The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....June 16, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HENRY GREEN, Northampton Co.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN A. LEMON, Blair County.

THE Democratic newspapers are already slinging mud at General Garfield.

SENATOR CONKLING says that he has no doubt that the ticket will sweep New York, and that he will do his utmost for it.

THE most blatant Garfield men now, are those professed Republicans who proposed to bolt, or as the New York *Tribune* phrased it "take to the woods" if General Grant was nominated.

GENERAL HARTRANFT, now Postmaster of Philadelphia, has been nominated by the President for Collector of Customs at that port, in place of Alex. C. Tutton whose term of office has expired.

SENATOR J. DON CAMERON has been unanimously continued as member of the National Committee from this State. It is said that General Garfield wanted him to accept the chairmanship again, but that he refused.

THE New York *Tribune* hasn't discovered yet that Arthur has been nominated for Vice President. That pill sticks in its throat. It still has the ability however to sneeringly say "Pennsylvania is out in the cold."

GENERAL GARFIELD's term in Congress does not expire until the 4th day of March next, at which time his term as U. S. Senator to which he was elected last winter by the Legislature of Ohio will commence. No man in the country has ever had honors crowded so fast upon him.

THE Greenback-Labor Convention in session at Chicago last week, after a most turbulent and disgraceful session of three days, nominated James B. Weaver of Iowa for President, and B. J. Chambers of Texas for Vice President.

IN 1876 Senator Blaine started in the Cincinnati Convention with 285 votes. At the Chicago Convention he started with 284, and but twice in all the ballotting did it reach 285. His friends are steadfast, but do not grow in numbers.

THE same two States never before received two nominations in succession of two different men for the offices of President and Vice President. New York and Ohio are thus honored by the Republican party. And the younger and lesser State in population and wealth gets the higher honor.

IT is a singular fact that of the three New York Republicans whom the administration removed from office in 1878 for not yielding full obedience to the civil service reform rules, one has been made Governor of the State, another Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the third has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Vice President.

THE Republican party needs no better platform for this campaign than the magnificent record it has made for itself since 1856. Emancipation, the preservation of the Union, reconstruction, the reduction of the principal and interest of the public debt, and the resumption of specie payments, are evidences of its wisdom and ability to wisely administer the government.

NEVER before in the history of the Republican party was a delegate to the National Convention named as the candidate of the party. In this particular the late convention is without precedent. General Garfield was a delegate from Ohio, laboring zealously all the time for the nomination of Secretary Sherman, while Chester A. Arthur was a member of the New York delegation enthusiastically endeavoring to procure the nomination of General Grant.

DURING the administration of General Grant, Garfield stood as one of his most consistent friends in the House. In the campaign of 1872 no speeches were more effective against Liberals and Democrats than those of Garfield. When Blaine left the House for the Senate Garfield became the leader of the Republicans, and has remained the leader up to the present time. Congressmen, soldiers, and people know him well, and his identification with the triumphs of the soldiers and the victories of the party has been so close as to give him the sympathy of the veterans of the war and of the stalwarts of the old guard who rallied around the standard of General Grant in this canvass. The same elements of the party that would have rallied around General Grant will rally around General Garfield, and because this is so we look for a sweeping victory in November.—*Inter Ocean.*

THE nomination of Chester A. Arthur for Vice President will produce entire satisfaction throughout the party. He has a clean and pure record, is a man of large ability and elevated qualities, and is immensely popular in the State of New York where he is a recognized leader. He is at present chairman of the State Central Committee, and his name is a tower of strength among the voters of the State. New York in all probability will be the field of the most hotly contested battle of the campaign, and we confidently rely upon General Arthur to carry the flag to victory in the Empire State.

THE Chicago Convention has followed sundry familiar precedents in failing to select the strongest of the candidates presented to it. But from the second rank of available Republicans it has made a very excellent choice, and one which has the great merit of uniting all sections of the party for a harmonious, aggressive, and probably successful campaign. James A. Garfield has been too long in public life to have escaped injurious allegations against his personal character and bitter attacks upon his political course, but he is strong in his freedom from intrigue to gain the nomination and in being able to accept it absolutely free from disreputable alliances or embarrassing pledges. There are no bolters, scratchers, or Independents who bear the Republican name who cannot earnestly work and honestly vote for General Garfield, and there is no thorough-going Republican who will not accept him as a fit representative of party principles—a faithful depositary of the party trust.—*N. Y. Times.*

WHATEVER wound may have been left by the nomination of the candidate for President in virtue of a combination between the elements opposed to General Grant ought to be healed by the nomination for Vice-President of that stalwart and steadfast Grant supporter—Chester A. Arthur. The *Times* has had frequent occasions to sustain the integrity and ability of General Arthur as a public servant, and to indorse the policy adopted by him as a political manager. It has recognized in him a man eminently worthy of a wider sphere for his abilities, and a more elevated platform for the display of certain sterling qualities of heart which have made him both respected and beloved. Whatever Republican enthusiasm may be lacking in this State for the first name on the ticket will be awakened by the second, and the workers of the party, equally with the more critical class among its voters, will find in the ticket nominated at Chicago a stimulus to effort and a harbinger of victory.—*ibid.*

THE convention is over, and the contest for nominations is a thing of the past. We therefore appeal to our brethren to let all past bitterness and any animosities engendered by the canvass be buried with the rubbish of the convention.

