THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION

AFTER INVESTIGATING THE SOLDIERS ORPHANA SCHOOLS.

Highee Asked to Resign the Official Directio of This Department of the State's Educational System-Appointment of General Louis Wagner as Inspector.

As a result of the recent investigation of the management of soldiers' ornhans schools Governor Pattison on Thursday removed from office Mate Inspector of Soldiers' Orphans Schools Rev. J. W. Sayers and Femule Assistant Inspector Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hutter, Mr. Sayer is chaptain of the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Hutter is president of the board of managers of the Northern Home and Soldiers' Orphans Institute of Philadelphia. The governor also requested the resignation of Rev. E. E. Higbee, state superintendent of public instruction, who was appointed to that position one year ago by Mr. Pattison. General Louis Wagner, chairman of the investigating committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been asked to act as male inspector in place of Rev. J. W. Sayers,

Attorney General Cassidy has been in Attorney General Cassidy has been instructed to proceed in the courts against the participants in the illeged frauds, and in the communication which the governor sends to his legal adviser he sums up the evidence disclosed during his official inspection of the schools. The letters sent out by the governor are as follows:

REY, J. W. SAYERS' DISMISSAL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNAVIVANIA OPPICE OF THE GOVERNOR, HABRISBURG, April E, 1886. Hev. J. W. Sayers-Sir: You are hereby removed from office of inspector of soldiers' orphans schools.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT E, PATTISON.

MRS. HUTTER'S DISMISSAL. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COMMON-WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, HARRISHURG, April 15, 1886.—Mrs. E. W. Hotter—Madame: You are hereby removed from the office of female assistant inspector of soldiers' orphans schools. Yours respectfully,

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

THE GOVERNOR TO SUPE, HIGBER. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COMMON-WEALTH OF PENNSLIVANIA-OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, HARRISHURG, April 15, 1881.—Rev. E. E. Higbes, D. D., superinten-dent of public instruction—Sir: In view of the recent disclosures of abuses, mismanage-ment and neglect in the department of sol-diers' orphans schools which have taken

place during your incumbency as superin-tendent I deem it for the best interest of the state and of the schools that there should be a change in the official direction of that depart-When you were appointed to your present

office, last year, these abuses and this mal-administration were unknown to me. Had I known them I would not have regarded would not have regarded your continuance in office as being for the public interest. The exposure of them proceeded from a private source, and was not the result of your official act. Indeed, you have certified in a letter to me, under date of March 6, 1866, that the charges were untrue, and that the schools were properly managed. A thorough investigation made by investig has, on the other hand, convinced me of the

has, on the other hand, convinced me of the existence of the abuses and evils alleged. The circumstances appear to me to demand your resignation as superintendent of the soldiers' orphans schools, and I therefore request that you will give me an opportunity to appoint to the head of that department some one who will assist me in a reorganization of the schools and their superintendence in a way more in second with my views of duty and the requirements of the law, as to which we evidently so radically differ, and as to which harmonlous views and actions are of such great importance for the well being of the department, Yours respectfully, ROBERT E. PATTISON.

TO GENERAL WAUNER EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COMMON-WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, HARRISDERG, April 15, 1886 — General Louis Wagner — My Dear Sir: I have this day appointed you inspector and examiner of soldiers' or-phans schools. - Permit me to, accompany this official act with a personal request that you will accept the office and perform its du-ties. Your well-known zeal in all matters pertaining to the interests of the soldiers and your wide experience and practical knowledge of matters relating to the maintenance and education of children, gained in your and efficient service in connection with Girard college, have indicated you to me as an exceptionally fit person to perform the duties of inspector of soldiers' orphans a shools.

By your acceptance of these duties I am sure you will make a considerable sacrifice of personal comfort and of time which your private business may demand, but the exigency of the department of soldiers' orphans schools such that I trust you will not deny your valuable services to the state, but in the your valuable service to the state, our in the interest of the cause you have I know so much at heart will accept at least for a time an office in which you can be so eminently useful to the people and to the unfortunate children who stand in such great need of the benefits your acceptance of the office would bring them.

Indulging the hope that you will be able

Indulging the hope that you will be able to see your way clear to a compliance with this earnest request, I am, with great re-

Your obedient servant, ROBERT E. PATTISON.

The Governor to the Attorney General. In his communication to Attorney General

Cassidy the governor reviews at length the disclosures of the recent investigations, pretty full reports of which have been already made in the INTELLIGENCER. Besides other "It would be impossible within the limits

of this communication to give anything like a detailed summary of the facts proved by the testimony. It unhappily establishes, however, the substantial truth of the allegations of abuse and mismanagement which were made against the schools. The testi-mony shows a most pitiful, cruel and inhu-man neglect of the children: a want of the commonest necessaries of decent living; an insufficient moral and religious training, as well as suggestions of deprayity and immoral practices in some of the schools that are too vite for enumeration. It the evidence was not so overwhelming and undoubted, in most instances confirmed by personal observation, it would be difficult to believe that in this age and in our own commonwealth such practices were possible. A few instances out of many may be stated as samples of the in-humanity referred to:

In some schools during the entire winter In some schools during the entire winter the children were not supplied with winter clothing, but were compelled to endure the rigors of the season with summer, or at best fall, garments. Children—some sick, many frail, most of tender years—lived through the winter without undergarments of any kind upon upon their persons, and in palliation of this neglect the school managers declared that they had not provided them because the department regulations did not specify undergarments in the list of articles to be furnished each child.

