The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY . . . September 12, 1877.

STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE
JAMES P. STERRETT,
of Allegheny County.

FOR TREASURER
W. B. HART,
of Montgomery County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
J. A. M. PASSMORE,
of Schuylkill County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
JOHN R. SCOTT,
of Somerset Borough.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR
WILLIAM BAKER,
of Milford Township.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR
JOSEPH G. COLEMAN,
of Brothersvalley Township

From all prominent points, east and west, the merchants and manufacturers are feeling jubilant over the prospects of a large and active fall trade, and a general revival of business.

FARMING lands in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and some parts of Wisconsin are increasing in value, and the Chicago *Tribune* looks upon the fact as a turning point in the depression of all kinds of real estate.

THE question of woman's suffrage is to be submitted to a vote of the people of Colorado at the October election. Lucy Stone and other advocates of the measure are stumping the State in its interest.

THE public debt was reduced during the month of August three million eight hundred thousand dollars. That is the financial record of the Republican party. It speaks more in its favor than all the platforms in the United States.

EIGHTY-ONE hands in the Government Printing Office have been thrown out of employment; cause—Democratic economy. The Judicial Department is at a stand-still, the army and navy unpaid, the arsenals and Government machine-shops closed—all this is the result of Democratic "economy."

THE Iowa papers are discussing the record of John P. Irish, Democratic candidate for Governor. The DesMoines *Register* says: "His own words can be produced to show that he was a meaner, a more slanderous, a more cowardly vilifier of the Union cause, the Union soldiers, and President Lincoln, than Henry Clay Dean ever was."

A FREE TRADE Convention assembled at Saratoga on Friday last, at which resolutions were adopted attributing the hard times in this country to our protective tariff. The Convention forgot to explain, however, why Great Britain, with free trade is suffering worse that we are. We will have plenty of this kind of swaddle injected into the coming political canvass, with the hope of catching the votes of the workingmen now out of employment.

The Democrats have a faint hope of electing Hon. William P. Schell, of Bedford, to the office of Auditor General, by attracting to his support the vote of the workingmen's party. The workingmen of the State must be troubled with very short memories, if they have forgotten how Mr. Schell accepted a nomination for Governor at their hands in 1872, and shortly before the election withdrew in favor of the Democratic candidate, Charles R. Buckalew. It remains to be seen whether he can a second time use the workingmen as a tail for the Democratic kite.

THE favor with which the Republican State ticket has been received and the untainted approval accorded the platform, indicate that the preference of the entire Republican party has been declared. We have not seen in any Republican newspaper a single objection to the candidates or an unfavorable criticism of the platform; neither is the support halfhearted or spiritless. The bitterness with which the Democratic ticket was received in some quarters and the ridicule the platform excited, are nowhere visible within our party towards the work of yesterday's convention. The candidates are respected for their ability and integrity, and the platform is regarded as a manly, out-spoken declaration of principles.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE New York *Times* that has invested largely in "Civil Service Reform" is badly disgruntled over the action of the Cabinet on Thursday last, at which it was resolved to make new appointments to the offices of Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer of the Port of New York. The present officers are all very competent and acceptable, and the commission of but one of them has expired. There are no charges against them, no "cause" for their removal, except to provide positions for others, and the *Times* thinks that on the President's own theory, "a good officer is entitled to at least one reappointment," and that according to most Civil Service Reformers, an officer should be removed only "for cause." It concludes also that, "there is a strong flavor of disingenuousness about the busines," and that just exactly what is civil service reform, no fellow can find out. Of this last conviction, the *Times* does not by any means enjoy a monopoly.

The "Independent" and irrepressible press is just now gushing most lovingly over a reunion of Federal and Confederate soldiers which took place at Marietta Ohio, last week. We are told that "patriotism crystalized" if any body knows what that is, and that the affair was alike honorable to the State and the nation, and the millennium was inaugurated. We have a faint recollection of having heard this kind of gush on several previous occasions, and we would just like to know how Southern men, who didn't wear the grey, enjoyed the millennium served up to them during the last political canvass. Let us have a few reunions at which "crystalized patriotism" is dished out in Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and other Southern States, and we'll feel like taking a little more stock in the Marietta Millennium.

The "Independent" press" of the State, in its role of second fiddle to the Democracy, is laboring to produce the impression that the contest between Reeder and Passmore for nomination was really a struggle between the friends of Hartranft and Senator Cameron. Some color is given to this charge, by the foolish speech of Wolf, and the indecent declarations of Mayor Norris (formerly the Governor's private Secretary). But the Governor has since disowned any responsibility for Norris' remarks, while Col. Reeder positively states that the Senator did not antagonize him. The whole ticket is entirely acceptable to the party throughout the State, and the silly allegation that there is a breach among prominent officials regarding the nominations, will only fool those who take any stock in the weak invention.

