The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. - - - - April 14, 1875.

A SUIT has been commenced in New York to recover from "Boss" Tweed six millions of dollars, out of the amount he stole while running the Democratic party of that city and State.

IN Michigan, on Monday of last week, the Republicans made a clean sweep of the State, rolling up a majority of about 17,000, being an increase of 12,000 over last year.

OVER fifty-five thousand millions of dollars passed through Gen. Spinner's office during the time he held it, and the losses of all kinds were less than one dollar on a million. He goes out of office, it is said, in very moderate circumstances.

THE grand jury of the Criminal Court at Washington, last week, found the bills against ex-Congressman Shumaker, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and William S. King, a Congressman elect from Minnesota, for perjury in connection with the late Pacific Mail investigation. It will be a good while before these trials are over.

IN her race against New York, Chicago is determined not to be outdone even in the matter of ballot-box stuffing. The town clerk of South Chicago has discovered that over two thousand tickets were illegally placed in the boxes in two wards in that city, and has refused to issue certificates of election to those claiming them.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is quietly taking the initiatory steps looking to a resumption of specie payments, as provided by the act of Congress of last session. He has ordered the purchase of $2,500,000 of silver bullion in the mining regions, where it is below par, for the purpose of having it coined at the mints, and at the same time has commenced withdrawing a portion of the fractional currency.

THE Uniontown *Standard* announces by his own authority that Col. Andrew Stewart, of that place, will be a candidate for State Treasurer before the Republican State Convention. Col. Stewart is well known and personally popular in Western and Southwestern Pennsylvania, and would make a most available candidate.

CONFIDENT in their strength, the Republicans of Rhode Island last week, indulged in the luxury of running two candidates for Governor—one a Prohibitionist, the other in favor of License—the Democrats having a candidate in the field. The result was a joint Republican majority of 12,000, the largest ever given in that State, and no election by the people. Lippit (Republican) had 7,084 votes. Hazard (Rep. Prohibitionist) 7,560, and Cutler (Democrat) 4,345. Which of the two Republicans will be Governor depends upon the result of elections to be held for members of the Legislature in a number of districts where there was no choice last week.

THE Democrats carried Connecticut last week by a most decisive majority, electing their candidate for Governor by about 9,500 majority—a gain of two thousand on the vote of last year, and securing three out of the four members of Congress. The Republicans also made heavy gains, and on the vote for Congress were beaten only 3,802 in the State, Ingersoll (Democrat) for Governor running largely ahead of his ticket. This is the third time Ingersoll has been elected, and being a good Governor we see no special grounds for the inordinate rejoicings of the Democracy over maintaining what has been their own for years. The Dutch possess Holland, and the Democrats retain Connecticut.

A SYSTEM of gross frauds upon the Postoffice Department has just been discovered at Washington. The principals were two men named Kettle and Hines, the latter being the newly appointed United States Marshal for Alabama. Their accessories were a number of clerks in the department, whom they had bribed. Their mode of proceeding was to have their hired aids abstract from the department bids for mail lettings and substitute for them bids at lower figures, with a view of obtaining the contracts. A false seal, which was obtained through the connivance of a clerk, and the use of fictitious names, were part of the plan. The Government loses nothing, as the fraudulent contracts have been promptly annulled.

IF the bushwhackers of the "Independent" press be taken at their word, then, according to their own showing, they are the most pigeon-livered set of miserables extant. Believe them, and the President is the most stupid blunderer in existence, never even by accident doing a right thing. Detested by the Democrats, despised by the Independents, with no friends among the people, and adherents only among the office holders who use him, yet he has determined to elect himself to a third term, and these valiant knights of the quill shiver, as with an ague fit, at the very thought, and cudgel their dull brains continually to sustain their theory, by invention. Every reverse of the party, every defeat of a candidate, every loss of a village election, every change of an office holder is attributed directly to disapproval by the people of the President's aspirations for a third term, or as a movement by him in his own behalf. Believe them, and they not only understand the springs moving the popular heart, but at the same time the slightest thoughts, desires, and intentions of the President is an open book to them. They filched the third term bugaboo, they deftly arranged all its secret springs, they carved and painted its hideous features, they wired in its goggle eyes, they glued on its shaggy beard, they hunched its back, and crooked its legs, and put parti-colored raiment on it, they admired and shuddered at their own creation, and then they placed it in a box, and like veritable children, they shriek and spasmodically howl when they touch the spring and up leaps the scarecrow of their own fashioning.

Use stales even upon children, and that contempt bred of familiarity, soon inclines them to cast away the "jack-in-the-box" that once amused and terrified them. But these children of a larger growth are so thin of wit that they fancy the public can be kept in perpetual terror by the unceasing display of their little monstrosity.

