

THE CITIZEN.

JOHN L. & C. MCLELLY, PROPRIETORS.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1887.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

FOR STATE TREASURER, WILLIAM B. HART.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF, OLIVER C. REDIC.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, JOHN D. HARBISON.

REGISTER & RECORDER, H. ALFRED AYRES.

FOR TRESURER, AMOS SEATON.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, A. J. HUTCHISON, B. M. DUNCAN.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS, REUBEN McELVAIN.

FOR AUDITORS, ROBERT A. KINZER, ISAAC S. P. DEWOLFE.

FOR CORONER, ALEXANDER STOREY.

State Nominations and Platform.

At the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, Wednesday, the name of Col. Grimeson was withdrawn and Capt. Hart was nominated for State Treasurer by acclamation.

Judges Williams, Mitchell and Green, were nominated for Supreme Judge, but as the first ballot stood, Williams 148, Mitchell 56 and Green 6, the nomination of Williams was made unanimous.

The platform reaffirms the declaration of 1856, in favor of submitting the prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people, favors protective tariff, the enlargement of the pension list so as to include all soldiers in absolute need, favors retaining receipts from houses in the city and county treasury, endorses the Republican State Administration, criticizes the Democratic National Administration, and endorses Blaine for President in 1888.

The resolutions denounce the discrimination against colored people practiced in the South, recommends the popular vote for Congressional and State Senate nominations, extends sympathy to Gladstone and Farnell, and recommends Chairman Cooper for reappointment.

It is a good ticket and a strong platform.

Mr. James Stephenson, of Summit (Wp), raised this year the best sweet corn yet presented us. Thanks.

Terrible floods are reported in various parts of Spain. Crops have been destroyed, many cattle drowned, and hundreds of people left destitute. Spain is today paying the penalty of cutting away her forests and leaving her fertile lands unproductive. The lesson about all others which the people of this country should study.

The cackling of geese saved Rome, and now the wailing of an old colored woman's apron has prevented a railroad accident near Glenwood, Ind., that might have been a repetition of the fearful tragedy of Chattanooga. It was another case of a burned bridge, too. The wooden railroad bridges must go, and the stoves and iron ones must come.

Science was advanced in New York, Monday, by the American Association, through three remarkable papers. The first, Professor Edison's, was on the new machine for producing electricity directly from fuel—which is expected to reduce the cost of existing methods. The second paper, by Commander H. C. Taylor, prophesied the failure of the Panama Canal and the success of a canal by way of Nicaragua; and the third by Professor Drummond, set new light into "The Heart of Africa."

A Jacksonville correspondent gets out the following: John Shields, a mud slinger, bears a bound that takes the bakery. Recently John went to see his girl not a hundred miles from here. Before he left home he shut the dog up. When he arrived at the girl's house and entered and had her seated comfortably, he heard a noise that sounded like the wall of a departing spirit, and as the noise continued, John went out and found his bound dog sitting in front of the house howling. The dog was brought into the house and John and his girl did their sparring under the watchful eye of the canine, and it is said that the dog behaved remarkably well that night.

Mr. Thomas Hays and the Senior Editor of this paper are at Harrisburg this week as delegates to the State Convention, and James B. Mates and Charles McPherrin, Esqs. as spectators. For the vacancy in the Supreme Bench caused by the death of Judge Mercer, Judge Williams of Toga county seems, at this writing, Wednesday, to be the favorite, though the Philadelphia delegation are making an effort to have Judge Mitchell of that town, nominated, and the Pittsburgh delegation will give Judge Stowe a complimentary vote, looking to his nomination next year, to fill the vacancy that will be made by the death of the term of Judge Gordon, Capt. Hart, of Dauphin, seems to lead for State Treasurer. He is being championed by Mates, and Col. Grimeson by Chris May, and Mr. Brown of Warren, a very good man, is also a candidate. Williams and Hart will probably be the nominees, and will make an unexpected ticket.

The Chatsworth Slaughter.

The extraordinary slaughter of human beings—our fellow citizens—on the Peoria, Toledo and Western R.R., near the village of Chatsworth, Ill., last Wednesday night, calls for more than a passing notice.

Here was a train consisting of two engines and tenders, three baggage cars, six ordinary passenger coaches, and six sleeping coaches, making a line of cars and engines that would reach from the Court House to Millin Street and weighing of itself from two to three hundred tons—loaded with human beings, and rushing over the track at the rate of nearly a mile a minute.