There were taken from the feet of boys

stockings that had been unchanged for over a month and from which the toes and heels of The same shirt was found to have been worn by a child day and night from Christmas to March. Hundreds of the children, boys and girls, were observed whose clothing was torn, ragged and offensive to sight and smell. In no institution were the boys provided with tooth-brushes, and in very few schools was there a full supply of combs. For periods of four months the children in some schools were kept from church because of the lack of good clothing. The law requiring that each child be provided with a full outfit upon leaving the institution, at the age of 16 years, was in many instances totally disregarded.

Handkerchiefs costing 3 cents were charged at the rate of 10 cents apiece: stockings cost-

Handkerchiels costing 3 cents were charged at the rate of 10 cents apiece; stockings costing 12 cents were charged at the rate of 25 cents a pair. The clothing allowance of the children arriving at the age of 16 was computed at \$2.08 per month from September 1, although the school year begins June 1, making a difference of \$5.24 against the orphan and in favor of the owners of the school.

The buildings were entirely unfit for the The buildings were entirely unfit for the purposes for which they were used. There was an absence of the most ordinary conveniences of a home. Not a chair, not a peg, not a piece of farniture other than a bed was to be found in the bed-rooms. In a number of schools the children were not provided with even a tin cup to use for drinking purposes. At one school the laundry cost a trifle over I cent per head per week.

In most of the schools there were no permanent external fire-escapes, and the children slept in apartments from which they could hardly have escaped alive had a fire reached the narrow stairway.

BATHING IN PICKLE BARBELLS.

BATHING IN PICKLE BARRELS, In many cases there were no other facilities for bathing than molasses or pickle barrels. As many as sixteen bathed in the same barrel with the water unchanged. Healthy children and children with sores and conta-gious diseases bathed in the same water and used the same towels. One hundred and eighty-four boys were allowed but six towels At one school an older girl, whose hand was in a diseased condition from tetter, had for a long period washed the bodies of the girls of the school.

It was shown that thirty cases of itch existed in one school in 1884. Children with scrofula, white swelling and sore legs were found who were receiving no medical attention. One child had the same rag upon his sore for over two weeks. Tetter, ring-worm and other diseases afflicted many children, whose ondition undoubtedly originated from filth. It was established that there were twenty-four cases of frozen feet in one institution in 1884. Numbers of boys and girls with con-tagious sore eyes were found who received no intelligent medical attention whatever, One of the boys was deputed to drop a wash into the eyes of the others. Another boy, who was in charge of the nursery, applied who was in charge of the nursery, applied outments in cases of skin disease. The children thus affected slept indiscriminately with healthy oblidren, washed in the same water and used the same towels. Children newly admitted into the institution were clad with the east-off clothing of older inmates. One child died in the sick room without a nurse to attend him in his dying hours or to close his eyes. The sick room where this child died, orthoned, in life and where this child died, orthoned in life and where this child died, erphaned in life and worse than orphaned in death, was filthy and unheated. In many, many cases three chil-dren slept in one bed that was scarcely sufficient for two. Beds thirty nine inches wide were used by three children, beds twenty-four inches wide by two children, and at one school four small children slept in one led. A building centaining 100 boys had no adult attendant. The bedding was foul and filthy. According to the report of Dr. Lee, the sleeping accommodations at one school scarcely reached one-third of the requirements of the laws of sanitation. The school rooms and play-rooms were over-crowded, and in some apartments the breathing space was less than one-twelfth of the quantity

school a dingy furnace cellar was the play-The cooking arrangements of the schools were also deficient, and at one institution it was admitted that the children did not get enough to eat because of the smallness of the cooking stove. Twenty-six of the boys at that school presented a petition to me alleging that they did not got enough to eat. An ther and somewhat similar petition was pre ented, complaining of a want of variety.

which the children required. At anothe

COARSE AND UNVARIED POOD, The food supplied was generally coarse and unvaried. In many cases it was unwholesome, adulterated and insufficient in There were instances where tea and coffee were supplied without milk and unsweetened. While making the investigaion at one school, ham, almost raw and enirely unfit for human food, was taken from the dinner-table where the children were eating. Without further specification of de-fective food it is sufficient to state that figares were presented by the principal of one school showing that the average cost of a meal per child was 2's cents. A careful esti-mate also shows that breakfasts cost 1's cents per head and some suppors by cents

Except in a few instances they received no moral or religious instruction other than that imparted at the general public exercise in the chapel or church. In most cases they were huddled in their confined beds without prayer or religious admonition, no matron dren's rooms, and there were no refining or home-like influences in the surroundings of these little ones. In eight-tenths of the schools there was no regular industrial in-struction. The law governing the schools requires that the course of study shall em-brace. Instruction in vocal music, military tactics, and the greatest variety possible of household and domestic pursuits and me-chanical and agricultural employments con-sistent with the respective sizes and ages of the orphan children and their school room

studies. In none of the schools were these ions of the law fully observed, and in most of them there was not a pretense of obedience In the greater number of cases there was not an industry or trade taught to the children. They were only employed to such extent and in such occupations as made them profitable to the managers by taking the place of hired help. Instead of military tactics being taught in every school, as the law contem-plated, in most of the institutions there was not a soldier or person familiar with military affairs employed in any department. In none was there found a teacher of agriculture. The number of teachers and attendants for The number of teachers and attendants for the schools was wholly inadequate. Instead of careful teaching in vocal music the children were left to occasional practice in singing in concert, without technical training. The object of the provision of the law cited evidently was that when the children graduated from the schools at 15 years of age they would not only be fairly taught in common school branches of education, but would also, according to their natural bent, be fairly trained in some useful industrial employ-ment, and thus qualified for even competi-tion in the race of life, How shockingly this humane purpose of the law has been perverted will be apparent when it is stated that not only was industrial instruction very generally neglected, but that also, in many instances, the children were employed in the most disgusting occupations, such as clean-ing cesspools and similar work, thereby breaking their seit pride and humiliating them. With one exception the chief employ-ments to which the children were put were such as should have been done by paid servants of the schools. The object of this servants of the schools. The object of this was to save expense to the managers. It is but just, however, to say that as a rule the children were found to be naturally bright and rather well instructed in the common beauties of knowledge.

and rather well instructed in the common branches of knowledge.

