

The Somerset Herald

Wednesday, December 13, 1900.
Conservative Republican Saturday
which temporary relief, Lord's male
to daily checks.

GOVERNOR HARRISON has decided
to appoint C. E. Taylor to the
Judicially vacant in Venango
county, by the election of Judge
Trotter to the Supreme Court
bench.

Taxpayers (N. C.) Register
invites the President now to conciliate
the Southern Republicans a little
and says that they need it mightily.

Another half a million is the amount
of the bill for the riots which
the State will have to pay for militia
expenses alone. Riots are a costly
luxury, and one which we hope will
not be indulged in soon again.

R. C. McConomy, late assistant
secretary of the President, has been
appointed by the President Commis-
sioner General to represent the United
States at the Paris Exposition
next year.

SENATOR PATTERSON, of South
Carolina, is said to be dangerously
ill, and his life hangs in the
balance. If he should die,
Wade Hampton will probably be his
successor, and then the Senate will
stand a tie, with Davis counted as a
Democrat.

Gov. Hartranft has decided to
issue the Sheriff's commission of
Lancaster county to Patrick J. Kenny,
elected in November by 8,000 plural-
ties. W. A. Swan, of Lancaster, con-
sented to give the commission to the
commissioner on the ground that the latter's
father had never been naturalized,
and he could not, therefore, hold the
office. Kenny produced a portion of
his father's naturalization papers, and
other evidence to establish his claim.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue
reports that during the past year
the United States received from tax-
ation on distilled spirits the sum of
\$51,468,426, an increase over the
previous year of \$1,942,854. Tobacco
products yielded \$11,106,245, an in-
crease of \$1,211,207, and the largest
amount ever collected from that
source in the country.

The struggle that the South is
making to get its hands into the
National Treasury, for the purpose of
making good its losses in the late
war, is not for the payment of the
entire rebel debt, it is beginning to
create a good deal of uneasiness in
quarters that formerly took-pooled
themselves.

Of course we shall now have the
cry, to lock the stable door, after the
horse is stolen.

The Legislature will meet on Tues-
day next January 1st. No questions
of political importance is likely to
come before it. While it is provid-
ing for the payment of the troops
whose employment was made neces-
sary by the strikes of last summer,
we trust that stringent enactments
will be passed for the repression and
punishment of similar conspiracies
against employers, and the peace and
prosperity of the Commonwealth.

The Democratic Legislature of
California last week elected James
T. Farley (R.) its Senator in place
of Sargeant (Rep.) whose time expires
March 4, 1899. All that is known
of the new Senator outside of his own
State is, that he is one of those West-
ern Millionaires who have of late
years devoted part of their wealth to
buying themselves into places of
honor.

SENATORS GORDON and Hill, of
Georgia, don't make good adminis-
tration leaders. Their ideas of "con-
ciliation" seem to circle around Dem-
ocratic office-holders for the South.
President Hayes, at their request
nominated Fitzsimmons, an avowed
Democrat, for Marshal of Georgia,
and both Hill and Gordon thought
it would be an outrage on the Execu-
tive prerogative and an impediment
to the work of "conciliation," if the
Senate refused to confirm the nomi-
nation. So though the other Demo-
cratic Senators, and they voted solidly
to confirm, while the Republicans,
excepting Conover and Stanley Mat-
thews, voted nay. With the aid of
the two latter, Fitzsimmons went
through.

Next the President sent in the
name of Mr. Wade to be a Collector
of Customs in Georgia. But Wade
being a Republican, and not in the
line of "conciliation," as understood
by the Georgia Senators, both of
them forgot all about Executive pre-
rogatives, and made a bitter fight
against his confirmation. But the
Republicans this time voted solidly
with the President and put Wade
through.

It is during the debate on this
nomination that the difficulty between
Conkling and Gordon occurred.