We know from our own experience how natural it is to feel sore over the defeat of a favorite candidate, as we know also how in the heat of a struggle methods will often be resorted to, that calmer judgment will not approve. But good sense and sound policy equally condemn all further discussion of these matters at the present time. As the old adage hath it, "there is no good in crying over spilled milk." All the power and all the energies of every Republican are needed to elect the ticket just nominated, and he is neither a loyal partisan, nor a sensible man who will take a course calculated to create or promote discord in the ranks. In the campaign now opening there is going to be no child's play, we need every vote that can be rallied to the Republican standard, and all personal and selfish considerations should at once be sunk out of sight.

If we expect success, we must have unity and harmony, and widely as we may have differed before on the subject, all will agree that the unit rule must now be enforced. Victory is ours if we will it. Close up the ranks and forward!

IT would be sheer hypocrisy in us to deny that we are not deeply and sadly disappointed in the result of the National Convention.

Believing General Grant to be the foremost citizen of this great Republic, second only to Washington in peace, in war and in the hearts of his countrymen, remembering the shouts and tears and blessings that hailed his final triumph, that under God brought salvation to the Nation, sincerely believing him to be the strongest candidate that could be named, we were earnestly and heartily in favor of his nomination, urged it with what power we had, and did not relinquish hope of his success until the convention decided otherwise.

That we were not singular in our hopes, desires and belief, is attested by the fact that more than three hundred of the delegates in the convention steadily, nobly, without the shadow of turning, steadfastly voted for his nomination from the first ballot until the last, surrendering finally, and only to the power of superior numbers.

In our devotion to the candidacy of General Grant were mingled no asperity and no personal hostility to any of his distinguished opponents, and we conceded to their friends as full measure of admiration and honest desire for the success of their favorites as we ourselves entertained for the candidacy of our choice.

But the convention selected another standard-bearer than the man of our choice, and we in accordance with the admitted right of majorities, bow to the decision. We are too old a soldier in the ranks not to immediately and unhesitatingly "fall in" and follow the flag inscribed with our principles regardless of who the standard-bearer may be. For more than forty years we have steadfastly trained with the opponents of a false Democracy, and although age has somewhat cooled our ardor, and the blood no longer leaps through our veins as in youth, we will be found where duty calls, in the thickest of the coming fray, struggling for Republican principles.

In choosing for its candidate a gentleman whose name had been rarely mentioned in connection with the nomination, the convention by no means selected one who is obscure or untried. Mr. Garfield has long been known to the American people, and has made for himself a name and a fame of which any man might well be proud. He is a soldier, a scholar and a statesman, and wears well-won laurels gathered in the camp and in council. He possesses all the elements of great popular strength. He has the cool, constant steadfastness of Grant, the magnetism and oratorical ability of Blaine, the consistent financial integrity of Sherman, and he has beside the advantage of a fine military record that will be kindly regarded by the great soldier element of the country. Trained in the school that gave the Union a Giddings and a Wade, no man has been more true to the cause of freedom, of justice and of the Union, the bone, the marrow and sinews of Republicanism.

It is fortunate for the country that a man of Mr. Garfield's pure character and unimpeachable military and civil record has been selected as the candidate of the Republican party. The contest upon which it is entering, with him as its leader, will be an arduous and memorable one, harder and fiercer we believe than if we had placed the great soldier at the head of our columns. But, our candidate represents in his eminent career and distinguished personal qualities all the most valued principles of the Republican party, and leaving the dead past to bury its dead, we call upon all true Republicans throughout the land to raise high the standard of the party, and from now until November struggle desperately for that victory which we can most assuredly win if we strike boldly for it.