This immense mass approaches a little wooden trestle, over a dry run bed, the grass around the trestle and the trestle itself has been burning for hours, the first engine goes over all right, the second goes down, the baggage cars follow, the first passenger car is jammed fast and hard, the second, with the tremendous force and weight behind and pushing it, cuts through the first like a knife, heading or cutting in twain every human being in it, the third cuts through the second, leaving but one person in it alive, the third car is wrecked and everybody in it has a broken limb or other serious injury, the weighty sleepers have done their terrible work and remain on the track. The blood of the dead flows down the run, and the groans of the dying and shrieks of the injured make sad music in the midnight air. Happily the fire can be and is extinguished with dust from the fields, but here is a scene of horror beyond the conception of any but actual spectators, and one liable to be duplicated on any railroad in the country any day, and yet one to which the people of this Nation will give but a passing thought.

This was a cheap-rate excursion train on its way to Niagara, and last summer an almost similar accident happened to a similar train on the road between Buffalo and Niagara. People were butchered in both cases by the "telescoping" of the cars, and we suggested then that the strengthening of the king bolts and platforms, and running the king bolts clear through the platforms and keying them would lessen the danger of telescoping. We think too that the building of the ends of the cars V shaped, so that they would glide past each other in the event of a collision, would be a good idea.

When the terrible accident and holocaust occurred to the excursion train for Montreal, in New England, last winter, there was a great deal of talk about iron cars, and the elimination of the car-stove, and the legislature of York State has passed a law forbidding the use of stoves on cars. This telescoping also calls for legislation, and thus becomes a matter of interest to the whole Nation.

It is time for this nation to require of the people to whom it gives the right of eminent domain, absolutely safe tracks and absolutely safe cars. This telescoping also calls for legislation, and thus becomes a matter of interest to the whole Nation.

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The Illinois R. R. Slaughter.

Out from Peoria, Ill., Wednesday evening sped a special train, with fifty passengers, and with over nine hundred gay, happy hearted excursionists for Niagara. Just before midnight, as drawn by two engines it passed through Chatsworth on the Peoria, Toledo and Western R.R., near the village of Chatsworth, Ill., last Wednesday night, calls for more than a passing notice.

Here was a train consisting of two engines and tenders, three baggage cars, six ordinary passenger coaches, and six sleeping coaches, making a line of cars and engines that would reach from the Court House to Millin Street and weighing of itself from two to three hundred tons—loaded with human beings, and rushing over the track at the rate of nearly a mile a minute.

This immense mass approaches a little wooden trestle, over a dry run bed, the grass around the trestle and the trestle itself has been burning for hours, the first engine goes over all right, the second goes down, the baggage cars follow, the first passenger car is jammed fast and hard, the second, with the tremendous force and weight behind and pushing it, cuts through the first like a knife, heading or cutting in twain every human being in it, the third cuts through the second, leaving but one person in it alive, the third car is wrecked and everybody in it has a broken limb or other serious injury, the weighty sleepers have done their terrible work and remain on the track. The blood of the dead flows down the run, and the groans of the dying and shrieks of the injured make sad music in the midnight air. Happily the fire can be and is extinguished with dust from the fields, but here is a scene of horror beyond the conception of any but actual spectators, and one liable to be duplicated on any railroad in the country any day, and yet one to which the people of this Nation will give but a passing thought.

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could be extinguished, and cries of those too badly hurt to care in what manner they died, about, so that it would be quick.

So they dug up the earth with their hands, reckless of the blood streaming out from broken finger nails and heaping it up in little mounds, while all the while came the heart-rending cry: "For God's sake don't let us burn to death!" But finally the victory was won, the fire was put out after four hours of endeavoring, and as its last sparks died away a light came up that shone upon the men who had been drawn upon to a scene of horror.

While the fight had been going on, men had been dying and there were not so many wounded to take out of the wreck as they had been. But in the meanwhile, the train had been aroused; help had come from Chatsworth, Forest and Piper City, and as the dead were laid reverently along side of each other, and the living were being carried to the hospital, the fire was burning in the basement of that Henry Holzman, upholsterer and furniture dealer, and originated in some excellent stored therein.

