The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - - June 2, 1875.

REPUBLICAN

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

of Montgomery County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

HENRY RAWLE,

of Erie.

REPUBLICAN

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

FRANCIS J. KOOSER.

FOR SHERIFF,

GEORGE W. PILE.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

AARON F. DICKEY.

FOR TREASURER,

JOSIAH KELLER.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,

DANIEL PHILIPPI,

WILLIAM REEL.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,

ISAAC YODER

FOR AUDITORS,

SAMUEL SMITH,

SAMUEL S. MILLER.

An unprecedented thing occurred at Lancaster on Wednesday last, in the re-nomination of John F. Hartranft without a single dissenting voice in the Convention, and without the name of any other Republican in this great Commonwealth having been previously mentioned as a candidate against him.

Eulogy is dumb after such an endorsement. Words cannot add to the encomium. The simple fact that after three years of trial, the great party that gave him office, rises up as one man, and with hearty acclaim again confers upon him a renomination, proves to the State and nation the worth of the man, and the estimation in which he is held by those who have fully tried and tested him.

Henry Rawle, the associate on the ticket with Governor Hartranft, is a new man in State politics, though a well-known, able, and influential local politician in the northern part of the State, of unspotted character and admitted ability. The decisive vote by which he was nominated on second ballot attests his strength with the representatives of the people assembled in Convention.

The platform is a terse, clear enunciation of Republican principles, supplemented with a declaration of uncompromising hostility to extravagance and corruption, and a vigorous arraignment of the Democratic party for its utter failure to redeem the promises and pledges so freely made when struggling for power, and so utterly disregarded wherever success has followed their efforts.

With such candidates on such a platform, success will unquestionably follow an effort deserving of it.

In our judgment the State Convention performed a work of supererogation, in reducing to writing the "unwritten law of the Republic."

It was a humiliating sacrifice of party dignity to the clamor of hostile clacquers. Erstwhile, the Republicans of Pennsylvania were too self poised to be turned aside by the frothy declamations of the adversary. Here was a display of weakness instead of nerve.

Hon. Henry Rawle, the candidate for State Treasurer, is Mayor of Erie. He was born at Freedom Iron Works, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1833. He is a descendant of the old family of his name in Philadelphia, and from which have sprung several eminent jurists. His grandfather, William Rawle, was United States Attorney for the district of Pennsylvania, under the administration of President Washington. His uncle William Rawle, Jr., was also a lawyer of eminent attainments, and the author of *Rawle's Reports*. His father, Francis W. Rawle, was in early life one of the associate judges for Clearfield County. His mother was Louisa Hall, daughter of Charles Hall, of Northumberland County, an attorney at law, and a grand-daughter of Robert Coleman, of Lancaster. He finished his education at Prof. Balmar's school in West Chester, and at the age of seventeen joined the engineer corps in the construction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Afterwards he became principal assistant engineer on the Western Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway, and after its completion from Erie to Warren, in 1859, embarked in the production of pig-iron, at Sharon, in Mercer County, from Lake Superior ore. In 1860 he married Harriet G., daughter of General Charles M. Reed, of Erie, and in 1862 took up his residence in that city, where he engaged largely in the shipping of coal, still continuing the iron business in Mercer County.

In 1869 the firm of Rawle, Noble & Co., started the Erie blast furnace; and in 1872 procured the association of capital in starting the Erie Rolling Mill Company, of which its senior member is President. In municipal affairs he has been somewhat prominent. He was elected mayor 1874, and re-elected this year, although Erie City is Democratic.

What is Said of the Nominations.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention met at Lancaster yesterday, and as far as can be judged from the telegraphic report, did an excellent day's work. Gov. Hartranft was renominated by acclamation. Henry Rawle, at present Mayor of the city of Erie, was nominated for State Treasurer. He is a gentleman of large and unblemished reputation. The Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives since 1860, was Chairman of the Committee on Platform, and the resolutions reported are admirable in tone and spirit, and will be indorsed by the Republicans of the whole Union. The "third term" question was dealt with boldly and squarely, and if the President ever cherished any such aspiration (which we do not believe), this emphatic protest from Pennsylvania will convince him of its utter hopelessness.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

If the old adage, "as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union," is to remain in force, the action of the Convention of the Keystone State, on yesterday, and the situation in which it has left political affairs, gives the most cheering promise for the success of the party in the great national contest of 1876. The course of the political managers in that State has been one of the ablest and wisest that the history of the party has shown. They had to assist them the admirable record of an able man. From the day that Hartranft was first nominated for the Governorship, he has grown steadily stronger in the regard of the people, and of the ablest leaders of the party. His enlightened views, his honest and efficient administration, his determined yet careful management of the greatest labor conflict that our country has seen, have all contributed to increase his popularity, and to eradicate the opposition which his name at first invoked.