THE Republican State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week was organized by the selection of HON. WM H. ARMSTRONG of Lycoming as President, with forty-seven Vice Presidents and seven Secretaries. A Committee of fifty, of which Hon. John Cessna was Chairman, was appointed to frame a platform—published elsewhere—which was unanimously adopted. HON. JAMES P. STERRETT of Pittsburgh for Judge of the Supreme Court, and CAPT. WM. B. HART of Montgomery for State Treasurer, were nominated by acclamation, and on first ballot J. A. M. PASSMORE of Schuylkill county was nominated for Auditor General, the vote being—Passmore 165, Howard J Reeder 82.

The sessions of the Convention were remarkably harmonious, the only contest being between Passmore and Reeder for Auditor General. During the pendency of these nominations Mr. George Wolfe of Union county, a blathering ex-member of the Legislature who has a grievance, because he, last year, failed to procure a nomination for Senator—attempted to create a flurry by taking the floor and charging that Reeder's nomination was opposed by the friends of Senator Cameron because he (Reeder) was a personal friend of Governor Hartranft. This silly charge was treated with contempt, no one deigning to reply to it, and immediately thereafter, the first and only ballot was taken, and Passmore was nominated.

The platform of resolutions adopted by the Convention is manly, strong, explicit and praiseworthy, and in marked contrast with the shuffling, unintelligible, demagogic trash uttered by the Democracy at their late Convention. On the labor question, the denunciation of mob violence, and the hearty commendation of Governor Hartranft's fearless enforcement of law under the platform is worthy of the highest praise, while the views expressed in regard to the "Southern Policy" of the National Administration, recognizing as they do the difference of opinion in the party at the same time declaring confidence in the President's patriotic motives, and hoping the "experiment" may result in peace, good will and the complete recognition of the equal rights of all men in every section of the country, will be received in good part by Republicans entertaining diverse views on this subject, in all parts of the State.

With so unexceptionable a ticket and platform, the party can go into the coming canvass with every assurance of success, nay, absolutely certain to win, if the proper effort is made.

WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

It has rarely happened that a State Convention at which so little contest developed as to candidates, has been more largely attended than the Republican convention just adjourned. The hotels and streets adjacent were as much thronged, the night preceding the convention, as on the occasion of the fiercest contests in former years. It was understood that there was no contest as to Supreme Judge or Treasurer; while for Auditor General it soon developed that Passmore was gaining strength against Reeder. There was comparatively little interest in this fight, and what there was seemed to turn on the wish that a new candidate might be brought forward. Senator Billingsly was mentioned, but he was not pushed with skill or energy. As a result, by Wednesday morning it was understood there was no real fight as to the ticket.

The platform was the real source of anxiety, and this commanded the unreserved attention of party leaders. The result embodies the best judgment of all present, and is the product of long and earnest deliberation. Perhaps its wording would have been improved had not so much labor and anxiety been expended on the essence of the platform. But never before were there so many resolutions brought forward, or was there so much platform work done. The prevailing sentiment of the Convention was anti-Hayes, as regards his Southern policy, though there was a respectable minority in his favor. If the expression on this subject shall seem to go to a considerable length, it will be borne in mind that it was freely and readily conceded by the anti-Hayes element in the interest of harmony and peace.

The absence of a Civil Service Reform resolution is attributable to the same reason. There were differences of opinion as to the details of the question,—what should be considered to constitute Civil Service Reform,—and as the Republican party in the State had made for itself a clear and favorable record on the subject, it was thought it could safely omit any further expression. So in regard to the repeal of the resumption act. To favor its repeal without seeming to favor the most unguarded inflation was thought difficult, except through a long and careful worded resolution; and as there is time enough for that, besides its being a question of expediency, likely to be governed by events yet to transpire, it was thought better to make no deliverence on the subject. The unqualified demand on silver remonetization should, without doubt, meet all expectations in that direction.

The remaining portions of the work of the Convetion do not require special mention at our hands. It is in full accord with the sentiments of the party, as is shown by the circumstances that while many delegates brought resolutions, they embodied, in different forms of expression, the same general features the platform enunciates. We conclude, therefore, that the platform represents the average views of the party in the State, and that it is thus likely to receive the full support of the party. In this view, as well as that it meets our ideas, we cordially commend, and regard the work of the Convention as having been unusually well done. In this we think the party will agree, and agreeing will ratify its work with a good majority at the polls.—*Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.*

OUR NOMINEES.

JUDGE JAMES P. STERRETT.

