The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....February 20, 1884.

THE New York *Sun* is helping to boom Sam Randall for President.

THE venerable General Cameron is in New Orleans on his return from an extended tour in Texas.

CONGRESS has voted $500,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers. The Ohio Legislature has voted $200,000.

SENATOR MITCHELL thinks President Arthur is "immeasurably stronger than he was two years ago."

THE bill to retire the trade dollar is slowly dragging its way through Congress, although it is meeting with irritating delays.

DURING the three months ending September 30, 1883, 9,280,144 acres of public lands were disposed of at an aggregate price of $3,426,298.

TWELVE million dollar's worth of property was burned up in the United States last month, and the losses by floods in this month will hardly be less than this sum.

THE Commissioners of Immigration for the State of New York, state that last year 185,000 pauper immigrants came to Canada; 72,800 of whom came into this country.

THE recent floods have caused an immense amount of loss. In the western part of this State and along the Ohio river the waters reached a higher point than ever before.

CONGRESS has been in session over three months, but little of public interest has been done yet, and 4,500 bills are on file. President-making occupies the sole attention of our statesmen.

THE Illinois Republican State Convention, last week unanimously endorsed President Arthur's administration, and straightway the knowing ones proclaim this a blow at Logan's boom.

"BRICK POMEROY" has turned temperance lecturer, and prophesies that the millennium is rapidly approaching when the rum-seller shall be unknown in the land—So says the N. Y. *Herald*.

IN consequence of there being over seventy feet of water in the river at Cincinnati, every distillery in the district has been compelled to close. The pronounced temperance advocates will probably hold that the great flood is not an unmixed evil.

A delegation of Louisiana sugar planters, now in Washington, has served notice upon the Democratic party leaders that if the Morrison Free-trade bill passes Congress, that party need not rely upon the vote of Louisiana for a Democratic President.

FROM away down South comes the suggestion to Congress to impose a heavy tax on the pistol, and crush the deadly thing out of existence. The pistol should go, and if it can be taxed to death, a fruitful source of assassination and murder will be wiped out.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Pennsylvania, has been interviewed on the Presidential question, and gives it as his opinion that a new and untalked-of man will be brought to the front in time. He thinks even Mr. Blaine, whom he regards as the strongest man with the people, will be overlooked in the struggle for a name that will provoke no enmity. He does not look upon Mr. Arthur as a strong candidate, "though he is immeasurably stronger now than when he took his seat." He is sure Pennsylvania will be all right in the Presidential campaign, whatever local differences may disturb the Republican party there now.

THE floods in the Ohio river and its tributaries, were last week greater than any living man ever before witnessed, and the accounts that reach us from the flooded country—entirely too voluminous for our columns—are most appalling. The ruin is wide-spread and the suffering dreadful. Hundreds of thousands call for prompt sympathy and aid. It is difficult to form a conception of the extent of the desolation. Thousands of families have been driven from home in the depth of winter, and are ruined and shelterless, suffering from actual cold and hunger. Congress, the State Legislatures and individuals have hastened to extend aid, but there is a multitude to be succored, and the demands for help are far, far beyond the capacity of the immediate communities to meet. Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville are rich and generous, and will take care of the afflicted in their immediate localities, but in the smaller cities and towns, along the shores of the maddened streams, the people will perish unless speedily succored. There is a multitude to be looked after at once, and many thousands will need assistance for months to come. Here is the widest, and most urgent and pressing field for individual benevolence, ever presented to the people of this country, and we urge every one to give something of their means to relieve the sufferers from this unprecedented calamity. Every neighborhood should do something to help alleviate this wide spread-misery and desolation, and it cannot be done too soon.