The platform has been nicely drawn, the recognition of the brilliant administration of President Grant is wise and forcible, and the purpose of reform set forth has the true ring. The recent election for Treasurer greatly strengthens the ticket. The leading candidates, Strang, of Tioga, and Rawle, of Erie, were both men of the first class, and the choice of the latter cannot but be acceptable to all. Ticket and platform go before the country without a single drawback, sure of the united support of the party, and the sympathy of the people.

The spectacle is one that cannot be held up too closely to the view of Ohio. If our course is as wise here as there—if we have no millstone about the neck of the Republican party, our promise of success is fully as bright. Unfortunately for us there is an element here struggling with all its power, and by all questionable means, to fasten a millstone securely on.

[From the New York Times.]

We have no doubt that the declaration of the Convention will entirely satisfy the party, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the country. It is unquestionably a response to the unequivocal sentiment of the great body of the Republican party. It has been very hard for the mass of the party to believe that the President entertains any desire for another term. A great many do not yet think that he does, and regard the whole discussion of the matter as an invention of the enemy. But while the party is divided on the point of the President's aspiration. It is in no wise divided as to whether such aspirations, if they are entertained, ought to be gratified. Perhaps the President has himself to thank if he is unjustly accused of harboring an ambition which the country condemns. It is certain that the accusation has been made often enough and received enough public consideration to entitle it to some attention at his hands, both for the sake of his own reputation and of the welfare of the party. It is inconceivable that some appropriate occasion might not have been found for stating the truth on this point. But the President has deemed it the wistest course, on the whole, to decline to declare his intentions, and the Republican party conventions find it necessary to declare theirs. This is what the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania has done. It has made it impossible for any voter who, on other grounds, is prepared to support the Republican ticket, to refuse to do so on the ground that such support would promote the chances of introducing the bad precedent of a President's presenting himself for a third election. The Convention could not have done less, and could not have done what it has done more respectfully but explicitly.

Murder in Montgomery.

Morristown, May 20.—There is still great excitement here over the brutal murder of Miss Mary Ann Whitby, at the residence of James R. Weikle, her sister's husband, near Trappe, on Tuesday last. Mr. and Mrs. Weikle started from home for this place in the morning, Weikle having been called on a jury. They left at home Miss Whitby and a hired boy, named Thomas Francis Curley, aged about 18. The latter has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. Yesterday John Herpst was also arrested. He answers the description given by the boy Curley of a tramp whom he alleged he had seen leaving the house during the afternoon, and on whom he endeavored to throw suspicion. Herpst had been complained of by a woman for following her, and was captured while trying to clamber into a yard in town. His account of himself was that he came from Reading and was peddling brushes. It is hoped that the Coroner's investigation will throw some light on the mystery.

Two Young Ladies Drowned.

Boston, May 27, 1875.—A dispatch from Arlington, Mass., states that the yatch Edith was capsized on the lake yesterday, by a gust of wind, and S. P. Prentiss and five young ladies, named Maria Hill, Laura Sands, Mary Bacon, and Alice and Minnie Willington thrown into the water. Alice and Minnie Wellington were drowned. Prentiss kept the other ladies afloat until rescued.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Full Report of Proceedings.

The delegates to the Republican Convention of this State assembled at Lancaster Wednesday at 12 o'clock, and were called to order by Hon. Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The roll of delegates was called, and every district was of course represented, and Huntingdon with its usual two sets—H. C. Weaver and H. W. Woods as representatives of what is known as the Guss or Anti Scott faction, and Hon. Samuel T. Brown and L. S. Geissinger as Representatives of what claims to be the regular organization and much the larger part of the Republicans of the county, both sets of which were subsequently admitted, on resolution of the Committee on Credentials, giving each one the privilege of casting but half a vote; the result of which was that Huntingdon's influence in the Convention was entirely neutralized—they voting directly opposite to each other upon all questions that came before the body.

The first thing in order, after meeting, was the election of Temporary Chairman of the Convention. Gen. H. H. Bingham, of Phila. nominated Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, which nomination was ratified by the Convention unanimously.

Nominations for temporary Secretary were then made, and the following persons elected:

W. C. Arnold, H. C. Selby, Phila.; Harry Hunter, Phil.; C. W. Miller, G. H. Harner, A. Knorr, H. C. Dunlap.

It was moved that a committee of seven to settle the contested seats be appointed by the chair, an amendment to make the committee consist of one member from each senatorial district, each member to be chosen by the delegates from such district, was lost, and the original motion carried.

