The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. . . . . June 22 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.

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 his predecessor demoralized in every branch; corruption and recklessness in office the rule; the fruits of the war ungathered; the lately rebellious States sullen; the late slaves unprotected and yet denied that great means of self protection, the ballot; foreign States unchastised for their wrongs to us, and to home States defiantly inefficient in the execution which their rebellious action required. The administration of President Grant has in six short years steadily and unpretentiously reformed every known abuse, and into 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 surely 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 relentless 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 behooves 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.

THE Pennsylvania State Prohibition Convention met in Harrisburg on Wednesday last, and nominated Dr. Robert Audley Brown, a Presbyterian minister of Lawrence Co., for Governor, and Elijah F. Pennypacker, a farmer, of Chester county, for State Treasurer. There were twenty-two counties represented by sixty delegates.

THE Treasury Department has determined to discontinue the practice of re-issuing notes of a larger denomination than twenty dollars.—Where it is necessary to issue notes for a higher amount, the number of each note will be recorded. This is in consequence of the recent thefts in that department.

THE Maryland courts have just decided that the driver of a vehicle on the highway has the right to pass another traveling the same direction, but at a slower gait; that the latter is bound to give the former half the road to enable him to pass, and that if he does not he will be liable for any accident that may happen.

THERE is no disguising the fact that the Democrats are sadly disappointed at the reception of the Republican ticket by the people throughout the county. They expected a general row over the nominations, and have for weeks done their level best to breed one. Instead of trouble they find a general and enthusiastic endorsement of it, and a universal determination to put it through.

SECRETARY BRISTOW has caused the arrest of the entire firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., consisting of some six members, one of the leading importing dry goods houses of New York, and the grand jury has indicted them on the charge of smuggling. Each was held to bail in $20,000 to stand his trial. Two or three other persons have been held in similar bail on a like charge. It is said that there will soon be other developments of a startling nature, implicating other leading houses, custom house officials, &c., in conspiring to defraud the Government in a similar way.

BOSS TWEED has at last won a legal triumph. On Tuesday the New York Court of Appeals decided that the cumulative sentence of fourteen years imprisonment imposed on him by Judge Davis, on fourteen different counts in one indictment, was illegal—that there could be but one sentence (a year's imprisonment) on the entire indictment—and that having already served a full year in the penitentiary he must be released.—He will, however, be immediately rearrested on a charge of forgery and a number of civil suits, in which he will have to give heavy bail or go to jail.

GOV. HARTRANFT has, in accordance with the act of 1875, providing for the selection of five suitable persons from different sections of the State who are familiar with its resources, arts, products, history and capabilities, who shall constitute a State board to act with the United States Centennial Commission and the Commissioner and Alternate for Pennsylvania, appointed the following gentlemen as a State Board of Centennial Managers: Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia; Andrew G. Curtin, of Belefonte; J. H. Sheenberger, of Pittsburgh; George Scott, of Catawissa, and Foster Wilson Mitchell, of Franklin.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that when Hartranft was a candidate three years ago, Mr. McClure warned the people of Pennsylvania that his election would be the inauguration of a reign of robbery and corruption throughout the State.—Now he says that his administration has been all that personal purity and integrity could suggest. Mr. McClure will find out that it is a difficult thing for an editor to keep up a showing of "independence" while he has a big load of personal bile on his stomach.

The State Democratic Convention of Ohio has placed its "banner" in the hands of the present Governor, William Allen, with "Gen." Samuel F. Cary as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Allen is a Bourbon, and his renomination is a distinct triumph of the reactionary element of the party. Cary is a demagogue, and a man who neither is nor deserves to be popular in Ohio, where he is known. These candidates are placed on a strictly inflationist platform, which does not speak well for Mr. Thurman's influence in his party in his own State. If the Republicans of that State do not elect their ticket next fall, it will be because hard times have so far demoralized the people that they are too listless to take the trouble of electing first rate men over second rate ones.