Messieurs! learn wisdom from your great anti-type—Barnum. An exposed humbug is a laughing stock, a dead dog, an offensive stench. It is only by fertility of invention, constant change, startling effects that the public can be dazzled and won.

Try it, if only to relieve the dreary monotony of a constantly recurring, thread-bare, limping, played out, improbable lie, first invented and told by the N. Y. *Herald*, and after serving its purpose, contemptuously cast into the sewer, from whose accumulated garbage you rescued and revamped it.

THE New York *Bulletin*, referring to the different labor perplexities in this State, estimates that not less than $200,000,000 and 40,000 people are unemployed in the Schuylkill region alone. As to the State generally, it roughly estimates that 100,000 persons and nearly $500,000,000 of capital are idle, including what are involved in the iron strikes in this city. Speaking of the losses involved, the *Bulletin* says: "It is impossible to calculate this loss in all its ramifications, but it daily equals a magnificent fortune worse than thrown away. To gain some conception of the aggregate amount, we have only to multiply the 100,000 persons by what would be their average wages—say $2 per day—and we have a loss on the laborers' part of $200,000 per day. On the part of capitalists we have to compute the interest on the money invested, not calculating for any deterioration of works and material by disuse. Here we have, at six per cent. interest for the working days of the year, over $75,000 per day. These figures clearly show upon whom the great bulk of the loss falls. The weaker and less able party—the workingmen—are thus losing $8 to every $3 entailed upon the employer class. The workingmen may well be asked, does this pay?"

WE are within six weeks of the assembling of the Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, and the singular spectacle in politics is presented of a probable nomination without a rival aspirant or a dissenting voice.

According to party precedent Governor Hartranft is entitled to a second term, and his renomination has therefore been anticipated as a matter of course, but it is as unprecedented as it is flattering to him, that no rival should contest the honor, or no voice should be raised in opposition to him. Such remarkable unanimity marks an epoch in our politics, and is the very highest meed of praise that can be bestowed upon the man and his administration of public affairs. It is the most incontrovertible evidence of the popular belief in his honesty of purpose and conscientiousness in the discharge of duty, and makes him, therefore, a candidate of whose certain election there should be no doubt. Let the Convention place upon the ticket with the Governor a candidate for State Treasurer of equal character for integrity and zeal for the public good, and the electors of the State will place them in office by a majority unequaled for years.

THE Sheriff of Luzerne county having publicly declared his inability to preserve order and protect property in his bailiwick, and having called upon the Governor to aid him, his Excellency has concentrated about two thousand State troops with a battery of artillery at Hazelton, which appears to be the centre of the riotous district. Immediately upon the arrival of the soldiers, a committee of citizens and delegates from the miners' association started for Harrisburg with the object of prevailing upon the Governor to withdraw them, protesting that no disturbances exist, and that none are to be apprehended. Upon these representations the Governor sent the following dispatch to the Sheriff, the committee pledging themselves to be answerable for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of the law:

HARRISBURG, PA., April 9.

Wm. P. Kirkendall, Sheriff of Luzerne County, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

A committee, composed of Richard Williams, of Audenried, James Bryson, Sylvester *Eagle*; J. C. Fincher and Charles Schuter, of Hazelton; Hugh McGarney, of Beaver Meadow, and John Braily, of Harley, representing citizens and miners, have to-day visited me and represented that the reports about the alleged disturbances in the vicinity of Hazelton are exaggerated and many of them false, and have declared that if the troops were withdrawn they and the other citizens and miners' associations whom they represent will obligate themselves to keep the peace; that if necessary they will pledge themselves to supply three hundred citizens to aid you in maintaining order if disturbances occur, and they, for the citizens, miners, benevolent and other associations, will enter into a solemn agreement that what is known as "dead work" at the mines will not be interfered with, and parties willing to do such work at said mines will not be prevented from so doing. I therefore ask that in the interest of law and order you will at once proceed to Hazelton and make a thorough investigation of the alleged disturbances, and the disposition of the miners to preserve order, and if you are satisfied that such a disposition exists that the gentlemen who to-day made the representation to me are able to keep with the miners the pledges they make for them, and that the citizens will aid you if there is any further turbulent demonstration, then, after these guarantees are solemnly made in writing, you will please so inform me, that the troops may be withdrawn.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Governor.

Sheriff Kirkendall at once replied that he would proceed to Hazelton to-morrow in compliance with the Governor's request, and it is hoped that this conference of the Sheriff, citizens and miners may lead to some solution of the troubles in the Luzerne region. The Governor to-night directed the Adjutant General to proceed to Hazelton and be present at this conference.