AN old time story of the admiration excited by Henry Clay, when in the zenith of his career, runs as follows: A wild western follower of that statesman sought an introduction, and after gazing in silent ecstasy for some moments, and taking in all the points of his political idol, tapped him approvingly on the shoulder with the admiring remark: "Hen! what's the use of being a feller, unless you're a h—l of a feller?" It is the same idea of being a big "feller," we presume, that inspires the gentlemen of the press, who have for the time being, kindly taken charge of what they call the politics of this State; and the kind and amount of stuff they furnish their readers, is as wonderful as it is veracious. For instance, a brief time since, an enterprising news-gatherer interviewed Colonel Quay, late Secretary of the Commonwealth, and extracted from him his opinion that, under the rule adopted by the National Committee, the holding of separate popular delegate conventions for the election of delegates to the National Convention, was impracticable, and that delegates could not be chosen by sub-divisions of the State Convention, until after that Convention had first assembled and passed upon the credentials of its delegates. Colonel Quay is now a private citizen, and this was his individual opinion, but here was meat for the hungry, and straightway the Philadelphia *Press* seized upon the morsel, and worried and growled over it, and tore at it ferociously, and returned again and again to it, with ever increasing voracity, and then the editors of all the tremendously independent journals in the State, forthwith placed metaphorical chips on their shoulders and strutted about and dared Colonel Quay to knock them off, and berated him most soundly for attempting to deprive the people of their rights, and served notice upon him, that they would elect their delegates under the rule, as they understood it, and generally made themselves ridiculous, to their heart's content; made the modest Colonel a "bigger man than old Grant," and entirely satisfied an admiring public that, each and every one of them, was the kind of a "feller" that Clay's admirer thought him to be. Then came the startling announcement that the Colonel purposed pocketing the entire State delegation and delivering it over to Arthur, and that this daring feat was instigated by that political demon, Senator Cameron. While this blood-curdling story was being told and re told, by the cock-a-whoop rural editors, with dramatic effect, one M. P. Handy, managing editor of the *Press*, an unanointed, bloody Democrat, telegraphed his paper from Washington that Cameron had ordered Colonel Sam Barr, M. C., from Harrisburg, to hasten to Philadelphia and have the boys turn in for Logan for president. Here was a new and equally startling scheme of the bosses unearthed, which, notwithstanding its source, was seized upon by the gullible portion of the press, and Barr was denounced, and attempts made to trace him to Philadelphia, and finally he was discovered, where he had been all the time, in his seat in the House, and to interrogatories he replied that, personally he favored Logan, and that he had received but one letter from Cameron since he went abroad, and that related solely to his health and his travels. Here, to the eye of the smart and knowing politician, were attempts to boom Arthur and Logan, and so, such of them as favor Blaine, determined to discount their effect, by booming him. Accordingly, in counties where the "Plumed knight" has a determined following, postal cards were sent out among his friends asking their choice for President, and as soon as a few hundred of them were returned with the desired answer, it was announced that the people and the county were for Blaine, and the bosses were again notified that they could not deprive the people of their prerogative to select their own candidate. And so Blaine has had his boom. Besides this, the public has been minutely informed by letters, interviews and dispatches of the opinions of Senator Mitchell, the views of Colonel Tom Bayne, the longings of Wayne MacVeagh for higher methods, the vaticinations of Chris Magee, the speculations and shiftings and dawdlings of Charles Emory Smith, and scores of other puissant politicians, until its ears have become wearied with empty babblings—mere sound and furysignifying nothing. And this is called politics, and enterprising journalism! What a monstrous misnomer! what a miserably low estimate of public intelligence and independence it exhibits.

To our mind this fanfaronade of folly, these attempts to create popular clamor against supposed influential politicians, this strife to down one and exalt another, this effort to enlist favor for, or create distrust of certain public men, but exhibits the weakness of the weaklings, and equals the egotism of the fly on the cart wheel. Pennsylvania cannot be managed, influenced or controlled by such petty means. Her staid citizens are doing a power of thinking, and when the proper time comes will be heard from to the great discomfiture of the scheming politicians, who hope to control her choice in the National Convention. The Republicans of this State know that each Congressional district is guaranteed, and will exercise the right to elect its own delegates; they know the absolute necessity of perfect unity to ensure success, and we believe they stand ready to accept, and in good faith support any of the distinguished gentlemen whose friends have named him for a Presidential nomination, provided always—of which we entertain no doubt—that he is fairly and honestly nominated.

GLEANINGS.

A Galesburg *Republican* (Rep.) says: n ingenious hunter so aimed at an animal he was about to shoot at so as to hit it if it was a deer and miss it if it was a calf. This is about the way the Democratic editors are aiming at the tariff question.

Pulman city, Illinois, is not the only town run on the enduring basis of total abstinence. The Hon. J. B. Grinnell, for whom the town of Grinnell, Iowa, was named, recently said: "In Grinnell there are no saloons, and no one has been sent to jail, to the poor-house, or to the penitentiary for twenty-five years. We can stand a cyclone occasionally if you keep whisky away from us.' The Grinellians believe that more deaths and more disasters in this country are due to whisky in a day than to cyclones in a year.

"Habitual drunkenness," says the Philadelphia *Record*, "should be made a statutory crime, to be punished by confinement and dispossession of the control of property during the time of its continuance." yet The *Record* opposes all who would prohibit those places where habitual drinkers are accommodated and habitual drunkenness brought on. Oh, consistency!—*American Reformer*.