A Terrible Tornado.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, June 10.—Special dispatches to the *Nonpareil* give the particulars of a terrible tornado that swept through the southeastern part of Pottawattamie county last evening. The cyclone or tornado is described by eye witnesses as something terrible. The storm of wind clouds were first observed forming both east and west of Wheeler's Grove, the point where the most destruction occurred, and in a short time came together. The cloud which was conical in shape, came to the ground near the grove, traveling eastward. The track of the storm was about half a mile in width and swept everything before it, demolishing farm houses, barns and other buildings and carrying some of them bodily for hundreds of feet, then dashing them to the ground in pieces. At one place a farmer's house, surrounded by a frail fence, was picked up and then dashed to pieces in the yard, leaving every board of the fence remain in its place. There were from fifteen to twenty persons killed outright and many were wounded. Those known to have been killed were Jesse Asler, wife and two children, William Pace, wife and his two children; killed and another child fatally wounded; Alex. Osler, wife and child were carried in the air almost a hundred and fifty feet and seriously wounded, child fatally; a hired man employed by the latter, name unknown, killed. Other persons, six or eight in number, were carried away and not yet found.

After the storm the scene is described as heart rending. Parents were looking for their children, husbands for their wives, and wives for their husbands. Not a house in the track of the tornado was left standing, and there could not be found pieces enough of some to start a fire with. The storm did not last fifteen minutes and was not accompanied by rain.

A Desperate Act.

NEW YORK, June 10.—John Gimple, a German fresco painter, whose wife keeps a boarding-house for men at 19 Delancey street, beat his wife this morning until he thought her dead, then flung her out upon the stairs, bolted his bedroom door, set the house on fire and cut his own throat from ear to ear. Firemen found him on the bed enveloped in flames and dragged him into the street, where he died. The woman's skull was fractured and her death is expected. The cause of the terrible crime was unprovoked jealousy on the part of the husband. The tragedy caused quite an excitement in the vicinity. The woman received two ugly cuts on the head, and the brain is injured. She became unconscious before the coroner could take an ante-mortem statement. Gimple was found in bed with his throat cut, with a razor by his side. As the firemen lifted him his head fell back, having been nearly severed from the body. He died while being removed. The flames had charred the walls and ceiling, but had not reached the murderer when extinguished.

The Oregon Victory.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—A Portland (Oregon) dispatch says: "The latest election reports indicate that the Senate will stand 16 Republicans and 24 Democrats, and the House 37 Republicans to 23 Democrats, with more than an even chance that the Republicans will have 17 Republicans in the Senate and 39 in the lower house."

Disastrous Fire.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., June 13.—A fire to-day destroyed the stables attached to the Penwarden House with nine horses, one of which, John D. Rysike, an imported thoroughbred, was valued at $6,000. The total loss is $10,000; insurance $2,000.

Large Fire at Titusville.

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—The origin of the fire is ascribed to a bolt of lightning. A very heavy thunder storm broke over the city early in the morning. About 7:15, when it was at its height, a tank of the Acme Oil Company, was struck. It was located on the brow of a hill, on the same side of the creek and away from the business part of the town. The tank contained 20,000 barrels of oil.

The flames rapidly gained great headway, and in a short time an intense detonation was heard and a huge sheet of flame burst into the air as the heavy metal tank, unable longer to withstand the enormous strain made by the increased volume of the burning oil, burst like a shell from the mouth of a cannon, filled with the deadly explosives. Instantly the ground was covered with twenty thousand barrels of burning oil, which with the utmost speed, and in the most malignant manner, struck out in a bee line for the nearest tank to it, licking up all combustibles that lay in its path. In a short time the fire communicated to the neighboring building, after three very large tanks had exploded and sixty thousand barrels of burning oil had been set free to flow down the hill to the creek. As soon as the first intimation of the fire was received, the families living at the foot of the hill hurriedly began to move their most valuable household goods and fly with their little children to places of safety.

The oil in its course struck the Keystone Oil Refinery works belonging to Pickering & Co. At this point several small tanks belonging to the Refinery Comsany caught fire and added their heat and thousands of additional barrels of oil to the great river of devastation. The torrents of oil swept across the creek. It swept across and burst full upon the southern portion of Titusville proper. Every street which is nearest the river bank is lined with dwellings and refineries.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—A most destructive petroleum fire has been raging here all day and has perhaps not yet reached its height. It started about 7 A. M., one of the tanks of the Tidioute and Titusville pipe line company being struck by lightning. Two other tanks of the same line took fire and exploded, the oil running down in streams of fire to Oil Creek. The location is on the south side of the hill at the head of Perry street. The Acme Oil Company refinery No 2 followed and has been burning all day. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand barrels of crude and crude equivalent besides their works. The flames spread over the hill, reducing to ashes all the houses on Breed street. The Roberts Hotel, close to the bridge, had not burned up until seven o'clock, but several inferior buildings below were consumed. The Franklin street bridge and the railroad bridge below has hitherto been saved by great exertions. Franklin street and Washington and Perry are full of drays and furniture from the houses emptied by the panic stricken tenants. A southwest wind would threaten the Oil Creek railroad depot, and the machine shops and the *Morning Herald* block. But little apprehension is felt of such a catastrophe at present unless the wind should take an unfavorable turn. The fire departments of Corry, Warren and Oil City are here. There is plenty of water and the men are working like heroes, and are refreshed and relieved from time to time. The refining business is the principal prop of our home industry, offering employment to thousands, and the calamity is therefore a severe one, and felt by all the business and laboring classes.