At one of the schools children were deprived of instruction for a considerable period because of the insufficient force of teachers. At another school it was impossible, from the character of the buildings and the limited number of employes, to exercise that supervision and restraint over the boys and girls which the dictates of morality and humanity require.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES,

The governor then proceeds to show that abuses enumerated could not have existed if the officers charged by law with the supe vision of the schools had faithfully performed their duties." The inspectors have not vis

their duties." The inspectors have not visited the schools as the law requires; their reports "are of the most general character and invariably present the schools in the most favorable light, and when read in connection with the facts disclosed by the investigation preve, on the part of the inspectors at least, either neglect or incompetence."

The superintendent, he aliges has not made reports as the law requires, and the law requiring the inspectors to compare the clothing bills has not been observed at all.

"It is shown that at four of the schools the state paid for 656 pairs of stockings that were not furnished to the children. In the same category there are 149 hats, caps and hoods, 5, 151 collars, gloves and mittens, 166 pairs of boots and shoes, 123 jackets and 63 pairs of pantaloons. Some of the school managers claim to have distributed 1,632 handkerchiefs of which no trace can be found in the vonders. chiefs of which no trace can be found in the vouchers. Bills for bridge, tolls and expenses of trips to Philadelphia have been accepted from one of these schools as representing part of the value of the clothing received by each child. The issue rolls, which show I the distribution of clothing to each child, and which served measurably to protect the orphan as well as to check the manager, was on October 1, 1884, abolished by the superintendent for reasons which are not satisfactory. At the same time the allowances of the department for the making of clothing were changed, and while reductions chiefs of which no trace can be found in the

were made on some items there was an in-creased price fixed for making Sunday dresses. Part of the work thus charged for was done by the children of the schools, and the state was therefore forced to pay to the managers for the labor of the children whom it was sustaining. At two of the schools it was admitted that the children were not re-

ceiving the amount of clothing which the law entitled them to. Prior to the year 1885 the Soldiers' Orphans institute of Philadelphia did not make any return of its expenditures for clothing, thought the female inspector was president of the board of managers of that

The syndicate, its profits, rapacity and cruelty are reviewed.

IN CONCLUSION. A sadder or more shameful story of deliberate human cruelty could not be exhibited. Making allowance for some overstatement or maccuracy in witnesses and giving due consideration to the possibility of errors of judg-ment or abuse of confidence reposed, yet the weight of the facts is such as to leave no doubt that the bounty of the state has been wasted and misappropriated, that the com-monwealth has been defrauded by dishenest and crafty speculators, and that many of the unfortunate orphans have been in a worse condition than if they had been left to the uncertain charity of the world. I therefore deem it my duty to refer the

testimony taken at the investigation to you for official action. My own powers in the premises, either to correct the evils or to punish the offenders, are, unhappily, very limited. Such as they are, however, I shall exercise them. I have removed the two inspec-tors. The superintendent of public instruc-tion is not subject to summary removal by me, but I have this day requested his resig-nation in order that a reorganization of the schools may be accomplished. The general schools may be accomplished. The general assembly not being in session no legislation can now be had. There is nothing, therefore, that I can now do beyond what I have stated except to request you to exhaust all the power of your department to punish those who have made themselves amenable to the criminal law to enforce the rights of the criminal law, to enforce the rights of the state against those who have defrauded her, and to recover some of their ill-gotten gains if possible from those who have grown rich by dishonest dealings with the state. far you can obtain this partial redress for the state I am unable to determine. I am certain, however, that in your hands all the rights of the common wealth will be zealously enforced all her interests faithfully guarded and that her cause will be ably represented by you in her courts of justice.

I am, very truly, yours, ROBERT E. PATTISON.

In Base Ball Circles.

Yesterday the Athletic club defeated Philadelphia for the third time, by the score of 9 to 8. The Phil-adelphias hit Bradley very hard and succeeded in making seven runs in the sixth inning. Their fielding was very poor, however, and that lost the game. To-day the clute play the last game of the series.

The Mets and Athletic open the season in

The Mets and Athletic open the season in Philadelphia to-morrow.

Games yesterday.—At Charleston: Atlanta 6, Charleston 1; at Savannah: Savannah 1, Chattanooga 1; at Augusta: Augusta 6, Nashville 2; at Macon: Macon 4, Memphis 1; at Pittsburg: Detroit 8, Pittsburg 1; at Baltimore: Boston 2, Baltimore 1; at Washington: Washington 16, Portland 4; at Forters Menters. Menters 18, National 9. ress Monroe: Rochester 16, National 2. Sweitzer, of Harrisburg, is said to have been signed by Pan O'Leary for his new Elmira team.