Hon. James P. Sterrett, the Republican nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a gentleman whose eminent qualities both in private life and as a public character are well known and universally acknowledged. Most of his professional life has been spent in this county, where he has built up an unassailable reputation for those high qualities as a gentleman and a jurist which fit him in an eminent degree for the elevated position which he now occupies and to which he was renominated yesterday. He is about fifty-five years of age, having been born in a neighboring county of this State, but having been long engaged in practice at the bar of this county. He was associated with Hon. J. P. Penny for many years in legal practice. In 1862 he was first elected to the President Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, now the Common Pleas Court No. 1. He was re-elected to the same position in 1872, and among the high testimonials which have been given to his enviable reputation as a Judge is the fact that the Democracy then declined to put a candidate into the field against him. When Judge Williams died, last spring, Judge Sterrett was appointed by the Governor to succeed to the vacancy thus created on the Supreme Bench, and he now receives the nomination without opposition. His high character and great legal abilities will insure his election by an overwhelming majority, to which Allegheny county will be sure to contribute more than her full quota of votes.

CAPT. W. B. HART.

Capt. W. B. Hart was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th day of March, 1842, and was educated at common schools. At the age of fourteen he commenced to earn his own livelihood by his own seeking as a farm hand. Upon arriving at the age of seventeen he was apprenticed at the brick-laying business for four years, having served two and one-half years when the call for the three months' troops was made by the General Government in 1861. Enlisted as a private in Co. "F," 51st Penn'a Vols. for three years; served with great gallantry in the east and southwest, participating in all the battles in which his command was engaged. His many qualities and soldierly bearing attracted the attention of General Hartranft, who recommended him in a highly flattering manner to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for appointment as an Assistant Adjutant General of Vols, with the rank of captain; upon this recommendation and after passing a creditable examination, he was immediately appointed and served with General Hartranft's permanent command until the close of the war, being mustered out of service as a volunteer officer under War Department orders dated September 19, 1865. In February, 1877, Captain Hart received an appointment to a clerkship in the Treasury Department, was promoted to the responsible position of Cashier in 1875, succeeding the Hon. Thomas Nicholson, whose confidence and friendship Captain Hart enjoyed to the end of his predecessor's life. The following extract from a private letter, written in October, 1871, by Mr. Nicholson, (after Captain Hart had accepted the clerkship) will serve to illustrate the confidence enjoyed by representative men even at that time: "With his pleasing manner, great qualifications, strict integrety, he ought to succeed, he must succeed." He is thoroughly acquainted with and qualified for the duties of the position, and in his official intercourse has merely confirmed a previously established reputation for courtesy and integrity not surpassed.

HON. J. A. M. PASSMORE.

John Andrew Morrow Passmore, the nominee for Auditor General, was born in Chester, Pa., in 1836, and is therefore forty-two years of age. He was educated at the State Normal School, at Millerstown, being a member of the first class that graduated from that institution. He was admitted to practice at the bar in 1866, and commenced his legal career at Pottsville. In 1869 he was appointed General Agent for Pennsylvania of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, to the duties of which position he has since given his principal attention, although still retaining his standing at the bar of Luzerne county. He is well known as a man eminently calculated to add strength to the ticket. In the canvass for the nomination he has shown what he is able to accomplish by his own untiring exertions. He is a fluent talker and possesses a wonderful fund of energy and pluck as a worker. He will make an able and active State officer.—*Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.*

THE PLATFORM.

1. While we recognize and respect the difference of opinion existing among us as to the course pursued by President Hayes towards the South, we are in hearty accord in honoring the patriotic motives which have guided him and in hoping that the results of his policy will be peace, good-will, and the complete recognition of the Equal Rights of all men in every section of the country; and to the efforts of his administration to carry into effect the principles of the platform upon which he was elected, we pledge our hearty and cordial support.

2. The Electoral Commission having been created at the urgent solicitation of the Democratic party and after the oft-repeated declarations of its leaders in both Houses of Congress that no faction could cavil at its decisions, we witness, with profound astonishment, the assaults of that party upon the august tribunal of its own creation, because its decisions disappointed their expectations of official patronage. Such assaults, so far as they seek to impair the confidence of the people in the just title of the President to his high office, are equally childish and foolish, but may become extremely mischievous in assisting to diminish the popular respect for the decisions of lawful tribunals.

3. We respectfully but earnestly entreat all members of the National and State Legislatures to assist the return of prosperity to this great and rich country by adopting such measures to that end as are in their power; to devote less attention to partisan strife and more attention to business interests of the country, in order that wise and proper laws may be passed to lessen the burdens of labor and increase its rewards; to encourage and restore to activity legitimate industrial enterprises, and to enable the country to find a foreign market for its surplus products and manufactures.

4. That the Republican party, in passing the Homestead Law, inaugurated and is firmly committed to the policy that the public lands belong to the people and should be sacredly reserved to actual settlers, free of cost to whoever will occupy them in good faith, and that all laws permitting the acquisition of more than one hundred and sixty acres of such public land, by any one person, should be repealed.

