candidate for President before the St. Louis Convention, and who has a large personal following in the Democratic party, has avowed his intention of supporting Hayes and Wheeler, much to the discomfiture of the leading Democratic politicians.

AND now Carl Schurz, who has been patted on the back by the Democracy for the last four years, or since he bolted Grant for Greeley, is bringing grief to the hearts of his Democratic friends because of his determination to support Hayes and Wheeler. They have discovered that he is a Hessian, and isn't now and never was a statesman.

IN the U. S. Senate on Wednesday last, on motion of Mr. Sherman, that body by unanimous vote passed the following concurrent resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to guide the United States of America safely through one hundred years of national life, and to crown our nation with the highest blessing of civil and religious liberty, therefore the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States, in reverent thankfulness acknowledge the Fountain and Source, the Author and Giver of all these blessings, and our dependence upon His providence and will; and

Whereas, We recognize, as our fathers did, that George Washington, "first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was one of the chief instruments of Divine Providence in securing American independence and in laying broad and deep the foundation of our liberties in the Constitution of the United States. Therefore as a mark of our sense of the honor due to his name and to his compatriots and associates, our revolutionary fathers, we, the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States, at this, the beginning of the second century of our national existence, do assume and direct the completion of the Washington monument, in the city of Washington, and instruct the committees on appropriations of the respective Houses to prepare suitable provisions of law to carry this resolution into effect.

Now, let the House do likewise, and the unfinished Washington monument, which has so long been a standing disgrace to the nation, will at last be completed.

AT the Republican County Convention held in Ebensburg on Monday last (8th inst.,) General Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown, was duly nominated as the choice of Cambria county for Congress. The vote in convention stood J. M. Campbell 55; A. A. Barker 27; W. H. Koontz 10. When the delegation to the convention returned to Johnstown in the evening, it was met at the depot by several hundred citizens with a band of music, who escorted the nominee to his residence, where thousands of his fellow townsmen assembled to welcome him, and speeches, congratulations, and music were indulged in to a late hour. General Campbell is deservedly very popular in Cambria county, and the boys were determined to give him a good "send off." He is well known and much esteemed in this county, and should be secure the nomination of the district he will be warmly supported, particularly by the veterans of the 54th, who all swear by their old commander.

THE resolution of the Democratic National Convention upon the soldiers and sailors is a little enigmatical, and the soldiers who were in earnest in fighting for the Union, object to its wording. It says:

"*Resolved*, That the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle, have a just claim upon the care, protection and gratitude of their fellow citizens."

This is broad enough to let in Confederate soldiers and sailors, and was so intended. The "soldiers and sailors of the Republic," as that Republic now exists, includes the rebel soldiers, and "the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle" includes everyone of both sides who perished during the war.

To an interview General Steadman, of the Ohio Democratic delegation, said at St. Louis: "Under no circumstances that could be imagined would we accept Tilden. If Tilden should unfortunately receive the nomination, Hayes would beat him in Ohio by 60,000 to 70,000 majority, and in Indiana he would be beaten by from 20,000 to 25,000." The General's head is level.

IT isn't quite so certain after all Tammany is "right away directly ready" to support Tilden, notwithstanding John Kelly's promise at St. Louis so to do. Leastways the *Sun* "Uncle Sammy's" chief organ, has got the fidgets, and wants to know, you know, what the Tammany men are going to do. It says:

"Mr. Kelly was taken at his word, and it was pretty generally expected that he would go to work in earnest to promote the election of Mr. Tilden.

Perhaps there is no reason to doubt it now, but there seems to be a slightly different complexion given to the prospect by some remarks attributed to Mr. S. S. Cox in an interview with a *Herald* reporter. It is said that children and fools tell the truth.—Now, Mr. Cox is neither a child nor a fool; but he is a man who talks so much that he is quite liable to let out a good deal of truth. According to the report of this interview, Mr. Cox does not appear to be content with having opposed Mr. Tilden's nomination, but he continues to throw out doubts about his election.