The total loss so far in works and crude and crude equivalent is estimated at one million dollars. The principal losers being the Tidioute and Titusville Oil Pipe Line Company and Acme Oil Company.

The Keystone Refining Company is also destroyed belonging to Pickering, Chambers & Co., and valued at forty thousand dollars. They lose besides their works twenty-five thousand barrels of crude and distillate. Octave Refinery No. 3, north side of creek, has so far escaped. Late estimates place the loss at two million dollars. The fire is still raging and will propable continue for a day or two longer, but, unless the wind blows from the southwest it will not extend to the north side of the creek nor attack the depot of the P. T. & B. Railroad.

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

BRADFORD, PA., June 13.—The fire at Titusville is entirely under control. A tank made an overflow at 3 o'clock this morning. A desperate struggle followed, but the flames were finally subdued. The total loss will aggregate $1,500,000. The principal losses are divided as follows: Acme Oil Company, with stills, refined oil, &c., $650,000; Keystone and Pickering & Chambers, with still, tanks and oil, $500,000; Tidioute and Titusville Pipe Line five tanks and oil, $125,000; David Emery, tank and oil, $10,000; P. T. and B. Railroad bridge $8,000; Franklin and Ferry street bridges, $7,000; about thirty dwellings and buildings, $20,000. The insurance is comparatively nothing.

Georgia.

ATLANTA, June 8.—Garfield's nomination is regarded by Democrats here as very dangerous, and the leaders frankly confess that the chances look bad for November. They assert, however, that the South will now be solid, whereas Grant would surely have carried Florida and Louisiana, and had already developed a great following in Georgia. Republicans are confident, and assert that they will go to work at once thoroughly to organize the State. The *Constitution* editorially pronounces the ticket very strong, but says it is the battle of 1876 over again, with the chances in favor of the Democrats.

Wholesale Lynching.

MARSHALL, June 11.—A report from White Ranche says four men were hanged in the upper edge of Brown county, yesterday by a mob, it is believed for crookedness with cattle.

A Barn Burned.

NEWARK, O., June 13.—Saturday evening a barn owned by Miss Griffith and a horse and buggy by Price & Bro., were destroyed by fire. Loss not heavy.

Mill Burned.

FREEPORT, June 13.—Lightning struck Iseman & Patterson's flouring mill here last evening, setting it on fire and stunning several people. The flames were soon extinguished.

AFTER THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Near midnight the committee appointed by Senator Hoar to wait on Generals Garfield and Arthur, and notify them of their nomination, found them in the club room of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and Senator Hoar as chairman, made an appropriate speech.

General Garfield thus replied: "Mr. Chairman and gentleman—I assure you that the information you have officially given to me brings the sense of very grave responsibility, and especially so in view of the fact that I was a member of your body, a fact that could not have existed with propriety had I had the slightest expectation that my name would be connected with the nomination for the office. I have felt, with you, great solicitude concerning the situation of our party during the struggle; but believing that you are correct in assuring me that substantial unity has been reached in the conclusion; it gives me a gratification far greater than any personal pleasure your announcement can bring. I accept the trust committed to my hands. As to the work of our party and as to the character of the campaign to be entered upon, I will take an early occasion to reply more fully than I can properly do to-night. I thank you for the assurance of confidence and esteem you have presented to me, and hope we shall see our future as promising as are the indications to-night."

Senator Hoar, in the same manner, presented the nomination to General Arthur, who accepted in a brief and informal way.

Senator Wagner's party left here this morning for New York, Their car is decorated with flags and the motto: "New York solid for General James A. Garfield, of Ohio."

The *Times* of this morning prints the following:

"GALENA, ILL., June 8.—General Grant was at General Rowley's office as usual, this afternoon, receiving dispatches. When the news of General Garfield's nomination was received he said it was all right; he was satisfied; and soon after he left for home."

TOLEDO, June 9.—The train with General Garfield on board arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. Crowds with flags, cannon and bands of music greeted him at Laporte, South Bend, Elkhart, Ligonies, Kendallville, Butler, Edgarton, Bryan, Wauseon and Starrton, and in response to the cheers and greeting Governor Foster made brief remarks at all the above places, General Garfield appearing on the rear platform and bowing to the people. On reaching Toledo a salute was fired about half a mile from the depot where General Garfield's car was switched from the train. About 2,000 persons were on the ground, and a committee of Republicans immediately surrounded the car to congratulate General Garfield. Governor Foster made a speech, congratulating the Ohioans upon the nomination, and General Garfield expressed his thanks for the reception. A special engine was attached to the car, and will take it through to reach Cleveland at 8:30 o'clock, where a grand reception awaits the nominee.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The German Republican Central Committee to-night adopted resolutions indorsing the Chicago nomination.