SENATOR MORTON draws a vivid picture of the South, and it is as wretched as vivid. In the course of an interview with a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, he said, after leaving Richmond: "He did not see a [illegible] e-half as pretentious as the average farmhouses in Indiana. There were no evidences of taste, thrift, or prosperity. During a ride of 210 miles through Mississippi, he saw only one white man at work. Hundreds of thousands of negroes were plowing, and otherwise engaged, but the white men were not to be seen outside of the cities and the larger towns. Desolation and destitution seemed to stalk over the land. Being accustomed to see well cultivated farms, the fine farm buildings, the upright fences, the white school houses, and steepled churches of the Northern States, it was really painful for him to look upon such scenes as were presented to his eye wherever he went or whichever way he looked.—The plantations were poorly cultivated, or not cultivated at all. Fences were dilapidated, and the houses for the most part were hovels."

WANTED, A PLATFORM.

A political party is generally safe enough so long as it is in the minority and engages in attacking the administration in power, exposing its errors and shortcomings, and picking out all the frauds and corruptions which all governments carry in their train. But let that party get into power itself, let it be clothed with the attributes and responsibilities of government, let it be asked to mark out a policy of its own, and then begins its troubles. Such is the present quandary of the Democratic party. For fifteen years it has been out of power. It has denounced without ceasing everything done by the Republicans. It has assailed everybody in office as corrupt or imbecile or despotic. It has ridiculed the statesmen of the dominant party and eulogized its own leaders as transcendent statesmen, and those who believed in all these outgivings must have fancied that the men entrusted with office were a set of low tricksters bent on nothing but power and pelf.

But now comes a change. The Democrats have carried twenty-seven States. They have command of Congress and of most of the State governments. What do they propose to do? Let us know something of the splendid statesmanship of those Democratic leaders who were so bold and free in their criticisms of Reppublican policy, and who were held up before us as models of political wisdom and patriotism. Where are the measures by which they are going to remedy the untold miseries and evils of Republican rule? If this great Nation is now to be reconstructed anew after the ideas of the Democratic party, let us know what those ideas are. We read the Democratic journals attentively but in vain to discover some plan of action, some distinctive measure, some avowed policy. There is none. The whole party is more at sea than the Republicans ever were. We can find no living principles, no National issues, no fixed policy, no broad and comprehensive measures. Everything is vague, indistinct, and shiftless. Indeed some of the leading Democratic journals are so conscious of the fact that they attempt to show that at the coming session of Congress nothing should be done but investigate, though little else has been done for years past.

Here, then, the weakness of the concern stands confessed. It has no policy. It has been casting about in search of one, but without success. It is afraid of every issue of which it threatens to become the pack horse. It is afraid of free-trade, afraid of the dangerous tendencies of the reconstructed Confederates, afraid of the bigotry of its Catholic cohorts, afraid of the State rights issue, afraid of civil service reform. And of what is it in favor? Can any one tell us? We have industriously searched the Democratic journals, but there is no such thing as a Democratic creed. It has vanished entirely.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

BUNKER HILL.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY.

REVIEW OF THE MILITARY, UNDER COMMAND OF GEN. BUTLER.

PROCESSION TO THE MONUMENT.

ORATION BY GENERAL DEVENS.

MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRANGERS IN THE CITY.

ILLUMINATION OF THE MONUMENT AND CITY—SOCIAL FESTIVITIES OF THE EVENING.

BOSTON, June 18.–Few of the 300,000 inhabitants of Boston, or of the 100,000 strangers who were quartered in the city last night, needed the clangor of the church bells or the thunder of the salutes of cannon to arouse them at sunrise to-day. The whole town was astir at early dawn, and the whistles of the locomotives that brought heavily laden trains in from the suburbs had already begun to resound across the causeways on the north and south of the city. All the freight business on all the railroads that enter the city is suspended to-day, and their passenger-carrying capacity is taxed to the utmost. As early as eight, some of the troops began to assemble on Boston Common, in preparation for the great review of the entire body of active Massachusetts militia by Governor Gaston, and the sidewalks and even the carriageways in all that neighborhood were densely thronged. The decorations of the Common and of all the surrounding streets, are wonderfully effective. There are no puritanical neutral tints of color. Balconies, flag-staffs, arches, pavilions and even the trees are all resplendent with the gay and brilliant "Red, White and Blue."

