

# Democratic Watchman

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P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

## State Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.  
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.  
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.  
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.

MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.  
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.  
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.  
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel G. Thompson, Clem' R. Walnwright,  
Adam S. Conway, Charles H. Lafferty,  
W. Redwood Wright, George R. Guss,  
John O. James, William Mott,  
James Duffey, Charles D. Breck,  
S. W. Trimmer, Samuel S. Leidy,  
AZUR Lathrop, W. D. Himmelright,  
Thomas Challant, W. H. Piper,  
P. H. Strubinger, Charles A. Fagan,  
Joseph D. Orr, John D. Braden,  
Andrew A. Payton, Thomas McDowell,  
Michael Leibell, J. K. P. Hall.

It has been our endeavor to give a careful account of the awful disaster in the oil regions, as well as a report of the National Republican convention in this issue, and to make both as full as we desired it has compelled us to sacrifice several editorial columns. We trust the effort to give you a detailed report of these two topics of universal interest will be appreciated.

## The Republican Convention.

The Blaine and Harrison Fives Hard at it in their Attempt at Mutual Destruction.—Lobby to be a Dark House.—A Complete Account of the Proceedings as Far as They Have Gone.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—The opening of the convention found the Presidential contest still a problem to be solved, a political battle yet to be fought and won. The leaders of the two great factions had exhausted every resource of strategy and diplomacy, but all the toil and vigil and unceasing conferences of a sleepless night had not been able to bring either man within less than fifty votes of the haven of his hopes. The only change was that the formal ballot would be taken before to-morrow or next day and some predicted that both parties would find it expedient to postpone the decisive contest until Friday.

The victory of the Blaine forces in the National Committee last evening in the selection of J. Sloat Fasset for temporary chairman of the convention had added considerably to the confidence of their leaders, but the Harrison people did not display the slightest anxiety this morning of the ultimate result, whatever might be their secret hopes. The cry which went up late last night that improper means were being used to gain Blaine converts from among the colored delegates of the south was repeated this morning by many of the Harrison delegates, but it was noticeable that the leaders of the President's forces were discreetly silent in regard to the subject. Indeed a favorable phase of the situation this morning was that the managers of both candidates were counseling harmony and good feeling, and apparently doing all they could to allay the bitterness that the past few days had engendered.

This sudden demand for harmony was evidently the result of the sentiment that had been awakened in some quarters that the factional quarrels were becoming so bitter that a compromise candidate must be demanded in order to save the party from defeat. Each faction now feel that the success of its candidate possibly depending upon maintaining harmony or at least upon suppressing a public manifestation of bitterness and bad feeling.

## THE CONVENTION ASSEMBLES.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of people were in the hall an hour or more before the hour set for the convention to be called to order, the big notables, the McKinleys, the Forakers, the Depews, the Platts and the like, were conspicuous by their absence.

The first excitement and applause was occasioned by the arrival of Governor McKinley, whose appearance was the signal for a flattering reception.

At 12 o'clock Ingalls entered amid immense applause, lasting several minutes.

At 12:30 p. m. John C. New has just entered the hall and was cheered.

## THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

An ugly threatening day and the delegates in a thorough fighting mood are very ill-natured, almost to the point of savagery. That's the opening of the Republican National convention to choose a candidate for the Presidency. Probably never before in the history of American political conventions has so many thousands seemed to feel that an opening prayer of record breaking power had been more urgently needed than when soon after 12 o'clock words to the Almighty that marked the opening of the proceedings were heard by the listening thousands, who all the morning silently, or otherwise, had been cursing the rain and the mud and the situation as to the presidential candidates.

At 12:37 p. m. the convention was called to order. After prayer a call for the convention was read by DeYoung.

At 12:42 Fasset was elected temporary chairman by acclamation. The Harrison men did oppose him. Great cheering and a storm of applause greeted him as he stepped forward to read his speech.

THE HOTELS AND STREETS FILLED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC MARCHING CLUBS.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—This morning opened murky and the tired politicians were slow in assembling around headquarters. A few who were up at 9 o'clock said the situation was unchanged since midnight, when Mr. Blaine was gaining a little. At the Harrison headquarters Gen. Michener was laying out the plans for the work of the day. It is apparent that the efforts of the Harrison men at present are principally

devoted to holding in line the southern vote, which has shown so many signs of weakening; and to keeping true to their assurances. Delegates from Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and other States where the Blaine sentiment has heretofore been rampant and where there are some delegates who but for instructions would be inclined to again follow their old leader.