Frank Mantor, of Crawford, offered a resolution that a committee of one from each Senatorial district be chosen by the delegates of each Senatorial District, to report permanent organization.

Mr Henay Souther, of Erie, offered an amendment that the committee consist of seven.

W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, wanted to know how the committee was to be appointed. When answered that the appointment would devolve upon the temporary chairman, he opposed it because it was opposed to the time-honored usages of the party, and proceeded to make a very earnest and emphatic speech against the proposed innovation which he pronounced a scheme to take out of the Convention and put in the hands of the temporary chairman the whole control of its organization. He declared that he was opposed to giving to the temporary chairman the power to organize the Convention permanently, and he hoped the Convention would stand by its usages.

His speech was greeted with loud applaus, and at its conclusion Mr. Souther arose and said that he was not among the set-ups, and did not want to be so considered and therefore withdrew his amendment.

Wm. B. Mann then supported the original motion, on the ground that the work of organization should properly be submitted to a large committee who could do the work satisfactorily and prevent any dissension from being manifested on the floor of the Convention. Mr. Cessna declared that the resolution to give him the appointment of the committee had been introduced without his knowledge and against his private wishes.

Hon. Edw. McPherson, of Adams, then moved the appointment of a committee of thirteen on resolutions, the number being that usually selected by conventions.

Mr. J. P. Teagarden, of Green, moved to amend by making the number to consist of one from each Senatorial district, but the amendment was lost and the original motion carried.

The Committee on Permanent Organization was then selected.

A committee of seven on contested seats was appointed, with C. L. Magee, of Pittsburgh, as Chairman.

A committe of thirteen was appointed on resolutions with Hon. Ed. McPherson, of Adams, as Chairman.

On the suggestion of the Chair a resolution was offered that all resolutions on platform and resolutions be referred to the Committe on Resolutions, without debate.

The following resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. It was received with loud and long continued manifestations of applause. It was offered by Harry Huhn, of Philadelphia:

Resolved. That the Republican party of Pennsylvania, hereby affirm its adherence to the well-defined policy and tradition of the fathers of the republic, which has limited the duration of the term of any incumbent of the Presidential office to a period not exceeding that of Washington and the earlier Presidents, and any departure from these well-settled precedents would be unwise, impolitic, and contrary to the spirit and genius of a Republican form of Government.

Gen. J. M. Campbell, of Cambria, offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That we heartily endorse and approve the general policy of President Grant's administration of the Government, believing the same to have been wise, and dictated by a spirit of lofty patriotism and devotion to the principles of the Republican party. That the unjust aspersion attempted to be cast upon the character of the President by his enemies through their persistent and oft-repeated assertion of a desire, upon his part, to secure a nomination for a Third Term, is without foundation, in fact, an unjust reflection upon the patriotic character of the President, and an insult to the people who have honored him with their confidence and suffrages; and we utterly deny and repudiate any intention or desire upon the part of the Republican party to set aside that time honored precedent established by the Father of his Country, which has become as sacred to the American people as the constitution itself.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the sessions of the Convention were resumed. The Committee on credentials reported favorably upon the admission of all the contestants from Huntingdon, giving to each one-half a vote. The report was adopted. The Committee on permanent organization reported the following:

Permanent Chairman—Gen. Harry White, of Indiana.

Secretary—Charles D. Elliott, of Schuylkill.

One delegate for each county was appointed Vice President, Senator Yutzy representing this county.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, moved to amend the report of the Committee by substituting for the name of Harry White for President that of Hon. William H. Koontz, of Somerset. He said Mr. Koontz was well known in the councils of the nation, and would reflect honor on the Convention; and while he could say nothing against the gentleman named by the Committee, he thought he had been already highly honored by his party on many occasions.

Mr. Souther, of Erie, said that prior to the meeting of the Convention of the party, it has always been usual to hold a caucus to settle upon whom the honors and offices should be conferred. Upon coming here the delegates were informed that this was not to be the mode adopted on this occasion, but that the whole thing was to go into the Convention and be settled there. So there was no caucus held. It may have been right, but I believe it was the duty of whoever was in charge of those matters, who, I believe, is the Chairman of the State Central Committee, to have called this caucus. Great dissatisfaction has been caused by his failure to do so, and while I, like the gentleman from Tioga, have no disposition to detract from the merit of Mr. White, I think the party is putting too much on him. Although I will say nothing against him, I have to say that in 1872 he was a candidate for Congress, for member of the Constitutional Convention, and member of the State Senate. I think it necessary for the harmony of the party that its honors should be distributed, and I therefore second the motion to substitute Mr. Koontz's name for Mr. White's.