After an early breakfast, I have walked over the latter part of the route which the procession will follow before it reaches Bunker Hill. The decorating of Washington street extension, from Cornhill on towasd the Charles river bridge, is as effective as that around the Common. The entrance of the bridge is spanned with a fie arch, and appropriate inscriptions appear there, ond at various places throughout Charleston, informing strangers of localities in their relation to the events of the battle. But I notice comparatively few sent mental imottoes. The arch is inscribed: "Charles river. British sloop of war lay in this river and cannonaded Charlestwn." At Moulton's Point there is an inscription pointing out the landing place of the British troops and giving the hour of their disembarkation. The redoubt on Breed's hill, where the monument stands, the line of the rail fence sloping to Mystic and the place on Bunker Hill where an attempt was made to forify, and where Putnam tried in vain to rally the retreating Continentals, are all inscribed and are marked out as distinctly as the changes in the levels of the ground and its occupation with dwellings will allow.

The pavilion in which Judge Devens is to speak, covers a great part of the grass plat near the monument, and booths and pavilions of all kinds so encumber the neighborhood that the place is hardly recognizable.

The first feature of marked interest in the city proper, was a grand review by Governor Gaston and invited guests of the State and city, of the entire body of militia, home and visiting, at the State House, Major General B. F. Butler commanded the review. This was set for nine o'clock, but it was not till after eleven that the right of the procession was seen leaving the parade on the Common. A large stand was erected on the sidewalk, from which Governor Gaston, the Legislature and invited guests reviewed the troops. The State troops were well received, but the genuine enthusiasm was reserved for the visiting soldiery, especially the Philadelphia regiment, the New York Seventh, the Maryland Fifth and the Charleston Light Infantry. The Maryland regiment bore the elegant flag presented to them yesterday, and as it passed by the stand, with the Marine Band at its head, playing "Hail to the Chief," was greeted with three cheers, General Hawley proposing them. The review lasted one hour and a half and it is estimated that there were from fifteen to twenty thousand troops in line. The military division of the procession was over two hours in passing the State House, and was the finest display ever made by the State militia. Among the distinguished guests, were members of the Diplomatic Corps, Vice President Wilson, Generals Sherman, Burnside and Hawley, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Governor, Congressmen and senators from Maine and Massachusetts, and the Governors of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Mississippi.

The formation of the grand procession was a work of great magnitude, and hardly a street of any account was without its section of the pageant in preparation. The streets through which the procession was to pass were roped off at the ends, and no vehicles were allowed in them during the entire day. At one o'clock the line was complete and the march for Charlestown began. The streets were one vast mass of people, and on Columbus avenue, through which the procession first marched, there were not less than 50,000 people. Such a sight has seldom been witnessed in the country, and never before in this city. Every house on the avenue was decorated with flags, streamers, banners or appropriate mottoes. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded, and manifested itself by cheers, the clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. Seats had been erected along the streets sufficient to accommodate thousands of persons, and the windows of houses were filled by ladies, who manifested their enthusiasm by waving their handkerchiefs.

The grand column was organized as follows: The Second Brigade, General Geo. A. Pearson commanding, had the right of the line, followed by the First and third brigades. Next came the visiting troops, who were received with rounds of applause at every point. The next division comprised the country and State governments, with their respective guests. Colonel Chase E. Fullan's division was escorted by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and consisted of carriages with the orator and chaplain of the day, Justices of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, United States officers, various civil societies and veterans of 1812.

The greatest interest was manifested in the Fourth, or veteran, division, under the marshalship of Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, as it contained all the old organizations, including ex-Confederates, toward whom everybody appeared desirous of showing the warmest attention. Nearly all the organizations in this division antedate the Revolution. The Boston Ancients, having just celebrated their 238th anniversary and having served under the old Colonial Governors, led the division. Immediately following were the guests to whom Bostonians desired to do the honors of a revived brotherhood, the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., and the Norfolk Artillery Blues, of Norfolk, Va. The recognition all along the route, from their entrance into Columbus avenue until their withdrawal with the other veteran organizations, at Haymarket Square, was one continued ovation, and but for a change of position in the line from the advertised programme, the demonstrations over their appearance might have interrupted the progress of the division, so anxious were the people to tender them the hand of fellowship. The celebrated Eutaw battle flag, borne in the ranks of the Charlestonians, rendered their identity, when abreast of the multitude, unmistakable, however, and the public expressions were of the heartiest description.