A dense volume of smoke was the first evidence of the magnitude of the work that greeted the firemen. There were no early indications of stubbornness and the firemen sent several streams of water into the basement, but the volume of smoke issued from every crevice, denser and thicker than at first. In 15 minutes a blaze of dark, lurid fire shot out into the darkness in the store room of Campbell & Dick, and in a few moments 1000 gallons of water broke the plate glass windows on its way to quench the advancing fire. The stream was powerless to check it, however, and another and another followed it, but in vain, for the fire was now burdened with light calicoes, muslin and cotton goods and was devouring them regardless of the many efforts of the firemen to drown them out.

The interior of the great store room, filled with articles of the most valuable nature, was soon a sheet of seething flames and for a half hour the combined efforts of the firemen, front and rear, were powerless to extinguish it.

Meantime the fire had extended to the building of the late Dr. McLaughlin, and next the attention of the firemen was directed to putting it out of them. Another alarm was sent in followed by another till every engine in the city was on the ground and an appeal was sent to Allegheny for assistance.

The Pittsburgh firemen found that the cellar was the seat of the fire and again directed their efforts to drive it out. This was slow work and in the main unsatisfactory, for as soon as the fire was secured it broke out in the cellar they sprung up again in another place.

Once the flames had broken through the floor of the first story they had little difficulty in extending to the second floor, and in a few minutes both floors were burning at the same time. Shortly before 11 o'clock they found an approach to the roof through the medium of the elevator flume.

In 10 minutes more the top of the building was a sheet of flames, and the firemen were unlimbered and brought into requisition. Again a division of the men was made in order to fight the fire at another and very disadvantageous point. A dozen men mounted the roof and kept the fire from spreading to the building, and in 15 minutes the fire on the roof was under apparent control.

Below, the men on the pavement were throwing useless streams on the fire in the first and second floors and down into the darkness of the cellar. The Holtzman store room, adjoining the store of Campbell & Dick, was one sheet of flame. In 10 minutes \$20,000 worth of goods were burned.

Again the fire obtained possession of the roof, and this time refused to be swept off by the streams thrown upon it. The wind fanned and encouraged it. The flames gained in volume, and their heat intensified and routed the pursuers. They advanced upon the roof, and in a few minutes almost to the foot. They leaped up, and still higher, till they took hold upon the woodwork of the supposed fire-proof Hamilton building.

The glass broke and they entered the store room and laid out the flume, the wainscoting and the timbers under the roof. The west wind cooled the brows of the panting firemen, but it was an inspiration the flames and with renewed vigor and volume they took hold of the roof, and in a few minutes they were flying in the winds with the flag and playing strange music on the strings of Apollo's lyre that surmounted the dome.

The scene at this moment was one of unusual grandeur, as sparks rained in a dense mass of smoke to an altitude of several hundred feet above the building and fell in a shower of glittering spires from an ever increasing level above. From the top of the roof a pillar of fire leaped forth like a huge volume of water and appalled and disheartened the firemen for a moment. It rushed forward and it took hold of the tower at its base. Shingles, structural iron and lagstaff were blown away, finally the foundation supports were burned off and the conical tower fell with a crash to the street 200 feet below, the flag as it fell and revolved punching the heavy plate glass windows of the store below, and working the flames had been burning downward through the floor of the building and at 12 o'clock the four upper floors were completely enveloped, the flames issuing from the front and rear windows at the same time. The object on these floors were all in the path of fire, and their contents all of the most valuable character, were readily destroyed.

The building was furnished with hose and every effort was made to be ineffectual, as the flames moved so rapidly that they drove the volunteers and firemen from the halls and out into the street.

At 12 o'clock this morning it became evident that the Schmidt and Friday building could not be saved from the power of the fire, as the little volumes of flame were seen to issue from the windows at short intervals.

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that little family are now lying side by side in Chatsworth waiting to be identified.

Great Fire in Pittsburgh.

Fifth avenue in Pittsburgh was never more densely crowded than it was last Friday night during the fire that destroyed three of the most valuable buildings on the street. Masonic Hall, Hamilton's store, Schmidt & Friday's liquor store and other buildings circumscribed, but the prompt action of the people on the ground, and the sparks that were so generally distributed were carried to the Opera House, which caught fire, as did also Harris's theater and other buildings circumscribed, but the prompt action of the people on the ground, and the sparks that were so generally distributed were carried to the Opera House, which caught fire, as did also Harris's theater and other buildings circumscribed.

At midnight the project of a general conflagration was so great that the occupants of the business houses on both sides of the street made preparations to move out.