Imirateam. Hofford pitched for Pittsburg yesterday and Detroit hit him eight times. The Pittsand Detroit hit him eight times. The Pitts burg team had eight errors and the leaguer Casey was to have pitched for Philadelphia

vesterday, but having hurt himself in a skat-ing rink, Titcomb took his place.

The New York league team defeated the Jaspers yesterday by 14 to 4. The ama-teurs had twelve hits off Keefe, and nineteen

teurs had twelve hits off Keele, and nineteen were made off Colgan.

The Columbia college club were easily victims for the Brooklyn yesterday. They were beaten by the score of 19 to 4. Mc-Tamany had three hits and three runs.

Kilroy, of Baltimore, allowed the Bostons but two hits yesterday, and the Baltimores but three off Bullinton. Cigarmakers Become Knights of Labor

To those in this city who are laboring to organize a branch of the Knights of Labor interesting to know that the Cigarmakers' Union of Chicago held a meeting on Wednes day night, at which 400 of the 1.125 members were present and decided to join the Knights of Labor in a body. They then decided, by a vote of 500 to 29, to go upon a strike next week for an advance of \$1.25 per thousand for bunch breaking and rolling. At present the bunch breakers and rollers get \$6.25 and cigarmakers \$7.50. The latter price is now temanded for the rollers and bunch breakers

A Neighbors' Ouarrel. Ex-Policeman Reese has preferred a charge

of assault and battery before Alderman Barr against E. Sylvester Mowery. The parties are neighbors and have the use in common of an alley in the rear of their houses. Yes-terday Reese could not drive to his stable on account of Mowery's gate being open, and shut the gate. Mowery called to him to leave the gate alone and Reese looked over the fence to see who was talking and healleges that Mow-ery struck him in the face. The accused enered bail for a hearing.

The water committee of councils met last vening in select council chamber for organzation. The mayor is chairman, by virtue of his office. Harry D. Shuitz was re-elected clerk, James Fellenbaum day engineer and William Heline night engineer. It was decided to make an official visit to the works

The mayor disposed of four cases this morning. They were lodgers and were disharged upon promising to leave the city at Edward Smith, arrested by Officer Roerich for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was committed to the county prison for three days by Alderman Barr, last evening.

Officer Lemon arrested William Steiger, : ab-driver, yesterday, the charge against him being the father of an illegitimate child. The mother lives in Paradise township. Steiger entered ball for a hearing and proposes to end the suit by marrying the girl.

Two Colts Killed on the Kailroad. On Thursday evening two colts—three and five years old-belonging to Jacob Eppler, 'onewago, broke from a field and getting on the railroad were struck by an express train coming east about 8 o'clock. Both were in-stantly killed, the one being much muti-

Wm. F. Schultze, agent for Rosenwald finished his tobacco packing yesterday. In the evening he gave the employes of the warehouse an excellent set-out at the saloon of Frederick Woehrle, on North Queen street, and all enjoyed themselves for several

A Woman Indicted for Whipping a Man. The grand jury of Ocean county, N. J. has on complaint of ex-Senator E. P. Emson found a true bill against Louie Blackman, the beautiful school mistress of Collinsmills for assault and battery. She has entered bail. It will be remembered that at the time of the recent election for school trustees the whored Konsen witch trustees she whipped Emson with a switch

A Destitute Case.

Mrs. Sanders, 670 North Prince street, i now lying very sick in bed with three small now lying very sick in loca win the children. There is no money or coal in the house and scarcely any food. Her husband stole what money she had saved and went on a spree. Contributions will be thankfully

Yesterday afternoon the employes of Brimmer's livery stable found a fine specimen of the hornest load in the livery stable. It is a very funny looking creature and can be seen at the office of the stable.

ECHOES OF THE CYCLONE.

LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1886.

URTHER PARTICULARS OF THE TEL RIBLE MINNESOTA TEMPEST.

How Some of the Victims Met Their Pates-Whiriwind That Traveled at the Rate of Ninety Miles an Hour-A Mormon Church Among the Wreckage.

St. Paul, Minn., April 16.-Dr. Denslov of the special surgeon's train, has returned from St. Cloud. Upon reaching St. Cloud he said the physicians from St. Paul and Minneapolis divided, a part going to Sauk Rapids. Dr. Denslow was on the force sent to the St. Benedictine Sisters' hospital, and they were kept busy until this morning. He says the reports are in no way ex aggerated. The storm was fully as disastrous as the worst accounts indicate, if not more so, Fully twenty-five injured persons were brought to that hospital alone, and he does not know how many more were cared for in private houses Two of those brought to the hospital will very probably die. One is a woman, whose collar bone and both bones of her left fore arm and both bones of her left leg are frac tured. Her head and face were bruised ac that she could hardly be recognized. Strange to say, she is conscious, and talks freely. She says her hip pains her, but otherwise she teels no pain. Another probably fatal case is that of a young man of 20. Both his tego were so badly crushed that they had to be amoutated near the thighs. One man, lying in the hospital badly injured, said three o his children were killed. Another man in the next cot to him, whose arm had been amputated, said his wife and three children were killed. The city council of St. Paul having voted \$5,000 to aid the sufferers. Gov ernor Hubbard sent a carload of supplies for

ward yesterday.
Its Course Further Westward. OMAHA, Neb., April 16 .- Dispatches from towns in Western Iowa, where the cyclone traveled Wednesday afternoon, show that it was of terrible force, going at the rate of 90 miles an hour. About 50 dwellings were destroyed between Griswold and Audubon, Nine persons were seriously wounded, one fatally and one killed. Several school children were seriously hurt at the school-house a Audubon. T. M. Phillips, of Omaha, lost his big stock barn, 300 feet long, in Benton township. It contained 350 cattle, but only 3 were killed. The loss of property between Gris wold and Audubon is estimated at \$175,000. The small loss of life is accounted for by the fact the cyclone occurred in the day time, and nearly every one saw the cloud approaching and ran to their cyclone cellars, which nearly every farm in that part of lowa is pro vided with