5. That we are opposed to the policy, heretofore prevailing, of renewing patents by act of Congress, and we favor such a revision of the patent laws as will hereafter prevent the renewal of any patent.

6. That the long and successful existence under the laws of Congress of the double coin standard warrants us in demanding an early repeal of the legislation which demonetized silver and established an almost exclusive gold standard; and we therefore favor a return of the free use and unrestricted coinage of the dollar of 1793, and its restoration to the position it held as a legal tender during eighty years of our national existence, thus preserving the equality of the commercial value of the silver dollar with the gold dollar, and keeping both in circulation.

7. That the administration of Governor Hartranft calls for our warmest approbation. He has established a State policy which has justly endeared him to the people of this Common wealth, and has amply justified the confidence placed in him. The steady reduction of the State debt during his administration, and the successful refunding of a large portion of the debt at a lower rate of interest, are the best possible evidence that the State has been well and economically governed, and that the people have everything to hope and nothing to fear from a continuance of the Republican party in power.

8. We are in favor of law and order against lawlessness and anarchy, with all their attendant horrors and crimes. Equal Rights in making laws impose equal duties in obeying them when made; and we tender our hearty thanks to Governor Hartranft and the officers and soldiers of his command for the prompt, and, we hope, the effectual suppression of the late disturbances which recently occurred in this State.

9. That we hold in equal respect the rights of capital to control its investment, and of labor to determine the value of its services; that we depreciate any assertion by violence of the rights of either, and we assert as the duty of all citizens to hold their respective rights within the just limitations of law, and that any attempt to coerce others by unlawful means should be promptly repressed by such lawful authorities as the exigency demands.

10. We regret to observe that the Democratic party of Pennsylvani is afraid to express a decided opinion on any question of present political importance, except its open declaration in favor of Free Trade, and that it still cherishes the delusion that expressions of political opinions ought either to mean anything or nothing, as may best tend to secure the restoration of that party to the control of the offices and the Treasury of the Commonwealth. We are confident that the intelligent citizens of this great State will continue to entrust the conduct of affairs to the party which has been jealous in the maintenance of its credit, vigilant in defense of its honor, prompt in the enforcement of its laws, and whose past administration of its government has been honest and competent, and fearlessly faithful to the best interests of all men, as well as all classes and conditions of man within her borders.

11. That we renew our oft repeated declarations in favor of adequate protection to American industry, and now that manufactures are languishing and workmen are out of employment, the common interest demands a still adherence to the protective policy which the Republicans of Pennsylvania have always sustained. The country has never yet prospered under Free Trade, and never can or will; and as all tariffs are levied primarily for revenue, it would be a poor government which could not be just enough to its people to arrange its revenue imports so as to encourage and build up the growth of home manufactures.

12. That we favor such legislation in State affairs as will, first, substitute adequate salaries for fees as a compensation for county officers; second, secure our municipalities from the dangers that attend the existing facilities for contracting debt; and third, provide adequate guards against a recurrence of the frequent and large losses to which the people who do business with banks and banking institutions have heretofore been subject.

13. That State legislation is inadequate to regulate the transportation of the vast inter-State railroad traffic of the notion, and we call upon Congress to the exercise of its unquestionable power to regulate commerce between the States—to prescribe such regulations as will promote safety and certainty of transportation, and prevent all discrimination in charges, and secure fair returns to the capital invested and fair wages to the labor employed.

Let every Republican voter study the Platform and earnestly support our Nominees.

A New York Horror.

NEW YORK, September 3.—J. P. Hale's piano factory, on West Thirty-fifth street, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning.

The flames extended to the south side of the street, destroying the entire block between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; also M. Connell's barrel factory, J. Graham & Co.'s silk factory, north of Thirty-fiifth street, and a block of frame houses on Tenth avenue, between thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. A steam fire engine was burned, the firemen being unable to get it out in consequence of the intense heat.

The firemen made every effort possible, but lack of water constantly hampered their efforts. They succeeded before noon, however, in getting the fire under control, although it was still burning fiercely in some of the buildings. The walls of the brick buildings fell from time to time with a heavy crash. In the confusion prevailing it was impossible to obtain any details of the losses, and very difficult to make even an approximate estimate of the losses. The lowest estimate of the latter is $1,000,000, and many persons place the amount at a much higher figure.

It is believed by many persons in the neighborhood that from twenty to forty workmen perished in the piano factory, but thus far it is merely supposition. Three alarms were sent out in rapid succession, and a large force of firemen, engines and trucks responded to the calls. The heat produced by the fire was intense, and the firemen were obliged to keep at a considerable distance from the burning buildings. It is probable, however, they could have prevented the fire from spreading if they had had a sufficient supply of water. The hydrants supplied only scant streams, and some became entirely drained.