RONDOUT, N. Y., June 9.—Three salutes were fired in this city last night in honor of Garfield's nomination. While the Ninth Ward Republican Club was firing a salute the cannon burst, wounding two bystanders severely. The gun was used in the campaign of 1876.

WILMINGTON, DEL., June 9.—A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held here, under the auspices of the Lincoln Republican Club, and the Chicago nominations and platform were heartily indorsed.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—A Presidential salute was fired here this evening in honor of the nomination of Garfield and Arthur.

KEY WEST, FLA., June 9.—The Republicans turned out in a torchlight procession, and held a mass meeting here last night to ratify the nomination of Garfield and Arthur.

DENVER, COL., June 9.—The news of the nomination of Garfield and Arthur was received with great satisfaction by the Republicans throughout the State, and ratification meetings were held last night at Denver and other towns.

Fatal Row.

NORTH BRANCH, N. J., June 10.—At a colored dance at Leedsville, gotten up in ratification, of the Chicago nomination, a fight ensued, when razors were drawn and an indiscriminate cutting and slashing took place. When a constable quelled the fight the floor manager, Peter Woolcott (colored) was found weltering in blood, with several terrible gashes across his stomach. His injuries are pronounced fatal. Three other men and a young colored girl had to be taken home suffering from knife cuts. The village lockup is filled with the dancers arrested on suspicion of doing the cutting.

A Great Crime.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 11.—Tuesday morning the house of Patrick Clark, a farmer of Lakefield Township, this County, was burned to the ground, and the remains of Clark's wife was found in the ruins. Suspicion of foul play arose among the neighbors, and detectives were employed to ferret the matter out. An investigation was made and an inquest was held, which resulted in the arrest of his brother Peter, who is suspected of murdering the couple and burning the building to hide the hellish deed. The testimony before the Coroner shows there was bad feeling between the brothers which had existed for some time.

Death of Ex-Senator Bayard.

WILMINGTON, DEL., June 13.—Ex-Senator Jas. A. Bayard died this morning after being unconscious several hours. He had been sinking gradually for several days. His death was hastened by a fall received as he was descending a stairs last Thursday a week. There was present at the time of his death his son, Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, Dr. J. K. Cane and wife, daughter of deceased, and Benjamin Lockwood, of New York, and wife, also daughter of deceased. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon.

A Fatal Fight Between Convicts.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Daniel O'Keefe and James Kelly, convicts in the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, engaged in a fight last evening, which resulted in the fatal stabbing of O'Keefe by Kelly. The latter was closely confined, and will doubtless have to answer to the charge of murder.

General Garfield Addressing Students and Old Friends at Hiram, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—General Garfield held a short levee this forenoon at the Kennard House, and left at noon for Hiram, where he attended the commencement exercises of Hiram College, and delivered an address, as follows:

Fellow-citizens, Neighbors, and Friends of Many Years:

It has always given me pleasure to come here and look on these faces. It has always given me new courage and new friends. It has brought back to us a share of that richness that clings to those things out of which come the joys of life. While I have been sitting here this afternoon watching your faces and listening to the very interesting address which has just been delivered, it has occurred to me that the best thing you have that all men envy—I mean all men who reached the meridian of life—is perhaps the things that you care for less, and that is your leisure. The leisure you have to think, the leisure you have to be let alone, the leisure you have to throw the plummet with your hands and sound their depths and find what is below; the leisure you have to work about the towers of yourself and find how strong they are or how weak they are, and determine how to shape them that you may be made the final being that you are to be. Oh! these hours of building. If the Supreme Being of the universe would look down upon the world to find the most interesting object, it would be the unfinished, unformed character of young men or young women. Those behind me have probably in the main settled such questions. Those who have passed into middle manhood and middle womanhood are about what they shall always be, and there is little left of interest or curiosity as to our development; but to your young, unformed natures, no man knows the possibilities that lay treasured up in your hearts and intellects, and while you are working up those possibilities with that splendid leisure, you are the most envied of all classes of men and women in the world. I congratulate you on your leisure. I commend you to keep it as your gold, as your wealth, as your means, out of which you can demand all the possible treasures that God laid down when he formed your nature and unveiled and developed the possibility of your future. This place is too full of memories for me to trust myself to speak upon, and I will not, but I draw again to-day, as I have for a quarter of a century, evidences of strength and affection from the people who gather in this place, and I thank you for the permission to see you and meet you and greet you as I have done to-day.

General Garfield will remain at Hiram to attend the alumni reunion to-morrow. In the afternoon he will go to his home, in Mentor, to rest.