The *Reformer* would make men temperate by pulling down the dram-shops. The *Record* would promote temperance by punishing confirmed drunkards. The fault does not lie in the shop of the seller; it lies in the uncontrolled appetite of the drinker. If a fat man should be killed by a lean man, the *Reformer* would, if consistent, abolish fat men in order to provide a remedy. The *Record*, on the contray, would hang the lean man. It is only a difference of methods. The method of prohibition has been tried and found ineffectual. Prohibition does not prohibit.—*Record*.

It turns out that the reason Mr. Payne, of Ohio, is thought to be a proper person for the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency is because Ohio is still an October State. An October State may be influenced as to its October verdict by the use of money. Mr. Payne has money of his own, and the Standard Oil Company has money to spare. It is reasoned from these premises that if Mr. Payne will buy for himself an Ohio verdict in October it would go a great way toward making him President in November. But the practical politicians who are considering Mr. Payne and his money have not taken into account the desire of the people of the United States to select a President for themselves this year. If any man whose name begins with P runs away with the Democratic nomination he may go off in a corner and scratch his ribs. He will have great cause for being tickled. We don't believe money is going to buy th. Presidency in 1884.—*Philadelphia Record*.

The great newspapers of the East are making a desperate fight against Gen. Logan as a Presidential candidate, and seem to be almost frantic over the prospect that he will have any considerable support. The weightiest charge which they hurled against him is that he is not a good "grammarian," and on this they play as with the 'Harp of a thousand strings' to crush out the swarthy statesmen. Not satisfied with this solitary charge they declared that he is the favorite of Grant, though it is known that Logan cannot be influenced a hairsbreath by Grant on public questions. Doubtful whether this would lay him low they have now invented a story that he is "Cameron's candidate." When! Will this nonsense never cease? Must this old, worn out, threadbare, decayed and delapidated Cameron scarecrow be made to do duty as long as the world endures? Let us have peace. As to General Logan, we have no desire to see him the nominee; but common decency as well as sound policy demands that he should have fair play.—*Lancaster Inquirer*.

Illinois Republicans.

CHICAGO, February 12.—The Republican State Central Committee held a session here to-day, which was attended not only by the members of the committee, but by prominent Republicans from all parts of the State. Among others present were ex-Governor Oglesby, Congressman George R. Davis and General J. B. Hawley, all of whom made speeches. A resolution offered by Congressman Davis indorsing the administration of President Arthur in strong terms was adopted unanimously.

The preponderance of sentiment among those present from country districts appeared to be in favor of Senator Logan for President, with a strong opposition from Chicago.

The committee to-night decided that the next State Convention for the nomination of Governor and other officers be held in Peoria on April 16.

Desperate Fight.

DEADWOOD, February 15.—Information was received here a few days ago that an attempt would be made to rescue Jesse Pruden arrested for horse stealing at Miles City. Mon. A posse left Spearfish to assist the officers. Arriving at Stoneville, 75 miles north of Deadwood, yesterday the posse was attacked by cowboys, A man by the name of O'Hara was killed, and Fred. Wellard wounded. A cowboy named Cunningham was killed, and another name unknown, wounded and captured. The cowboys then fled. A party is now organizing at Spearfish to pursue the outlaws.

Discovery by a Husband.

CHICAGO, February 12.—When Thomas Aiken, a railroad switchmaster, reached home last night after his day's work, he found his wife lying dead on the floor, with a bullet wound in her head. E. W. Feltzer, a book-keeper boarding at Aiken's, was lying across the woman's corpse, with two bullet wounds in his body and unconscious. Feltzer had fired all of the shots. Letters left by him indicate that he had been intimate with the woman and was jealous of attentions shown another man. It is thought Feltzer cannot survive.

High Waters.

LITTLE ROCK, February 13.—The Arkansas river is higher than for 30 years. The banks are caving and houses tumbling in. Batesville is nearly submerged. The lower part of Fulton is overflowed. The loss of fences and stock is incalculable.

THE SUFFERERS BY THE GREAT FLOODS.

Harrowing Tales of the Distress Witnessed by a Relief Party—The Ohio Begins to Fall.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—The *Commercial Gazette's* steamer Kate Waters returned, at 1 o'clock this morning, from a trip to Ripley with relief supplies. Messrs. Bishop and Collins, who went with the steamer, say that the hills on the opposite side of the river now form its banks. The people asked first for news, next for ropes with which to anchor their houses, and lastly for cooked provisions. None want clothing. The houses are everywhere swept away or floating on their corners.

Rural and Augusta, Ky., are wrecks. The water is running behind Augusta, making an island of it.

Dover, Kentucky, is in twelve feet of water in in the shallowest part.

New Palestine, Ohio, is nearly ruined, and New Richmond is still worse off.

In Point Pleasant, General Grant's birthplace, only two houses are out of the water.

Moscow is in a bad condition, many houses having entirely disappeared.

Neville is a wreck, and Shiloh is worse than Neville.