Another statement is that 25 or 30 girls employed in the upper stories of Hale's factory have perished. The ambulances have removed some 18 or 20 wounded, who jumped from the burning factory. Still another statement is that of 150 to 200 men in the factory at the time of the fire, comparatively few escaped death or fatal waunds.

About 350 families, are rendered homeless, and most of their furniture destroyed. While the fire was at its height a number of people on the sheds in Phelan's yard were thrown to the ground and badly injured. A woman jumped from the window of a tenement house in Thirty-seventh st. and was instantly killed.

NEW YORK, September 3.—At 10 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Hale's extension piano factory, on West Thirty-fifth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Owing to the inflamable nature of the stock the flames spread with great rapidity, and soon the factory and a dozen tenement houses were in flames. There was a scarcity of water in the neighborhood, consequently there was some delay before the engines played on the fire, and several alarms were sent out in haste. Finally water was obtained from Eighth avenue and the river. The fire originated in the sounding board drying room on the third floor of the factory. A spark from the stove ignited a pot of varnish, which had been placed upon it to heat, and the flames spread like a flash. Nicholas Monk, the varnisher, fled at once for his life, giving the alarm as he ran, but the windows being open, the flames swept through the building, finding fresh fuel at every step. The hatchways in one corner were open and the flames rushed to the upper stories as through a flue.

The factory wag eight stories in height, and although it is said that the means of escape were sufficient, yet a number of lives were lost.—There were one hundred and sixty-five men in the building. The flames spread so rapidly that the men who were above the drying room were cut off from the staircase. They ran to the roof and to the windows and dropped to the ground. Meanwhile the fire rapidly increased in fury, and the piano factory was one sheet of flame. The walls soon began to fall. Tome of the firemen say that at this time, on Thirty-sixth street, fourteen men were slinging to the windows of the upper story, and that they were buried in the falling ruins. They could not be reached by ladders, and the flames drove back the firemen.

OTHER BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

A high wind carried the flames across to and destroyed seventeen tenement houses on the north side of Thirty-sixth street, six tenements owned by McMasters, in West Thirty-fifth street, the rear of twenty tenements in Thirty-seventy street, a small tenement in the rear of No. 525 West Thirty-fourth street, besides which several factories in West Thirty-fourth street were damaged. Nos. 453 to 457 Tenth avenue were partly destroyed. In Thirty-fifth street the flames destroyed the two factories of Mr. Hale, Connolly's barrel factory, Foxes' brass foundry, Lobb's roofing factory, Booth's steam boiler factory, Brown's machine shop, and about twenty-five shanties and stables; also No. 504, James Devlin's residence; Nos. 506, 508, 510 and 512, John Grahams silk weaving establishment; No. 516, Mrs. Hunt's pickle factory; No. 518, residence of Sergeant James, of the police force, and Nos. 520, 522 and 524, three tenement houses. The latter buildings were occupied entirely by families, thirty to thirty-five in number. It is said that one women, who rushed into No. 524, after it had been cleared, in search of some household treasure, perished. J. Walker's charcoal factory, in Thirty-fifth street, was among the other buildings destroyed.

About three hundred and fifty families are rendered homeless and most of their furniture is destroyed. While the fire was at its height a number of people who were on a shed in Phelan's yard were thrown to the ground and badly injured. A woman jumped from a window of a tenement and was instantly killed.

From sparks which the wind blew across to Thirty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, the awning roof of the Gospel tent caught fire and was entirely destroyed. By eleven o'clock the fire was got under control, and streams of water were turned on the Thirty-sixth street side.

Telegraphic dispatches were immediately sent to all the hospitals for ambulances and doctors. The reserves of the police were also called out. Fire engine No. 26 was abandoned by the firemen and destroyed. The shrieks of the friends of many people who were known to have been in the piano factory, and were not seen by their relatives, were heartrending. One of the workmen, named Edward Packmaster, jumped from the upper window and was taken up in a terrible condition. His skull was fractured and many bones broken. He was removed to the station house, and died in a few minutes. The other workmen, whose names were not ascertained, were seriously injured. They were sent to Bellevue Hospital. One man who had dropped before the walls fell was picked up dead and sent to the Morgue. Several others who dropped, being only injured, were taken to Bellevue.

The burnt district covers a space of about four hundred feet on the north and south sides of Thirty-fifth street, one hundred and seventy five feet on the west side of Tenth avenue, and about five hundred feet on the south side of Thirty-sixth street.

THE KILLED AND THE INJURED.