A Cyclone in Virginia.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 13.—The most destructive cyclone that ever visited this section of Virginia passed over here yesterday afternoon, accompanied by heavy rain and extending many miles. A number of houses and factories here were unroofed, and the front window glass of several stores were demolished. In Chesterfield county, a short distance from here, the storm was very destructive, uprooting large pine trees, blowing down fences, barns, and telegraph wires, and doing immense damage to the wheat crop and the young fruit trees. The new residence of Hudson Hughes, located near Halifax station, on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, was completely demolished, the family narrowly escaping with their lives. The telegraph wire between Richmond, Petersburg and Lynchburg ard down. Workmen will start tomorrow to repair the damage.

New Mexico's Affliction.

WASHINGTON June 12.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from the Governor of New Mexico, saying that the people of that territory were without necessary supplies on account of killing and driving freighters from the routes that the people are being murdered, stock ranches burned and the stock driven off and the country ravaged by the Indians; that if the goverment cannot furnish United States troops for the protection of life and property that authority shall be given to call out state troops for this purpose. General Sherman endorsed this dispatch, and recommended that the matter be referred to Congress to secure the necessary legislation for the acceptance of State troops, and in a lengthy communication it was transmitted by the Secretary of War to the House Military Committee.

Garfield and Arthur Thirty Years Ago.

North Pownal, Bennington county, Vermont, formerly known as Whipples' Corners, is situated in the southwestern part of the state, and by the usually travelled road one passes, in an hour's ride, from New York, through the corner of Vermont, by way of North Pownal, into the state of Massachusetts. In 1851, Chester A. Arthur, fresh from Union College, came to North Pownal, and for one summer taught the village school. About two years later, James A. Garfield, then a young student at Williams Collage, several miles distant, in order to obtain the necessary means to defray his expenses while pursuing his studies came also to North Pownal, and established a writing school in the same room formerly occupied by Mr. Arthur, and taught classes in penmanship during the long winter evenings. Thus, from a common starting point in early life, after a lapse of more than a quarter of a century, after years of manly toil, these distinguished men are, by the action of the Chicago convention, brought into close relationship before the nation and before the civilized world.

Gored to Death.

MARTINSBURG, June 13.—Mr. David Thompson, a farmer, who lives near this place, met his death in a most horrible manner on Saturday. He went to his barn-yard, and found a dog had taken hold of his bull. He at once made the attempt to get the dog off. The bull made at him and crushed him to the ground, literally ripping out his bowels. Mr. Thompson lived for 24 hours in horrible agony, when death relieved him of his sufferings.

A telegram received yesterday conveys the sad intelligence to a large circle of relatives and friends that one of Berkley's promising young men, Mr. Charles S. Thomas, was drowned in the Sacremento river, California. His remains have not been recovered.

The Funeral of the Czarina.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—The funeral solemnities over the remains of the Empress of Russia were completed at the Petropaulovsk Fortress to-day, in accordance with the two days' programme previously announced.

The procession from the Winter Palace to the Petropaulovsk Fortress yesterday was divided into thirteen sections. It filed slowly through a double line of soldiers, and was headed by the imperial escort and a company of the Imperial Guards. In the last section, led by the choirs, clergy and members of the Holy Synod, came a magnificent funeral car of white and gold, behind which rode the Emporor and his staff, all the Princes of the Imperial family, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Archduke William of Austria and Prince Alexander of Hesse. Separated from these by a body of Generals and aides-de-camp, were the Duchess of Edinburgh and other Princesses in mourning carriages.

The coffin was carried by the Czar and the Princes into the Cathedral and deposited on a catatalque, after which the relatives kissed the lips of the dead Empress and the Metropolitan celebrated mass.

So furious was the wind that as the funeral car, weighing 600 pounds crossed a wooden bridge the structure swayed so much as to cause alarm. After the service at the Cathedral the remains were escorted to the fortress.

The body lay in state until today in a magnificent gilded coffin, with the face visible through a transparent veil. The crown and other decoration of the Empress were surrounded by a mass of flowers.

To-day at 10 A. M., all the Grand Dukes, Duchesses, Princess and functionaries met at the Fortress Church, where the Emperor was received by the Metropolitan with holy water. Mass for the dead Empress was then said. The Emperor then placed the imperial ermine beside the corpse, after which the coffin was closed and borne to the vault by the Emperor and Grand Dukes. The troops, the fort and the city bells gave a parting salute. While the coffin was being lowered the emperoror and Grand Dukes each threw handfuls of earth upon it.