It is but a brief year or two, since
the country was treated to incessant
howls on the right of the South to
"home rule," accompanied by woful
jeremiads on the wrongs of carpet
bag governments. Well, thank it,
marked sentimentality on the part
of the North, and to the shotgun pol-
icy of the conciliated lambs of the
North, Democratic home rule prevail-
throughout that region, and the first
fruits are now being gathered, in the
shape of repudiation. Mississippi
long since became infamous by the
repudiation of her State debt, and
now Virginia, Tennessee, and Geor-
gia are adopting the robber rule that
"might makes right," and propos-
ing compelling their creditors to accept
cents on the dollar of the debto-
rship. There is no pretense that
these States are not able to pay, it
is simply the irresistible chimeric desire
to avoid something, cheating the

Southern Democratic mind that, in-
deed this mean act of dishonesty.
The individual in the North who
would attempt this species of reascali-
ng, would be refused recognition by
all honest men, but Southern Demo-
cratic home rule deems it the right
thing for a State to do, Southern
"home rule" is a jewel of rare worth.

The Democratic majority in the
House does not need pieces of rope
to hang itself. It seems so bent on
suicide that it could manage to do
away with itself if it only had a
handkerchief, a trail and a candle-bow
to stand upon. Close upon the seat-
ing of Patterson, which is beyond
question the grossest injustice ever
done a legally-elected Representative
to Congress, comes the exculpation
of Doorkeeper Polk for the same
offense that caused the expulsion of
a doorkeeper of a previous Congress.
When they came to investigate, it
was found that this official had in-
creased his pay roll upon the personal
solicitations of Democratic mem-
bers who had, at the same time,
promised to stand by him. Of course,
such an exposure as this was not to
be ventured on, and the House there-
fore votes \$5000 into the pockets of
beggars whose claims upon the Demo-
cracy had to be paid by a direct
theft from the Treasury—a steal more
disgraceful than if done by a mid-
night robber, because it perpetrated
by and with the consent of the House
of Representatives. — Philadelphia
North American.

There has been great rejoicing in
the household of Uncle Sam over the
return of the Prudential Society, who
insisted upon taking the portion of the
paternal goods that fell to him, and
going into another land, where he
wasted his substance in attempting
to set up a country of his own. It
was about the time of the Centennial
celebration that this tattered and
faded party came to this country, and
he was in a pitiable plight. While the hired servants of
his father were making themselves
comfortable in their consulsips and
pos-essions, reading the newspapers
and taking pipes, he had watched
with hungry eyes, and in bit-
terest of spirit recalled the good old
times. In those fortunate and care-
less days the cork was always out
of the bottle, and when the Southern
gentleman was hard up, he could go
to Washington and demand an office,
or at least sell a likely lie. Now,
an ancient homer, he had to go to
work, and he was in a bad way,
the whisky was all out, and the niggers
were all gone. He had to go home
or starve.

The head of the family saw him
starving, and ran out to meet him.
The prodigal was supplied with a
new coat, and a dinner. He was
taken into Congress. He had the
pick of some of the best offices.
The whole community was in-
vited to rejoice over his return, to
shake hands with him, to pet him,
and to celebrate the era of reconcilia-
tion. It is very much to be regretted
that the people that they joined in these
felicitations with great happiness.
As a general thing, they did not
compliment that there was altogether
too much fuss over this ragged re-
probate, who only came home because
he could not help himself. They
gave him a generous welcome; they
were quite elated when they saw him tak-
ing his old place at the table; they
chose to forget that he had cost them,
by his four years of riotous living, a
sum of three or four thousand mil-
lions; and, to tell the truth, his
return was very much to be regretted.
He has insisted and abused the
creditors of the family, and tried to
pick a quarrel with the neighbors.
He has declared that the debts con-
tracted in consequence of his miscon-
duct and extravagance shall not be
paid, but the honest and prosperous
people of the country will not be in-
terfered with by his misdeeds. Having
wasted half the property, he propos-
es to break open the domestic treas-
ure-chest, take all that remains, and
go back to his riotous companions.
When somebody remonstrates with
him, he replies that he has no money.
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ates to break open the pantry and
carry of the plate, the order of af-
fection gives way to the instinct of
self-defense.—N. Y. Tribune.

**HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST.**
A BOILER BURSTS, CANDY FACTORY
SET ON FIRE AND FORTY TO
FIFTY PERSONS PERISH IN THE
FLAMES.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—There was
an explosion at ten minutes past five
o'clock this afternoon in the immense
candy manufactory of Greenfield &
Sons, No. 65 Barclay street, which
escaped by the roof to adjoining roofs.
There must have been 120 persons
employed in the factory at the time
of the disaster. More of the wounded
had been taken to the Chambers
street hospital and others to Bellevue
hospital and New York hospital. The
station houses and Chambers street
hospital, especially the latter, were
besieged with men and children, all
anxiously inquiring for some missing
relatives.

With the regard to the number of
persons in the building at the time
of the explosion no definite estimate
can be had to-night, though the propriet-
ors and those who looked at the
ruins of the factory were principally
young girls and boys from 8
to 20 years of age.
Owing to the approach of the hol-
idays a double force was employed,
one working during the day and the
other at night. The force, which
usually consisted of a hundred or
more persons, was broken up by the
explosion occurring at ten min-
utes past that hour renders it still
more difficult to know how many fell
victims.

Several girls were seen to jump
from the top of the building into the
street, and others were seen to be
scattered about the ruins. These
girls, many of whom are from eight
to fifteen years. They were em-
ployed selling and assorting and pack-
ing candies on the first floor, over the
boiler. None of those escaped so far
as known from the ruins. The calcu-
lation there must be forty or
fifty dead bodies in the ruins.

The bookkeeper who was on the
Barclay street side of the building
was blown out through the window
to the street and badly cut on the
head. Several persons jumped out
from the second story, and escaped with
slight injuries, the fall being broken
by policemen and citizens on the side-
walk below. Thirteen wounded per-
sons, of whom ten are under eighteen
years of age, have been taken to the
hospital so far.

The flames spread rapidly, destroy-
ing other buildings, and were not un-
der control until 8:30 p. m.
The factory building in the
form of the letter L, and in the an-
gle were situated the Grocers' bank
building and D. B. Thompson's
brown paper warehouse. The latter
is a four-story building. The bank
was the first to be destroyed, and
the flames were extinguished with trifling
damage. Among the other build-
ings injured are those of E. W.
Little, fancy goods 241 and 243
Greenwich street, and Charles West-
erly, hats and furs, 339 Green-
wich street. Their loss is about \$2,000
each, and Greenfield & Sons estimate
their loss at \$100,000. The loss to
the Tompkins warehouse cannot be
ascertained to-night, but the total loss
will not be less than a quarter of
a million.

News of the explosion spread over
the city very rapidly, and the wilder
rumors and greatest excitement pre-
vailed. Some of the evening papers
report out extra with very exaggerated
reports of the extent of the calamity,
which increased the excitement.

Many persons having children or
nephews working in the factory
sought the scene of the disaster, the
hospitals and police stations in search
of missing ones, and their anxiety
and grief were touching. Mr.
French, who lived in the frame build-
ing at 65 Barclay street, over thirty
years, and with his family in time
of the disaster, and who had mem-
bered having left \$10,000 in
United States bonds in a bookcase
on the third floor. Mr. Mezell, of
engine No. 32 and Roundsmen Col-
lege of the Third precinct police, vol-
unteered to go in for the bonds. The
flames and smoke were so dense that
he was unable to find his way to the
building, but he climbed up a wall
and entered the window, securing
a package of papers and came out
to be the bonds. A second time
they entered through the flames and
smoke and brought out the bonds in
safety.

The firemen will keep a stream of
water on the ruins all night and will
have the streets cleared and be ready
to commence digging out the debris
to-morrow. It is feared the wall of
the bank building is damaged and
may fall on the ruins, and the debris
might fall on the workmen.

Midnight—Up to this hour there
has been no news of ascertaining
the number of the lost which is vari-
ously estimated from twenty to sev-
enty.

The explosion was a most terrific
one and a greater portion of the
whole front walls of the building fell
with a crash. Several persons were
passing along the street at the time
and it is feared some of them are bur-
ied under the ruins.