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth divisions consisted of Lexington minute men, cadets from various New England towns, Boston school regiments, posts of the Grand Army of the republic, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Total Abstinence societies, the Order of United American Mechanics and many other organizations.

The Ninth division was made up wholly of representations of the trade and business of the city, many leading mercantile houses, as well as the large mechanical establishments, contributing cars and wagons laden with goods and implements. In many instances the processes were shown by men actually at work. There were altogether over 700 wagons, drawn by 2,000 horses. The brewers alone had 100 teams in line.

The procession was four hours and ten minutes passing a given point, and was estimated at ten miles in length. The decorations along the route were generally elaborate. The greatest private displays were made in Columbus avenue (were also stands for school children), Chester Park, Washington and Tremont streets; yet much was done in the business section through which the procession passed. The public buildings, places of historic interest, the clubs and hotels on the line of march were tastefully faced with bunting, and there were bits of history inscribed upon some. The old State House, near the scene of the Boston massacre, the first contact with British troops; Faneuil Hall, the cradle of Liberty; the old Christ church, from which the beacon light was hung that night that warned the country of the approach of the enemy; and the approaches to the monument grounds were among these. Crossing the old bridge into the Charlestown district, the procession passed under a triumphal arch, bearing the honored names of Prescott, Knowlton, Stark and Pomeroy, the heroes of Bunker Hill, and festoons of laurel were hung from the pillars, on which were painted scenes of the battle. The City Hall in School street, was faced with portraits of Warren and Putnam, with surroundings indicative of the part they bore in the initial strife.

In consequence of the delay in starting the procession, the commemorative exercises at the monument were begun at a much later hour than was intended. It was not until six o'clock that the large audience in the mammoth tent erected on the hill was called to order, and in consequence the exercises were curtailed to about one-sixth of the original programme.

George Washington Watten presidsided, and introduced General Charles Devens, Jr., as the orator of the day. The oration was confined to a graphic description of the battle and an eloquent appeal for the burial of all political animosities engendered by the late war.

Mr. Warren, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, gave a historical sketch of the society, closing his remarks by introducing General Sherman. In the course of his speech, General Sherman stated that to-day's pageant surpasses anything of the kind he had ever before seen. While the review of his own army in Washington, at the close of the war, exceeded it in numbers, yet it was lacking in many of the attractive features of to-day's procession, and besides there was a lack of the spontaneous enthusiasm which characterized the entire march of to-day.

Succeeding General Sherman, Governors Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, Bedle, of New Jersey, Ingersoll, of Connecticut, Dingly of Maine and Vice President Wilson made short addresses. Speaker Blaine and Senator Ferry were among the distinguished people present. Darkness caused an abrupt termination of the exercises, and the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

The number of strangers in the city during the day, is estimated by parties competent to judge, at between 300,000 and 350,000. About half of these depart to-night, nearly all the transportation facilities of the railroads having been massed in the city for that purpose. Long before the procession ended thousands of visitors rushed through the streets to the depots, where they found even standing room in the cars was not obtainable. Train after train was dispatched, and still the throng about the depots and filling all avenues thereto, seemed rather to increase than diminish. At a late hour many thousands, unable even to reach the depots, were compelled to postpone their departure until to-morrow.

This evening an informal reception, given by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States to General Sherman, at the Parker House, was largely attended by distinguished guests and military visitors. The exercises were purely informal and exceedingly pleasant.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment was entertained at the Somerset Club. Various other military organizations are being entertained by the social and political clubs of the city.

At a late hour this evening the streets are thronged by crowds of people attracted by the brilliant illuminations of the public buildings. The State House and City Hall are objective points, each presenting a brilliant spectacle of gas jets transparencies and calcium lights. From each of the four portals of Bunker Hill Monument powerful calcium lights are displayed, reflecting their brightness far out upon the sea and adjacent country. Various residences and private buildings are illuminated, and there is a general display of fireworks throughout the city. The celebration of to-day has far exceeded any anticipations that could have been formed.

Destructive Fire in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, June 19.—The large machine shop and gun factory of Bown & Son, containing also the workshops of several different mechanics, the large business establishment of the firm, together with two other mercantile establishments, were totally destroyed, together with several stables and other out buildings, while a number of buildings were damaged by fire, and, as a necessary consequence, considerable damage was done to goods by water.