A dispatch received early this morning says the number of casualties thus far reported are Oliver Pasnicker, who jumped from the top story and was instantly killed, and Annie Smith, a child, smothered in a tenement house adjoining the factory. The injured were Paul Hess, jumped from the seventh story window to an adjoining building, not dangerously hurt. Thomas Ludwig, jumped from the fifth story, slight injuries, James Roland, fireman of engine 18, wall fell, burying him under it, both legs broken. John F. Fourquest dropped from the second story, severely burned and leg broken. The following persons, all employd in the piano factory are missing, and there is but little doubt but they have been buried in the ruins: H. Bede, John Gunberger, John Kutsch, James Smith and Patrick Trainer.

Over fifty buildings in all have been destroyed. Some of the most terrible scenes of the fire occurred in the tenement houses. One fireman rescued an infant and its helpless father from a fourth floor, and then went back at the peril of his life and found another child just expiring from suffocation on the top floor. Annie Sweet, an occupant of a tenant house, died from fright. When the walls fell it became easier for the firemen to work and the intense heat subsided somewhat, enabling them to approach and play on the burning masses. It was noticed that during the day no employes were to be found, and therefore persons believed that they had all perished in the flames, but yet few inquiries were made at the station-house or in the vicinity of the fire for the missing men during the day. It is said that many of the employes live in Hoboken and on escaping (if they did) went home at once. It is almost impossible to estimate correctly the loss, but it is put at about $500,000, and the insurance as far as ascertained was about $200,000.

An Oil Train on Fire.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5.—A severe accident occurred to-day six miles east of this city, on the Mahoning Division of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. At about six o'clock in the morning an oil train of twenty cars, when passing down a heavy grade parted, and before the flagman could be sent back, an extra, which was following close behind, came around a sharp curve and was close upon the rear of the forward train. The engineer and fireman, after reversing the engine and whistling down brakes, jumped from the train. The men in the caboose, of the first train had barely time to jump when the terrible collision came. The sparks from the engine set fire to the last car, and the flames spread with such rapidity that all seven cars in front of the engine and four cars of the second train were hopelessely ablaze before anything could be done to prevent it. The cars were, however, detached in a very few minutes. The men hastened to a safe distance, and very soon a terrible explosion of the gas generated by the heat in the first tank occurred, throwing the pieces of iron many feet into the air and landing them rods back into the surrounding fields. This threw the burning oil in every direction, and communicated the flames to other cars, and the combustible material soon threw up a blaze from the manholes more than 20 feet toward the sky.

Your correspondent arrived upon the scene just at this moment, and obtained a fine view of the extent of the catastrophe. From one car to another the flames spread until more than half a mile of track was in flames. The oil from the exploded tanks was upon the fences and grass along the line, and all of it was burning at a terrific rate. At one time there were fears that some buildings in the vicinity would catch fire, but the danger was soon past. As soon as it was safe to approach the wreck, wrecking trains, well manned, were upon the spot and began the work of clearing away the burning rubbish. The oil and tank cars belonged to the Standard Oil Company, and the 11 cars consumed contained in round numbers 1,000 barrels of crude material, valued at $2,500. The locomotive and tender, as well as the caboose of the first train, were completely consumed. The total loss is estimated by the company at $13,000, besides the loss from delay in transportation, which will amount to as much more.

Who Osman Pasha Is.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 4.—The *Courier-Journal* this morning publishes a letter from a creditable gentleman wherein it is denied that Osman Pasha, of the Turkish army, is General Bazaine, late marshal of the French army, as stated in a cable telegram to that paper. The writer claims to have been well acquainted with Osman Pasha and has a number of letters from him in his possession, and further says that Osman Pasha is an American and a native of Hawkins county, Tenn. His name is R. Clay Crawford and he was colonel of a regiment of artillery during the late war between the states. He afterwards entered the services of the liberal government of Mexico and was made general of a division. He created considerable stir by the capture of Bagdad, Mexico, passing his forces over the Rio Grande from the Texas shore. He finally quarreled with Juarez, the Mexican president, and returned to the United States with a large fortune. He resided for several years at a beautiful country seat on the Delaware near Philadelphia. His restless disposition caused him to seek excitement and he entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, was soon after transferred to the service of the sultan and commanded the Turkish army at Plevna. The letter is signed L. H. Wickliffe.

Shot in Jail.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 3—Simeon Garnett, a negro, committed an outrageous assault upon Mrs. Perry Kingrey, the wife of a farmer residing near Oxford, Ohio, on Saturday evening. Garnett was arrested and lodged in jail. Yesterday at noon a number of infuriated men broke open the jail and shot him through the body, but not fatally. At noon today the mob again broke into the jail and taking Garnett out, he was shot dead.

The Prophet's Will.