Half of Higginsport is in the water.

Leyanna is badly submerged.

Ripley is in a terrible condition. One side of a brick house at Ripley fell in yesterday, and others are weakening.

The people say the farmers from the country are helping them wherever the roads and the floods permit access.

The misery, destruction and distress cannot be overdrawn.

The sudden cold last night made the suffering more intense here, as many people in the flooded houses are not supplied with fuel, or else have no facilities for using it.

In Newport, Kentucky, this morning the scene was most desolate. The high wind last night waved the water so as to topple over many buildings, and, loosened from their foundations, they have swung into the streets, causing, in many cases, to the relief boats, great difficulty in passing around them. The need for help in Newport is increasing, as the stores of the imprisoned families grow less and less. Fortunately $1,000 was received there this morning from Secretary Lincoln and another $1,000 from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

It is impossible to give details of the losses to the city by the wrecked and floating houses. The wind last night added to the number wrecked in the eastern part of the city, where the greatest loss has been felt, there being more frame houses in that section. Fortunately, so far no case of loss of life has been known, though in several cases the families have been taken from their homes just before the water bore them away. As a rule the people cling to their houses until there is immediate and absolute danger.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—It turned cold early last night, and the clouds disappeared. To-day has been bright and beautiful. The strong wind last night caused the waves to do much damage in the submerged district. A great many houses have fallen down or floated off. It is not uncommon to see a large frame structure floating down ever the falls. The people are all out, however, and no injury or loss of life is reported. The water is still rising, though the ground is hard frozen. Louisville will not call for any outside help.

The suffering is great at Jeffersonville. The people are crowded together in the churches and schoolhouses almost to suffocation. The relief measures in opperation are very inadequate. The waves did much damage to property last night. Two feet more of water will flood the penitentiary, and there are 600 convicts to be cared for.

The 125 families of lime burners at Utica, twelve miles above here, are still huddled together in one church, and are sadly in need of relief.

The town of Clarksville, Ind., is almost washed away.

Inch by inch the water has risen at Jeffersonville, Indiana, until nearly every street has disappeared. If the water continues to rise at the present rate by noon Friday there will not be a dry spot in the town. The sights are most appalling and distressing. Many houses have caved in. Hundreds of persons are huddled together in the same building.

GREENUP, February 14.—The town is completely submerged, and there is great suffering among the poor. Provisions are especially needed.

Up river dispatches received last night state the river is falling in the region of Gallipolis and is stationary at Huntingdon and Portsmouth.

CAIRO, February 14.—The river is forty-eight feet high. It is freezing.

WASHINGTON, February 14—Secretary Lincoln estimates that the purchases of supplies by the Mayors of various towns authorized by him yesterday will amount to about $50,000. General Saxton, at Louisville, will start a boat to-day with supplies, operating directly below Louisville. Captain Cushing is loading a boat at Pittsburg, intending to give relief as far south as Ironton, at an estimated cost of $55,000. Gen. Saxton's expenditure will cost about the same, leaving $120,000 of the amount appropriated to be disbursed by General Beckwith, who has charge at Cincinnati. The Secretary has directed General Beckwith to hire and load boats there with proper food, clothing and other necessaries for the destitute as far east and west from that point as possible. The four officers ordered from Columbus Barracks to Cincinnati will accompany the boats.

The Secretary has requested General Beckwith to send him an estimate of what he will be able to accomplish with $120,000 remaining, and has suggested his conferring with Hon. Richard Smith of Cincinnati, as to the best course to pursue.

Reckless Drunkards.

DAYTON, February 11.—Eighteen drunken men boarded a Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis coal train on Saturday at Milledgeville, Ohio, and took possession of it, driving the conductor, Thomas Curtin, away after seriously injuring him, while Brakeman T. S. Collins, who came to the rescue, was frightfully beaten. The latter was brought to this city and cannot survive. The engineer was compelled to cut his engine from the train and run to Milledgeville to save his life.

REBELS CAPTURE SINKAT.

Great Excitement in London Over the Disastrous News.

LONDON, February 12.—Official telegrams received at London report that the rebels have captured Sinkat. The Cabinet was at once summoned to a council for the purpose of discussing the Egyptian question. The news of the fall of Sinkat reached Suakim this morning. It was brought by a friendly Arab chief. The garrison made a sortie and was for a long time successful in repulsing the rebel attacks, but at last the attacking forces gained the upper hand and the garrison was completely destroyed, except a few, who were made prisoners. The fate of the women and children is unknown. The streets of Suakim present a heart-rending appearance. They are thronged with women, whose weeping and wailing give unmistakable evidence of their distress and forebodings.