## EFFORTS TO BREAK HARRISON'S LINE.

A visit to some of the delegations shows that the President is stronger on direct vote than he is on indirect propositions, such as the selection of a chairman, the organization of committees, on motions of a preliminary nature, and men who are naturally Blaine men, but are instructed for Harrison, feel at liberty on the indirect propositions to vote according to their personal wishes. Some of them find their instructions irksome and there is a strong movement on foot, on the part of the anti-administration people to convince the doubtful men that circumstances have changed so as to relieve the binding force of their instructions. Some of the delegates are a little inclined to listen to these arguments and are not unwilling to be convinced, but hesitate to get on the wrong side and violate their instructions at the same time.

The election of Fasset for temporary chairman was also viewed with pleasure. The Harrison men do not take kindly to the way in which they were beaten on the temporary chairman and on contested election cases. Some of them are inclined to make it warm for Clark, though cooler heads are opposing any demonstration of this sort, as it is evident it would be unsuccessful.

The Alger men were present in considerable numbers early in the morning preparing for a demonstration in favor of their favorite son. Powell Clayton has been chosen chairman of the Arkansas delegation and was re-elected National Committeeman unanimously. A ballot stood on President 15 for Harrison, one leaning to Alger and one declining to vote.

## FASSET TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

At the National Committee meeting speeches were made in favor of Fasset's candidacy for temporary chairman by John S. Clarkson, Senator Quay, Payne of Wisconsin; Chase of Rhode Island; Conger, of Ohio, and Fessenden, of Connecticut. Senator Cullom, representing the Harrison wing, was placed in nomination by Mr. Carey, of Wyoming. Senator Cullom's candidacy was sustained by Mr. Evans, of Minnesota, and Mr. Bradley, of Kentucky. Mr. Fasset received the vote of the following States: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, New York, Wisconsin—26.

For Cullom—Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Omaha, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming—21.

The election of Mr. Fasset to the temporary chairmanship is considered a test of the relative strength of the Blaine and Harrison forces in the National Committee.

Governor Bracket places the strength of Harrison in the Massachusetts delegation at 17, Blaine at 8, and for a third man at five.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—As it was very generally understood this morning that the convention could take no action of great importance at to-day's session on account of the necessary time to be lost in the decision of the vital questions to come before the committee on credentials, the delegates did not assemble promptly at the hour of eleven set for calling to order.

At 11:45 this morning Chairman Fasset rapped for attention. The Nebraska delegation presented the presiding officer with a gavel as a gift from that state.

2 p. m.—The state delegations hold numerous caucuses on the floor of the convention. The speech of Major McKinley, the unanimous choice for permanent chairman, will be the feature of to day's session.

The latest impartial estimate just collated from interviews with delegates gives Harrison 438, Blaine 420, and doubtful (mostly Alger) 42. The decisions on contested seat cases may, however, knock this estimate, like all others, skyward.

There are continued rumors of the coming dark horse, the names of McKinley and Reed being mostly mentioned. No ballot is likely before Friday.

2:30 p. m.—Major McKinley, on being unanimously chosen permanent chairman, delivered a ringing speech in which he said the candidate of the convention would stand upon a sound platform, and he predicted success in November.

An Ohio delegate is quoted as saying that if there is no nomination made on the first ballot the solid Ohio vote will thereafter go to McKinley.

Fred Douglas, Depew, Clarkson and Foraker were loudly cheered, the former going upon the platform.

The convention adjourned at 12:50 until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—Things have begun to shape up and while the "pullers" are working for stray delegates the non-partisans are talking platform. All indications now point to no nomination before Saturday at least.

## MCKINLEY PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

A wild scene took place when the committee reported Governor William McKinley, of Ohio, for permanent chairman. Hon. Samuel Fessenden, of Wisconsin, and General W. Mahone, of Virginia, were appointed a committee to escort Governor McKinley to the chair. A magnificent ovation greeted the governor when he stepped upon the platform. After the applause had subsided Governor McKinley delivered a ringing address. After Chairman Mc-

Kinley's address, the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

## FRIENDLY FEELING FOR RUSK.

Among the western and north-western delegates there is a friendly feeling toward Rusk. This tendency towards Rusk as a compromise candidate naturally comes from western Harrison delegates, but it is also manifested by many others who favor Rusk by their conviction that he would poll an immense vote among the farmers.