Brigham Young's will was read on Monday in the presence of all his wives and children, and a few friends. Brigham Young, jr., George O Cannon and Albert Carrington are named as his executors. The estate is largely real estate, and is probably worth $2,000,000. The will was made four years ago, and the youngest child, born of Mary VanCott, was then three years old. Brigham young was the father of fifty six children, and left seventeen wives, sixteen sons and twenty eight daughters. The will aims to make an equitable division of the property between all the wives and children, with no preference to any. Most of them have already had something deeded to them. On this a valuation was set and it is to be charged to the recipients as part of their share, though not necessarily at the valuation he put on it. That is to be equitably adjusted when the estate is divided, upon the youngest child coming of age. Meanwhile the income is to go to the various mothers according to the number of their children, and they can withhold it if the children behave badly. All are provided for as far as their present needs are concerned. Deceased held many interests in trust for the church and for individuals. His executors are directed to turn them over properly. The church is forbidden by law to hold more than $50,000 worth of property; and so it was largely held by Brigham Young in trust. His friends will not entertain the notion that he ever abused that trust. There is no inventory of the property on the estate, and it is widely scattered. With the country prosperous and full of money, it would be worth twice the above valuation. Recently Brigham Young endowed an academy with lands at Provo and another at Logan, the latter with 12,000 acres. He had determined to endow one at Salt Lake, but he did not live long enough to do so. A person present at the reading of the will says it seemed to be very satisfactory to all concerned. It will be probated as soon as possible. It will be wonderful if some dissatisfaction does not creep in within the next thirteen years.

Death of M. Thiers.

Louis Adolphe Thiers, whose death is announced by cable, was born in Marseilles, April 16, 1797, and was, consequently, in his eighty-first year when he died. He was the son of a poor workman, and, through the patronage of some influential relations, he was admitted to the college of his native town. He afterwards studied law at Aix, where he became acquainted with M. Mignet.

He graduated in 1820, but instead of following the profession of law he devoted his attention to history and philosophy. He engaged in literary pursuits, and contributed to the Constitutional with credit. His versatility and quick conception, his ready wit and sprightliness of style, his boldness of attack and ability as a controversialist, admirably fitted him for the duties of a journalist, in which he took a leading position. He was a connoisseur in art and a shrewd politician. He wrote the history of the revolution of 1790, and contributed a great deal towards bringing about the revolution of 1830. He was one of the first to advocate the elevation of the Duke of Orleans to the Regency and afterwards to the throne. From 1830 to 1845 he filled many prominent positions in the Government. In 1852 he was banished from France, but in 1863 he was elected a deputy from Paris to the Assembly and took his seat. In 1870 he opposed the declaration of war against Prussia. After the war was over he assisted in crushing out the Commune, and was President of the Republic. He resigned in May, 1873, and was succeeded by Marshal MacMahon.

High Priced Cattle.

TORONTO, September 6.—A cable dispatch dated London, September 6, says forty-two head of Canadian short horned cattle were sold at Windermere yesterday and realized 16,280 guineas, an average per head of about 388 guineas. The Fifth Duchess of Hillhurst brought 4,300 guineas; Third Duchess of Hillhurst, 4,100 guineas, and Second Duke of Hillhurst, seven years old, 800 guineas. The average realized on the whole sale was close upon $2,000 per head, an average not realized before in England or on this continent and, which has only been exceeded once in Australia.

New Advertisements.

DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP,

Makes the SKIN Soft, Clear, Pure White and Healthy! It is Cleansing, Deodorizing, Disinfecting, Soothing, Healing and purifying; removes Dandruff, chafing, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Roughness and redness of the skin; relieves Itching, burning and stinging of the Skin, and Irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve ITCHING PILES where nothing else will have any effect; is FREE FROM ALL OFFENSIVE ODOR, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an External Medical and Toilet Preparation it has no EQUAL. Price, 25 cts a cake; Box, three Cakes, sixty cents. Sold by Geo W. Benford, Somerset, Pa., and Druggists generally. E. S. WEBSTER, Proprietor. Office, 56 N. 5th St., Philada, Pa. Wholesale Depot, 40 N. Third St., Phila., Pa.
July 25.

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen of the most beautiful new Chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8 x10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and gilt all complete, ready to hang, and we know of nothing now before the public, satisfaction guaranteed. Two samples for 25 cents, or six for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cents for two landscapes and Calla Lillies on black ground. J. LATHAM & Co., 419 Washington St. Boston, Massachusetts, Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings and Art work. A FORTUNE.
June 6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Alias Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Penna., and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public outcry at the Court House, in Somerset, on

Thursday September 27, 1877,

at 2 o'clock p. m.