A correspondent at Suakim telegraphs as follows:

At last the heroic garrison of Sinkat have been butchered. For a fortnight they had been eating roots and tree leaves. It was an enfeebled band, indeed, which sortied to die amidst the rebel hordes. Tewfik Bay had harranged his men, saying that by fighting they might save themselves, but that by remaining they must die from hunger in a few days. Flight was impossible. The men, thus animated with Tewfik Bey's spirit, destroyed the military stores, exploded the magazine, filled their pouches to their utmost with cartridges and issued forth, 600 strong, against the rebels. Osman Digman's hordes rushed to the attack. Tewfik Bey and his men fought nobly. For a long time they repulsed every attempt to break their ranks.

Finally superior numbers prevailed and with a tremendous rush the rebels rushed through one of the sides of the Egyptian square. A general massacre ensued and not a soul escaped. According the latest reports only four sick men, who were unable to take part in the sortie, the Cadi of Sinkat and 30 women were spared by the rebels.

Before the sortie a rebel Sheikh approached Sinkat and summoned Tewfik Bey to surrender, saying that his life would be spared. The garrison answered defiantly, reviling the rebels. During the sortie the women and children followed in the rear of the soldiers. Large numbers of rebels were killed. The rebels are now massing in the vicinity of Suakim, the Sinkat contingent having joined the main body. An attack on Suakim is believed to be imminent.

The Giving Way of Weakened Walls.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—At 3:40 this morning a fire alarm was sounded from the box at Ludlow and Pearl, where the water surrounds the houses. When the engines reached the place it was discovered that the rear part of two brick buildings on the south side of Pearl, near Ludlow, had fallen in and that ten persons were buried in the ruins or drowned. The occupants of the front portion had given the alarm, and before the real cause could be ascertained the fire alarm sounded. The firemen, in conjuction with the police, used superhuman efforts to rescue the living and dead.

The buildings were occupied as boarding houses by Robert Kyle and George Oyster. There were about thirty five people in the buildings at the time.

Ten lives, so far as known, have been lost. The rescued women were conveyed in a patrol wagon to a fire engine house in the vicinity, where they were made comfortable by the fire. Mrs. Kyle, whose son was lost in the ruins, was inconsolable. She imagined her boy was alive and struggling for his freedom. Then she gave him up for lost, and her agony was heartrendering.

The body of Maud Ellis was also recovered. The body of another woman was found fast under a partition wall, but owing to the danger of other walls falling further search was abandoned till the water falls. The body of Thomas Burk was found fearfully mutilated.

Relief From Congress

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The House to-day passed a joint resolution appropriating $300,000, for the relief of sufferers by the floods on the Ohio River and its tributaries. Representative Hiscox saw his opportunity to stir up the Democratic camp on the question of State rights and the power of Congress under the Constitution to appropriate money for such a purpose, and he managed the matter so cleverly that the majority were put upon the defensive before they comprehended the gentleman's purposes.

An amendment by Mr. McKinley to increase the appropriation to $500,000 was rejected, nearly all the Democrats voting against the increase, and the resolution was then adopted without opposition.

An Eagle Trapped.

WORTHINGTON, February 15.—The people of Worthington and vicinity a few days ago were very much excited over the capture of an eagle by John Benton, who lives on the Harvey Noble farm. Benton had set a fox trap and was much surprised to find an eagle in it, not knowing what kind of a bird he had killed. Its length from point of bill to tip of tail is four feet, and its wings measured, when stretched from tip to tip, seven feet eight inches; weighed 10 pounds. This is the first eagle ever caught in this section of country so far as known.

Railroad Station Burned.

MCCONNELLSBURG, February 15.—The hotel of J. W. Fisher, on Ray's Hill a summer resort, was totally destroyed by fire this morning about 5 o'clock. The Buzzard House was a station on the underground railroad in slavery days and was the rendezvous of Lewis, the robber, and the scene of a murder in which Rice the first and only man hung in Bedford, paid the penalty.

Towns Flooded.

STEUBENVILLE, February 13.—Nearly the whole of the towns of Brilliant, Mingo, Warrentown and McCoy are flooded and many people are in great destitution. The loss in Jefferson county will reach a quarter million of dollars.

Killed by a Relative.

DANVILLE, February 13.—Jasper Shearin was shot and killed to-day by his cousin and brother-in-law, G. W. Rawley, in Boyle county. The killing originated in a family feud. Rawley's father killed Shearin's brother a year ago.

A Cyclone in Georgia.