The situation is a grave one, and it is to be hoped that good sense will control and bloodshed may yet be avoided, but the latest dispatches indicate that the strikes will become general throughout the anthracite region, and with such a large number of idle men in the community, the preservation of peace and of the law is almost impossible except by the presence of a restraining power.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, April 12th, 1875.

THE TRIUMPH OF MONOPOLY.

In a former letter of this series, I congratulated my readers upon their deliverance from the clutches of the express companies—the most odious monopoly that curses the country, except the telegraph. The action of Congress in instituting the parcels system was what gave the people relief. Under that law, a package of anything that could safely go in a mail bag, weighing not more than four pounds, was taken anywhere for a rate per ounce that made it possible to order books, small articles of dry goods, and many other things by mail at less than half the rates of the grasping express companies.

The effect upon the business of the country was immediate and beneficial. The people ordered books, small parcels of dry goods, etc., three times as frequently as before and the system was found to work admirably.

Of course the express companies did not like it, for they were losing the most profitable part of their business. They knew exactly how to do it, and they did it. They had a lobby in Washington, and at the close of the session a bill was smuggled through that doubled the postage on merchandise parcels, binding the people hand and foot, and turning them over to the tender mercies of their natural enemies. And the postoffice department can now find no authority whatever for mitigating any portion of the injury, and so we must make up our minds to sweat till the next Congress sits.

The merchants and publishers of New York are suffering intolerably from this villainous law and the rulings that sustain it, for it knocks the parcels business out of the city altogether. Possibly the next Congress will give us relief, and possibly not. In the meantime, the people ought to make themselves heard in the matter. It is an outrage that so great a boon should be taken from us at the bidding of two or three bloated corporations. It was infamous in Congress to permit such an outrage as the passage of the bill.

THE DEATH OF A GAMBLER.

The morning papers announce the death of Johnny Hill, better known in New York as "Cooley Keys." Cooley was one of the characters of the great city. Originally a mechanic, he become a gambler early in life and ran the usual race of men in that profession. He owned many gambling houses and made large gains of money thereby. But of late years he has taken the wrong side of the table, and has lost as rapidly as he formerly made. His chief claim to distinction was his dress. He was, probably, the best dressed man in New York. He never wore a pair of boots more than one day, his shirt-fronts were made in Paris at a cost of $250 per dozen, and he bought gloves in quantities of $1500 and $2000, wearing never less than four or five pairs a day. Cooley was a picture on Broadway. But he died poor, as all such men do. Thousands and hundreds of thousands poured through his hands, but what comes over the devil's back goes under his belly. He died in a garret, in abject misery, with but the barest necessaries of life, and was buried as a pauper. He had his little day of fierce pleasure and then came his night. And what a night! As poor Cooley lay upon his wretched cot, in the pains of mortal sickness, I wonder if he did not think it would have been better for him if he had followed his original business of brass casting and lived and died a decent man. Precious little comfort could a dying man get out of memories of a life made up of cards, prostitutes and fine clothes.

BEECHER.

At last the great Beecher is on the stand to testify in his own behalf. His friends claim that his testimony will end the trial, that he will so completely establish his innocence and so fix the theory of conspiracy on Tilton and Moulton as to drive those persons out of Brooklyn and into dishonorable obscurity. They say he has his testimony so arranged as to make it invulnerable; and that when he gets through, he will shine in the firmament like the morning star.

This may be true, but if so, why, in the name of all that is decent, didn't he swear before? Why did he wait till now, and permit this terrible waste of filth to ooze in one everlasting flood out of that court room and overspread the entire country? There has been no thing in the nastiness of the past four weeks that has had the slightest bearing upon the question; and if Beecher has so sure a thing as his friends say, he might have stopped it all.

So far, his testimony has amounted to nothing, except the most positive and emphatic denials of his guilt. He repeats in substance only his former statements, though his manner impresses the people wonderfully. His case looks better than it did a week ago.

WHAT TO WEAR.