"I came through the States which are to be the battle-ground. Indiana might be saved if Gov. Hendricks accepts. This is by no means sure. No one could expect him to make a voluntary sacrifice of himself. Such sacrifices are rare infinities. I'm not capable of it myself. Even if Gov. Hendricks should accept, the unexceptional character of Gov. Hayes, according to my observation of and conversation with large numbers of people of Ohio where I stopped, makes that State at least very doubtful to the Democrats. The Pennsylvanians with whom I travelled were even less sanguine."

Now, this does not sound to us at all like the talk of a man whose heart is in the Tilden cause. It may not be entitled to much consideration in itself; but it possesses an enhanced importance from the circumstance that Mr. Cox is very apt to express the sentiment which John Kelly entertains.

Of course it would be unjust to hold Mr. Kelly responsible for what Mr. Cox says, without giving him an opportunity to speak for himself. But it would be satisfactory to have it pretty definitely understood at the beginning of the canvass whether Tammany Hall is in reality for Tilden or against him. If Tammany does not mean that, so far as its power can effect it, the electoral vote of New York shall be cast for Tilden, let it be so understood at once."

Mr. Kelly has the floor! Speak up, John, and put the b'yes out of their misery.

ANOTHER big Democratic steal has just come to light. Secretary Chandler has been making an inventory of the securieties held by Government, as Indian trust funds, and has discovered that during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan there occurred a defalcation in this fund of $2,376,466.

The law required this money to be invested in government securities, instead of which Secretary Chandler finds in the vaults of his office worthless lands of Southern States to the amount of $1,506,466 66; another large amount in Southern wild-cat railroad bonds, and $66,000 in a Tennessee turnpike company, which never paid a dollar. Besides this amount of worthless bonds there was abstracted from the "trust fund" $870,000 during Buchanan's administration, which, together with the interest paid by the Government on these worthless and stolen bonds, makes the loss up to date $4,384,167 16.

This startling revelation of Democratic dishonesty comes most opportunely, at a time when this same plundering party is attempting to be returned to power under the specious cry of "reform." Let's have Clymer's committee investigate these little transactions.

THE Democrats have discovered that Gen. Hayes is an "obscure" man. In point of obscurity, however, he compares favorably with Mr. Tilden. Gen. Hayes has served in Congress, and won the cordial respect of all who knew him there. Mr. Tilden has never been in the National Legislature or had the slightest practical acquaintance with the business of the National Government. Gen. Hayes has been three times elected Governor of the great State of Ohio, and has during his entire service compelled the admiration even of his opponents, who could not lay their fingers on a dishonest or a weak act in his official conduct. Gov. Tilden has been once elected Governor of this State, and was recently pronounced a humbug by a large majority of his own party friends. Previous to his election to that post, Mr. Tilden was conspicuous surely as the figure-head of the Tammany Party, of which Tweed was the actual manager: While he was serving in that capacity, Gen. Hayes was fighting faithfully, bravely and with distinguished success in the Union Army. The characters of the two men correspond to their respective carreers. Mr. Tilden is called familiarly by his political intimates. "Slippery Sam," and though the epithet is an endearing one to the average Democratic politician, it is not attractive to honorable men, nor is the character which has won it. Gen. Hayes, on the other hand, is a clear-headed, sensible, straightforward man, whose word is as good as his bond, and who never was accused of double-dealing or was guilty of false pretenses.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Blaine.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 6.—Mr. Blaine has now been home eight days. So far there has been no special change in his case. The nervous prostration is still the marked characteristic of his case. He is not able to leave his room, and is almost entirely confined to his bed. His physicians think it will be many weeks before he will resume work. An European trip is strongly recommended as soon as his strength is sufficient.