Bown's buildings together stood in the shape of a T. The double stores front in on Wood street, south of Virgin alley, forming the stem, and the immense manufactory in the rear, running from Virgin alley, parallel with Wood street, toward Fifth avenue, in the rear of the old Franklin Hall building, forming the cross.

The fire was discovered shortly before six o'clock, first it is believed, by Mr. Daniel Carter, shoe dealer in one of the store rooms under Franklin Hall, where he slept. Mr. Carter says he was awakened by the cracking of burning timber, and upon looking out through the rear window he found Bown's manufactory in flames. He immediately called "fire" upon Fifth avenue, expecting to catch a policeman who could open an alarm box and give the signal of danger. A stranger passing first heard the call and ran to the Mayor's office. Mayor McCarthy happened to be there and he at once notified the operator in the fire alarm office and box 24, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, was struck.

Engine Companies 1, 2 and 3, Hook and Ladder Company "A" and Hose Company 1 promptly responded. By the time the hose had been laid and the water started the whole of the south end of the factory building was in flames, while the other portion of it was so filled with smoke as to render it impossible to do any work inside. It was found necessary to get the hose at play from the top of the Wood street buildings, and to do this more men and ladders were wanted. A second and third alarm were sounded bringing more engine companies, but before they could get to work the flames had communicated to other buildings, and in view of the threatened danger of an extended conflagration the whole department was summoned.

As stated, the flames spread through the factory with great rapidity, and until the roof fell in they were hard to get at. The great height of a portion of this building, six stories, was also a hindrance, while the constant falling of heavy machinery through the floors caused alarm. When the roof of the building fell an immense flame shot up into the air while hundreds of huge pieces of burning wood floated about, endangering the whole neighborhood and lighting several of the buildings.

A tinder box on the rear building of H. McCallum & Co., Fifth avenue, carpet dealers, took fire, but the flames were put out by a stream from the top of another building, and the loss occasioned this firm was by water only.

Bown's buildings fronting Wood street, Nos. 136 and 138, took fire and were made a total wreck, the second and third floors and the roof being burned almost entirely away.

The building No. 140, corner of Virgin alley and next to Bown's, was miraculously saved, although damage to it and its contents was caused by water. It is occupied by the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company and by the agent, Mr. Sidney Omohundro as a dwelling.

The roof of No 134, occupied by B. J. Thalheimer, gents' furnishing dealer, was partially burned, and the building was flooded with water.

The two buildings next, south, were also slightly damaged and stocks injured by water, while that of Reymer Bros., confectioners, which extends farther back than the others, was saved, only by the fact of iron shutters being upon the windows, and closed.

Five small buildings, three of them stables, fronting on the alley, were burned, and an old frame dwelling narrowly escaped.

The following is a statement of the losses and insurance so far as can be ascertained.

Brown & Son's building, first, fifth and sixth floors, occupied by Bown, loss, 25,000, fully covered, second floor, new building. W. E. Hague, nickle-platter, loss $12,000, insurance $9,000; second floor, old building. Isaac Garrison, loss $8,500; insurance $1,600; third floor, new building, D. Miller & Co., tin cans, loss $5,000 insurance $2,500; fourth floor, new building, Geo. Williams & Co. job printers, loss from $15,000 to $25,000, insurance $14,500. Two-story dwelling, owned by H. McCallum, occupied by C. Hoffman, loss about $500. In Williams' printing office there was the following property: R. M. Kennedy, proprietor of the Seven Seals family remedy, paper and plates, $1,400; *Methodist Recorder*, paper, &c., $1,500; *Y. Wasg, Reformed Era, Business Guide*, and others, $690.

Mellor & Hoene, music dealers, stable and contents, $500; insurance, $100. The property belongs t Reineman & Meyran.

H. McCallum, carpet dealer, loss, $10,000; insurance, $90,000.

Stable in rear of McCallum's, $200.

W. H. Stroup, loss claimed on liquors $1,200; is not positive as to whether it is covered by his policies.

S. Hamilton, music, contents of stables, $50.

Building occupied by Stroup is owned by Mrs. A. W. Black and —— Graham; loss $500; insured.