Two Steamers Collide.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Some time between half past eleven and a quarter to twelve o'clock of Friday night the steamer Stonington, of the Stonington line, while on her way to New York ran into the steamer Narragansett, of the same line. A dense fog prevailed. Both steamers were loaded with passengers. The Narragansett was struck amidship on the starboard side and raked, it is said, clear to the wheel house. A flood of water poured in and swamped the steamer, in less than five minutes she sank to the main deck and grounded. Shortly after fire broke out, from the explosion of the gas tank, it is believed, and in a few moments wrapped the whole boat in flames. Terrible and heartrendering scenes occurred. Soon all who could escape were struggling in the water. The Stonington sent out boats and rescued a number. The steamer City of New York also assisted materially in saving life. Of 350 on board, it is believed that 50 have perished. So far 11 bodies have been recovered. The Stonington, although badly crushed at the stern, remained afloat.

Seymour and Thurman Gaining Ground.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The condition of the appropriation bill is such that no doubt is entertained of the final adjournment of Congress next Wednesday. The attention of Democratic members is now so absorbed with their approaching convention that they evince but little interest in their legislative duties. It seems to be conceded that the Democratic candidate for president is to be furnished by the East, and the candidate for vice president by the West. Seymour continues to be an immense favorite, and is gaining ground so rapidly that leading Democrats here declare they regard his nomination almost certain. Thurman, however, is not so strong for the second place, because the Indianians are clamorous for the vice presidential candidate from their state.—*Baltimore American.*

Mr. Seymour Still Declines.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 9.—It is firmly believed by the Democrats of this part of the state that ex-Governor Saymour will be nominated at Cincinnati. In conversation with Judge Graham, of Utica, on Monday last ex-Governor Seymour said: "I see that one delegate to Chicago, Senator Conkling, says that Grant could carry New York over any candidate. If I were nominated at Cincinnati I should carry New York; but I am not a candidate, for I do not think the Democratic nomination belongs to New York," Judge Graham took this statement down, and it may be relied upon as entirely authentic.

A Big Locomotive.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The first of the monster engines to be known as class K has just been run out of the Altoona shops for a trial trip. It is to be put on the fast train between this city and New York as soon as it is fairly broken in. The cylinders are one inch in diameter larger than those of any other passenger cylinder in service, and the boiler is made correspondingly large to supply the required amount of steam. The dimensions of the cylinders are 19x24, and the driving wheels are five feet eight inches in diameter. The engine is also supplied with the Westinghouse air-brake, and in most other respects is constructed similar to other engines. It is expected to make at least sixty miles an hour, and even greater speed is hoped for. The locomotive will be known as "No. 2," taking the place of old No. 2, which been broken up.

A Mysterious Indiana Tragedy.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 13.—The body of James Williams, colored, was found in the woods, near Lawrence, in this county, yesterday with the head crushed into a shapeless mass. His wife was found unconscious on the floor of his cabin with her skull crushed, but is still alive. She was brought to the City Hospital. Her recovery is doubtful. There is no clue to the murderers.

Stables Burned.

BEAVER FALLS, June 13.—Two stables belonging respectively to James White and Wm. Kilbridge were burned here yesterday. One contained furniture, carpets and bedding stored away. Losses will amount to $1,400.

Veteran Soldiers.

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—To-day has been the crowning one of the reunion of Wisconsin Veteran Soldiers. The column was commanded by Eli Hincks, and was composed of five divisions. The escort was made up of 20 companies of uniformed State militia. The streets along the line of march were thronged with people, there being fully 150,000 visitors in the city. The enthusiasm awakened by the appearence of the war-worn heroes bearing tattered and bullet-rent battle flags knew no bounds, and the column was greeted by one unbroken round of applause along the entire line of march.

The streets were handsomely decorated with evergreens, buntings and floral devices. The militia, was overcome with the heat and fatigue, the column was obliged to halt for 20 minutes, while they stacked arms and rested. When the line of march had been completed and the head of the column rested on Broadway in front of the Newhall House, a single line was formed and Generals Grant, Sheridan and other notables in carriages rode along in front, while the old soldiers and populace went wild with enthusiasm. The veteran regiments then rallied on their colors, and Gen. C. C. Washburne, riding along the line, dismissed them and the parade ended.

In the afternoon Generals Grant, and Sheridan, Whipple and Forsythe were entertained at lunch by the Loyal Legion, and speeches were made by Generals Hamilton, Grant, Sheridan and Whipple. Later in the day the party visited the races at Cold Spring track, and leaving this driving park, Gen. Grant, in company with Gov. Smith, Gen. Hamilton and others, was driven to Camp Reunion. On his arrival loud calls were made for him, and being introduced by Gen. Hincks, Gen. Grant spoke as follows:

Comrades in Arms, Ladies and Gentlemen: I should be very happy to address you, but I am not in the habit of making speeches, and moreover, not many of this vast assemblage would be able to hear my voice. It has been a great pleasure in this, my third visit to Milwaukee, to have had the opportunity of meeting so many of my old comrades in arms. I am glad to see you all well and to find the country in a happy and prosperous condition. But I feel that in 24 years hence the country will be still greater and more prosperous, and I know from past experience, should occasion require you to imperil your lives in the preservation of the Union or the country, all and every one of you will be at hand.