## MCKINLEY FAVORED AS A COMPROMISE.

Governor McKinley, of Ohio, still continues to be the favorite among all the compromise candidates whose names have been mentioned. The Harrison people are not evincing any particular preference of Governor McKinley as a dark horse, but generally express the belief that it will be wiser for his friends to keep him out of the presidential contest for a few years more until the exact utility and effect of the McKinley law can be determined.

The white wings of harmony which fluttered so benignly over the convention to-day and yesterday were put to flight in a tumultuous scene of disorder, which took place at the West hotel to-night. Both factions turned out to parade.

## BARRERS CAUSE TROUBLE.

At the head of the Blaine column was a banner carried by an Indiana man bearing the inscription: "If Blaine is nominated he will carry Indiana by 100,000 majority," and another Blaine man carried a smaller banner bearing the still more irritating inscription—"If Harrison is nominated, he will lose Indiana by 20,000." A free fight was the result and the parades broke up.

Up to the time of our going to press no ballots had been taken though it is thought they will begin in the morning.

## Another Appalling Horror.

Death and Destruction Wrought at Oil City and Titusville Sunday, Men, Women and Children Swept to Eternity by the Raging Waters and Fierce Flames, Brought on Them Without a Moment's Warning. Whole Families are Wiped out by the Wild Torrent. A Number of Oil Tanks Explodes and the Burning Oil Sweeps Down the Creek Through the Towns.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—The oil region was visited by an awful disaster of flood and fire early this morning. A cloud burst at Titusville and another fell at Oil City. Both cities are inundated and the people have fled to the hills. Men, women and children are on the houses praying to be rescued. To add to the horror, several refineries were struck by lightning and property not damaged by water is being consumed by fire. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the city of Titusville is reported in flames and at Oil City it is feared the entire town is doomed to destruction.

## DISASTROUS FIRES AND FLOODS.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 5.—The city of Titusville has been visited during the past twenty-four hours by one of the most disastrous fires and floods in all the history of the region. Oil Creek has overflowed its bank from the west and above the water and gas works to the city line below, and for hours assumed the proportions of an almost resistless flood up to the line of Spring street. The city is without electric light. The water works are surrounded by water and inundated. The Perry street and Franklin street iron bridges have been swept away. Scores of cheap dwelling houses in the lower part of the city, on Mechanic street and vicinity, have been destroyed, and scores of lives have been lost, some being burned, but the majority perished by drowning. The scene presented by the rushing waters surging through the lower part of the city, as witnessed by thousands of citizens, was one of utter desolation.

When morning broke hundreds of drowsy people looked out of the windows or stood on the roofs of the houses waiting for a helping hand and trembling for their fate. Strong and brave men by means of boats and ropes succeeded in reaching and saving those who had a secure position until help arrived or until the waters began to recede. To add to the horror of the scene rain fell in torrents, fire broke out in the refineries at different points and the burning oil sweeping down the current was communicated to other manufacturing plants and establishments and the destruction was increased a hundred fold.

Among the losses by fire are the International Oil Works, Hiram Bros. cooper shop, Troy and Robinson refineries, the Titusville radiator works, the W. N. Y. and P. railway's freight offices, Casperson's furniture works, store and residence, Jack Cullen's hotel, and the Cresson oil works of John Schwartz, the W. N. Y. and P. passenger depot, built of brick and somewhat elevated in site, escaped with little damage.

The freight office of the railroad was burned with all its contents including all the books and papers, \$10,000 worth of merchandise received for delivery, and a large amount of furniture awaiting shipment. A large number of loaded oil cars on the railroad were also burned. The D. A. V. depot was flooded to the depth of four feet and uninjured. A train of cars, however, loaded with merchandise which arrived on Saturday night was burned upon the track. A large amount of the loss to the stores, residences and manufactories will probably be covered by insurance, but in the confusion it is at least impossible to give a detailed estimate of the loss. The churches have not opened to-day for divine service, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of the Presbyterian church, and Dr. Henry Burton, of the Episcopal church, were out of town, having joined an excursion party at Candohato. Many of our leading citizens and their wives and children were on the excursion to the lake and are still detained there.