Gen. Dix Required in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Carlisle, Ky., says considerable excitement was created there yesterday by a party of men visiting the widow of Major Metcalfe and demanding that she take down an American flag which was flying over her house. They threatened to burn the house unless she complied with their demand, which she did.

Celebration of the First Hundred Years of the Republic.

An Imposing Scene at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The day was ushered in by the firing of a national salute in Fairmount Park, and by the ringing of the chimes and church bells throughout the city. At a very early hour throngs of people from all sections of the city commenced moving toward the streets through which the military parade was to pass, and by half-past eight o'clock these streets were crowded to their utmost capacity. The display of bunting on the principal streets was simply wonderful. Banks, stores, public buildings and residences were all gay with flags and streamers. The procession formed in line on Broad street, and commenced to move at half-past eight. The troops were enthusiastically cheered at different points on the route. A stand had been erected in front of Independence Hall, from which the troops were reviewed by General Sherman. To the right of him upon the platform was Prince Oscar, of Sweden, and on his left Secretary Cameron. The following persons also had places upon the stand: General Saigo, of the Japanese Centennial Commission; Colonel Morin, of Spain; Mr. John Fernie, of England; Captain Ulner, Lieutenant Bousiwitz and Paymaster Usbrink, of the Swedish frigate Balder; Captain Ankarkrona and Lieutenant Passe, of the Swedish Navy; General Conner, of Maine, with his full staff; Governor Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Lieutenant Governor Cox, of Maryland; General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission. There were also upon the platform a number of foreign Centennial Commissioners, military and naval officers.

Among the features of the parade was the Centennial Legion, which was organized especially for the occasion, and is composed of a company from each of the thirteen original States. The commemorative exercises of the day were held in Independence Square, and at ten o'clock every available spot in the square and on the streets in the vicinty were crowded with people. A stand with seats for 4,000 invited guests had been erected, and at 10:15, when the ceremonies commenced, was entirely filled. The members of the Japanese Centennial Commission were among the first to take their places on the platform. The arrival of Governor Hayes and General Sherman and General Sheridan soon after was the signal for great cheering. Among other distinguished persons on the platform were Governor Bagley, of Michigan; ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Sommerville Scott and Governor Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Governor Axtell, of New Mexico, Bishops Howe and Simpson, together with gentlemen who participated directly in the proceedings.

At a quarter past ten o'clock General Hawley called the immense assemblege to order, and the orchestra of 250 musicians, under the leadership of Professor Gilmore, opened with a grand overture the "Great Republic," arranged for the occasion. While the music was in progress a shout of enthusiasm signalized the arrival of the Brazilian Emperor Dom Pedro. He came directly to the front of the platform and acknowledged the cheers of the people by raising his hat, and then retired to his seat. At the conclusion of the music General Hawley advanced to the stand and made an address appropriate to the occasion.

Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then offered a fervent and eloquent prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer the chorus sang the hymn "Welcome to all nations," composed by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Vice President Ferry then introduced Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who read the Declaration of Independence. The original manuscript of that document was brought forward by Mayor Stokely, to whose care it had been entrusted by the President of the United States. It was placed upon the speakers' stand, facing the vast multitude in the square, and for five minutes the vicinity fairly rang with cheers. Finally quiet being restored, Mr. Lee read the declaration in a clear, ringing voice. The reading was frequently interrupted by cheers as some patriotic sentiment would be heard. Following the reading of the Declration came the greeting from Brazil, a hymn for the first Centennial of American Independence composed by A. Carlos Gomez, of Brazil, at the request of his majesty Dom Pedro, second Emperor of Brazil. The announcement of this portion of the programme was received by the assemblege with every minifestation of favor. The Emperor arose to his feet with the rest of the distinguished personages present, and listened with great attention.

Bayard Taylor then recited the National Ode, composed by himself. At the conclusion he was very heartily applauded.