The building caught fire immedi-
ately and the flames literally fell
to the roof. The scene was a terrible
one and dozens of girls who worked
upon the several floors were seen
rushing wildly and helplessly to and
fro and were soon enveloped in fierce
flames. One of the Delaware and
Lackawanna express wagons was
passing at the time. The wagon was
demolished, the horse killed and the
driver had a leg broken. Mr. B.
Klemm, of 53 Leonard street, states
that he was in the building about ten
minutes before the explosion and that
two other men to call on Martin.
They met Martin on the way, when
the latter, before a word was spoken,
struck Frank Briggs on the neck
with a knife, severing the jugular vein,
and killing him instantly. Martin
then attacked Caleb Briggs and in-
jured him severely before the others
could interfere. Martin is still at
large. All the parties to the affair
are young men.

**Bold Robbery.**
CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—Three men
called at the home of Mrs. Harris, at
Rockport, Pike county, Ill., at 7 p. m.
yesterday morning, and two of them
yesterday morning, and induced him
to go to his store and seal them a coat
for a man who, according to their
statement, had just died. While
Harris was sealing the coat to get
ready to take it to the store, the
man knocked him senseless and rob-
bed the safe of \$7,000.

employed in the building at the time.
There were not more than a dozen
girls employed on the ground floor,
most of the boys and girls being en-
gaged on the second and third stories.
He says he is positive that not more
than a dozen men and one dozen women
came out alive through the Barclay
street entrance. The elder Mr. Green-
field was about the first who rushed
out and he was much scalded. He
saw about a dozen making their way
up the roof to adjoining roofs.

**STARTLING RUMORS OF WAR.**
FRONTING BETWEEN TEXAS AND
MEXICAN RESIDENTS—SIX AMER-
ICANS REPORTED KILLED—THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WILL
PROTECT THE BORDER.
GALVESTON, Dec. 15.—Special dis-
patches to the News report the El
Paso fighting has broken out anew,
and that a serious war has begun.
Reports have been going on for
two days. The following dispatch
has been received by the Governor
from the Sheriff of El Paso county:
"Texas was fighting all day yester-
day at San Elizario county being
between State troops and Mexicans
from both sides of the river."
The Governor sent the following
dispatch to President Hayes:
"I am officially informed that citi-
zens of Mexico, in connection with
Mexican troops, were fighting all day
yesterday at San Elizario county,
between State troops, who were aid-
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**THE MEXICAN BORDER.**
Captain Blair telegraphs at 6 P. M.
to-day (13) from El Paso. All is
over at San Elizario. Rangers were
shot, and all the rest of the ranger
party disarmed and liberated to-day.
All are now here. Blair is instructed
as soon as Company H reaches El
Paso to move down to San Elizario.
There seems to be little doubt it
will require all the force that has been
ordered there to arrest the ringlead-
ers and participants in this outrage.
Under the orders received I shall in-
stantly move to assist the Sheriff
in performing this duty. I regret
that the small number of troops in
New Mexico, and their dispersion at
numerous points made it physically
impossible, in view of the shortness
of time since the Governor of Texas
made his demand upon the President,
to place a sufficient force at San
Elizario to prevent this outrage upon
the laws of Texas. From the best
information we have here from the
officer in charge at El Paso, the en-
tire composition of the mob were pri-
marily Mexican born citizens of Texas.
They do not appear to have been
any help given them from the Mex-
ican side of the river.

(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major General.

**THE GALLOWS.**
CANTON, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Van
Dyke was hanged, to-day, for the
murder of his wife at Ogdensburg,
in July last. This morning he witness-
ed through the iron bars of the
gallows, with his coffin a few feet
away. At midnight he seemed cheer-
ful and unconcerned, but at noon,
to-day, was much depressed and fre-
quently shed tears. He reiterated his
repentance. At 12:30 Van Dyke was
brought to the scaffold with his arm-
bands, and when asked if he had
any remarks to make, spoke as fol-
lows: "I will speak a few words to
these gentlemen. One and all, old
and young, beware of bad company,
and lead to something worse. May
God have mercy on my dear son. I
am not guilty, but am not afraid to
meet God this afternoon."
After a short prayer the noise was
adjusted at 12:42, and a half a minute
later the drop fell. Van Dyke breath-
ed heavily for one minute, and at
12:57 was pronounced dead.

He was 40 years of age, and
had only one week married when he
killed his wife. He claimed last
night that John Claffey, farmer, had
seduced the girl and gave him \$25
to marry her. He was born at Me-
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