Fifteen dead bodies have already been recovered and the search continues. The Herald is driven out of its

building, and the machinery and stock is under water, but it will issue from the American Citizen to-morrow. The following is the list of dead as far as ascertained: John Quinn, mail carrier, and wife and two children; Jacob Bergerhammer and wife and children; Mrs. Mary Haynes and three children; three daughters, Gertrude, Mary and Clara, and one son; Mrs. McKenzie and John McFadden and sisters; Mrs. Campbell and two children; Mr. Copley; Fred. Reid, butcher, wife and child; John Omara and wife; two Veigle boys and four more, names unknown; Mrs. Casperson.

## TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

Never in the history of this city or of the oil region has there been such a terrible disaster as the one that swept down on Titusville this morning. The horror has been brought on by both flood and fire, and at 11 o'clock a. m. fully \$1,500,000 has gone up in flames and smoke, while the loss of life is conservatively estimated at thirty-five souls, with the chances greatly in favor of that being an under estimate.

## LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—A dispatch from an Oil City says the loss of life there will probably reach 200. Emlenton, another oil town between Oil City and Titusville, is also reported to have suffered greatly from the flood.

## ONE HUNDRED LOST IN ONE WARD.

Colonel Burns, ex-chief of police of Buffalo, N. Y., and now in the secret service of that city, left here last night for Buffalo. He was unable to pass Oil City and returned to Pittsburg this evening. At the time of Colonel Burns departure from the stricken city the number of dead in Oil City alone was placed at forty persons. Major T. C. Cronin, a resident of Massachusetts, was in Oil City when the disaster came. He says that in the Third ward on the west side of Oil creek, the dead must number 100 persons. The people there had no means of escape, but in the other parts of the city the situation is not so bad. He saw floating down the stream the bodies of a woman and baby, supposed to have come from Titusville. Major Cronin makes the statement that there is no doubt but that many of the drowned became entangled in the floating debris which sooner or later caught fire. These bodies were burned and for this reason he believes that a complete and accurate list of the dead can never be obtained. Of the devastated cities Titusville has a population of 10,000 and Oil City 12,000.

## AN UNPARALLELED DISASTER.

Oil City, June 5.—Never before in the history of Oil City and the oil country has there been such disaster, excitement and turmoil as it now witnesses. At 11:45 o'clock this morning the city and country for miles around was startled by two explosions occurring almost simultaneously. The Associated Press correspondent was standing on Centre street, directly in front of the Derrick office, and on the approach to the Oil Creek bridge. The creek is now a raging torrent and Centre street, for one square, was a solid mass of humanity, and 500 or 1,000 people had approached this point of vantage, watching the muddy waters rolling by. At about 11:30 upon the opposite side of the stream a greenish fluid floating on the water was noticeable. This increased rapidly in quantity and extent and at last covered almost entirely the lower part of the creek. A small vessel of oil, which was perceptible and several gentlemen were discussing the danger should the oil catch fire. Hardly were the words uttered when about 200 yards up the stream a mass of flames was seen to stream heavenward. "Run," yelled a hundred voices and the people turned like stampeded cattle and started for the hills.

Hardly had they started when a terrific explosion rent the air, and the entire creek for hundreds of feet on each side seemed to be seething with flame and smoke. The panic-stricken crowd shrieked madly in their efforts to escape. Women and children were trampled under foot, and about twenty were severely bruised and had to be picked up by a few of the cooler heads and carried out of harm's way. Oil Creek is not more than a foot deep at this point, where it empties into the Allegheny river, and about 100 yards Directly at its mouth is the iron bridge of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad. About two squares further up the stream is the iron and wooden bridge of the city, connecting the Third ward with the city proper. On the side of the creek is Trinity Methodist church on one side of Centre street and the Derrick office and oil exchange opposite. Across the creek and built up square from the water's edge was the hotel and livery stable of J. B. Reinbold and the furniture house of Paul & Sons. These buildings were built on a narrow strip between the creek and the hills which rises precipitously back of them. About half a mile from the postoffice northward from here on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad a tank filled with gasoline was standing on a siding. Some young men noticed that the tank was leaking, and knowing its explosive nature, and seeing a shifting engine approach, ran up the side of a hill, where they turned and looking down as the engine passed witnessed a fearful sight. A mass of flame shot a hundred feet into the air and the earth seemed to shake with an awful tremor. The engineer and fireman were seen jumping from the cab, and it is supposed at this writing, they were burned to death or killed by the force of the explosion. In an instant the flames swept over the entire part of the city which was flooded by the oily waters of the creek, and men, women and children, who were moving from their houses, were caught by the deadly flames and if not burned to death outright were drowned in the raging flood.