The grand triumphal march, with chorus, "Our National Banner," by Dexter Smith, of Massachusetts, was then rendered by the orchestra and chorus, after which the orator of the day, William M. Everts, of New York was introduced and was the recipient of loud and long continued cheers. Mr. Evarts having concluded his oration, the Hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah" was performed by the orchestra and chorus, and the ceremonies were then concluded with singing the doxology, the "Old Hundred" Psalm, in which the entire assemblage joined. After cheers for Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Hooker and the Governors of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and New Jersey and for Dom Pedro and Mr. Evarts, the audiance gradually disp.rsed.

The military display was very fine, there being representatives from nearly every State in the Union. The Centennial legion was commanded by General Heth, of Richmond, Va., who was enthusiastically cheered as he passed along the line previous to the moving of the parade. The legion was received all along the route with most enthusiastic cheering.

At the pyrotechnic display in East Park this evening, there was an immense throng of people in attendance, the number having been estimated at 100,000 Rain set in about nine o'clock, and some of the pieces were damaged, particularly so with the last and crowning piece. To-night the State House is brilliantly illuminated by means of calcium lights.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

TERRIBLE INDIAN BATTLE.

General Custer's Command Cut to Pieces.

GENERAL CUSTER AMONG THE SLAIN.

LOSS OF THE WHITES OVER THREE HUNDRED.

UNPARALELED FEROCITY OF THE INDIANS.

SALT LAKE, July 5.—A special correspondent of the Helena, Montanna, *Herald* writes:

STILLWATER, MONTANA, July 2.—Muggins Taylor, scout for General Gibbon, arrived here last night direct from Little Horn river. General Custer found an Indian Camp of about 2,000 lodges on the Little Horn and attached the camp. Custer took five companies and charged the thickest portion of the camp. Nothing is known of the operations of this detachment only as they trace it by the dead. Major Reno commanded the other seven companies, and attacked the lower portion of the camp. The Indians poured in a murderous fire from all directions, besides the greater portion fought on horseback.

Custer had two brothers, a nephew and brother-in-law killed, and not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and seven men were killed in one place, and the killed are estimated at 300, with only 31 wounded.

The Indians surrounded Reno's command, and held them one day in the Hills cut off from water until Gibbon's command came in sight, when they brake camp in the night, and left.

The Seventh fought like tigers, and were overcome by mere brute force.

The Indians loss cannot be estimated, as they bore off or *cached* most of their killed. The remnant of the Seventh cavalry and Gibbon's command are returning to the mouth of Little Horn, where a steamboat lies.

The Indians got all the arms of the killed soldiers. There were seventeen commissioned officers killed. The whole of Custer's family died at the head of their column

The exact loss is not known, as both adjutants and sergeant and major were killed.

The Indian camp was from three to four miles long, and was twenty miles up the Little Horn from its mouth.

The Indians actually pulled men off their horses in some instances.

I give this as Taylor told me, as he was over the field after the battle.

SALT LAKE, July 5.—The *Times'* extra has the following from Bozeman, Montana, July, 3, 7 P. M., Mr. Taylor, bearer of dispatches from Little Horn to Fort Ellis, arrived this evening and reports the following:

The battle was fought on the 25th, thirty or forty miles below the Little Horn. Custer attacked the Indian village, from 2,500 to 4,000 warriors, on one side, and Col. Reno was to attack it on the other. Three companies were placed on a hill as a reserve.

Gen. Custer fifteen officers and every man belonging to the five companies was killed. Reno retreated under the protection of the reserve. The whole number killed was 315. Gen. Gibbon joined Reno. The Indians left the battle ground which looked like a slaughter-pen, as it really was, being in a narrow ravine. The dead were much mutilated

The situation now looks serious Gen. Terry arrived at Gibbon's camp on a steamboat, and crossed the command over and accompanied it to join Custer, who knew it was coming before the fight occurred.

Lieut. Crittenden, son of Gen. Crittenden, was among the killed.

Terrible Tornado.