H. Kleber & Bro., damage $50, by water; insured.

Reymer, Bros. & Co., $200; fully insured.

C. Barchfield, loss on stock, $200; building belongs to A. Holstein.

B. J. Thalheimer, owned by Mrs. A. W. Black, did not report to the marshal.

J. Bown & Son, two buildings, insurance about $20,000; losses not stated, but said to be about $30,000.

Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, loss $1,200. S. Omohundro, agent, individual loss, $1,200, fully insured. Building belonging to Isaac Taylor, $1,200, fully insured.

The total loss cannot be accurately estimated. Fire Marshal Livingston thinks it will be less than $100,000. He bases this upon the supposition that a considerable portion of the machinery will be available.

Texan Border Troubles.

GALVESTON, June 15.—A special despatch from Brownsville to the *News* gives the following in reference to the fight between Capt. McNeely's detachment of State troops and a band of cattle thieves, below Brownsville, on the 12th instant, in which twelve of the raiders were killed. One of the raiders escaped. He was wounded and feigned death, and crawled into the high grass, where he escaped notice. He is now in Matamoras, and yesterday had the ball extracted from his wound. The casualties of the raiders sum up twelve killed and one wounded. They lost, besides, eleven horses and saddles and all their arms, consisting of pistols and repeating rifles. Private S. B. Smith, of the State troops, who was killed in the fight, was buried yesterday. There was a large funeral procession, soldiers and citizens generally turning out. Colonel Merrian, of the regular army, and Colonel Ford acted as marshals. The deceased received military burial. Captain McNeely was unable to pursue the raiders under Ricardo Flores, because his horses were broken down by hard service.

General Cortina is incensed at the killing of his cattle thieves. The Mexican papers say the raiders were assassinated while asleep. Captain McNeely says if they were asleep he don't want to find any of them awake. Cortina swears he will have revenge. Cortina is arming and has been preparing for a fight for more than a week. He has received peremptory orders to report in person at the City of Mexico.

General Friero left Monterey this morning on the march to Matamoras with 3,000 men. It is understood that he comes to apprehend Cortina. It is not known what the brigand chief intends to do, but he is preparing for some devilment' and will, doubtless fight General Friero if he thinks he can whip him. He may conclude to cross over to this side of the border line, place himself at the head of the Mexican squatters and lay waste the country, and then recross to the Mexican side and get pardoned by the supceme goverment. The troops here are on the alert, and the citizens of Brownsville are adopting defensive measures. No one knows what a day or hour may bring forth.

There is no doubt at all as to the accountability of the Mexican authorities for the enormity of the outrages perpetrated by Mexicans and for the dangers now threatening the frontier. Some of the Mexican officials are watching Cortina's movements with anxiety. Should he succeed, more than one of them will be marched to the Taguna and shot. They are earnestly trying to put him down, not for what he has done to Americans, but for what he may do to themselves.

Earthquake.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Reports from Urbana, Sidney, and other towns in southwestern Ohio state that about 11 o'clock this A. M. there was quite a severe shaking of the earth in that region. In Sidney the greatest part of the shelving in a drug store was thrown to the floor. A large number of buildings were shaken very perceptibly, cracking the walls, and the inhabitants, alarmed, ran out of the houses into the streets. A large steam boiler was moved nearly a foot from its original position.

The earthquake was very generally felt at Indianapolis, Ind.

LATER.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here this morning at about nine o'clock. Buildings were shaken to a considerable extent and in some instances windows rattled. The following reports will show the effect at various other points in this State and Ohio:

Anderson, Indiana.—A very strong shock was felt, shaking all the buildings in the town.

Jeffersonville, Indiana.—The shock was felt quite sensibly.

Vincennes, Indiana.—The shock was very heavy.

Union, Indiana.—Shock was slight.

Terre Haute, La Fayette, Peru, Logansport, Keokomo, Argos and Richmond, Indiana, it was not felt at all.

Ann, Ohio.—Six miles north of Sidney, on the Dayton and Michigan railroad, it cracked all the houses, knocked down chimneys and disturbed goods on the shelves in stores.

Degraff, Ohio.—The shock was very strong, jarring the buildings to their foundations.

Urbana, Ohio.—Buildings were swayed so that they could be seen move.