At this writing seven ghastly bodies have been taken from the flood and are lying on the railroad track unrec-

ognized, waiting for their friends to come and claim them. At this end of the city was another iron and wooden bridge which went down five minutes after the fire started, the huge iron structure being broken and swept away like so much kindling wood.

From this bridge southward for a quarter of a mile the entire town is destroyed and the fire is still raging. The fire departments are making heroic efforts to stop the flames, and risking their lives every instant, as it is not known at what moment many of the immense oil tanks above here will burst and send their burning contents down upon them. The Imperial Refining company's large tanks are visible from here, and all burning, and it is greatly feared that the burning oil will again come down the creek, and if it should hit the business portion of the city will remain standing.

Paul & Son's furniture house, an immense four-story building, was swept away with \$30,000 worth of stock, furniture, etc. Reinbold's hotel and livery stable were destroyed in a few minutes and Mr. Reinbold and two others who have not been identified were burned to death. Their three bodies have been recovered and it is not known how many more are lost at this writing. About half the Third ward has been destroyed and the fire is still doing its awful work in this part of the city. People are panic stricken all over town, and all afternoon mothers have been running madly about looking for their lost children. Fathers of families are searching for their children and endeavoring to get them all together in a place of safety.

It is almost impossible to find words to describe this awful calamity, and at this time no one has any idea of the number of lives that have been lost. For miles up the creek on both sides everything is in ruins, and hundreds of families have been rendered homeless.

## AN EXCITING DAY.

A day full of excitement and harrowing scenes has closed here and thousands who have suffered a section to rest. All along the burned section can be seen groups of persons still hunting for their loved ones. They do not seem to weary or despair but dig into the accumulated filth and rubbish with bare and bleeding hands. Without food and sleep, the unwearied are continuing in their task. For many of them the work will be without result, as it is now certain many of the bodies have either been burned to cinders or swept into the flood and away. For miles along the creek are caving in, and many a victim has come to his last resting place, unattended by mourning friends and with no ceremonies. At a late hour to-night sixty-seven bodies have been taken from the ruins, and this practically ends the work of the searchers until to-morrow.

## THE GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Those who are acquainted with the locality where the greatest damage was done say the loss of life must reach at least 150, and many put the figures at 200. The number of bodies recovered gives no fair estimate of the number lost. The section where a large loss of life is greatest was largely occupied by foreigners employed in the tube works. No one knows their names, and it will be impossible to ever learn just how many are missing. In this section also were a vast number of children, or, as one citizen puts it, there were swarms of them. Of all the bodies recovered only ten were children and the great question is, what has become of the rest of the children. To-night the relief committee has in hand over \$12,000, and the answer to the inquiries received to-day will to-morrow swell the subscription to double this sum. Already there have been requests for aid from 300 families and it is surely being swelled. The question of insurance is a serious one and adjusters are already on the ground.

## LOSS A MILLION AND A HALF.

The following telegram has been sent from here by Messrs Blankenburg and McWade to Mayor Stuart at Philadelphia: "Arrived at Oil City at one o'clock in company with Governor Pattison. Forty-three bodies recovered; a low estimate of loss is one million of dollars. Seven hundred people burned out of homes. After thoroughly investigating here we proceeded to Titusville by special train the first since the disaster. Found the state of affairs at Titusville much worse than here. Up to this day six hundred bodies recovered. A low estimate of loss is a million and a half. About 750 people homeless. Immediate help is so badly needed that we authorized both towns to draw \$5,000 each, trusting to Philadelphia's whole-souled generosity to help these stricken people. Liberal donation now will save much suffering. Excellent committees have been formed in both places. Have called a joint meeting of the committee from Oil City and Titusville for to-morrow to arrange for equitable distribution of contributions for the places. Would advise calling public meeting for Thursday noon."

Mayor Stuart replied to Messrs. Blankenburg and McWade as follows: "We will have a meeting of the citizens committee to-morrow and will very likely arrange for a meeting of a citizen's general committee on Thursday."