The result of the vote being undecided, the yeas and nays were called for, which resulted: yeas, 101, nays, 146. Before the decision of the vote Mr. A. K. Weidner changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative, and Edward McPherson, of Adams, changed from the negative to the affirmative.

The chair decided that the effect of the amendment offered was to divide the vote. The yeas and nays were taken on the re-election of White with a few dissenting voices. A second vote was taken on the permanent secretary, which was agreed to, and finally the vote was taken on the balance of the selections, which were adopted.

Gen. Koontz, of Somerset, and Hon. J. I. Mitchell, of Tioga, were then appointed a Committee to conduct Gen. White to the Chair.

On the announcement that the Convention was ready for business, Edward McPherson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, said that the report of the Committee was ready. He was, on motion, invited to read the report from the platform, whither he proceeded to do it as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, affirming their continued adhesion to the party whose perpetuation is rendered necessary by the causes which called it into existence, make declaration of the fundamental principles of their political faith, as follows:

1. The equality of all men before the law. Equal justice to all and special favors to none.

2. The harmony of the National and State governments. Both are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security.

3. The unity of the nation. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States forms a government, not a league.

4. A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service, and a rigid accountability of public officers.

5. Protection to home industry, and a home market for home products.

6. The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement, and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

7. Cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

8. Free banking, a safe and uniform National currency, adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

9. The public domain being the heritage of the people, should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

10. The equalization of the bounties of soldiers and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

11. Honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

1. *Resolved*, That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

2. *Resolved*, That the Republican party of this Commonwealth recall with pride their effective agency in the creation of the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant, and point with confidence to its general policy and the beneficent fruits thereof, for their vindication and his; that having received the Government from its predecessor demoralized in every branch; corruption and recklessness in office the rule; the fruits of the war ungrudged, the lately rebellious States sullen; the late slaves unprotected and yet denied that great means of self protection, the ballot; foreign States unhandled for their wrongs to us, and home States defiantly inefficient to the exigation which their rebellious action required. The administration of President Grant has in six short years steadily and unpretentiously pursued every known abuse, and is to day relentlessly upon the track of wrong doers; has largely reduced the nation's debt; has largely reduced the people's taxes; has inflexibly punished all violators of law; has secured by constitutional provision the ballot to all freemen, and by law thrown sorely needed safeguards around the ballot-box; has wrung from unfriendly foreign States confession of their faults and reparation for injuries done us, and has influenced reluctant home States to at least the appearance of just dealings with all their citizens—all which events mark the present Administration as among the most brilliant in achievement in our annals.

3. *Resolved*, That in presenting the name of Governor John F. Hartranft for re-election to the exalted position which he now fills, we meet the unanimous wish of our constituents, who desire in this manner to indicate their approval of the careful, conscientious, and able manner in which he has met and discharged every duty incumbent upon him—making thereby a record which will secure his reputation as one of the best upon the roll of our chief magistrates—brave in the field, modest in the cabinet, tried often and always found faithful, self-poised, just and honest, we present him for the suffrages of the people, confident that their judgment will approve and ratify our nomination.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of the evils common in the government of most of the lesser municipalities of the country, and of the constant increase of municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behoves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people as well from existing mal-administration as to prevent its recurrence, and to this end we suggest, as a preliminary step, a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority of the whole subject.

5. *Resolved*, That we arraign the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for the utter failure to redeem the promise upon which it partially attained to power in this State. It pledged itself to Reform, to Legislative purity, to greater economy, and to a higher aim in legislation, while it has reformed nothing, has economized in nothing, and has dishonored the State by an unseemly and arbitrary exercise of Legislative powers.

6. *Resolved*, That the efforts now being made by the national administration to ferret out and bring to punishment those who have been defrauding the government of its lawful revenues, should enlist the sympathy and hearty support of honest men of all parties.

On the reading of the "two-term" resolution a spontaneous and overwhelming burst of applause broke forth from all parts of the house, followed by vociferous demands of many delegates for its second reading, which was acceded to, and was followed by applause no less demonstative.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cessna, of Bedford, moved that the Convention now proceed to the nomination of Governor, which motion unanimously prevailed. Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, being recognized by the chair, then spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: There never was a time in the history of political parties in Pennsylvania, that so great a necessity existed as does now, to nominate the best, the truest, and most trusted one as a candidate for Governor. Emboldened with a recent success, and flushed with anticipated victory, our political opponents are rejoicing already over the hoped-for and long prayed for defeat of the Republican party in our State, and in order to prevent such a disaster, we must forego all dissensions, discard all differences, and unite as one man upon the worthiest candidate that can be selected.