CINCINNATI, O., June 18.—The earthquake which disturbed the country north of here this forenoon was felt here in different portions of the city, but in a slight degree only.

The Locusts and the Crops in Kansas.

ATCHISON, KAN., June 17.—The locusts throughout this region began to take flight on Friday last, and immense swarms of them were observed in the air moving in a northwesterly direction. Their instinct seems to direct them to travel northwest, but occasionally unfavorable winds drive them out of their course. Very few of the pests now remain in this place. Advices from all parts of Northwestern and Southwestern Kansas are to the effect that very few of them have descended, and consequently the splendid crops throughout that vast region are as promising as before the locusts came, and in fully five-sixths of the State the prospects for an immense harvest were never more favorable. It is estimated the Arkansas Valley will produce 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, Northwestern Kansas as much more in rye, barley and oats, and the corn harvest promises to be equally large.

OMAHA, Neb. June 17.—Reports from various sections of this State show that the grasshoppers continue their flight northwest in the same immense numbers. They have alighted and done considerable damage near West Point, North Bend, and a few other points.

The End of the Railroad War.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning approved of the basis of agreement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, entered into at New York on Friday last, and telegraphed their action of it to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, whose Board is now in session, but have not yet received a reply.

LATER.

A dispatch from Baltimore states that the Baltimore & Ohio directors have ratified the agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and their difficulties are settled.

It is understood that the agreement is for a period of ten years, the companies to agree upon moderate rates between competing points, which will be maintained by both. The contract can only be terminated by a resolution of the respective boards, a special committee to be appointed by each board, to whom shall be referred all matters of difference, if any, that may arise relative to the practical workings of the agreement, and with power to adjust all complaints between the two companies. The Pa. R. R. Co. opens its line between Philadelphia and New York to the B. & O. R. R. on the same terms they give the other connecting roads at Philadelphia.

This agreement, it is believed, will be of a permanent character. It is understood the details of the agreement will not be published.

The Crops.

KANSAS CITY, June 20.—From parties just returned, as well as through letters and telegrams, as to the crop prospects in Kansas, all agree that the like was never before seen in the State. Heavy farmers in the western part of the State are telegraphing here for harvest hands and complain that they cannot get men enough to harvest. Harvesting in Southern Kansas has commenced, and the average is immense. Some of the comparatively new counties claim a million bushels of wheat, and a rough estimate of the wheat in the southwest is four to five million bushels. This enormous crop will be more than duplicated in the west and other sections. The great fear is that hands enough cannot be obtained to harvest the crop.

Specials from Central Missouri as well as other parts outside of the grasshopper belt are equally encouraging. In the grasshopper belt an enormous average of corn has been planted, more by fully fifty per cent. than any previous year. The frequent rains at night and hot sunny days, which prevailed for a week or more, have raised high hopes for a big corn crop.

Fireworks Explosion in Boston.

BOSTON, June 16.—At three P. M. today a terrible explosion occurred in a large two-story building on the Marshes, near the corner of Kemble and Faraham streets, used by E. C. Martin as a manufactory of fireworks. Ten men and boys were employed in the building at the time, only one of whom escaped uninjured. Without a moment's warning the building blew up with a terrific report, and the confused mass of inflammable material at once took fire and was entirely consumed before any assistance could be rendered by the fire department. Six bodies, burned and charred beyond recognition, were taken from the ruins. John Woods, a carpenter, who was at work near a window, jumped out and escaped. He stated that a sudden presentiment came over him that something was about to happen, which prompted him to escape. He had proceeded barely twenty feet from the building when the explosion occurred. Thomas Hurley, Michael Trimity and Wm. Meelyn were rescued fom the ruins, all seriously, if not fatally, burned and bruised. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Loss $50,000; no insurance.

Shooting Case in Trenton.

TRENTON, June 16.—Dr. William Rice was shot early this morning by a man named Sylvester Toole, while he was coming from his house in response to a call of Toole, who said his wife was sick. Two shots took effect, one in the breast and the other in the neck. Toole had been sick, and Dr. Rice attended him. He is of a very jealous disposition, and frequently charged his wife with infidelity. In other respects also he has seemed to be half demented. He has been arrested. The wounded man appears to think he is mortally injured, but other physicians express some hope for him.