A Mormon Village Devastated. CARSON, Iowa, April 16,-On Wednesday night a cyclone passed over Wheeler Grove a village seven miles southeast of this city, completely demolishing the Mormon chard and wrecking a great many buildings. The family of Joseph Wilson barely escaped with their lives by going into a cave. All of the buildings of the farm were blown to pieces. This is the second cyclone this tamily have been through on the same farm in six years

Kansas Farmers Suffering Big Damage. ATCHISON, Kansas, April 16.-A heav rain and wind storm swept over the northers and northwestern part of the state Wedne day night, prostrating telegraph poles and doing considerable damage to farm property A few miles of Wetmore, on the Centra Branch railroad, a small evelone formed moving in a northeasterly direction, de molishing the farm houses of John Campbell, R. Vey and Edward Boston.

In Western lows. DES MOINES, Iowa, April 16.-Reports show that it ranged from Taylor county north to Pecchentas county. Four persons are reported killed and about 2 seriously injured. From 50 to 75 dwellings are demolished and extensive damage done to barns and stock,
A Death in Nebraska,

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—At Sbubert, Neb., a hurricane Wednesday alternoon did some damage to property. One boy was killed, and two women, one man and one boy were injured.

Aid for the Cyclone Sufferers, BRAINERD, Minn., April 16.—A meeting of citizens last night piedged generous contributions to a fund for the cyclone sufferer

'ommittees are at work raising more. THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

SAUK RAPIDS, Minn., April 16.—The dis-mal work of searching for the dead among the debris of the storm-swept section still continues; while the recovered remains. blackened and mangled, are being shrouded for the grave, and while the wounded are receiving every possible attention, physicians from neighboring cities are still on duty tire-

less in their efforts. As the returns come in from the country, in the track of the tornado, new fatalities are discovered and others of the maimed are being brought in for treatment. No pen can describe the horrors of the scene. The final muster of casualties will sum up the total of atalities to 100 and the wounded to ove

Abner Steyr, who had a large sliver driver through his head, lingered in great agony until last night, when he died. He was commander of the Grand Army post and a prom nent Mason and was an old pilot on the Mississippi. On Senator Buckman's farm, some two miles from Sauk Rapids, two men were killed, and a set of buildings, belong ing to the senator, were wholly demolished. One of the men was working some distance from any building. He was thrown to the ground, rolling headlong until he was dead, his bones being badly crushed. The other man was Wm. Ulmer, who lived in Senator Buckman's house with his wife and two or three children. He went to the cellar when he saw the cloud coming. He left his family and went above to get some valuable property and never returned, for the storm struck the house and scattered it to the winds and Mr. Ulmer was found a few rods away dead. His family in the cellar were uninjured.

A pecutiarly sad incident occurred at Sank Rapids. Out in the rubbish, some rods from the depot, wandering about the stricken neighborhood was a middle-aged man. He tooked haggard and took no notice of the curious people that constantly passed him in their search among the ruins. It was Charles Shellgreen. His home had been levelled to the ground, and he was wandering near the spot where his home once stood. He was a poor man, and had nothing but his home. One of the visitors was Rev. Mr. Pierce, of Fergus Falls, who had once preached at Sauk Rapids, and not knowing how Mr. Shellgreen had been af flicted, he approached him and asked if he had lost anything besides his house. The man stopped, walked up and shook hands with the man of God and said: "My baby." He could go no further, but sat upon the ruins of his home and the tear rolled from his eyes as his voice thickened. His entire family had been killed—a wife and four children. The woman and three of the children lay over in the dead house awaiting their coffins, and the fourth, a little girl badly of some weeks, had not been found. The minister could not say "Cheer

up," and he left the man sitting alone and solate with the tears streaming from his A Herole Colored starber.

St. CLOUD, Minn., April 16,-One of the persons neglected in the excitement of las evening is the heroic conduct of a colored barber of St. Cloud, His name is Charles Perty. As soon as he heard of the destruction in Sank Rapids he hurriedly visited say eral drug stores and purchased large quan tities of surgeon's court plaster, salve, etc. filled his pocket with linen rags, hired

a rig, and drove rapidly place. The action was entirely spon taneous and independent on his parand so much more worthy of praise. For five long hours he was busy washing wounds dosing them with plaster, and caring for the unfortunate. He was on the ground ahead of the doctors, and when these medical gentlemen saw one of his patients they soon learned that nothing more was wanted. Perty cared for about twenty wounded people, the wounds being all carefully washed in warm water which he secured by placing a saturated cloth between two lanterns. His conduct is the talk of the town, and he has been designated the hero of Sauk Rapids,

Six Killed in Scott County, Missouri, Canto, Ill., April 16 .- News has just been received of the terrible work of a tornado on Wednesday in the southwestern part of Scott county, Missouri, twenty miles up the Mississippi river from this place. The reports are still meagre, but six persons are known to have been killed and many in

Two of the victims are Giles Bailey, a wealthy farmer, and his wife, whose house was blown into splinters.