There is more taste and less extravagance year by year in the unfolding styles for women's dress. This spring more than ever it is possible for a lady to look well with slight expense. Fine, durable, wool goods for early wear, in modest, pleasing shades, are seen on the streets, and for warm weather, equally durable and finished linens will be worn. Firm yet soft debeges are staple fabrics, either in plain brown and iron gray, or indistinct shaded plaids of the same color, brightened with a bar of white, which marks them from the characterless plaid worn last fall. French suits of modest cost are of plaids, the balck and white shepherds' check being the freshest favorite, overskirt and sleeves of striped stuff or silk—a fancy which will hardly be as popular here as the contrast between plaid and plain surfaces. The improvement in cotton fabrics in the last five years is admirable; the soft percales and cambrics having next to the beauty of silk in finish and all its delight in color. By constant, careful research, manufacturers are able to fix delicate dyes on cotton, and the mauve, primrose, apple-green, rose-pink, and sky-blue, of percales are as charming as the same shades in costlier fabrics, to which they have been confined. These cotton goods will be largely worn outside of cities where more pretentious dress is called for, and the Oxford cheviots, in blue-gray with a thread of pink, or carnation in the stripe, will be worn on the promenade as freely as they are in Passy and Neuilly, suburbs of the centre of fashion, or at the watering-places abroad. For a charming caprice, now that lace is the favorite trimming for everything, the fine blue, vicelt, and slate-gray percales are figured as if a dotted net were laid over the surface, and the border is printed in Mechlin or thread-lace designs a finger wide. To suit the fashion of English embroidery, with which linens and grenadines were covered last year, other percales are figured to imitate the openwork wheels, daisies and sprigs with border like rich embroidery. But taste must choose that where borders are used at all they shall be on solid color.

Linens of manilla color, like the paper of that name, will be worn to an unlimited extent, for the new importations have soft, lustrous texture as if mixed with silk, and are beautifully varied with woven lace stripes in white or self color, brightened with sky-blue or brilliant crimson threads. Linen grenadines and Algerian cloth have the beauty of silk, and promise to wear as well. Damask, quilted, and plaid grenadines will supersede plain ones to some extent, though the latter must always keep the good opinion of women of taste.

But the bonnets, the hats rather, are so light, so summery, so elegant, they rejoice the eye. Pale chip, soft and crusby, of the fashionable manilla, cream, or silver-gray shades, take the place of straw and silk, with brims wide enough to shade the sight, gracefully looped or turned up with clusters of flowers, among which appear knots of soft twilled satin silk. The taste is to trim with a few folds of bright violet, blue, or carnation velvet, mixed with loops and twists of this white gros d'Orient, as the satiny silk is called. Around the brim cluster loose petaled white roses, with a tinge of pink, rich violet garlands, and all the wealth of June blossoming. Our spring is here apace.

BUSINESS

Is still reviving; that is to say, it is getting better and better every day. The hotels are crowded and packed, and the merchants are selling large and satisfactory bills. It seems as though the worst was over, and that from this time business will be good, and thus we shall see something of the old-time prosperity. There is no reason why it should not be so. There is plenty of money in the country and the people were never richer.

PIETRO.

A Big Hotel on Fire.

At 2:30 yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the Franklin House, at Frankfort and William streets. There were at the fewest one hundred lodgers and twenty men and women employed in the house. One of the chambermaids was first awakened by the snap of cracking glass and the noise of flames eating along the woodwork. When she reached the hall two men were hurrying down the solitary staircase screaming "Fire! fire!" at the top of their voices. Only the night clerk and porter were awake, but the alarm was heard by the police, and they entered and at once made the tour of every hall not cut off by flames, and aroused lodgers. As near as they could learn, the fire commenced on the seventh floor in a room adjoining on one side the Frankfort street hall, and on the other a ventilator extending from the ground floor to the roof, eight stories. The walls there are simply pine frame work, with a skin of lath and plaster. This skin had peeled off under the fierce heat, and the flames enveloped the dry wood and communicated with frightful rapidity with the walls above and below. After the sleepers in the five lower stories had been thoroughly awakened an alarming scene was presented in the hallways. The lodgers, men almost without exception, crowded the staircase in every condition of undress. Those only were fortunate who retired with all their clothes on. The chambermaids, who occupy the second floor, made hasty exit in their retiring robes, loudly bewailing the loss of property. In the midst of this scene an engine arrived, and a line of hose was carried up the stairway and a stream was turned upon the fire, which had descended to the sixth story. Shortly afterward another engine arrived, and the hose was introduced through a second story window. Between the two streams the fire was soon extinguished, not, however, until it had left its mark upon twenty rooms, and had burned away an eighth of the roof.

Then it was discovered that the roster of the lodgers was short by three persons. The firemen broke in the doors of rooms adjoining the fire, and three men were found in various stages of unconsciousness. These were taken to the Park Hospital. One, Thos. Hartigan, recovered speedily, and was dismissed early yesterday morning. The second, J. H. Morice, having been badly prostrated, was sent to Bellevue Hospital. A third showed some symptoms of life, even after he was taken to the hospital, but he died very soon. The damage to building and furniture is estimated at $13,000. This is covered by $15,000 insurance.