BURLINGTON, IA., July 5.—Last night a terrible tornado passed over South Burlington. Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell were killed instantly while lying in their bed. Mr. Dyke, whose home was in Minnesota, was visiting R. G. Roon on Sherman street. He was instantly killed, and the body was found in the wreck of the dwelling. Numerous others were more or less injured. Twenty-nine buildings were riddled to pieces. The storm was of but an instant's duration, and its work was like a flash of lightning.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A Des Moines, Iowa, special gives further details of the tornado in central Iowa Tuesday night. It appears that the actual facts are much worse than at first reported.

Mrs. J. P. Morton and child were both killed; Charles Flagler, badly injured; E. S. Bramble, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. De Lay and son, all injured; Mrs. Elderby, killed; Snow Moody, seriously injured.

Many families are left without clothing, and the scene is heartrending.

Reports from other parts of Warren county show that the storm was general and disastrous. About fifty houses were blownaway and inmates killed or badly hurt.

From Madison county reports are equally disastrous. Reports from Norwalk state that the house of Mr. Gibbon was swept away and his wife and three sons drowned.

Between Winterset and Norfolk eleven persons were killed, seven drowned and four struck by lightning.

The devastation is terrible, and cannot be known until communication is re-established.

The Washington Monument.

The bill introduced by Senator Sherman to-day to provile for the completion of the Washington monument proposes to appropriate $100,000 for continuing its construction on the following conditions: First, that the Washington National Monument Association, before any portion of this amount is expended, shall convey to the United States all its property and easement rights and privileges, whether in possession or in expectancy, the association being hereby authorized by an amendment of its charter to do so, and the United States hereby undertaking to complete the monument. Second, that the work of construction shall be under the direction of the President of the United States, the Supervising Architect of the Capitol, and in accordance with the laws regulating contracts and the construction of public buildings under the department. The bill finally provides that detailed reports of the expenditures and the progress of the work shall be made to Congress. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which has already, by the action of the Senate on the 5th inst., been instructed to report some provisions for the same purpose.

THE EASTERN WAR.

A State of Siege Proclaimed Throughout Servia.

Fighting Between Servians and Turks.

Turkish Army Concentrating at Mostar.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.—A dispatch from Widdin, a strongly fortified town in Bulgaria, on the Danube, near the Servian frontier, reports that the Servians have fired several shots at the Turkish frontier guards. The dispatch also states that the Servian Commissioners to inquire into the recent alleged violations of the frontier left Widdin suddenly.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Telegraph's* Berlin special says that the Prince of Montenegro has solemnly engaged himself to remain neutral in the Servia-Turkish troubles.

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says: "Prince Milan in his proclamation says: 'Turkey has provoked war by not satisfying Bosnia and by threatening Servia. We enter Bosnia in the cause of humanity and nationality, and to re-establish peace without offending Turkish integrity.' The proclamation mentions Austria thankfully for her efforts to protect the Christians."

PARIS, July 1.—*Le Temps* has a telegraphic dispatch from Vienna which says the Servians crossed the frontier on Friday.

BELGRADE, July 2.—The manifesto of Prince Milan was promulgated on Saturday, and a state of siege was proclaimed throughout Servia.

The Turkish army which has hitherto been stationed at Gattzks, is now concentrating at Mostar.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Belgrade says it is reported that the Pasha in command at Widdin has seized 500 of the principal inhabitants and threatens to execute them if that district rises. It is said that the Turks are hanging teachers and professors everywhere. It is reported that a priest has been crucified near Philippolis.

A telegram from Pesth says many of the inhabitants of Belgrade have fled into Hungary because the Turks threatened to bombard the city.

Letter of Congratulation from Emperor William.

