



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

WALTER A. O'CONNOR, of Bristol.

W. A. Leighton, of Clinton.

The Louisville Courier-Journal

There is no doubt that in accordance with the demand of the masses, the Democratic National Convention will formulate a free-trade platform, and that the Radicals will have to do one of two things: They will have to swallow it or recede.

The bill to erect a territorial government in Alaska has passed both Houses, and will probably be signed by the President. We shall thereupon learn before long whether the resources of this far off portion of our possessions are as well worth the attention of capitalists as has of late been represented.

The New York business men have called a mass meeting in favor of the nomination of President Arthur. There is no doubt that Mr. Arthur is very strong among the business men of New York and other cities, but in the rural districts of his own and other States, he lacks the warm support of the people.

Trade is dull, and manufacturers are not coming money rapidly, but there is no danger of a panic. The country is too full of produce, goods and money to get up a genuine scare. The situation is very different from what it was when the failure of Jay Cook entailed widespread ruin on the entire country.

The objections poured out on the head of Congressman Randall, of this State, by the tax-reduction (Free-trade) journals of his own party, prove how deeply they take to heart the defeat of the Morrison bill. They are determined to make him and his friends eat crow or drive them out of the party. "Threatened men live long," says the adage.

The only refuge of the Democracy appears to be Mr. Tilden. No other candidate seems to be regarded with positive favor. Meanwhile, the sly old fox plays coy, but steadily keeps his weather eye on the coming Republican Convention. When it has made its nomination, and the old gentleman has scanned the field, his answer will be yes, or nay, according to the outlook.

Captain Chauncey F. Mitchell, so well known in this county, and formerly editor of the Democratic journal of this place, has severed his connection with the Westmoreland Democrat, and is now devoting his energies to canvassing that county as a candidate for the Legislature.

As editor, publisher and compositor Captain Mitchell has devoted the best years of his life to furthering the interests of the Democracy in Western Pennsylvania, and has richly earned recognition at their hands. He would make a creditable representative of the rock-ribbed Democracy of Westmoreland, and he has our best wishes for his success.

As it daily becomes clearer that the main contest in the National Convention is to be between Blaine and Arthur, it also becomes evident that there are a great many strong dark horses being held in reserve, in case a break comes. In a number of States much attention is being bestowed on second-choice candidates, and attempts are being made to cultivate enthusiasm for them. There is no evidence, however, of any one of these dark horses having any particular strength outside of his own locality, and no present probability of any one of them falling heir to the strength of either of the leading candidates.

From the days when Washington was a candidate down to the present time, personal vilification has been the weapon resorted to by politicians against prominent Presidential candidates, and yet, in no one single instance has it effected its object. Still, politicians apparently will not part with middle age will recall the denunciation and ridicule of Harrison as a lout and a granny, of Taylor as an ignoramus, of Lincoln as a buffoon and ape, of Grant as a mere blood-thirsty and heartless soldier, and of Garfield as a corruptionist and hypocrite. And now again comes vilification and abuse of Blaine in various forms. It appears as if this class of people will never learn decency in politics, never learn that the public cannot be influenced by mere denunciation and noisy clamor, never learn that pure metal shines brighter the more it is rubbed, never learn, in short, that fair dealing is as requisite in politics as in private life. Mr. Blaine is strong in the popular heart, like all prominent men, he has opponents and antagonisms to encounter; but vilification and abuse will no more affect his prospects for nomination and election, than they did those of his illustrious predecessors who were made the target against which calumny shot its bitterest arrows.

It is reported from Washington that there is no hope of legislation from this Congress for the redemption of the free trade dollar. This is bad for the country, as well as for the speculators who have been buying up this hybrid coin, in anticipation of its redemption by the Government.

One hundred members of the Lincoln club of Cincinnati have engaged rooms for the June convention at the Grand Pacific, Palmer and Clifton, with headquarters at the Clifton. Among them are some of the most influential politicians in Southern Ohio.

Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.). Gresham, as the residuary legate to speak, of the President in the Chicago Convention, would make an attractive "dark horse," and it will be a good thing for the Republican party and the country if no worse choice of a candidate is made.

Indianapolis Saturday Herald Republican: The Republican National Convention, which meets in Chicago on the 24th of June, can do better for the party, not for the peace and dignity of this Nation, than to give the voters of this country for President-elect candidates the names of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

Dayton (Ohio) Journal (Rep.): We have held and do hold that John Sherman is the man who can most certainly cover the points of success in New York and in Ohio. There is no factional fight against him in New York, and the Indiana vote is several thousand votes stronger in Ohio than any man who has been named for the Presidency.

Minnesota Tribune (Rep.): As all Republicans have settled down on Robert Lincoln for the second place on the ticket, would it not be bunched matters to some extent to take Harrison, of Indiana, for the first place? Still, Grant and Colfax, who represented the same States, only in inverse order, made a liberally successful campaign in 1868, and the geographical question was never raised against them.

Sad Ending of a Brilliant Career. ELMIRA, N. Y., May 10.—Not only politicians, but citizens in general of all this section, were astonished to learn this afternoon that Hon. Butler B. Strang, ex-President of the Pennsylvania Senate, a lawyer by profession, and one of the most prominent Republicans of his State had committed suicide by shooting a bullet from a revolver through his right temple at his own pleasant home in Westfield, Tioga county, Pa., at 6:20 this morning. Strang had been an invalid in constantly declining health since 1881, when he accepted a Government appointment as Marshal of Dakota, in the vain hope that the Western climate might make him stronger. Resigning and returning to Westfield within a year, he had since waged a losing battle with a disease described as general debility and lung affection. For two months past his health had been so feeble that he was unable to get out of bed.

Mr. Strang was born in 1829. He was for years the most prominent citizen of Westfield and the acknowledged leader of the Republicans of Northern Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, elected District Attorney of Tioga county in 1854, and a member of the lower House of the Legislature in the years 1860 and 1867, and in 1871 he rose to the position of State Senator as the representative of Tioga and Potter counties, and while occupying the same position in 1874 he was chosen to the position of State Senator, becoming the last regular Speaker under the old constitution and acting Lieutenant Governor.

A New England Patriotic. Boston, May 13.—At an early hour this morning Walter Bradshaw fatally shot his father Thomas C. Bradshaw at Cambridge, Mass. The father until recently lived away from his family and for seven or eight years had not contributed to their support. A few weeks ago he returned to them and had been living with them since, having good employment. He was in his seventy-third year, and was in the habit of going to his father's room while the latter was asleep, awakened him and told him his mother wanted some money for groceries. The father jumped from his bed and pushed young Bradshaw towards the door. The latter drew his pistol and warned his father to keep away from him. His father, Walter claims, again started toward him, when a sudden movement of his hand caused the pistol to go off without his intention. The ball passed through his father's left lung and is lodged near the heart. His condition is very critical. Walter gave himself up and was committed to jail without bail. Walter had been supporting his father, who was a well-to-do man, and it was not known that there had been any strong ill feeling between them.

A DAY OF FAILURES.

TROUBLE AMONG NEW YORK FINANCIERS.

Over Half a Dozen Brokerage Firms and the Metropolitan Bank Compelled to Suspend Operations.

New York, May 14.—Since the memorable "Black Friday" Wall street has scarcely experienced such a series of financial disasters as today. The reverberation of the crash caused by the fall of the Marine Bank and the firm of Grant & Ward had not died away on the financial air when yesterday the cloud of another storm began to lower in the shape of trouble at the Second National Bank, but late last night this passed away, and a second storm, more severe, broke over the city this morning, and thick and fast came the announcements of suspensions.

