

Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 18, 1890.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

A Phoenixville paper says that over 1000 Huns have settled in that place and driven American laborers from the iron mills, and that there is a bitter feeling against them in consequence. The working people of so highly protected a locality should not be suffering from such an evil. The proprietors of the iron works are having a great benefit from the tariff, and why should their employees be afflicted by this Hungarian plague?

Defaulting State Treasurer ARCHER, of Maryland, has been arrested and will be brought to trial and punishment for his malfeasance and misappropriation of the State funds. The treatment of such cases in Democratic Maryland is different from what it is in Republican Pennsylvania. In the latter state a successful raid on the treasury secures for the raider the highest honors "the grand old party" can bestow.

The country is amused by the announcement made by one of his official understrappers, that BENJAMIN HARRISON intends to be a candidate for re-election to the office which through some absurd freak of fortune he now occupies and renders ridiculous. Outside of BENJAMIN'S immediate relationship there is scarcely a person in the United States who seriously entertains the idea of his re-election. It is generally regarded in the light of a joke.

The startling discovery has been made by United States Treasurer HUSTON that the treasury vaults containing \$600,000,000 are in such an insecure condition that an interfering and energetic burglar would require but a few minutes to get into them. This is an astonishing piece of intelligence, but then, when we come to seriously think of the matter, would a raid of burglars on the treasury be much worse than the raid which is being conducted by the Republican surplus extinguishers?

Another Effort to Explain Away the Deficit of 1,565,600.

The Republican of last week devoted a full column in making an other and still different explanation of what became of the missing \$1,565,600 State Tax money. This makes the third attempt to cover up the faulty book keeping, or to hide the jobbery shown by the county statement to exist in the Commissioners' office, and comes no nearer satisfying the people than did its former explanations, both of which the Commissioners' own statement proved to be false.

In its first explanation that paper alleged that this tax "had not yet been collected." This was so palpably untrue, as shown by the Auditors' settlement, that it dropped the "uncollected" business in a hurry.

Next it proceeded to fix up a lot of expenditures, no where shown in the county statement, (nor do we believe they are upon the Commissioners' books) intending to balance the account with these manufactured figures, but unluckily, it got them too high and showed that the Commissioners had paid out as State taxes \$411,322 MORE than the TOTAL State tax levy in the county amounted to.

This was such an apparent fraud in the way of an explanation, that it steps to the front again last week with a new arrangement of figures, which it were to be relied upon, simply transfers the deficiency from the taxes collected for State purposes to those collected for county purposes.

In order to get the State tax account to balance, it adds to the expenditure items which the county Auditors failed to find, as follows:

Abatement acct of State Tax	\$28,64
Commissions for collecting	224,65
Assessors pay	633,00
Exonerations acct State Tax	791,86
Total	1982,15

and then drops out, as it calls them, "five miscellaneous items" aggregating \$564.59, which the commissioners had taken credit for paying,—a way to balance an account that we confers is exceedingly easy, but which will doubtless leave some suspicion in the minds of the tax-payers, that an account that has to be doctored to this extent to have it balance, is not to be relied upon as a correct showing of the county finances.

To show how very different and conflicting are the two statements, of the uses made of the tax levied and collected for State purposes, the former, the certified statement of the county commissioners, the latter, the statement as

given by the commissioners' organ, we give them both in full.

(Commissioners' Statement.)

State Tax Assessment for 1889.....\$1,952,22

Collected for 1889.....5,748 43

Outstanding for 1889.....3,203,83

CASH PAID TO SUNDRY PERSONS ON ACCOUNT OF STATE TAX AND CHARGED TO THE COUNTY TREASURY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Livsey, State Treas. on acct of State Tax.....\$300 00

M. F. Riddle, for copying judgments and mortgages..... 68 00

C. G. Bilger, same..... 68 00

L. A. Scheffer, reporting judgments..... 171 70

Jno. F. Harter, reporting mortgages..... 44 30

J. B. Strohm, keep g records of judgments and mortgages..... 200 00

Cyrus Goss, Treas. Com. 55 24.....3007 24

H. C. Demuth, Fish Commissioner, fine for illegal fishing..... 10 00

Patton Twp., in the matter of Carnegie Bros. & Co's Exonerations for School Taxes, for School..... 200 00

and Road Taxes refund to Twp.—W. C. Watson, Treas., for School Tax..... 137 71

Sam'l T. Gray, Poor tax..... 91 83

J. E. Way, Road Tax..... 107 98

L. A. Scheffer, costs..... 227 07.....564 59

Total.....4171 83

(Republican's Statement.)