To-day Mr. Cadwalader, acting Secretary of State, presented Mr. Schlozer, the German Minister, to the President for the purpose of delivering an autograph letter of congratulation from the Emperor of Germany. Mr. Schlozer, in presenting the letter, stated that he was instructed by his Majesty to deliver upon the fourth day of July to the President in person, an autograph letter of congratulation upon the occasion of the centennial anniversary, and wishes to add his personal good wishes for the United States. The President briefly replied, assuring him of his satisfaction in receiving this evidence of good feeling on the part of His Majesty; that his kind expressions for the United States were fully appreciated, and that the letter be properly acknowledged. A translation of the letter is as follows:

William, by the Grace of God Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, &c., to the President of the United States of America:

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: It has been vouchsafed to you to celebrate the Centennial festival of the day upon which the great republic over which you preside entered the rank of independent nations. The purposes of its founders have, by a wise application of the teachings of the history of the foundation of nations, and with insight into the distant future, been realized by a development without a parallel. To congratulate you and the American people upon the occasion affords me so much the greater pleasure because, since the treaty of friendship which my ancestor of glorious memory (King Frederic II., who now rests with God) concluded with the United States, undisturbed friendship has continually existed between Germany and America, and has been developed and strengthened by the ever increasing importance of their mutual relations, and by an intercourse becoming more and more fruitful in every domain of commerce and science. That the welfare of the United States, and the friendship of the two may continue to increase, is my sincere desire and confident hope. Accept renewed assurances of my unqualified esteem.

[Signed] WILLIAM.

[Countersigned] VON BISMARCK.

Hanged by a Mob.

RICHMOND, Va., July 1.—A telegram from Charleston, W. Va., states that Allen, the horse thief and murderer of Mr. Mitchell, the marshal of Huntington, and Mr. Turner, the livery stable keeper, was taken from the jail at Wingfield, Putnam county, and hanged by a mob at nine o'clock this morning.

A large number of mounted men were seen last night to pass through Barboursville. They arrived at Wingfield, the county seat of Putnam county, about seven o'clock this morning. The jail was at once surrounded by the mob, the keys were demanded by them from the jailer at the peril of his life, and the doors were opened. The mob then proceeded to the cell in which Allen was confined and took him out. He was carried by the mob about three miles from Barboursville, where a tree was selected as his gallows, and without the formula of a trial the murderer was strung up and hanged.

Terrible Catastrophe.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 5.—A terrific storm prevailed over the northern part of this State last night, on the line of Illinois Central and Davenport and St. Paul and Midland Railroads. Bridges and embankments on the Illinois Central were washed out, and no trains on eith r to-day.

The village of Rockdale was washed out last night, and 42 persons drowned. Rockdale is six miles west of Dubuque. The village, built in a ravine on a stream, was inundated at the dead hour of night while the storm was raging and the lightning flashing. By the breaking away of a mill dam some distance up the stream, from the rush of water, every house in the place was swept away with the flood, except the mill and their occupants carried away and drowned. Of forty-two persons missing nineteen dead bodies have been found along the bank of the stream.

The scenes, with the shrieks of women and children in the blackness of the night was heartrending. Search is being made for those still missing.

Lynching in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The *Commercial's* New Richmond, Ohio, special says a man giving the name of George Williams, and claiming to be from Lexington, Kentucky, called at the house of Mr. Hooper, on Thursday, and engaged his daughter to work for him, saying he lived a few miles above New Richmond. They started for Williams' place that evening on foot. On Friday Williams returned and engaged another young lady [Miss Abbott], upon the same conditions, and they left the town together. Late in the evening Miss Abbott returned and reported that Williams had ravished her and attempted to kill her, leaving her in the woods insensible. Search was immediately made for Hooper's daughter, but she has not been found. Williams was arrested Friday night and jailed. To-night a crowd of about one thousand entered the jail, overpowered the jailor, took Williams out and hung him to a tree.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The body of Mrs. Bennett, the daughter of Mr Hooper, who was ravished and murdered by the man Williams, at New Richmond, was found to-day.