The scene at the Stock Exchange was one of intense excitement. There was a rush to sell stocks, partly for the account of bankers who were notified of their inability to meet their engagements. Before 10:15 a. m. Nelson Robinson & Co., and Goffe & Randall announced their suspension. The suspension of the Metropolitan National Bank capped the climax. This followed the suspensions of O. M. Bogart & Co., C. Williams & Co., Hatch & Foote and Donnell, Lawson & Simpson. The failure of Hotchkiss, Burnham & Co. was also announced during the afternoon.

A large number of depositors gathered around the Second National Bank building in the morning. The directors of the bank had put in a certain amount of money to cover the deficit. It is thought that Mr. Amos R. Eno, the father of John C. Eno, the late president of the bank, contributed the lion's share. In order to accommodate the rush that set in at 9 o'clock, the bank was opened several hundred people began to pour in over half of them being ladies. Some of them came to deposit, but could not on account of the crowd which was there to draw out their deposits.

All those who wished to draw their deposits were given them by the Secretary of the Treasury Folger came to the bank in the morning and congratulated Mr. Eno and the President on the successful termination of the bank's troubles. William Walter Phelps, one of the Directors, said that the bank was opened early in the morning to prevent a panic.

In regard to the suspension of the Metropolitan National Bank, it is known that the President, George I. Seney has been one of the most prominent speculators on the Stock Exchange.

A prominent Director of the Metropolitan Bank says emphatically that the depositors will be paid in full. He says that the Directors have gone through all the securities of the institution, and throwing out all that may be classed as in any way doubtful have more than sufficient to meet the depositors' claims. He says further that the suspension is solely due to the fact that the depositors throughout the country having become seared through the attacks on the President of the bank, Mr. Seney, had inaugurated a general withdrawal of their deposits, \$85,000. Their failures is considered most important, as they have been large dealers in commercial paper. They dealt somewhat in privileges, and were considered a solid house.

All stocks guaranteed by Nelson Robinson & Co. are deposited with the firm. The firm consisted of Nelson Robinson, son-in-law of George I. Seney; Robert Seney, George I. Seney, Jr. (his two sons), and Robertson Rodgers. Three members of the firm owned seats in the Stock Exchange, George I. Seney, Jr., being the only one of the firm who is living. The other two, Nelson Robinson had disappeared from the city.

Hatch & Foote state that their suspension was caused wholly by the exhaustion of margins, the refusal of customers to redeem them and their inability to sell stocks without further sacrifice. The failure of Hatch & Foote is likely to involve some country firms, as they held accounts of many private bankers outside of New York, as well as of individuals in the West and South.

Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, were large dealers in country, water and city bonds. The firm in their notice of the failure, says "owing to the general panic prevailing, we deem it best to suspend until we can see where we stand."

Folger telegraphed to Washington to take up bonds of the 12th call on presentation. The bonds are not due until June 1st. Seney is likely further promises that such steps shall be taken as will relieve the present situation.

The Commercial-Advertiser says: "It is reported on excellent authority that a serious rupture took place yesterday between Jay Gould and the late Senator Charles O'Connor. The latter had a large block of Western Union was thrown upon the market, and so broke the price from 60 to 54. The fact being between the two great financiers continues, and to-day's catastrophe is believed to have been largely induced by this circumstance. It is certain that no conference has taken place between Gould and O'Connor, as there has on previous occasions of a somewhat similar nature."

The Clearing House Committee went into session early this morning as soon as it could convene after the announcement of the failure of the street. They remained in session until half-past 2 o'clock, when it was announced that it had been decided not to expel the Metropolitan Bank from the association. It was ascertained that the shortage of the bank at the Clearing House was the neighborhood of \$500,000, and this amount was made good by the day. The following resolution was also passed, which Mr. Camp, the Superintendent, stated was similar to the measure adopted in 1873, and saved the banks from ruin.

Resolved: That the banks in this organization that in view of the present crisis, for the purpose of sustaining each other and the business community, a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to receive from banks, members of the association, bills received by the other securities to be approved by said committee, who shall be authorized to issue such depositing banks certificates

of deposit bearing interest at N. Y. per annum, not to exceed 75 per cent of the security on bills receivable deposited, except in case of United States bonds, and said certificates shall be received and paid in settlement of balances at the Clearing House.