Scores of stock were killed and other property destroyed. The loss is many thousands of dollars. The district is remote from

GLADSTONE'S SCOTCH PROGRAMME.

The "Grand Old Man" to Electrify Scotland LONDON, April 16.-Mr. Gladstone has yielded to the pressure brought to bear by his friends and has announced his determination to visit Scotland during Easter recess for the purpose of addressing his Midlothian constituents on the subject of home rule. The Liberal committee of arrangements for the Easter campaign has been doing some of its hardest preliminary work in the Scotch boroughs and they are now thoroughly own with home rule literature. Arrange ments have also been begun for giving Mr. Gladstone rousing receptions wherever he stops in the north, with torchlight processions, bands of music and addresses of welsome presented by the provosts of various towns. The Scotch Radical clubs are generally falling into line for home rule, and the nembers of the committee say that, with Mr. Gladstone's assistance, the return of the Liberal waverers to their allegiance is as-

The committee is also seeking to induce Mr. Thomas Power O'Conner, the Nationalist member for Liverpool, to make a home rule canvass of Lancashire during Easter week. Mr. O'Connor as president of the Irish National League of Great Britain organized the electoral campaign in the "Black ountry" last fall which resulted in revolutionizing the political complexion of Lancashire by the vote of hundred of thousands of Irishmen employed in the collieries and iron mines. Those votes were swung en blue for the Tory candidates for Par liament, it being the policy of the Parnellites to nearly equalize the two great parties so as to retain the balance of power. The same votes could now se swung over by the same man, to the Liberal and home rule side. This would have the effect at least of showing the Tory members of the House that they cannot afford to ignore the Irish vote even in Great Britain. These facts explain the anxiety of make another canvass of Lancashire, but as he is already overcrowded with literary and political engagements it is doubtful if he will be able to comply.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The presi dent to-day appointed E. Prentiss Bailey, of Utica, New York: Thomas W. White, of Hernando, Miss., and L. G. Kinne, of Toledo, Iowa, commissioners to examine and report upon forty miles of railroad constructed by the Northern Pacific railroad company, in the Yakima valley, on the Casade branch of said company's road in Washington territory. Also Frederic R. Coudert of New York city, Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, Ills., Edward P. Alexander of Au gusta, Ga., Marcus A. Hanna of Cleveland Ohio, and James W. Savage of Omaha, Neb., government directors of the Union Pacific raitway company.

A Verdict for Nearly \$25,000. PITTSBURO, Pa., April 16.-In the suit Broker M. K. McMullin vs. the directors of the Penn bank, to recover the amount of \$60,-000, deposited in that institution, the jury rendered a verdlet this morning in favor of McMullin in the sum of \$24,763.41. The jury exonorates Director Severine from all liability. The case will probably go to the supreme court. Should that court sustain the present finding, over seven hundred similar suits will be instituted against the

LOUISIANA, Mo., Aprill6-A fire is now raging in the lower endof the extensive lumber yards of the LaCrosse Lumber company, at this place. About 250,000 feet of lumber have aiready been burned, but through the efforts of the Louisiana fire department, with one Silsby engine, the fire is thought to be under control. The Phonix, of London, Fire Association of Philadelphia, and a Spring-field Fire and Marine company, have \$2,500

Extensive Fire Raging.

each on the burned lumber. OWEN'S SOUND, Ont., April 16.—At mid-night last night the steamer Africa, owned by Capt. F. Patterson, of Kingston, caught fire, and will probably be burned to the water's edge. The dry dock property, lumber yards and adjacent property are in danger. The fire originated in a stove in the cabin amidship. The vessel is fully in-

The Famous Canonchet Estate. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16.—Canonchet x-Governor Sprague's estate at Narraganset Pier, has been sold by the executor of Francis D. Moulton,s estate to Henry C. Cranston, of Sprague for \$60,000. Moulton paid \$61,200 for the property at the trustee's sale. It is re-

Death of Squire White. WEBSTER, Mass., April 16 .- Squire White ged 88, known as the leader of the Rhode island Dorr war and famous in his day as a lawyer, died yesterday at Quinebaug, Conn. He leaves a son, C. P. White, of Westboro, one brother in Worcester

Collision of Freight and Passenger Train

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 16.-At Youngs-

town, Ohio, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the Night Express on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie road ran into the caboose of a freight train completely telescoping it. Engineer Gray, Fireman Hopper and Conductor Car ney of the freight train, were hurt.

NEW CASTLE, Del., April 16.-Charles Robinson, colored, was hanged in the jail yard here to-day. He was tried and con-victed of the charge of committing rape.

75 CENTS TAX ON SUMATRA LEAP easonable Protection to Domestic Tobac

Growers Assured by the Treasury. A reporter who recently found D. C. Sturges, one of the asistant appraisers of the New York custom house, at home, learned from that official that the Sumatra tobacco " has been imported in packages mixed with light and heavy, so that they can easily be separated. Since the Fairchild decision they hav been separated and weighed, and the light ssessed 75 cents, the heavy 35 cents. Ap-

praiser Sturges says that the decision will probably be overruled in the high court. * Since Fairchild's decision, about 80 per cent of Sumatra has paid 75 cents; but if the case is lost, the government will have to

the case is lost, the government will have to refund the money.