State taxes levied for 1889.....\$9126 32

Uncollected.....\$3287 89

Abatement.....293 64

Commissioner for collecting.....633 00

Assessors pay.....791 86

Exonerations for School, Poor Paid to State Treasurer.....3000 00

M. F. Riddle for copying judgments and mortgages..... 68 00

C. G. Bilger, same..... 68 00

L. A. Scheffer, reporting judgments..... 171 70

Jno. F. Harter, reporting mortgages..... 44 30

J. B. Strohm, keeping record of same..... 200 00

Cyrus Goss, Treas. Com..... 55 24

Balance in Treasury.....149 04

Total.....\$9126 32

The evidence that the Republican's figures are doctored to suit the necessity of the case is furnished by the figures themselves. It would have the people believe that the exonerations and abatements for State tax were 20 per cent. of the total amount collected, when according to the Commissioners' own showing, elsewhere in the county statement, the exonerations and abatements are estimated at less than THREE per cent. of the whole. In addition to this brazen way of manufacturing expenses, it tries to help cover up the deficit of \$1,565,600, by adding to the expenditures for State purposes, \$653,000 as "Assessors pay." This change may be proper enough, but unfortunately for the Commissioners and their organ, the general statement shows that this item was included in the county expense account and is credited to the Commissioners, side of the balance sheet, as against the county tax. If it is now changed to the State tax account and deducted from the taxes collected for State purposes, then there is a deficit of \$653,000 in the statement of county tax expenditures, and we don't see that it helps the Commissioners, or relieves the tax-payers a particle, to explain that the missing money belonged to the county tax fund in place of the State tax account.

What the tax-payers want to know is what became of this money, and the Republican can devote another column in explaining why the Commissioners statement failed to show the expenditure it has conjured up? why the exonerations for State taxes are six times more than for other taxes, and how it will account for the deficit it now makes in the county tax accounts? It is evidently an ugly hole that the Commissioners and their organ have gotten into, and we imagine there will be some pretty badly scratched hides before they get out of it.

Pooh-Poohs Won't Do.

The charges made by the New York World against M. S. QUAY are too serious and too circumstantially stated to be treated with "silent contempt" by that gentleman. The "silent contempt" game will not answer where official corruption and personal rascality are charged against a public character with all the points and circumstances set out in most damaging detail to strengthen the indictment. QUAY must proceed against in public opinion of all the offenses which that paper charges him with. Pooh-poohs won't do in this case.

Unsatisfactory.

There is something very fresh in the suggestion of the Scranton Republican that such dissatisfied spirits as EMERY, LEE and others who are kicking against the disreputable rule of QUAY, should bring their candidate for Governor to the State convention and do all they can to nominate them, and then, after such an effort, they should be willing to abide by the result, whatever it may be. That would be good enough advice if it were not a sure thing that the convention will be entirely subjected to QUAY'S manipulation. Parties beaten in a game in which the cards were stacked against them can not reasonably be asked to be satisfied with the result.

A Double Funeral.

Providence Journal.

Secretary Blaine has prepared a sepulchre large enough for the new tariff bill and the presidential aspirations of Major William McKinley at one and the same time.

Death of Ex-Speaker Randall.

A Sketch of His Life and Service.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, who had been prostrated by ill health since the commencement of the present session, and his death expected for weeks past, died at his residence in Washington on Sunday morning at 5 o'clock.

He was born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1828, he being the son of Josiah Randall, an eminent Philadelphia lawyer and old line whig. His mother was the daughter of James Wrenell, a democratic leader in the days of Jefferson. His first position in public life was as a member of the city council of Philadelphia, wherein he showed marked ability, and was soon transferred to the senate of his native state. The beginning of the civil war prompted Mr. Randall to enter military service in the Light Horse of Philadelphia. He received promotion until he became colonel, a rank equal to that of captain in 1863 he was among the troops advanced to Harrisburg, at the time of Lee's invasion. During the battle of Gettysburg his rank was that of provost marshal of Columbia.

He entered the Thirty-eighth congress in December, 1863, and kept his seat in the house of representatives ever since. He has served in the committees on public buildings and grounds, banking and currency, re-encumbrance and expenditure in the state department. He was a ready, concise speaker, without rhetorical affectations. He was elected speaker in 1876 and held the position until the election of G. W. Kiefer. His economic views were in the direction of a high tariff, that being the Pennsylvania doctrine, and he unfortunately continued them after he had become evident that high tariffs were maintained chiefly for the promotion of monopoly.