Railroad Collision in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, June 19.—Two little Miami excursion cars, while crossing Park street this morning, collided with a horse and buggy occupied by General W. Andrews. David Allen, formerly a freight conductor, jumped from the car and seized the horse, but was carried under the car and had one leg mangled so that it had to be amputated. The horse was killed and the buggy smashed, but General Andrews was only slightly injured.

Attempt to Burn a Jail.

ROCHESTER, June 16.—A prisoner named Charles James, alias Johnston, attempted to burn the county jail here this morning. He set fire to his cell, and had it not been for a timely discovery of the fire he and the rest of the prisoners would have suffocated. The fire was with difficulty suppressed, and the incendiary secured. He feigns insanity.

The Money in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Mr. J. C. New, who succeeds General Spinner as treasurer of the United States on the first of July is expected here on the 25th instant, and arrangements will then be made for an actual count of all the money on hand in order that the new treasurer may receipt to his predecessor upon taking charge of the office.

The amount of cash annually on hand is between $30,000 or $40,000, but the most troublesome part of the count will be the fractional currency. The books of Treasurer Spinner show the amount on hand at the close of business each day, and the count will be made to verify the statement of the 30th of June before the new treasurer receipts for the same.

The work of counting the money will not be such a herculean task as has been supposed, and it is believed that a force of ten or fifteen experienced counters can perform it in one week. The bonds held in trust for national banks, amounting to about $400,000,000 will be taken from the vault set apart for them and counted, as well as all the money in the cash vault, including coin and fractional currency.

Powder Explosion.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 17.—As four men in the stone-quarry and lime-kiln of Stearns & Co., on Halstead and Heth streets, this afternoon were removing a blast of powder, which had been laid yesterday, but which failed to explode, the powder accidentally ignited and a terrible and fatal explosion took place. Peter Watch and James Brophy were terribly mangled and killed on the spot. The head of Brophy was blown off and carried a long way through the air. Ludwig Bradle was badly injured, and died while on the way to the hospital. John Ready, the other workman died, in the hospital at 9 o'clock this evening. The deceased all leave families, and were old miners. The powder would not have exploded had the men used the customary precaution of wetting it before attempting to remove the charge.

A Violent Tornado.

QUINCY, ILL., June 15.—A violent tornado, passed over the northeast part of this city, last night, continuing from 8 till 10 o'clock. A large number of houses were leveled to the ground, and in numerous instances severe injuries were sustained. John Menne, a brick-maker, was struck by falling timbers and killed. Trains arriving by all the roads reported the tracks considerably damaged. The lightning continued till a late hour at night, though the wind abated.

The path of the tornado this morning presents a sad scene of wreck. The damage to houses and barns is estimated at $50,000. Several bridges and culverts on railroads leading into the city were washed away.

Criminal Indictments Found Against High Public Officers.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Indictments have been found against Gen. John McDonald, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue of this district; Col. John A. Boyce, Alfred Bevis, and Edward B. Frazier. These gentlemen appeared in the United States Court to-day. The charge against McDonald and Boyce is marked on the docket "Criminal; for destroying public records;" and that against Bevis and Frazier is for removal and concealment of spirits, and failing to efface stamps and brands. Judge Treat fixed the bond of McDonald and Royce at $10,000; Frazier at $5,000, and Bevis at $2,500.

Negro Lynched near Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, June 14.—The principal residents of Anne Arundel county, in which the outrage upon Miss Jackson was committed by a negro named Simms, came into this city early this morning, and, proceeding to the jail, searched the jailor and found the keys. They then went to the cell of the negro called Simms and, finding him chained, dragged him away without releasing him from his irons, and taking him a short distance from the city, near the railroad track, hung him to a tree, where he now hangs. A large number of citizens visited the place to-day. The mob was well provided with pick-axes, crowbars and other instruments for gaining admission to the jail, had they met forcible resistance. The negro did not say a word when taken away.

Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, June 18.—John Casey was hanged at Paris, Ill., today for the murder of his wife in August, 1874. He made a confession shortly after his arrest, but afterwards asserted his innocence and today addressed the crowd from the scaffold saying the people were hanging an innocent man.

At Engham, Ill., Nathan Burgess was hanged for the murder of Joseph Robbins. He died protesting his innocence and without professing religion.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June