Commenting on this declaration the Western Tobacco Journal says: It is some consolation to growers to know that as long as the present officials are in charge of the treasury department, there will be some protection afforded against Sumatra tobacco, and it would be more creditable for Appraiser Sturges to accept things as they are instead of officiously volunteering the information that the courts will overrule the order of the treasury department in this particular—something he can not know, and probably the judges themselves could not tell what the judges themselves could not tell what their decision will be until they thor-oughly consider the subject. Was not the appraiser so anxious for the annulment of the order, he would be discreet enough to hold his tongue and act as a public official should.
While the law, as administered now, gives

as much satisfaction and protection as can be expected from the present Congress, yet there is too much uncertainty as to its continued enforcement—a change in officials, or a de-cision of a judge, might vitiate the law again. It is therefore imperative that the law be so amended that there will be no room for quib-bling or fears, and the draft recommended by the representatives of the growers and dealers, and to be incorporated in the tariff dealers, and to be incorporated in the tariu-bill, is probably as good as can be devised. This measure (tariff bill) will soon come up-for consideration and passage in the House, Its fate is uncertain, and every precaution should be taken that the interests of growers will not be imperilled if the bill fails of pas-sage in the House or Senate. An indepen-dent measure should be in readiness to push through in case of faiture of the tariff bill, and if it is once passed the House, the probabilities are that it will meet with the endorsement of the majority of the Senate, and with that of the president also.

Those in charge of this matter should be

unusually alert, from now on, and be pre-pared against any and all contingencies. It is absolutely essential that relief be had this season of Congress.

To Compete With Sumatra

Upon the subject of competing with Sumatra W. Sanderson, of Franklin county, Mass., writes to the Homestead : We can and do grow the best seconds or binders in the country, and they are now selling for about twice the price we can get for our fine crops of Havana seed that run one-half to two-thirds wrappers. Connecticut seed leaf makes the best binder yet discovered, and the experiment has been successfully tried of growing it for this purpose. As it is a new business, of course improvements will be made upon the varieties and methods em-ployed in the limited experiments that ployed in the limited experiments that have been tried. A few suggest themselves: Grow the old Belknap variety of seed leaf (a better than which has never yet been produced), instead of the teder broad leaf mongrel variety. Set the plants 16 inches in the row instead of 12, and do all the cultivation, except the first hoeing, by horse power, raising a group that will do all the cultivation, except the first hoeing, by horse power, raising a crop that will weigh from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds to the acre. The labor would be less, and the crop would require only about half the fertilizer that Havana does, while the quality would just suit the demand present and prospective for a find thin seed binder.

To those who intend to continue to fight Sumatra by competition, 1 would offer this advice: Reduce your acreage one-half and but as

put as much work upon it as you have upon the whole, fertilize high and set the plants not farther apart than 18 inches in the row, with rows three feet apart, get the best crop possible, and then sell directly to some manufacturer.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

A New Orleans Fire Company Remember During the exposition at New Orleans, James B. Best, of this city, spent considera-ble time in the Cresent city, where he repre-resented his firm. While there he became well acquainted and made many friends During his stay in the city he presented Mississippi Fire company No. 2 with tour solid to the Friendship Fire company, this city, and which was purchased by

Mr. Best at the sale of the company' effects. Some time ago the Southern fire men passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Best. This resolution has been handsomely printed on satin and enclosed in an elegant frame. It has just been received by Mr. Best and is now on exhibition at Zahm's jewelry store.

The following is the preamble and resolu-

WHEREAS, James B. Best, of the firm of John Best & Son and Friendsbip fire com-pany of Lancaster, has presented this com-pany with four solid silver torches for the use of the organization. Now be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Missis
sippi fire company No. 2 are due to Mr

James B. Best, and hereby expressed in a feeble manner for his munificent and usefu gift, that such an evidence of esteem coming from afar, is calculated to cheer the hearts of the volunteer fireman and lead him to further deeds of usefulness and daring.

Mr. Hest has also been elected an honorary member of the fire company and a frame certificate setting forth that fact accompanied

On Thursday evening, Dr. William D. Bollinger and Miss Carrie Kiehl, daughter o leorge A. Kiehl, the bottler, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, at Lime and East King streets. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mayser. The maids of honor were Misses Lizzie and Sarah Kiehl, sisters of the bride. After the ceremony a reception was held, and it was largely at tended not only by Lancaster friends of the happy couple, but by visitors from Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities. The bride was the recipient of a great many costly presents. Charles Eckert was caterer of the aftair, and carefully looked after the tastes of the guests. The newly-married couple left on a late train for Philadelphia. at the residence of the bride's parents, at

To Lecture on Cremation

A. Hailer Gross has accepted an invitatio to deliver an address on cremation before the annual convention of the funeral directors of the state to be held at Scranton, June 15. Mr. Gross is thoroughly familiar with the subject, being himself a member of a cre the subject, being himself a member of a cre-mation society, and having as long ago as 1874 tectured on incineration for the benefit of the Philadeiphia Fountain Society, at Hor-ticultural hall. The cremation of the re-mains of his father, the eminent surgeon, Samuel D. Gross, in 1884, at Le Moyne crematory, gave the movement the greatest impulse it has received since its modern in-

Thursday evening Rev. Dr. T. M. Bickle, of Gettysburg, delivered the first of a series of lectures in St. John's church for the benefit of the Sunday school repair fund. The of the Sunday school repair fund. The audience was not very large, but those present were pleased with the lecture, the subject of which was "Roman Life in the Time of Juvenal." The next lecture of the course will be delivemed by Rev. Dr. Baum, of Philadelphia, on April 29. His subject will be "The Battle of Gettysburg."