He was succeeded in the Fifty-eighth congress by Mr. Carlyle for speaker. Without being a particularly scholarly man or a finished orator, Mr. Randall was a most powerful figure in American politics of the period. There was probably no other man from whom a few words had such an influence in the house in relation to fiscal affairs, and in a parliamentary struggle he always arose above the whole house. When deeply in earnest on any subject he attained the proportions of a giant, and with heavy blows dealt on either hand he brushed the hundred and one small men of the house out of his path.

As head of the appropriations committee and possessing wider knowledge of fiscal affairs than any other man in the house, he practically controlled the appropriations for the entire government.

Through him the policy of "retrenchment and reform" became an attribute of the democratic party, and it was this battle cry that drew support to the party and brought it from the obscurity of defeat in which it groped for years after the war. Whatever bitterness may have existed from the differences of opinion on the tariff question, the ablest of the tariff reformers always respected the iron-nerved giant of Pennsylvania as one of the most powerful men in the party.

He has stood for years, extending back into the time when the party was weak and disorganized, as the champion of individual rights, and of honest and economical administration of the government. He has not been one of the watch-dog of the treasury, but he has been the guard—at times almost the lone guard—of the party organization. He was undoubtedly one of the greatest men in his party. They have perhaps had no other man but Cleveland, of equal strength of character and determination with him. He was a practical rather than a theoretical defender of the constitution. He resisted all encroachments of the individual's rights and was the enemy of all jobs and schemes to involve the government outside of its proper functions.

In 1880 Mr. Randall's name first became prominently considered as a desirable democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States. He had been the four immediately preceding years close in the council of Samuel J. Tilden, and believing that the sage of Greystone was unjustly deprived of the presidency in 1877, he was an unwavering supporter of his claims to renomination. Occupying that attribute, he resolutely declined to have his own name canvassed, and in the opinion of many of his friends, carried his loyalty to Mr. Tilden to the verge of ruthless self-sacrifice. In June, 1880, he actually led to the national democratic convention the administration members in Cincinnati. Mr. Randall's headquarters were at the St. Nicholas hotel. There he was waited upon by scores of influential delegates and other party leaders, who begged that he would drop Tilden and enter the lists himself.

The overtures were firmly and even impatiently rejected, but he was renewed with fresh force when Mr. Tilden telegraphed a declaration of renomination. Confusion followed this declaration, and it is probable that Randall is the only man who could have held the Tilden phalanx together. An attempt was made to consolidate on Payne, but it was a failure. Too late, but even then against his wishes, the name of Randall was thrown into the convention. Hancock was the nominee, but Randall, without organization or serious effort on the part of his friends, polled over 100 votes.

He was a man of the greatest simplicity in his mode of life, who clung to his home associations, and cared nothing for display. The extent of his possessions is represented in the very plain home he owned on C street, near First, on Capitol Hill. It is an ordinary flat front house with two or three white marble steps at the front door, and with plain white copings. It is one of a row which would rent for perhaps \$35 or \$40. It is a neat, unpretentious home, such as might be that of a department clerk.

HIS HONESTY.

Mr. Randall was a man of absolutely uncompromising honesty, but it may be well to say a word about his view of the habit that has prevailed of speaking of him as an honest man. It has passed along from mouth to mouth that what ever else Randall might be he was personally an honest man. This was a descending sort of praise which did not

please him. He saw no merit in it. To him honesty was as much an essential principle of character and as great a necessity of civilization as breathing is to existence. He was honest to the very core of his being, and honesty meant for him not only the not taking of those things which he should not take, but it meant absolute justice and integrity in man or in bodies of men in their relations.

HIS POVERTY.
Mr. Randall was not a rich man. On the contrary, he was rather poor, if measured by modern standards of money getting and money keeping. He was generous almost to a fault, but he never paraded his generosity. His house in Washington, which he bought with savings from his salary, is a plain, modest house in a healthy but out of the way and unfashionable quarter of the city, in a street which was never improved at great expense through his influence. The house might sell for \$4,000 or \$5,000 under the hammer, and is believed to comprise about one-third of the estate.