ROME February 14.—Reports are coming in of a cyclone which passed over the North western portion of the state yesterday. Trees, fences and buildings in the path of the wind were blown down without number. Near Rome Captain Gordon's barn was blown down and two mules killed At Janesboro the colored Methodist Church was carried away, and several houses unroofed. In the country it is estimated that not less than 300 small houses and negro cabins were demolished and 1500 people rendered homeless. Ten miles from Covington a colored woman was picked up bodily by the wind, and, after being carried some distance through the air, was landed in a small stream, from which she was rescued alive, but badly injured. Two negro children perished beneath the falling ruins of a cabin, in which they were sleeping.

At Livingston a house in which a country dance was in progress, was blown down almost over the heads of its inmates, but all escaped serious injuries except a young farmer named Green, whose skull is supposed to have been fractured, and his death is almost certain. Following the cyclone came a rapid rise in the small streams, which flooded the lowlands for miles and caused a considerable loss of cattle by drowning. The financial loss will probably aggregate $100,000.

Miss Packer's Great Wealth.

The death of Harry E. Packer, the late president of the Lehigh Valley railroad company, leaves his sister in the enjoyment of the largest income posessed by any unmarried lady in America. Miss Packer's wealth consists mainly in a life interest in the stock of the Lehigh Valley R R held by the Packer estate. This now amounts to 160,000 shares and the executors have subscribed to 30,000 more shares under the recent extra issue of the stock. The dividends on this stock alone will amount to $760,000. It is doubtful if Mrs. A. T. Stewart received a greater income from her vast estate. The richest single woman in the country is Miss Catharine L. Wolfe, of New York, who owns property worth nearly $4,000,000. The value of the Packer estate now reaches $12,000,000, and if it belonged to Miss Packer absolutely would make her the richest woman in America. She has no relatives nearer than cousins to share in the enjoyment of this vast property.

Murder in Fayette County.

UNIONTOWN, February 11–In North Union on Saturday night, Alpheus Wilson aged sixty years, quarrelled with his son Frank, both being drunk and ordered him out of the house. He returned, called his father to the door and shot him dead. The parricide then went to the house of Dennis Spring, a short distance away, where he remained all day, threatening to kill anyone who attempted to arrest him. Last evening Sheriff Sterling and two constables went to Springer's and after some little trouble, captured Wilson, but not before he attempted to shoot the officers. On his way to jail he passed his fathers house. His mother came out to see him, when he told her that he intended to kill the old man. He was intoxicated when the deed was committed, but that made no difference.

Troublesome Miners.

SHANERS, Pa., February 13.—The miners who have been out on a strike at the Buena Vista and Shaner mines have lately adopted Mollie Maguire tactics and serious trouble is apprehended. Last Sunday night fifteen masked men visited the houses of the non-union men and warned them not to go to work under the penalty of being cut to pieces. The warnings had the desire effect in nearly every instance. But some few miners have continued work, and every night since a mysterious band has paid them a visit until their families have become so terror stricken that many contemplated moving away. Operator Rafferty stated to-night that on to-morrow he would apply to the sheriff for protection. The officers of the Miner's Union deny all knowledge of any unlawful proceedings.

A Young Woman Drowned.

SCRANTON, February 14.—About 10 o'clock last night four young women, one of whom was Deborah Joseph, aged twenty years, accompanied by a gentleman, were walking along a railroad track on the bank of the Roaring Brook near the furnaces of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. The night was very dark. Miss Joseph made a mistep and fell into the brook, which was very high and turbulent. She immediately disappeared. The body was found at midnight, in a dam located a few rods from the place where she fell into the water.

Train Drops Through a Bridge.

AUBURN, Febrary 14.—A mixed train on the South Central Railroad dropped through a bridge into the Senaca River at Weedsport this afternoon. The bridge, which was of wood and only one year old, had been weakened by the flood. Burr Ridgeway, the engineer, John Straight the fireman, and Timothy Danahey, a brakeman, who were in the cab of the engine, were drowned. A passenger car at the rear of the train remained on the track.

Shocking Outrage in Ohio.

DAYTON, February 11.—Eighteen drunken men boarded a Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis coal train on Saturday at Milledgeville, Ohio, and took possession of it, driving the conductor, Thos. Curtin, away, after seriously injuring him, while the brakeman, T. S. Collins, who came to the rescue, was frightfully beaten. The latter was brought to this city and cannot survive. The engineer was compelled to cut his engine loose from the train and to run to Milledgeville to save his life. There have been no arrest.

Track of a Tornado in Texas.

WACO, Texas, February 13—A tornado occurred here yesterday. The residences of Dr. Burleson and Mr. Horn were blown down. The music room at Waco University was blown off its brick foundation, A large amount of fencing was ruined. The storm was quite severe at Bartlett and Ranger, blowing down houses at both places. At Longview the heaviest rain of the winter occurred, and much damage was done to stock in the bottom lands. All trains are ordered abandoned at this place.