Millerstown, Pa.—Loss $100,000

TITUSVILLE, April 11.—A fire at Millerstown, Pennsylvania, at half-past three this afternoon, broke out in the confectionary store and faro bank of a man named Bluestone and in two hours destroyed forty buildings. It is impossible at present to give the losses, but they will not be less than $100,000. The most important losses were McKinney Bros and Galey's building, German National bank, S. McBride's drug store, A. Falano's paint store, and the Hogan Opera House. The other buildings were principally saloons and small tenement buildings. There is only a little insurance.

Military Activity in and Around Hazleton.

HAZLETON, April 8.—This city and vicinity this morning present a scene of active military operations, and the streets are crowded with people from the surrounding country. The advent of the military is denounced by the miners who contend that there has been no cause for the troops. Remonstrances signed by one thousand names were sent off to Harrisburg this morning, and other remonstrances will follow. More troops are expected at 1 o'clock, which will swell the number to over 1,000. Two companies of the First Regiment were dispatched to the vicinity of Jeddo this morning. As they marched up the street the crowd cheered them, while voices of insult were thick. The Stockton mine is burning fiercely, and $10,000 have been offered by the proprietors for whoever will extinguish it. There have been no disturbances to record, but trouble is feared to-night between the miners and the troops in the wild country in which the latter have been stationed. Immense damage is being done to mines which are being flooded with water, owing to the stoppage of the pumps. The Philadelphia troops do not relish the task of doing guard duty in the country around. It is probable that the military will be stationed here for some time, probably several weeks. A business man in Hazleton has been selling condemned Government muskets to miners for several weeks past, doing a heavy trade. There are about eight hundred of these muskets in the hands of the strikers, besides large quantities of other firearms, so it will be seen that the miners are prepared to fight. Fitzpatrick's Hotel, in the centre of the city, has been made the headquarters of the commanding officers, and the house is swarming with military officers. The headquarters flag flies from the door.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 8.—General Osborne reports the arrival of the First Regiment at Hazleton, together with four companies of his own division and a battery. He represents everything quiet at present. Stores and munitions of war have been forwarded to supply the troops. A telegram was received here last night from the Hon. J. C. Fincher, of Hazleton, in which he said:

"Report to the Governor that there is not one word of truth in the reported perilous situation here; no incendiaries, personal violence, or demonstrations."

To this the following reply was sent:

HARRISBURG, April 8.—*To the Hon. J. Fincher, Hazleton Pa.*,

The Sheriff of Luzerne called for troops on Sunday last, in accordance with my proclamation, stating that the power of the county had been exhausted. Troops were at once placed at his disposal, which he ordered forward on Wednesday evening. If you can satisfy him, as you state in your dispatch of last evening, that there is not one word of truth in the reported perilous situation, no incendiarism, personal violence or demonstrations, he may relieve the troops from duty at once. It may as well be understood at once that the Sheriff will be supported with all the power of the State, to protect life and property and enforce obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth. Order must and shall be restored, cost what it may. A man of your intelligence can readily comprehend that this spirit of lawlessness must be repressed, or all authority would be undermined, and the fair fame of the State be tarnished.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

A copy was sent to General Osborne, with a request to show it to Sheriff Kirkendall.

Sale of Valuable Cattle.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The Elm Grove herd of cattle, belonging to Messrs Elliot & Kent, was sold at Dexter Park yesterday, Among the important sales are the following: Fourth—Tuberose of Brattleboro', to Col. L. P. Muir, of Paris, Kentucky, for $3,425; second—Red Ross of Brattleboro' Capt. W. Innis, of Paris, Kentucky, for $1,810; twenty-eight—Lady of Putney, to T. I. McGibbon, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, for $1,250; thirty-seventh—Lady of Putney, to J. R. Shelley, of Shannon Illinois, for $1,050; thirty-ninth—Lady of Putney, to George Grimes, of Brownsville, Ohio, for $1,100; fifth—Tuberose of Brattleboro', to Capt. Simmes, of Paris, Ky., for $1,550; thirteenth—Lady of Brattleboro', to George Grimes, for $1,550; second—Mazurka Duchess, to A. Ludlow Monroe, of Wisconsin, for $1,700; Souan, the fifth of Elm Grove, to A. Crane, of Durham Park, Kansas, $1,400. The above sales were all heifers or cows. Forty-eight cows brought an average of $646.87, and fourteen bulls brought an average of $207. The total number of cattle in the herd was sixty-four, and the total receipts from the sale $32,060.

Fight Between Arkansas Citizens and Robbers.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 10.—For some time past numerous robberies have been committed in the neighborhood of Chicot, Arkansas, and the citizens believe that they were perpetrated by a regularly organized band of robbers. They have been quietly on the watch for them for some time. On last Thursday night five men were observed entering the warehouse of G. Marlion, located on the river bank, and the alarm was given. The citizens soon surrounded the building, and the robbers opened fire on them, which was returned and two of the robbers were killed, and another jumped out of a window into the river and was drowned. The remaining two were captured. The next day numerous persons suspected of being in league with the band, were found to have disappeared, having fled from fear of the prisoners implicating them.