A MATTER OF CHOICE.
His poverty was a matter of choice with him. He had abundant honorable opportunities to amass a fortune. Business proposals of a flattering and of a worthy kind were often made to him. With such traits as he possessed he could not have failed to become conspicuous in the business world. But he remained poor because he chose to stay in politics. The want of money of his nature would not permit him to be tempted to distract his attention from that which he had set out to do in the cause of the government and of his party.

HOW HE SAID NO.
A strong point about Randall was his ability to say no in such a manner as to leave no doubt that he meant it. A western member, in talking about it, said he had a bill for an appropriation for a public building in his town which he desired very much to get through. He had the consent of aid from almost a majority of the committee, and finally went to Randall and asked him to help the bill. Randall looked at him, and when he had finished Randall merely uttered one word, "No." "The way Randall said 'no,'" explained the western member, "was a revelation. He opened his mouth and pushed his lower jaw with such firmness that the little word 'no' came out so hard and strong there was no resisting it. I tell you the way Randall says 'no' to congressmen has saved this country millions of dollars."

Little Rhody's Indebtedness to Australia.

Philadelphia Record.
The Democrats of Rhode Island are convinced that they owe to the Australian ballot system their gratifying victory in the late election. As usual, the Republican leaders were on hand with unlimited funds, and bought up votes by wholesale. But the trouble was in making delivery. Voters took the money from the agents of bribery, put it in their pockets, and then, under protection of the secret ballot, voted as they pleased. Nor was anybody deterred from voting by the new system, since the vote in the by-election on Saturday was the largest ever polled in the city of Providence. The lesson of the Rhode Island election is that the working masses in the manufacturing centres of the country are in hearty sympathy with the Democratic party and its Tariff Reform programme. It is not strange that the Republican leaders should now be engaged in a desperate attempt to wheedle the farmers with a new Corn Law system.

The Difference.

Lock Haven Democrat.

If, as some people are wicked enough to assert, there is nothing in the Christian religion, and it is all humbug, then there must be a great difference in men, even in murderers guilty of equally enormous crimes. Witness the way that Hopkins and Andrews died at Bellefonte and then look at the manner in which Bartolomeo died at Easton. The two Centre county murderers professed penitence, claimed that God had forgiven their sins for Christ's sake and died in a decorous and reverent manner. The Easton murderer raved at religion, scoffed at all good things, refused to pay attention to the counsel of the ministers and died with an oath on his lips, after wishing that a cyclone would come along and blow the jail and all that were in it to shreds. The blood curdles at such a spectacle and the mind is appalled with horror. It is a wretched thing enough for a man to be hanged under any circumstances, but it is much more preferable to have him go off apparently in peace with Heaven than to see him depart without even the possibility of a hope, sure of sinking down into an endless hell. What makes the difference? Is it in the men themselves or is it in the religion of Jesus Christ, who came on earth and died for just such sinners? We prefer to believe the latter.

A Big Ducking-Be.

More Than Half a Hundred Women Thrown Into a Creek in Shamokin.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 10.—Between fifty and sixty Hungarian women were thrown into the Shamokin Creek Tuesday evening by the angry miners at Hickory Ridge and kept there until thoroughly submerged and exhausted. Many savage struggles occurred between the men and women, and while none were fatally injured dozens will feel the effects of the struggle for weeks.

The Hungarians have a peculiar custom amounting to a religious duty of throwing water on people for two days after Easter. They think it bad luck for the thrower to fail in an attempt to cover the victim with water. If successful it is thought that both will be lucky. The custom obtains among the most ignorant of Hungarians, with which the hamlet of Hickory Ridge abounds. Upon all that passed along the highway these Hungarians would hurl the water, and thus, after Easter, the American miners would invariably be greeted by buckets of water thrown into their faces as they emerged from the mines. Naturally fights occurred in consequence, but heretofore the miners were too chivalrous to battle with women. Tuesday the miners heard of an attempt by the

The Mystery of a Cask.

A Murdered Man's Body Dug Up in Plaster of Paris.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A mystery of a cask shipped early in January to a fictitious firm at Racine, Wis., and that has puzzled the authorities of the Appraisers' stores for some time, was unearthed to-day by a cable from Copenhagen. The cask contained the body of a murdered man packed in plaster of Paris. The cable which gave the clue to solve the mystery stated that a man had been murdered there January 7th, and the body shipped January 13th on the steamship Thingvalla to this city. The cask was shipped ostensibly, and the charges paid, by a "Mr. Smith." The cask was consigned to "Beresford Brothers, Racine, Wisconsin, U. S. A." and Wells, Fargo & Co., were named as forwarders.