Happily for us there is no diversity of sentiment as to who is the truest and most worthy. This Convention animated by the feeling that extends all over the State, is prepared, without a dissenting voice, to name the candidate that meets every requirement.

Whether as the gallant soldier, battling to maintain a nation's existence and exhibiting upon the crimsoned field a heroism unsurpassed, or quietly and unostentatiously serving his country in civil station, he has acquitted himself so nobly and so honorably as to deserve and receive the grateful encomiums of his countrymen.

I here nominate, and I am sure this will be received with acclamation, General John F. Hartranft as the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. B. F. Eshleman said when Hartranft was nominated three years ago Lancaster County was slow to wheel into line. To redeem and atone for this mistake he asked the privilege of seconding this nomination. That this nomination be made is eminently necessary for success, for the party needs a pure man, and in Gen. Hartranft we find the man under whose leadership we will march to success. His military record is no less brilliant than his purity, honesty of purpose, and independence of action. His triumph will exceed any previous one within the recollection of any man, and the speaker promised that Lancaster County would this year show no defection or falling off from her usual majority. [Applause.]

Mr. Haynes, of Perry, moved to nominate John F. Hartranft by acclamation. The resolution was adopted amidst cheers.

On motion the Convention proceeded to the election of a candidate for State Treasurer. Hon. Linn Bartholomew of Schuylkill said:

It is with great pleasure but with diffidence that I place in nomination Butler B. Strang, of Tioga, an original Republican who has long stood in the front line for universal liberty and national honor and glory. He has a full and complete record for years of public service, and can point to it without a blush; he stands without a stain. In all great public questions he is outspoken and fearless. Different sections of the State may object to some of his public acts, but such will ever be the case in the conduct of conscientious men. None can please all, every one must offend some. So with Mr. Strang. He, however, stands before the people of Pennsylvania, the recognized organ and spokesman of the Republican party, who, when he utters his sentiments speaks to them in no uncertain sound, but fairly, freely, and fearlessly. He is a man for such cases as these, when especially men should think before they act. I point to the situation, the fires of your workshops are out, the hum of the spindle is hushed; the very industry of the people is at an end; men ask for a change; unless you can give the people confidence in what you do, and inspire them with trust in those you nominate, it is a serious question whether they will support you. I, therefore urge caution; give us what will strengthen our ticket. Let Hartranft not be borne down with a heavy weight, but rather lift him up. (Applause.) Let him have this. Every act of Butler B. Strang will be his own. No man will share his profit or disgrace. He will administer his office relying on himself alone, and upon his truth in God. Let such a man be put on the ticket, and with Hartranft and Strang a triumphant cry will go up from lake to river, from border to border, and Republicanism will assume to be a thing of principle and not of personal ambition.

Mr. Souther, of Erie, rose to nominate Hon. Henry Rawle, of Erie. In his support he said:

He is no politician, and has greater strength than any other man who could be nominated. He is one of whose private character nothing can be said in disparagement. I place in nomination a man who never swerved from honesty of purpose or purity of principle. In 1860 he was a Douglass Democrat, but ever since that time he has voted the Republican ticket, and no man has been so unswerving in his faith in its principles and in support and defence of its life and prosperity.

Dr. J. S. VanVoorhess, of Fayette, nominated Col. Andrew Stewart.

Mr. Ramey, of Indiana, nominated E. H. Wilson, of Indiana.

H. B. Payne, of Luzern County, nominated Lazarus Shomaker.

C. W. Carmany, of Lebanon, nominated G. Dawson Coleman.

N. C. Elsbree, of Bradford, nominated B. Reed Myer, of Bradford.

Charles Ridgway, of Philadelphia, nominated in a short speech, Peter A. B. Weidener.

Mr. Harrison, of Lawrence, nominated Mr. Wallace, of his county.

F. B. Speakman nominated Chas. P. McKnight.

Ewd. McPherson nominated Edward Fahnestock, of Adams.

W. H. M. Oram, of Northumberland, nominated Chas. E. Wolfe, of Union County.

Col. Moor withdrew the name of Daniel Wallace, of Lawrence.

The delegate from Lebanon, Mr. Carmany, being asked wether he had authority of Mr. Coleman to nominate him, said he had made the nomination, and he would stand by it. He declined to withdraw it.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for the several candidates, and the following was the result of

THE FIRST BALLOT.

Strang	49
Rawle	49
Stewart	19
Wilson	14
Shoemaker	12
Coleman	20
E. Reed Myer	8
Weidener	46
McKnight	14
Fannestock	19
Chas E. Wolfe	19

After the result of the first ballot was announced the names of Messrs. Weidener, McKnight, and Coleman, were withdrawn by their respective friends. After a motion was made to call the roll by counties and lost, the Convention prodeeded to take

THE SECOND BALLOT.