## WERE NEVER SADDER SCENES.

The Oil City relief association has taken charge of the provision for relief. N. F. Clark was made permanent chairman of the relief organization. Subscriptions of money or goods may be sent to Chairman Clark or H. H. Stevenson, treasurer. There will be no formal call for outside aid, but subscriptions will be gladly received, as there are over 400 homeless ones to care for.

A pitiful sight to see was saved parties of families searching in the water and smoking ruins for lost members,

Groups of weeping men women and children dig and hunt for lost ones, and when found their grief is indescribable. There were never sadder scenes, not even at Johnston. Here hundreds are maimed and burned to death while at Johnston the number of injured was comparatively small, and the scenes in the hospital are beyond description. Many of the injured have lost a leg or an arm through the fire, ears and noses have been burned off, bodies burned and blistered, and still the victims live and suffer.

## BODIES FOUND AT PARKER.

Forty miles below here, at Parker, four bodies of the victims of the flood were found last night and will be brought here for identification. Two more deaths occurred this morning, Mrs. Hawk, whose daughter died yesterday, and four-year old John Bruenzel. The relief committee rooms were filled all day with applicants and so far 325 have been temporarily provided for.

Up to noon the relief committee had received \$5,000, making a total so far of about \$15,000. There are no young children left orphans. The children were the first to succumb to the flood and fire and not a case of a destitute orphan child has yet been reported. As a rule death came to the entire family if not the father, mothers and older children were the survivors.

## ANOTHER OIL TANK CATCHES FIRE.

Oil City, June 7.—The big oil tank of the Clapp farm has just caught fire and has caused great excitement. Some of the more timorous are greatly frightened lest there should be another explosion, but trouble is not anticipated by those familiar with the place.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—D. Bates Bell, at one time a resident of this place, but lately an insurance agent at DuBois, was married to Miss Eliza Prother on the 31st ult.

—Bedford cords 30 to 75 cents. Lyon & Co.

—About two weeks ago many of the young people of this community were pained to hear of the death of Miss Myra Haverstick, of Lancaster, who spent part of last summer in Bellefonte, visiting Mrs. Amos Mullen. With her, was her most intimate friend, Miss Florence Wyke, a niece of Mrs. Mullen's. The young ladies were not only bright and pleasant companions; but were prepared for the practical and useful side of life, having graduated with honors at Millersville and both having good positions as teachers. At the time of Miss Haverstick's sudden death from malignant diphtheria Miss Wyke was sick with typhoid fever at her home in Columbia and although not considered dangerously ill at that time was not told of her friend's death, and would frequently ask why Myra didn't come. On last Tuesday just two weeks from the day Miss Haverstick died, a telegram was received announcing her death. Miss Wyke died. Death is always sad; but when it comes to young girls who are talented and bright and who are just beginning their life's work it truly seems that God's ways are not our ways.

## A TYRONER'S SUCCESSFUL INVENTION.

—Dr. J. T. Wilson scored another triumph for his motor when he received papers from the Canadian Patent office, giving him the exclusive right of manufacture and sale in the Dominion. Several descriptions of this interesting machine have been written in leading electrical and street-car journals, but as they do not reach Tyroner people, perhaps a short description will not be out of place.

This motor is grouped with the gearless ones, that is, those in which there is no cog gearing. The objection to previous gearless motors is their great speed, which is very hard on them and the object driven; and a speed of 105 to 160 revolutions a minute is the practical limit. Right here is the superiority of the Wilson motor, which runs at a speed of from 60 to 300, giving a regular clock like motion. The achievement of reduced speed without gearing is a triumph for the inventor, as that has always been a cause of vexation to electricians. The motor works on a frame and gives a reciprocating motion, the power shaft being attached to the end of the moving frame.

By using two of these on a car or other vehicle the effect of gravity on one is counterbalanced by the aid given to the other by the same force, and a regular motion is given, free from the bumping so injurious to a track seen in a geared motor. The applying of the power by a transmitting rod from the reciprocating frame to the axle of the car or other machinery to be driven, allows the fixed frame to be set away from the running gear of the vehicle, and consequently the disadvantage of a heavy weight on the axle is overcome entirely.

To any one with a knowledge of street-car motors, this invention readily shows its great superiority to all others in use, and it will supersede many of them, when once placed on the market. The doctor has received several requests for drawings and descriptions from leading electrical journals, and this fact shows that it is well worthy of expert examination. The motor is a very light one and could be used very successfully on bicycles and tricycles as the motive power.—Herald.