The Situation at Hazleton.

HAZLETON, April 11.—Adjutant General Latta arrived here to-day, and had a conference with the Sheriff and citizens, under orders of the Governor, relative to the withdrawal of the military asked for by a delegation of citizens. Miners and others favoring the recall of the troops, promised the Sheriff a sufficient force to protect the workingmen. Subsequently those favoring the detention of the military, met the Adjutant General and Sheriff and discussed the gravity of the situation. The Adjutant General has not yet reported to the Governor the result of his visit. A special policeman from Philadelphia who had been running one of the pump engines at Eckley, while on his way to work, was taken by two men into the woods and threatened with instant death if he did not stop work. One of the men has been arrested and released on bail.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

No Choice of Governor—Unprecedented Republican Majority.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—The State election occurred to-day. The question of the repeal of the Prohibitory law partially broke up political parties and renders the classification of Assemblymen impossible. There was no election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, but the remainder of the Republican State ticket is elected by a very large majority—the largest ever given in the State. With three wards and three towns to hear from, Henry Lippitt, regular Republican, supported by the liquor dealers' league for Governor, has 7014. Rowland Hazard, Independent Republican, supported by the prohibitionists, has 7,560, and Chas. R. Cutler, Democrat, 5,345. In this city only three of thirteen Assemblymen are elected, and they were run on regular Republican and Democratic tickets. Whether Lippittt or Hazard shall be elected will probably depend upon the result of the subsequent election of Assemblymen in this city and Warwick, where also there was no choice.

LATER.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—Returns from the entire State, except Block Island, give Hazard 8,685, Lippitt 8,286, and Cutler 5,138. The majority for the Republican candidates for Secretary of State, Attorney General and Treasurer is between 11,000 and 12,000. The vote is the largest ever cast in this State, with one exception. Hazard has the plurality in the city.

FULL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, April 8.—Full returns of the State election give the following vote: For Governor—Hazard, Independent Republican, 8,717: Lippitt, Republican, 8,341; Cutler, Democrat, 5,169. For Lieutenant Governor—Day, Independent Republican, 9,135; Sisson, regular Republican, 7,942; Pierce, Democrat, 5,121.

Destructive Fire in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—A disastrous fire, accompanied with loss of life, occurred this afternoon at the corner of Spear and Harrison streets, caused by an explosion of giant powder in a frame building adjacent to Hathaway's bonded warehouse. The walls of the warehouse were crushed in, and a number of frame buildings occupied as saloons and dwellings were blown to pieces, and in a few moments the whole was one mass of flames. A number of men, women and children were crushed by the falling ruins, and some perished in the flames.

It is impossible at present to ascertain the number of lives lost or persons injured. The fire is now under control. The loss in the bonded warehouse is not less than half million dollars, and to adjacent property twenty-five thousand more. Search is being made in the ruins as promptly as the fire will admit for the recovery of bodies. Three have been taken out thus far.

SAN FRANCISCO April 8.—Four bodies have been recovered from the ruins of last night's fire. Other bodies are supposed to be in the ruins, which are being searched. James McIntyre lately discharged from the United States navy, died to-day from injuries received by the the explosion. Several other victims are not expected to live.

THE MINERS' WAR.

Fire in a Mine at Stockton.

HAZELTON, PA., April 7.—A fire broke out accidentally in one of the mines at Stockton to-day, and the miners at a meeting especially called to consider the question, absolutely refused to assist in putting it out, although such action on their part is in direct opposition to their interests. A messenger from Stockton arrived for assistance to put out the fire, and a squad of special police has been detailed for that purpose. Linderman, proprietor of the Stockton Company, telegraphed here offering a steam fire engine company $10,000 if they will quench the fire. The pumps at Buck Mountain are all idle, and a raid is looked for at that place to-night.

Destructive Tornadoes.

CINCINNATI, O., April 8.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Edinburg, Illinois, states that a fearful tornado swept through that place at 5:30 P. M to-day. The Christian church, in which some thirty or forty young ladies and gentlemen were rehearsing, was demolished. About fifteen of the party had been taken out at last accounts. Miss Porter was dead; Dick Greenwood had both legs broken; J. B. Eaton was seriously injured; Miss Sanders had both legs and one arm broken; Mr. Kemmerer had a jaw and shoulder broken. Several others whose names have not been ascertained were also injured. Five dwellings were also blown down and an elevator badly damaged.