All the right title, interest, and claim of John J. Schell, defendant, and W. J. Baer, M. A. Sanner, Harrison Trent, Elias Cunningham, and John W. Patton, terre tenants, of, in, and to the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A certain lot of ground, situate in Somerset borough, Somerset county, Pa., containing one and one half acres and sixteen perches, bounded by Patriot street on the north, East street on the south, and alley on the west, having thereon erected a large two story brick dwelling house, stable, and other buildings—with the appurtenances.

To be sold in two parcels to wit:

Parcel No. 1.—Bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the corner of Patriot street and Court alley, thence along Patriot street, east 224 feet to lot now owned by Harrison Trent, thence south 284 feet to South street, thence along South street west 224 feet to Court alley, thence along Court alley north 284 feet to place of beginning, with a large two story brick dwelling house, stable and other out buildings thereon erected—with the appurtenances.

Parcel No. 2. Beginning at the outside of the post at the corner of Patriot and East streets, thence east 50 feet to mark on high fence, thence south 284 feet to South street to mark on fence, thence east along said street 50 feet to outside of post on corner of East and South streets, thence along fence on East street north 284 feet to post, the place of beginning, with a two story frame house and other buildings thereon erected—with the appurtenances.

No. 2. A certain lot of ground, situate in said borough, containing one and one-half acres and sixteen perches, bounded by Patriot street on the north, alley on the east, South street on the south, and East street on the west—with the appurtenances.

No. 3. A certain lot of ground, situate in said borough, containing one and one-half acres and sixteen perches, bounded by Patriot street on the north, Pleasant street on the east, South street on the south, and alley on the west—together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of John J. Schell, defendant and W. J. Baer, M. A. Sanner, Harrison Trent, Elias Cunningham, and John W. Patton, terre tenants, at the suit of Sarah A. Countryman.

TERMS.—Any person purchasing at the above sale will take notice that ten per cent of the purchase money will be required as soon as property is knocked down, otherwise it will again be exposed to sale. The residue of the purchase money must be paid before the acknowledgment of Sheriff's deed, and no deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in.

GEORGE W. PILE,
Sheriff.
Sept. 5.

New Advertisements.

S. R. PILE,

Successor to C. H. Colborn & Co.

DEALER IN

FLOUR AND FEED

Groceries,

Confections,

Queensware,

Willow Ware,

SALT,

FISH,

Tobacco & Cigars,

&c., &c., &c.

New Stock.

ONE PRICE.

All goods positively sold at

BOTTOM PRICES.

A CALL,

When doing your Shopping.

July 4.

New Advertisements

Valuable Property

IN MT. PLEASANT,

FOR SALE.

The First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., offers for sale the following property at said place, viz:

One lot of ground on corner of Main and Church Streets, 60 feet front by 120 back, having thereon erected a three story brick Hotel with all necessary outbuildings and known as the "Hitchman House."

ALSO, one lot adjoining the above, fronting 60 feet on Main street and 140 feet back to an alley.

ALSO, one lot on other corner of Main and Church streets, 60 feet front and 120 back, having thereon a large frame stable on the alley.

ALSO, one lot fronting 60 feet on Church street and running back 135 feet to an alley, having thereon a two story brick and frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO, one-half interest in the four lots and Foundry Buildings formerly owned by McCalob & Harsh, near the Railroad.

These several properties are offered at **Private Sale** and if not previously disposed of, will be offered at public sale on Friday, the 31st day of August, 1877, on the premises. Title perfect. For terms and other particulars apply to the officers of said Bank, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
July 7.

FIRST CLASS FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.

NO. 1. 2.9 acres in prime order, about 30 acres in timber, 20 acres new ground, now being broke, 80 acres clover, ready to cut or plow under. Thrifty orchard, all under thorough fence, running water in every field and at building. Smooth lawn,

BUILDINGS NEW

and complete, in a first-class community, beautifully situated, one and one-half miles west of the diamond in Somerset Borough, and two and one-half east of Lavansville, on north side of turnpike road. Brethren (Dunkard) church on turnpike half a mile west of building, churches of nearly all other denominations in Somerset or Lavansville. School house about being erected on or near the premises.

NO. 2. 150 acres adjoining the above, on south side of turnpike road, and immediately opposite, buildings new, 14 acres prime timber. Smooth and fertile land, well watered, and in every respect equal to No. 1. With a young orchard.

NO. 3. A small farm of 18 acres on the Stony pike one mile east of Geohartsburg. In good order, house, stable and fine orchard on premises.

NO. 4. House and lot in Somerset Borough occupied by W. W. Hartzell.

ALSO

other lands and houses &c., in the County.

PRICE AND TERMS.

No. 1. Price $13,000. Terms $5,000 in hand, $800 a year.
No. 2. Price $10,000. Terms $4,000 in hand, $600 a year.
No. 3. Price $1,200. Terms $400 in hand, $200 a year.
No. 4. Price