Democrats to Aid in Killing It.

NEW YORK, February 14.—A democratic congressman, who was elected from a manufacturing district on a protective tariff plank said here to-day, that the Morrison bill would not pass the House. He gave as a reason that a conference of protective tariff Democrats had been held and after a canvass of opinion at least fifty men were found to be against the bill and willing to vote with the Republicans to defeat it or to load it with riders and so kill it.

Beheaded by a Drunken Wife.

SCRANTON, February 12.—While Martin McLeoughlin was asleep, at an early hour this morning, at his home in the northern part of Scranton his drunken wife cut his head off with an axe and then fled from the house. She was arrested and lodged in jail here.

Annual Statement

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF

Somerset County

FROM THE 2D DAY OF JANUARY 1883, TO THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1884.

—:o:—

JOHN H. WEIMER, ESQ., Treasurer of Somerset County, in Account with Said County.

—:o:—

DR.

To cash received from Collectors of State and County rates and levies, as follows: (State and County Tax of 1882, and previous years and County tax for 1883.)

Collectors.	Districts.	Year.	State tax.	County tax.
Gillian Lint,	Somerset Borough	1880	$ 6 81	$ 9 04
George W. Furney,	Addison Township	1882	.....	265 15
Alexander Hillegas,	Allegheny township	"	1 40	119 45
A. D. Floto,	Berlin borough	"	.....	100 00
Philip Hay,	Brothersvalley township	"	22 55	211 89
John Gibson,	Confluence borough	"	16 05	94 53
Edwin Deal,	Greenville Township	"	26 04	114 81
Thomas Gallagher,	Jenner township	"	38 26	137 93
George Hare,	Lower Turkeyfoot township	"	12 35	20 89
Solomon J. Baer,	Meyersdale borough	"	.....	226 45
John Custer,	Paint township	"	10 09	44 55
Franklin B. Countryman,	Somerset borough	"	58 67	237 74
Calvin L. Baker,	Southampton township	"	27 12	60 10
Joseph Bender,	Stoystown borough	"	2 89	128 85
Jerome Countryman,	Summit township	"	203 23	479 68
W. S. Kuhlman,	Ursina borough	"	.....	60 90
Peter Kneaream,	Wellersburg Borough	"	3 74	85 42
			$ 439 11	
A. J. Hileman,	Addison Township	1883		1261 03
Joel Landis,	Allegheny Township	"		572 50
Charles A. Heffley,	Berlin borough	"		505 00
Alexander Musser,	Brothersvalley township	"		2700 00
Daniel Hoffman,	Conemaugh township	"		1198 52
John Gibson,	Confluence borough	"		273 95
Jerry Folk,	Elklick township	"		2092 15
Noah Lint,	Greenville township	"		556 87
David Gardner,	Jefferson township	"		1124 58
Thos. Gallagher,	Jenner township	"		2321 85
Jacob F. Kantz,	Jennertown borough	"		167 26
Otto Lorentz,	Larimer township	"		439 51
J. W. Burkholder,	Lower Turkeyfoot township	"		775 00
Uriah Broucher,	Meyersdale borough	"		472 00
Solomon C. Barclay,	Middlecreek township	"		720 16
Samuel Bowser,	Milford township	"		2200 00
John P. Spicer,	New Baltimore borough	"		109 40
W. W. McMillen,	New Centreville borough	"		184 62
Geo. Markley,	Northampton township	"		692 17
John R. Miller,	Paint township	"		811 62
William Maurer,	Quemahoning township	"		1849 14
Joseph Direly,	Salisbury borough	"		291 45
Levi Koontz,	Shade township	"		933 47
Daniel Flick,	Somerset borough	"		1283 74
Gabriel Good	Somerset township	"		3170 93
Simon Lepley,	Southampton township	"		59 00
Romanus Baldwin	Stonycreek township	"		1810 00
Adam Grimm	Stoystown borough	"		293 40
Elias Pike	Summit township	"		1800 00
Thomas L. Williams	Upper Turkeyfoot twp.	"		1217 73
William Shaw,	Ursina borough	"		250 00
Peter Kneaream	Wellersburg borough	"		100 00
To amount of State tax for 1882 and previous years brought down				43 11
To amount of money borrowed				5565 00
To amount of redemption on unseated lands				791 99
To amount of fines for chasing and killing deer out of season				19 00
To amount of strays				12 42
To amount of fines for killing squirrels out of season				5 00
To amount of writing fluid				2 50
To amount of tax received from S. Zimmerman, F. Wilhelm and G. Lowry not charged in tax ree'd				12 90
Balance due county at last settlement				5755 92
				$47,516 50

CR.