Murder and Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—At ten o'clock last night Louis R. Leye, aged forty-five years, living at 1637 Afton street, Twenty-sixth Ward, cut his wife's throat and drove a knife into her heart while she was in bed with her son, having previously cut his own throat. The son fled, and was followed a short distance by his stepfather. The son called a policeman, and when he arrived at the house the wife was found to be dead. Leye was lying near her in a dangerous condition. Husband and wife had been quarreling during the evening, and it is said Leye was jealous of her. She was thirty-five years old, and very beautiful. He is a driver in Baldwin's Locomotive Works, and has constant employment and a neat house. At one o'clock this morning he was still alive.

Election Frauds in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The town clerk of South Chicago to-day refused to sign certificates of those candidates who were declared elected in the recent municipal election. He justified his refusal by stating that illegalities in the election were carried on to an extent which rendered them perfectly potent Repeating was openly practiced; the ballot boxes in the Fourth and Fifth wards, were, he says, stuffed with between two and three thousand votes. He asked that the election be set aside for these reasons.

The Hurricane in Nebraska.

OMAHA, April 8.—Yesterday a whirlwind about one hundred feet wide struck the Platte river bridge, at Schuyler, Nebraska, lifted four spans with the roof from their places, and dropped them in the river, leaving nothing but the piers. Several houses on the south side were blown down. Damage estimated at $20,000.

Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—At Brownsville, Tenn., last night, Robert Medley, county clerk, was shot and killed in his office by two brothers named Henry and Ely Bond. Disagreement in regark to clerk's fees was the cause. The Bonds surrendered themselves. Henry is a lawyer, and was administrator of an estate. During the settlement, some days since, he and Medley had an altercation in regard to clerk's fees, which resulted in the brothers visiting Medley's office. Henry produced a pistol, and Medley arose from his chair exclaiming, "I am unarmed;" without replying Bond fired at him; Medley closed with him and attempted to seize the pistol when Ely Bond fired several shots at him and he fell dead, having been shot eight times. Medley leaves a wife and one child.

A Tornado.

LITTLE ROCK, April 8.—The storm of last evening prostrated telegraph wires in all directions. A number of houses were blown down, and five persons were killed and several others injured. About this same hour a storm struck Texarkana, unroofing the public school house and fatally injuring one child and slightly hurting several others. Rain fell in torrents, flooding the streets throughout the city.

Snow Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The weather this morning is cold, windy and disagreeable. An unusually severe snow storm for this season is prevailing. It commenced early this morning, and as it progresses it increases in violence.

A Whirlwind in Kansas.

LITTLE ROCK, April 8.—A terrific storm visited this section this evening, three miles below this city. The tornado uprooted trees and unroofed houses. A Mrs. Jones was killed, and her two daughters seriously injured. Seven houses were destroyed.

The Railway Banditti of the West.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—As Conductor Wagner was bringing a freight train to St. Louis on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad this morning noticed when near Mattoon, Illinois, two boxes of boots being thrown from the train, and upon making search discovered five men in one car, but they escaped. After going a few miles further he discovered two cars loaded with merchandise, open, and in the next car he found eight men secreted. Two of them jumped out and escaped, but with the assistance of the brakemen he succeeded in holding the doors of the cars and bringing the other six to East St. Louis, where they were delivered to the police. They gave their names as Wm. Cusick, Wm. Moore, Joe Brannon, Ed. Collins, John Donahoe and John Doyle.

Fanaticism in the West Indies.

HAVANA, April 5.—A terrible case of fanaticism, superinduced by spirit-rappings, is now undergoing investigation in Pinar Del Rio. A mother, believing she was acting by the orders of the spirits, tore out the eyes of her son and afterwards attempted to tear out her own. This she did openly as a solemn sacrifice in the presence of the other women of the family, who prayed in a loud voice while it was going on. All the parties have been arrested and are now on trial.

Destructive Tornado.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—A terrific tornado prevailed here yesterday, interrupting travel by steamer and causing a ship to draw her anchors. The rear car of a train on the North Pacific railroad was blown off the track and rolled down an embankment, severely injuring six passengers and a brakeman. A slight fall of snow also accurred, being unprecedent at this season, and the only snow for two years

Death of a Noted Stallion.

PARIS, Ky., April 5.—During the stallion show here to-day Goldsmith's Abdallah, while going around the track, was met by his full brother, John Bright, and the shaft of the sulky drawn by the latter entered his breast and came out near the top of his shoulder, causing death in a few minutes. He was valued at $30,000.