At the end of the speech there were loud calls for Mrs. Grant. Gen. Hincks made a short speech, in which he said notwithstanding the Convention, Gen. Grant is a greater man than ever. The crowd enthusiastically applauded. To-morrow memorial services will be held at camp, with an address by Bishop Fallows, of Chicago.

The Nominations Accepted.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Near midnight last night the committee appointed by Senator Hoar to wait upon Generals Garfield and Arthur and inform them of their nominations, found them in the Club room of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and Senator Hoar, as chairman, made an appropriate speech.

General Garfield replied:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I assure you the information you have officially given to me brings the sense of very grave responsibility, and especially so in view of the fact that I was a member of your body, a fact that could not have existed with propriety, had I had the slightest expectation that my name would be connected with the nomination for the office. I have felt with you great solicitude concerning the situation of our party during the struggle; but, believing that you are correct in assuring me that substantial unity has been reached in the conclusion, it gives me a gratification far greater than any personal pleasure your announcement can bring.

I accept the trust committed to my hands. As to the work of our party and as to the character of the campaign to be entered upon, I will take an early occasion to reply more fully than I can properly do tonight.

I thank you for the assurances of confidence and esteem you have presented to me, and hope we shall see our future as promising as are the indications to-night.

Senator Hoar, in the same manner, presented the nomination to General Arthur, who accepted it in a brief and informal way.

Burying an Empress.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—At the Petropaulovsk Fortress the body of the Empress laid in a magnificent gilded coffin, with the face visible through a transparent veil, the crown and other decorations of the Empress being surrounded by a mass of flowers. The following was the programme of the funeral of the Empress, which took place to-day: At 10 o'clock this morning all the Grand Dukes, Duchesses, Princes and functionaries assembled at the Fortress Church, where the Emperor was received by the Metropolitan with holy water. Mass for the dead Empress was then said, after which the Emperor placed the Imperial ermine beside the corpse, the coffin was closed and was then borne to the vault by the Emperor and Grand Dukes. The troops of the forts and the city bells gave a parting salute. While the coffin was being lowered the Emperor and Grand Dukes each threw three handfuls of earth upon it.

A Fatal Encounter With Tramps.

CHICAGO, June 12.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Peru, Ind., says one of a party of tramps encamped on the outskirts of the town, attempted to outrage a young girl yesterday afternoon, and later, when City Marshal Pierce and four others went to arrest the offender, one of the tramps presented a pistol, threatening to shoot if they were disturbed. Pierce drew a revolver and shot one of the tramps dead, after which a running fire was kept up between the officers and tramps, until four of them were captured and brought to the city.

General Grant Says It is All Right.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The *Times* of this morning prints the following from Galena:

"Gen. Grant was at Gen. Rowley's office, as usual, this afternoon receiving despatches. When the news of Gen. Garfield's nomination was received he said it was all right, he was satisfied, and soon after he left for home."

Garfield and the Tariff.

General Garfield is in sympa with the policy of his party on tariff question. During his re candidacy for United States Se in Ohio, it was publicly char that he was not, and to reply the charge he wrote a letter, un date of December 15, 1879, in wh he said:

"I have voted for every Repu can tariff bill which has passed House since I have been a mem of it. I have made at least four el orate speeches on the tariff sinc have been in Congress, besides n merous short speeches in debe My first full speech on the sub was in 1866, the second in 1870, the third and fourth in 1878. I ha been recognized for several ye past as the leader of the Republi party on this subject, and every publican member of the Ho know my position, and as I bel approves it. In 1868 I made speech in favor of the resumption specie payments, in which I disco ed elaborately the doctrines of mon and the obligation of the natio pay its debt. The Secretary of Treasury sent some copies of speech to our Minister in Lond believing that it would strength our credit abroad. John Bright ceived a copy, and was so plea with it that he had me elected honorary member of the 'Cobd Club.' I had never before heard this club, and up to that time Cha Sumner was the only member Congress who had ever thus be complimented.

Some years after that I learn that the Cobden Club believed free trade, as nearly all Englishm do, but of course I was in no w responsible for their belief. Th matter has been repeatedly explai ed in the iron districts, and it is fa ly understood by our leading iro men. I represent one of the hea est iron districts in Ohio; and Mahoning County, where the large mills and furnaces are situated ran ahead of the State and con ticket last year, and I have the su port of almost every intelligen manufacturer of the district.

Gen. Garfield will Resign His Congressional Seat.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Gener Garfield intimated to the Ohio del gation before they left Chicago th he would, after the present sessio tender his resignation as a represen ative of the Forty-sixth Congre He said that it would not be nece sary to resign his