Strang	71
Rawle	142
Stewart	18
Wilson	10
Fannestock	8

The announcement of the choice of Mr. Rawle was greeted with prolonged applause.

Dr. Van Voorhees, seconded by Col. Wm. Mann, moved that the election be made unanimous.

A. G. Olmstead, in support of the motion, said that as a freind of Butler B. Strang, he was empowered to say that the action of the Convention so far as he was concerned, would most certainly cause no dissension in the party, and he is now prepared to render to Mr. Rawl his earnest and hearty support and co-operation.

Mr. Dutton, of Philadelphia, moved that the roll be called and delegates name those selected as members of the State Central Committee from their district. Adopted.

Mr. Rawle being called for, C. O. Bowman, of Erie, said in behalf of Rawl, who was a man of few words, "we return you our sincere thanks. Their is no truer man in the State than he. We will triumph with this ticket. We will send you an oldfashioned majority of ten years ago."

The following resolution was introduced by the Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, was passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the candidate this day nominated for State Treasurer, Henry Rawle, Esq. of Erie, is in every way worthy of the thorough and hearty support of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and we commend him as possessing in an exalted degree the requisites of honesty, capacity, integrity, and fidelity.

Governor John F. Hartranft, who has been renominated, has been before the people of this State so prominently during the past few years that no extended notice of his life is necessary at this time.

Fiendish Child Murder.

Boston, May 23.—Another murder, even more horrible in its details than that of Mrs. Bingham a few weeks since, was perpetrated in this city this afternoon. A bright little girl, five years of age, was murdered in a church and her bruised and mutilated body carried up into the tower and thrown upon the floor of the loft. The victim of this cruel tragedy was Mabel H. Young, who, with her widowed mother, resided with her grandfather at 50 East Chester Park. The latter, Mr. James Hobbs, is a well-knewn and highly respected merchant, senior of the firm of Hobbs, Pope & Co. This afternoon little Mabel, in company with an aunt, attended the Sunday school anniversary exercises of the Warren Avenue Baptist church. On coming out of the church, at half-past three o'clock, her aunt remained in the vestibule about ten minutes conversing with some friends, and on starting home missed the child, who a few minutes before was at her side. At first it was supposed that she had gone back into the church, but when she was not found inside and persons outside declared she had not come out, the aunt became alarmed and a search was commenced in every direction. About four o'clock some ladies at an open window across the street heard faint cries of a child, apparently from the church tower, and noticed an unusual commotion among the doves that swarmed in and out the window. Some young men who had joined the search started at once to ascend the tower. They found the door leading up from the organ loft locked, and on forcing it open were startled to see fresh blood upon the floor and steps leading up to the next landing They also found a strip of board covered with blood at one end, and heard low moanings from above. Ascending along the steep flight of stairs and raising the scuttle, which resisted the strength of a strong man, they found the mangled body of the child lying near the edge of the scuttle as though it had been carried up the steps and hastily thrown down there. Carefully they carried her down into the church, where a large number of persons had congregated, into the presence of her agonized friends. From top of her head, which was broken in, blood and brains were slowly oozing, while the nose was crushed in and the face terribly mangled. She was carried to her grandfathers residence and surgeons were at once summoned, who pronounced the case hopeless, and her death is a question of but a few hours at the furthest. Thomas Piper who has been sexton of the church for about a year, was soon after arrested, and is now confined at Chief's office. He was engaged at work about the church, but his suspicious manner and his denial that he had the keys, when the two keys fitting the doors to the tower was taken from his person, point strongly to him as a guilty party. He is a dark heavy-set man, about twenty-six years old, and has once before been under suspicion of murder, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Many of the police still believe him the murderer of a young girl in the Dorchester district about fifteen months since. This last affair has caused a profound sensation in the community, and intense excitement prevails. The very boldness of the affair lends additional horror to it. Scarcely three quarters of an hour elapsed from the time the child came out of the vestibule of the church until she was found in a dying condition. How she was enticed away, and for what motive has not transpired.

APPALLING DISASTER.

CHURCH AT SOUTH HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS, TAKES FIRE DURING SERVICE.

SIXTY-SIX PERSONS BURNED AND TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

MANY OTHERS FATALLY INJURED.

Springfield, Mass., May 27.—One of the most terrible disasters in the history of Massachusetts occurred to-night, in the burning of the French Catholic church at South Holyoke, during the evening service, involving the death of sixty-six men, women and children. The exercises had nearly closed, and a vesper service was being sung, when the draperies on the alter caught fire from a candle and, the wall being low and the flames steaming up the building was set on fire. The audience numbered about seven hundred people. Those in the body of the church escaped, but on the stairway leading from the gallery, human beings were packed in a dense mass, struggling to reach the floor. As the flames rushed toward them, many leaped to the floor beneath and were trampled to death. The gallery skirted both sides of the building, with only one entrance from the front. The scene was fearful while it lasted, for the whole was over in twenty minutes. Besides sixty-six dead, there are enough fatally wounded to carry the total loss of life up to seventy-five.