The cask arrived here on February 4, and was sent to the Appraisers' stores, for examination and appraisal. It was there examined by taking out a pound or so of the contents (which looked like plaster of Paris) and then reheated and set aside until it should be called for. Duty was fixed at \$2.50, which Wells Fargo paid. The express company meanwhile wrote to the Racine firm, and after several attempts, learned the name was fictitious. Then word was sent to Mr. Smith, the supposed consignor. The sequel came when a few days ago a man named Philipsen was arrested in Hamburg and made a confession, stating that he had murdered the messenger of a factory in Copenhagen, and had shipped the body of his victim to New York in a cask via the Thingvalla. The murdered man's name was Meyer. The Copenhagen agents of the Thingvalla Line cabled the agents here relative to the matter. A similar cable was also sent to the Danish Consul. On investigation the body was found in the cask in a good state of preservation. The body was that of a large sized man. The fact of the finding of the body was at once cabled to Copenhagen.

Back to Jeffersonianism.

James M. Beck's Vigorous Address Before Massachusetts Democrats.

BOSTON, April 14.—The annual dinner of the Young Men's Democratic Club, of Massachusetts, in commemoration of the birth of Jefferson, took place this evening at the Parker House. There were about 300 guests.

The speakers of the evening were Congressman Patrick Collins of Massachusetts, and James M. Beck, of Philadelphia. Referring to the oft-heard statement that Pennsylvania and Philadelphia benefit most by the protective policy, Mr. Beck urged that "the hand of the system is not less heavy on our industries than on yours. Our manufacturers need cheaper materials and wider markets alike with yours; our labor, alike with yours, feels its strength, equal to any in the world, unjustly crippled; our consumer, alike with yours, feels the burdens of excessive taxation. The most eloquent advocate we have for tariff reform is the High Sheriff of our county, and since the election of 1888 in this promised era of good times (God save the mark!) over sixty-eight woolen mills have been closed."

Mr. Beck then referred to the absolute necessity for ballot reform of such a kind as to guarantee the free and honest expression of the popular will and the danger in intrusting the Federal Government with the power to decide the results of elections. Dwelling on the Republican party's outrageous attack on the sanctity of the ballot, Mr. Beck praised the course of the Democratic President in sacrificing office rather than turn away from a pressing public reform. The party did not "stoop to conquer." The Republican party, on the other hand, made appeals to the selfish interests of the few, secured their votes, and then proceeded openly to buy voters. Callous and unscrupulous, he said, they upon the party to present a united front. Mr. Beck concluded: "Let small minds condemn Cleveland for temporarily sacrificing power if they will. 'Nothing succeeds like success' is false in morals, false in politics, and is the maxim of small minds. Cleveland, in temporarily sacrificing power, has raised the Democratic party to more lofty heights of statesmanship, and won for it the respect and admiration of the great mass of thinking men."

Wives Swapped in Nebraska.

St. Louis Republic.

I. H. Fox and I. Schad were neighbors in Colton Precinct, Neb. Schad taught the district school, was superintendent of the Sunday school, was an exhorter in the Universalist church. His wife was young and pretty. Fox was a farmer. He, too, was the possessor of an attractive wife. The two families became intimate, and it developed in time that Mr. Schad and Mrs. Fox had become enamored with each other, and that a similar state of affairs existed between Mr. Fox and Mrs. Schad. The four became acquainted with each other's feelings, and finally the men struck a bargain and swapped wives. Schad bade his wife an affectionate adieu, kissed his little one good-by, and loaded his neighbor's wife into a wagon, and together they were driven to Colton, a station on the Colorado division of the Union Pacific, and then took passage to Denver. Fox and Mrs. Schad and the latter's child remained at Colton.

Why They Rejoice.

The Democrats of Ohio are rejoicing over the remarkable gains which they have made in the recent elections. They attribute the result to popular approbation of the Democratic State Administration, and to Republican dissatisfaction with the Government at Washington. Governor Campbell, who knows his State, says that the steady Republicanism, whom the Republican party under its present management can no longer attract to its standard. Youth, in its energy and enthusiasm, believes in progress, and the Republican party has become the party of political reaction.

Women to Duck Holden Chester, Jr.

and William Reinhardt, two of the bosses. It was then decided to quit work in the evening, and if anyone were attacked they would duck every Hungarian woman in the hamlet.