Terrible Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—This afternoon, while Dr. Henry H Bucher was preparing some colored fire at his drug store on Passayunk avenue, an explosion occurred, which shattered the building and then set it on fire, completely destroying it. The Doctor was instantly killed, as was also his brother, John H. Bucher, and Bernard Kauseman. Wm. Young, a resident of the neighborhood, who had entered the store to make a purchase, was thrown out of the building, and died soon after, J. C. Bucher, father of the Doctor, was badly burned, and his wife was with difficulty removed from the house by a second story window.

New Advertisements

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Bad Breast, Sores and Ulcers

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature is to reduce the inflamation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat. This will cause the malignant humors to be drained off from the hard, swollen, and discolored parts round about the wound, sore, or ulcer, and when these humors are removed, the wounds themselves will soon heal; warm bread and water poultices applied over the affected parts, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in, will soothe and soften the same and greatly assist the cure. There is a description of ulcer, sore and swelling, which need not be named here, attendant upon the follies of youth, and for which this Ointment is urgently recommended as a sovereign remedy. In curing such poisonous sores it never fails to restore the system to a healthy state if the Pills be taken according to the printed instructions.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest, and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm. All sufferers from these complaints should envelope the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poltice, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in; it will greatly assist the cure of the throat and chest. To allay the fever and lessen the inflamation, eight or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will produce perspiration, the grand essential in all cases of fevers, sore throats, or where there might be an oppression of the chest, either from asthma or other causes.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectual rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to insure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis, and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they require local treatment. Many of the worst cases of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompaning each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in following cases:

Bad Legs,	Corns (soft),	Rheumatism,
Bad Breasts,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Burns,	Contracted and	Sore Nipples,
Bunions,	Stiff Joints,	Sore Throats,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand	Elephantiasis,	Skin Diseases,
Flies,	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
Coco-bay,	Gout,	Sore Heads,
Chiego-foot,	Glandular Swellings,	Tumors,
Chilblains,	Lumbago,	Ulcers,
Chapped hands	Piles,	Wounds,
		Yaws.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the signature J. HAYNE, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

June 14. E. O. W.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James M. Baldwin, late of Jenner Tp. deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement, at the late residence of deceased, on Saturday, July 22, 1876.

NANCY BALDWIN, Administratrix.

June 14.

TAKE NOTICE.

The bookseller Messrs. Beechley & Bro. have been placed in my hands for collection. Persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm will call upon the undersigned and settle their accounts by note or cash.

June 14. J. R. SCOTT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Ann McLain, late of Confluence Bor. deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement at the office of the administrator, in Confluence Borough on Saturday, of July, 1876.

Wm. S. MOUNTAIN, Administrator.

June 21.

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT.

Samuel Ferrell and wife, having made a deed of assignment to me for the benefit of creditors, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims, accounts, or judgments to present them duly authenticated, at my office in Somerset, on or before the 12th of July, 1876, those indebted to the said Samuel Ferrell, will pay the amount due to me at once.

JOHN B [illegible]

June 7.

New Advertisements

WE WILL SEND THE

Herald

FROM NOW UNTIL after the November election, for 50 cts.

New Advertisements

CENTENNIAL Hotel Directory OF Philadelphia.

Thousands of our readers will visit the grand Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. They will want to stop at hotels where the accommodations are good and the charges are reasonable. To do this they must make all arrangements before starting. This can be done by correspondence with the hotels. This Directory will be found fair and to these requirements.

This Directory is compiled by

J. WEAVER & CO.,

Newspaper Advertising Agts.,

116 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURG, PA.

Branch office, 1813 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Elm Avenue Hotel,

ELM AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIRST Street, opposite

West end of Machinery Hall.

500 ROOMS.

A single room and single bed, $1.00 per day.

A. ROBLON, Proprietor.

Rooms can be secured by correspondence.

June 29.

PEABODY HOTEL.

30 South Ninth Street.

Philadelphia, Pa.

COL. JAMES WATSON, of the Henrie House, Cincinnati, Prop.