Postmaster Larkin called in all the delivery wagons and summoned his employees in order to be ready to remove the mails and valuables to a place of safety.

The wires leading into the Associated Press office were burned off early in the morning, necessitating immediate removal to the Western Union office. The Postal Telegraph Company and other business houses were also on the point of evacuating their buildings, when the fire was placed under control.

An interesting feature of the fire was the bursting of an immense plate glass window in the Schmidt and Friday building. It burst with a sound like an explosion of gun powder, and the theory of an explosion of liquor being exploded, the real cause of trouble was learned.

Obituary—E. V. Randolph, Esq.

Edward Vance Randolph was born at Camp Run, Beaver Co., Pa., on the 23rd day of May, 1808, and died at Zellepore, Butler Co., Pa., on the 9th of August 1887, in the 79th year of his age.

Squire Randolph, as he was familiarly known, was a son of Vance Randolph who, having been previously located at Trenton, New Jersey, came from there to Washington, Pa., and thence to the vicinity of Zellepore, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. The late Senator Randolph of New Jersey was his brother's son.

At the death of his father, when he was eight years old, his mother moved to Zellepore and kept where in the log house, which was the business headquarters of the family. This was the first hotel in the town. When Edward grew old enough to help himself he was apprenticed to the late John Reed Sr., with whom he learned the trade of tanner. He afterwards secured a partner in the business and continued industriously following his vocation at the old stand until his retirement from the active labors of life. In all his business relations he was esteemed honorable, and his private life was equally well merited and steadily maintained.

He was united in marriage with Anna Catherine, a daughter of the Judge Bull. This union God blessed with four children who survive their father, they are Mrs. Rev. Prof. R. Titzel of Thiel College, Mrs. C. S. Passavant, Miss Kate, and Edward, of Zellepore. His beloved wife dying he married Mrs. Hartung, a widow lady whose maiden name was Lechring. Four daughters were born from this marriage, namely, Matilda, Louisa, Virginia and Ida, of whom the first, the wife Daniel Welch of Allegheny, has gone to her reward.

He was Justice of the Peace for the township of his first commission coming from Gov. Pollock in 1857. A marked feature of his administration of the office was that of always endeavoring to effect a settlement in cases of possible litigation. This endeavor was constantly of success, a fact which goes far to account for the good name which Zellepore bears as a peace-loving community.

In his religious convictions Mr. Randolph was firm without dogmatism, and his piety was never far from his thoughts. He was a man of good judgment, a safe counselor, a trustworthy friend. He was widely known in his earlier life and everywhere esteemed for his probity and gentleness.

His death was sudden and painless. He had been ailing slightly from the effects of a cold but on Monday previous to his death he was up with the family again and retired feeling apparently much better. He retired to his chamber at 10 o'clock, and might wish to sleep late on the following morning and did not wish to wait for him to come down. His absence from the family circle did not surprise any one, but when finally his grandsons, Dr. Walter Titzel went to awake him he found him dead. The covers drawn up over him, his attitude one of peaceful rest, his countenance without a trace of pain. The doctor made a brief examination and gave as the opinion that death was simply the cessation of action of the organs of a body that was worn out. He was buried from his late residence on Thursday, the 11th at 2 P. M. Mrs. Krubbs and his grandsons acted as pallbearers, and an immense concourse followed his body to the tomb. Peace to his ashes. And the voice of the Saviour cries to the mourner saying, "Blessed are they who mourn, for My pain shall be their portion."

"Now shall I sleep in the dust, and thou shalt weep in the morning but I shall not be!" (Job 7:1) Prepare me, O my God for my departure, and may my life's end be like his.

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DEATHS.

HARPER—On Wednesday August 24, 1887, Mrs. James Harper, widow of Joseph Harper, Peoria, township, in her 72nd year. Mrs. Harper's death was sudden and was caused by cholera. She leaves but one child, a daughter, the wife of Mr. Baxter Logan, of Peoria township.

"Be ye also ready for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." — B. L.

DOUBLET—On Monday, the 15th inst., of cholera infantum, a child of Mr. R. Rhodes, in Slippery creek township, August 15, 1887, Mrs. M. Shaffer, aged 70 years.

ROOT—On Tuesday evening, August 16, 1887, Mrs. E. Root, wife of C. M. Root, of Peoria township, died of cholera.

PROSSER—On Sunday, August 14, 1887, Mrs. Prosser, wife of Charles Prosser, of Butler, aged 79 years.

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