The whistle sounded "All home" at 6 o'clock. When the first four men painted earth's surface they were almost drowned with water from the buckets of a score of women. The angry American miners were at once re-informed, and while a dozen rushed on the women and dragged them to the creek a body of men went into every house in the hamlet in search of Hungarian women. The fight that ensued was very exciting and the scene a strange one. In a short time the creek was alive with struggling women, while the banks were lined with hundreds of miners and English-speaking residents. As each woman climbed the bank a man rushed upon her, picked her up in his arms and threw her back in the swift-running stream.

Great care was taken that none of the women were drowned, although a number fainted. The Hungarian men were not strong enough to show fight, and remained maddened spectators from a distance. When the invasion of the hamlet occurred three of the women armed themselves with weapons and rushed from house to house, shrieking for their sisters to band and drive the men back. In an interview with one of the miners he said: "We would not intentionally hurt the women for the world, but the practice must be stopped, and in my opinion the ducking will have a good effect." The Hungarians are enraged over the affair and threaten vengeance.

Halo Around His Head.

The following remarkable circumstance in reference to a retired elder of the M. E. church is related in a special dispatch to the New York Herald, of 4th instant: "There came about his head a halo as of fire," said the wife of the Rev. Thomas C. MacMasters, an aged retired elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the past twenty years a resident of Glen Falls, Mrs. MacMasters continuing, stated that her husband came into the house about 8 o'clock in the evening feeling quite well, apparently, and sat down on the bed preparatory to retiring, when he was stricken with paralysis. Almost immediately he began to laugh as if ecstatically happy, and there came about his head the halo transfiguring his countenance. Mrs. Joseph MacMasters, and a neighbor, Mrs. Jarvis, living in the same house, whose mother accompanied her into the room. The women became frightened at the appearance of the old man and they started for a doctor. The circumstance of the halo is corroborated by a younger Mrs. MacMasters, who further says that it lasted one hour and a half and was like a luminous cloud about the old man's head, extending above him a few inches and reaching from shoulder to shoulder. When asked what it was like she pointed to a bright square of sunshine at that moment dancing on the carpet and said it was just like that, and as the bed room was dark at the time the glory was plainly visible—in fact, it illuminated the room with its radiance. The venerable wife of the aged minister says the halo had appeared around the head of the minister before, that it was not an unusual occurrence with him, especially after periods of unusual spiritual exaltation in prayer or following meetings where he had preached with great fervency. Mr. MacMasters is in his eighty-third year and has lived an upright Christian life. No explanation of the mystery has been offered except one. The Rev. Mr. Walford says that it must have been a message from God.

HARD TO BEAT.

The Phenomenal Hail Storm in Illinois. A Pile Two Feet Deep.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 14.—Reports from the section visited by the hail storm of Sunday show that it prevailed in all parts of this and adjoining counties, and was very severe in many places. It generally did great damage to wheat and oats and to the almost blooming fruit buds. Such a fall of gigantic hailstone has not been seen here for years. Farm work has been delayed from one to two weeks, and the roads are rendered well-nigh impassable, as the weight of the scores of bridges that were washed away.

Southwest of here the greatest damage by the hail was at Minier, Hoyedale and Covel, where thousands of panes of glass were destroyed. It was in eastern McLean county, however, that the hail most phenomenal. At Arrowsmith six inches of hail fell on the level, being carried on the rushing water from the unusually heavy rainfall into the gullies, where it was found this morning piled up nearly two feet deep. At Belle Flower the largest hailstones reported fell. They were as large as walnuts and crashed through shingle roofs like grape shot. The streams about Paduka became torrents that swept away fences, snapping off fence posts six inches in diameter. The barn of John Leroy of Leroy, was torn into pieces by the wind and a number of fine horses in it were killed.

LINCOLN, Neb., 15.—Governor Thayer

is in receipt of trustworthy information from Cheyenne, Banner and other far Western Nebraska counties, giving an account of a disastrous storm. The wind blew so hard that grain which had been sown was blown entirely out of the ground for over thousands of acres. Farmers must commence at the beginning, and are unable to do so. They have no funds to buy seed, and the governor will issue a general call for aid for the unfortunate people. Wheat and oats for seed will be especially needed.

The Northern Summer resorts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, not forgetting the famous Excelsior springs of Missouri, are more attractive during the present season than ever before.

An illustrated Guide Book, descriptive of a hundred or more of the choicest spots of creation, on the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y., will be sent free upon application to A. V. H. CARVER, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill., or to John R. Folt, general Passenger Agent, Williamsport, Pa.