The exercises had nearly closed when the flame from a candle caught the drapery around the statue of the Virgin Mary, streamed up and caught the building. Immediately a panic ensued, and the people rushed for the doors. There is but one entrance to the gallery and that from the front. On the stairway leading from the gallery the people were packed in a solid mass, struggling to clear themselves as the flames rushed in that direction, and this soon became blocked rendering exit impossible. Many jumped over the sides of the galleries on to the crowd beneath, and were trampled on and killed. The priest's residence joins the church on the rear, and many escaped through an entrance leading to the house back of the alter. The priest's exertions to keep order were fruitless. The screams of the living and the moans of the dying made a deafening tumult above the orders of the pastor, who worked most heroically and was personally instrumental in saving many lives.

One family of four were in the church and all killed. Many were pulled out by the arms and feet so badly burned that they lived but a few hours, the flesh peeling off on being touched. Some were taken out with scarcely any flesh remaining on their bones. The Sisters of Mercy from the convent were soon on hand, caring for the wounded and holding services over the dying. Father Dufresne also held services. His mother was among those terribly burned. Father Dufresne lost almost everything in his residence, so rapidly was the building consumed.

The large wooden tenement block of Joseph Prew, near the burned church, was thrown open for the reception of the dead and wounded, and several deaths occurred in the building during the night. Several were also taken to the New York Mills' boarding house, and physicians gave the wounded the best of medical care. Those who were too badly burned to recover were put under the effects of morphine and passed away without a struggle. While the exercises were being held over the dying, the most intense quiet prevailed and the rough laborers knelt upon the floor with uncovered heads, but about the morgue and in the streets the wailing of the multitude was pitiful to hear.

Among the persons in a dying condition, are Mary Lachance, Mrs. Bridge (the mother of seven children, one of whom is missing and probably among the dead); Bazanth Briggs, Sophia Hibbert, Annie Lapointe and Sacosta Elidor. Charles Comme is burned badly, but will recover, as will probably the brother of father Dufresne, and it is estimated that twenty or thirty were taken to other houses, some of whom must die.

LATER.

The following were also seriously burned: Mary Goding, Mary and Lucy Hicks, Louisa Brown (a young chapel girl), Victoria Brison, Louisa Torrier, Dizzie Mercies and Lena Blair. A large majority of these must die. One girl was terribly burned, and was moved to the House of Providence. One girl escaped from the gallery by jumping to the back of a man, who carried her out, while her sister, who was with her was burned. Several members of one of the hose companies were playing ball near the church when the fire broke out, and the Relief steamer was out for practice, so that the fire department was promptly on the spot.

The scenes at the doors are described as terrible. They were blocked with struggling people, seeking exit. Outside people cleared the way several times, but as often it would become blocked up again. Windows were broken open and several escaped in that way. The last to get out of the church was said to be a man and his wife and a little girl. The father took up his daughter and rushed with her to a place of safety. Louis Langlars, of the Riverside Mill, went in to render assistance, when a girl came tumbling down before the door, under the feet of the throng. Though he burned his hands sadly in doing it, he was able to pull her out but little injured. A young woman beat out one of the window panes and jumped to the ground safely. An old woman of sixty went to the same opening and, hesitating to jump, she was pulled inside by the hair by a brutal fellow. He jumped clear and she fell and was seriously injured. Of a family of five, four got out alive, one little girl of twelve years being burned. She was tearfully sought by her little brother, and at last discovered dead. John Lynch, a mason, finding the people pressed in at the bottom of the church door, pulled many down who were on top, thus saving a dozen lives.

Ex-Constable Casey describes the scene as he saw it with a glass from the top of the Hutchings House block. The whole affair was over in fifteen minutes. He could plainly see, through the blazing rafters and frame, the poor people running about. Large black spots could be seen in the flames, and half a minute later these spots went out in a brilliant light, which was succeeded by a dark flame.

Lewis Roberts, who, with his family of four children, was in the gallery, saved his three daughters by forcing them out of the door, but his boy, a bright lad of eleven, perished in the flames. Many people were badly injured by jumping from the gallery windows. Annie Hibbert and a child six years of age escaped from the building after their clothing had became ignited, and many persons had their limbs broken in attempting to escape.