The members of the committee present and the Clearing House declined to express any opinion whatever in regard to the failure or the financial condition of the Metropolitan Bank.

At 2:45 P. M. money was loaning at 1 per cent per day. At 4 o'clock this afternoon it was estimated at the Second National Bank that over \$500,000 had been paid-out during the rush. A rumor prevails now that the deficit amounts to \$4,000,000, and that Amos R. Eno, the father of the President, John C. Eno, paid \$3,500,000, while the Directors made good \$500,000.

Julian T. Davis, Receiver of Grant & Ward, yesterday stated, before the General Grant, that he believed the firm was ruined and that they had no part of the firm's property in their possession. From his investigation thus far he believed that the firm owed about \$12,449,557 borrowed money due depositors, \$227,273 balances of stock transactions, and \$534,962 due general creditors, including the Marine Bank, making a total of \$13,211,792. The unsecured debts were thought \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, he thought. He knew nothing in regard to the assets.

New York, May 15.—The Metropolitan Bank posted a notice on its doors saying that the Bank Examiners having made an investigation of its affairs, the bank will resume business at twelve o'clock to-day. At 9:30 Mr. Scriba stepped outside of the Metropolitan Bank building and directed that many notices from correspondents informing holders of their paper where to have it cashed should be taken down. "I'll take the responsibility," he said. "I don't want this crowd around here. The bank is all right now and will resume at twelve o'clock. The pool of 18 Clearing House banks set the Metropolitan firmly on its feet." The Metropolitan Bank resumed at 12:15 P. M., and began paying out to all depositors presenting checks. The Metropolitan Bank directors have accepted the resignation of President Seney, and have elected Folger to succeed him. The management of the Clearing House reports that the clearance of the Metropolitan Bank have been effected.

DISASTER ON THE R. & O.

Five Dead and Nine Wounded.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., May 14.—A terrible collision occurred one mile east of here on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at 1:29 this morning, between a west-bound freight train and an east-bound camp train, carrying forty-six laborers, killing fifteen people and badly wounding as many more. About 9 o'clock the train runner to run with to Ohio Park, forgetting that the second section of train No. 20, due at Conneville at 4 o'clock this A. M. had not arrived. The camp train had hardly left the yard when he thought of the incoming train, and immediately wired to Gibson, the nearest telegraph station, but by the time the message had reached Gibson, he had called Indian Creek, but the freight had passed that point. A few rods off the Spurd road, on a sharp curve, the two trains met, running at full speed. The freight train consisted of twenty-four cars loaded with iron ore, and with this momentum the life in the camp train greater. The tender of the freight engine was thrown on top of the locomotive, and stood vertically in the air, and a number of the cars were smashed. Thomas O'Shea, the fireman of the freight, was caught on a hold over the escaping steam. He was burned internally and slightly externally, so that he died soon after the collision. Of the gravel train, composed of nine cars, the two nearest the engine were occupied by the laborers. The tender of the engine was thrown on top of the locomotive, and stood vertically in the air, and a number of the cars were smashed. The fireman of the freight, Thomas O'Shea, was caught on a hold over the escaping steam. He was burned internally and slightly externally, so that he died soon after the collision. Of the gravel train, composed of nine cars, the two nearest the engine were occupied by the laborers. The tender of the engine was thrown on top of the locomotive, and stood vertically in the air, and a number of the cars were smashed.

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THE MEN KILLED.

When the wreck was cleared away it was discovered that twelve persons had been injured and fourteen more were missing. The bodies of ten of the latter were recovered; the others are supposed to have been completely consumed. Of the dead, one was recognized. Of the others eight some were headless, others armless or legless, or both, and several were torn and burned. The trunk of one man remained in the position in which he must have been when the wreck occurred. The dead bodies were brought to Conneville