By cash paid on orders issued by County Commissioners as follows:	
By amount paid Assessors	$ 1169 13
" " " For book case	14 00
" " " For stoves	76 14
" " " Commonwealth costs	1497 11
" " " For rent for stable	24 00
" " " Auctioneer Com sale	5 00
" " " For merchandise	164 74
" " " Penn'a Reform school	291 22
" " " For new bridges	4992 29
" " " For repairing bridges	1148 83
" " " Watchman at jail	191 00
" " " Stenographer	464 00
" " " For road and bridge views	655 37
" " " Grand jurors	924 26
" " " Traverse jurors	3822 81
" " " Prothonotary fees	321 18
" " " Commissioners pay: " Shaffer 411 00; " Horner 429 00; " Brubaker 408 00	1248 00
" " " Sheriff's bill	1159 28
" " " For repairs	269 26
" " " Physician at jail	57 50
" " " For constables returns	931 21
" " " Auditors clerk	70 00
" " " Tipstaves	748 50
" " " For auditing public accounts	15 00
" " " Jury commissioners and clerk	188 50
" " " Auditors' pay	162 00
" " " Boarding jurors	11 20
" " " For rounds, postage and stationery	257 83
" " " Commissioners' counsel salary: $100 00; " extra 25 00	125 00
" " " W. M. Schrock for making county expense book in 1881	175 00
" " " For freight	7 60
" " " County Institute	200 00
" " " for road damages	95 00
" " " for work on jail grounds	83 45
" " " Western Penitentiary	276 00
" " " Commissioners' clerk salary: 600 00; " extra 30 00	630 00
" " " custodian pay	75 00
" " " for inquests	77 74
" " " printing and advertising	1671 80
By amount of interest paid on borrowed money: " borrowed money paid $ 359 51; " for election expenses 1431 29	2060 00
" " " Com's clerk at settlement	6 00
" " " For fox and wildcat scalps	648 85
" " " for fuel	155 47
" " " money refunded	19 00
" " " Agricultural society	100 00
" " " For matting for Court House	158 10
" " " for new stable at jail: $1084 00; " plan for stable 10 00	1094 00
" " " holding appeals: Assessors $227 00; Shaller salary 90 00; Horner " 78 00; Brubaker " 72 00; Com's clerk 64 00; " horse hire 40 00; expenses 38 50	615 50
" " " fire insurance	152 00
	$47,516 50

CR.

We, the undersigned Auditors of Somerset County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the 47th Section of the Act, entitled an Act relating to Counties, Townships, &c., passed the 15th day of April, A. D. 1834, we met at the Commissioners' Office, in the Borough of Somerset, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1884, and did audit, adjust and settle the account of JOHN H. WEIMER, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Somerset, with the County, for the year 1883, and that the account contained above is correct, and that we find a balance due the County from the said County Treasurer of three hundred and four dollars and sixty-two cents.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this——day of January, A. D., 1884.

JOHN P. RHOADS, [L.S.]
ISRAEL EMERICK, [L.S.]
JAMES M. MEYERS [L.S.]
County Auditors.

Attest:—
ELIAS CUNNINGHAM, Clerk.
Feb. 6, '84.

Annual Statement

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF

SOMERSET COUNTY POOR HOUSE

FOR THE YEAR 1883.

JOHN H. WEIMER, ESQ., Treasurer of Somerset Co., Poor House in Account with Said County.

—:o:—

DR.

To am't drawn from Co. Treasury on order No. 24, issued by Co. Commissioners	$13,480 77

CR.

By amount paid on orders issued by the Poor Directors (Expenditures for the support of inmates.)		
By am't paid for Groceries	$1189 63	
" " Beef, bacon and veal	704 84	
" " Provisions	393 51	
" " Merchandise	1369 06	
" " Shoes and leather	201 42	
" " Wheat	809 48	
" " Hardware	16 40	
" " Harness and saddlery	16 85	
" " Teachers' salary	30 00	
" " Corn, rye and oats	491 47	
" " Printing Annual Rep't &c	162 00	
" " Salaries of Dir. Kimmell	50 00	
" " " Korns	50 00	
" " " Hoover	50 00	
" " Kimmell Extra	32 50	
" " Korns "	23 00	
" " Hoover "	23 00	$229 50
" " For linware	35 65	
" " " Coffins	37 50	
" " " Fulling, carding and weaving	16 00	
" " " Physicians' pay	175 00	
" " " Books, postage, etc	20 12	
" " " Lime & other fertilizers	403 14	
" " " blacksmithing	84 94	
" " " drugs	84 35	
" " " ice	125 40	
By am't paid for atty's fees	20 00	
Steward's salary balance for '82	230 00	
" " in part 1883	200 00	430 00