Springfield, May 28.—Intense excitement prevailed last night in Holyoke, centering opposite the church at which the disastrous fire occurred, and at various points to which the sufferers were carried. Wild efforts were made by the people to rush pell-mell into the burning building to rescue friends, and it was with difficulty they were kept back. This was particularly the case with parents, who had, on the first impulse, rushed from the church to save their own lives, but remembering that they had left their children behind to perish, returned impetuously. Actual personal violence had to be used in several cases to keep the men back. All about the streets men, women and children were wailing piteously and inquiring if their friends had been saved.

One woman was positive her husband had perished, and could only be quieted by the assurance from a friend that he had been walking with him. One of the most touching cases was that of two little girls about twelve years of age rushing for the entrance of the building while the fire was at its height, thinking to find their father and mother who were within. They could only be restrained by an officer who took them in his arms.

It is a disputed question whether both the front doors were available for escape. There are those who state positively that one of them was closed, and that it was impossible to open it on account of the crush. One man went to the closed door and, flourishing a club, threatened violence to any one who came near, in order to get the crowd away; but without success. Others state as positively that both doors were open. All the occupants of the galleries rushed to the east door and, falling upon one another, choked up the door way with their bodies, piled in all ways seven or eight deep. Here most of the lives were lost from this mass. Chief Mullin rescued one young woman after having taken off two dead bodies from above her. The Chief and others had their clothes almost burned from them and were badly burned about the hands. In the rear of the church was the priest's residence, which was also destroyed. The walls were pulled down after the fire was nearly put out.

One woman jumped from the highest window down upon the front steps, breaking her arm. A man with two children in his arms, jumped from a window and escaped. One poor woman, enveloped in flames, shrieked out "For God sake save me," and she was dragged out.

Some of the poor creatures fell fainting on the long flight of wooden stairs leading down to the street, and few were able to walk. By this time the entire fire department had arrived, and worked with such energy and will that when the fire was extinguished, the charred wooden walls of the structure were standing, and were pulled down by the hook and ladder men in order that search for the bodies might be made. Only a very few moments comparatively elapsed after water struck the building before the fire was out, but the destruction to life during that brief period was terrible.

Hundreds of men went to the wreck as soon as opportunity offered to search for the bodies, and a force of police was organized to keep back the large crowd which had gathered. A grea number of the bodies were found burned in the fatal entry way, some of them to a crisp. The body of one woman was found in the seat she had occupied. Her clothing was entirely burned off. A woman, weighing 180 pounds, was dragged screaming from the mass. She was carried a short distance from the church and placed on the grass, while the flesh actually peeled off her back, and in a moment she fell over dead. The scenes last night and to-day in the school house basement, where the bodies were carried, were heartrending in the extreme. In some instances the features were distorted as though extreme agony had been suffered before death, but many looked calm as though smothered; all were blackened with smoke and some were burned beyond possibility of identification, nothing remaining but the trunk. The coroner's jury was summoned to-day, but the excitement continues so intense that it was judged best not to attempt the taking of evidence, and the inquest was adjourned until Monday.

The hero of the disaster was John Lynch, a brave fireman, who was first to respond to the alarm. He describes the scene when he reached the burning church as appaling. They were wedged tight and almost immovable in the doorways, and it was a dense mass of humanity from six to eight feet in height, none of them being able to stand upright from the terrible pressure of the crowd behind. Without a moment's pause to consider their danger. Lynch and Chief Engineer Mullin rushed into the flames, spurred on by piteous cries of "For God's sake, come and help us!" and began pulling out bodies. A moment later and a well directed hydrant stream from the Mt. Holyoke hose struck the brave rescuers and undoubtedly saved their lives, while upon and over them a sheet of fire rolled like a wave, streaming far out into the open air.

Bodies of fifty persons burned to death at Holyoke, last night, have been identified, in addition to those of fifteen or twenty who were at once removed to their homes by their friends. Nearly seventy have died, and some forty more are more or less burned, or otherwise injured. The latest dispatch to the *Republican* from Holyoke, says: "It is not quite certain that all the dead bodies have been taken from the ruins. In the haste to get as many as possible from the building before it fell, several were taken but a short distance, and it is possible a few more may be taken from the debris."

The church society was established about seven years ago, and Father Dufresne had been the only pastor. The parish included all the French Catholics of the city, whose number is estimated at from two thousand to twenty-five hundred persons. The church was erected in 1870, entirely of pine, and was about one hundred feet by sixty, two stories, with galleries on the sides and north end, about twenty-five feet wide. There were two doors in the north end and vestibule. At the rear end was another door by which a few persons escaped immediate death, upon the breaking out of the flames.

Louis Desgerdin, aged fifty-four years,