New Advertisements.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The undersigned Assignee of Peter Phillippi will offer at public sale, on the premises at Mineral Point on

Saturday, April 24th, 1875,

the following valuable real estate, viz:

No. 1. A tract of land situated in Milford Township, Somerset County, within a mile of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville, and Somerset & Mineral Point Rail Roads, adjoining lands of Val. Hay, Noah Scott, David Younkin Daniel D. Miller and others, containing 200 acres, about 100 acres cleared and a part in meadow, balance well timbered and watered. This tract will be offered in parcels to suit purchasers. This tract will be sold on the premises.

No. 2. A tract of land situate in the same Township, adjoining Jacob S. Phillippi, John Shaff and others, containing twelve acres, all cleared; farm cottage house and stable thereon erected.

No. 3. A house and lot in Mineral Point, bounded by Casselman River, hotel property and public road.

No. 4. Two lots of ground in Mineral Point, adjoining the storehouse property and Casselman river and known as the Foister property.

Also the following personal property: 1 mare, 2 cows, 1 two horse carriage, 1 buggy, 1 beadstead and bedding, 1 cooking-stove, 1 set harness, kettles, tables, desks, chairs and other articles. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of real estate and the personal property will sold at Mineral Point.

TERMS.—One third 1st May, 1875, at which time deeds will be made; one third Aug. 1875, and balance 1st Nov., 1875; the two last payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured by judgments on the premises; ten per cent of first payment to be paid as soon as property is knocked down. Terms of sale of personal property made known on day of sale.

Sale to commence at Mineral Point at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

AARON WILL,
Assignee.

mch 31

NOTICE.

C. C. Leydig and Joseph S. Emerick hereby give notice that they have made application to the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania for a warrant for seven acres of unimproved land in Southampton Tp., Somerset County, Pa., adjoining lands of Thomas Bower's heirs on the north, west and northeast, ——— Hensel on the southeast, Adam Shirer on the southwest. apr7

SEED CATALOGUE, 1875—64 PAGES.

Now ready for mailing free to all who send for it, stating where advertisement was seen. Send for one and learn of our inducements. We are also agents for Russell's Thrasher, Reaper and Mower, and dealers in all kinds of Implements, Pumps, &c. Clover and Timothy seed a specialty. Dealers will please send for trade prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
127 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feb. 17.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Solomon N. Beal, 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.

JACOB S. BEAL,
SAMUEL S. BEAL,
Administrators.

mar24

SOMERSET ACADEMY.

REV. G. F. SCHAEFFER, A. M., PRINCIPAL

The Spring Term of this School will begin on the 12th of April and close on the 4th of July. Pupils will be prepared for business, for college or seminary, or to teach. Competent and experienced assistants will be secured, according to the wants of the school.

Tuition for the term, $12, in advance. For further information apply to the Principal, or to the President or the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

E. M. SCHROCK, Secretary. W. H. KOONTZ, President.

mar24

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT and report of the Somerset Co. Poor House and House of Employment from the 1st of April, 1874, to 1st of April, 1875:

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM APRIL 1, 1875.

Head of horses	4
" cows	19
" young cattle	9
" sheep	17
" hogs	14

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Tons of hay	25
Bushels of wheat	83
" oats	311
" potatoes	204
" turnips	28
" corn, ears	100
" cabbages	3
" onions	3
" tomatoes	5
" beets	3
" beans	3
" apples, winter	60
Barrels of cider	12
Gallons of applebutter	150
Kegs of butter	5
" lard	6
Barrels of soft soap	20
Pounds soap, hard	40
Barrels vinegar	5
Pounds of tallow	877
Barrels of pickles	2
Pounds of pork	2820
" beef	2002
" veal and mutton	484
" calf skins	47
" beef hides	325
" wool	83
Barrels of kraut	3
Heads of cabbage	800

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN THE HOUSE.

Yards of flannel	29½
Cuts of stocking yarn	100
Vests	5
Pairs of mens' pantaloons	42
" boys' "	20
Dresses, large, for women	22
" small, for children	20
Chemises, large	25
" small	15
Shirts for men	24
" boys	10
Roundabouts	14
Aprons for women	17
" small	22
Sacks for women	10
Bodies on skirts	18
Caps for women	6
Pairs of suspenders	8
Handkerchiefs, for men and women	10
Bed sheets	13
Chaff ticks	9
Chaff ticks, insane	6
Slips, insane	11
" small	8
Pairs of mens' stockings	20
" womens' "	10
" small "	21
" socks, mens'	18
" footed	20
Bed sheets for insane	10
Pairs of mittens	12
Bed bolsters	4
Pairs pillow slips	17
Shrouds and sheets	6
Sun bonnets	13
Hand towels	18
Skirts for women	12
" small	19
Flannel dresses, large	4
" " small	7
Comforts	14
Pairs new boots, large	7
" new shoes, large	22
" " small	6
Inmates April 1st, 1874	85