Dr. Hale's Printing Office Stolen A dispatch from Washington, D. C., to the Pittsburg Leader says: "John W. and Louisa L. Hermann have been arrested charged with stealing a printing pressant type, the property of Dr. Hale, the editor of Hearth and Home, and who has recently been in trouble in Pittsburg. The defendant's are Dr. Hale's partners. Ball has been furnished for both."

STARTLED BY SHOTS.

ENTINELS IN BAST ST. LOUIS FIRES UPON WHILR ON DUTE.

incidents of a Warfare in the Centre of Re-Region That Is Not Only Dangerous Hus Annoying—Roads Too Crippled to Handle Business Offered.

EAST ST. Louis, April 16.—Late last night the sentinels patrolling the railroad yards in East St. Louis, were startled by hearing several shots fired, it is supposed at them, from the direction of the junction of the Cairo Short Line and Pittsburg railroads. This sort of attack upon the guards has been to frequent that although no one has been integral as yet. Gan. Reess, commanding the jured as yet, Gen. Reese, commanding the militia forces here, has issued an order that hereafter, if shots are fired from any building in East St. Louis, the guards shall cur-round such houses, raid them, and arround such houses, raid them, and arrest all guilty or suspected persons
found in the buildings. Two deputy
sheriffs while guarding the Vandalia railroad yards last night were approached by
a number of men who engaged them in conversation, during the progress of which they
attacked the deputies and beat them badly.

Linon the approach of savaral sentinels who Upon the approach of several sentinels who were on guard in the adjacent yards and who were attracted by the cries of the deputies, the assailants escaped, leaving their victims

Last night an unknown man, who has occupied a position made vacant by one of the strikers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yards, was attacked while standing on Meintz's, corner of 40th street and Missouri avenue, by a party of men, who knocked him down and beat him severely before he could escape. During the fight a shot was fired by some one, which had no effect. Neither the militia nor any of their police

were in the vicinity at the time. There is a decided improvement observed in the several yards to-day. This improve-ment has continued steadily since the militis infested the city. Nevertheless, not nearly the same amount of business is being done as before the strike; and it is said that as soon as the militia leaves East St. Louis, the situation will become worse and worse until the same state of affairs that existed before the advent of the militia will prevail. «
A "Tie-Up" in New York Street Car Lines.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The four surface, car lines operated by the Third avenue road are tied up in accordance with an order from Chirman O'Donnell, of the executive committee of the Empire Protective associa-tion. Not a car has been run over either of the lines since four o'clock this morning.

The strikers are congregated in and around

the car depots quietly discussing the situa-tion. A large force of police is also on guard near the various car stables. No violence is expected, however. The men threaten to boycott" the four lines. Three of the cars on the Third avenue line were started out from the depot at Harlem and are now on their way down town. The first car on reaching Broome street about one

mile from the down town terminus jumped the track and getting on the up track started on its return. The other two cars will, it is believed, be sent over the entire length of the read. All three cars were occupied by a strong force of police, but nothing has occurred so far to warrant the interference of the authorities New Employes Beaten.

HANNIBAL, Mo., April 16.—Last night strikers, or their sympathizers, attacked three of the new employes of the Missouri Pacific railway on the corner of Main and Broadway. One escaped without injury, but the other two, Shears and Abbott, were badwas no reason for attacking them, other than they had filled the places of the strikers. No arrests have been made. Weavers Return at the Old Wages

Norwich, Ct., April 16 .- The striking weavers at the Baltic mill have returned to their looms at their former wages. The striking mule spinners have left town, but new help is being engaged and the managers expect to have the whole mill soon running

No Compulsion to Join Knights of Labor. LYNN, Mass., April 16.-A letter from General Master Workman Powderly has been received in which he says : "No person should be forced to become a member of our order by the manufacturer or by the man or firm be may be working for. Only those who join of their own free will ought to be admitted to membership. The man or weman who cannot cheerfully subscribe to the declaration of the principles of the orders of Knights cannot be a good member and must not be forced to join. The manufacturer who forces his employed to join the order in order to procure the label of the Knights of Labor cannot have the label

under any circumstance." Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16—[House].—
The House passed the Chicago Bridewell lot commission bill; also bill providing two additional land districts in Nebraska, and Mr. Dingley's resolution calling upon the presi-dent for information relative to the exclusion of American fishing vessels from Canadian ports, after which the committees were called

for reports of a private character. BERLIN, April 16.—Dr. Werner Siemens, of the house of Siemens Bros. & Co., electricians and telegraph contractors, has given \$125,000 to the German government toward the establishment of an institute for scientific

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The president sent the following nominations of postmasters to the Senate to-day; John C. Riley, at Cincinnati, Ohio : Mrs. Virginia Thompson, at Louisville, Ky.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A jury having been secured for the second trial of Gen. Alex. Shaler, charged with having accepted a bribe, the case was formally opened by the proseention.

RICHMOND, Me., April 16,-The Kennebec open from Waterville to the sea.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16 .- Fo the Middle Atlantic states, increasing cloudiness and local rains, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds. FOR SATURDAY—General rains are indi-cated for the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio valley and Lower Lake region.

Shad at \$25 per Handred.

Jarrett Spencer & Sons, at their fill low Lapidum, on the Susquebana one hau! Thursday morning 100 herring and 90 shad. The gillers he doing a good business for avera Shad brings 250 per hundred, and from 50 to 70 cents per hundred, dications are favorable to a good acason.