MY HEART'S DELIGHT,

A charming novelette by LOUISE STOCKTON, will be published in complete form in next Sunday's DISPATCH. Read it.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1889. THREE CENTS

CHARITY ONLY.

Their Gifts Are for the Immediate Wants of the Living.

SAY CHICAGO DONORS

The Committee Takes Back $22,000 of That City's Contributions.

WANT SOME ASSURANCE

That the State Will Clear Up the Highway It Owns.

WORKMEN WILL BE PAID.

Contracts That Were Already Made Will be Conscientiously Met.

THEN COMES THE QUESTION.

Treasurer Thompson Will Use Enough of the Funds to Meet Present Obligations and Will Then Await Governor Beaver's Action—Booth & Flinn Will Withdraw All Their Workmen This Evening—Mr. Flinn is Glad to Turn Over the Gigantic Task to General Hastings—Wonders How He is Ever Going to Get Through With It—Two Methods of Cleaning Up.

The Chicago Relief Committee yesterday carried back to Chicago with them the $22,000 they had brought to Pittsburg for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers. They say they will keep it there until they are assured that Governor Beaver will take definite charge of clearing up the debris, as the money shall go to alleviate suffering, for which it was subscribed, and for nothing else. Mr. Onahan, one of the committee, received the following telegram from Mayor Cregier, of Chicago, early yesterday morning, and it evidently decided them in their action:

"Should not the State look after clearing of debris? Our funds are for the immediate wants of the living. Consider this.

"D. C. CREGIER, Mayor."

On receipt of the above telegram Mr. Onahan immediately visited Treasurer Thompson early yesterday morning, and told him that they

Were Not Satisfied

with the Governor's action, and would take their money back with them and hold it until they found out just what he was going to do. They said that they could swell the amount $10,000 more, but they proposed that it be expended for nothing but alleviating suffering, and not for cleaning up a State highway.

Treasurer Thompson expostulated with them and told them he would put the amount in the vault under seal to await their orders. They said they trusted him all right, but they thought it best to take it back with them and wait to see just what would be the outcome of the Governor's plan, and whether he would assume all charge of clearing away the debris.

Will Publish Their Reasons.

The committee could do nothing and the men left for Chicago. When they return with the money, the actions of Governor Beaver must give the word. They stated that they would give reasons for their action to the press when they arrived in Chicago.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Relief Fund was held last evening, and they decided that they were powerless and would have to wait patiently until the next few days settled the question. They were not sure about the Governor raising the funds by his plan, but are waiting the result.

The committee find that the Governor is obtaining all the Eastern subscriptions and cutting them off their means of carrying on the work. This makes a clash of arms as to the mode of procedure. The Governor has now taken charge of clearing away the debris, leaving the General Relief Committee free to turn their attention to the alleviation of suffering, for which the subscriptions were given. If they take full charge of this work, what is to be done with the funds sent the Governor; are they not to go to the same cause? If so, through what channel, and how can the committee work to advantage without all the funds and with other forces working in opposition to their plans?

Rather Perplexing Problems.

These were some of the questions that engaged their attention. They debated long but settled nothing, and decided to wait for further developments.

The committee also discussed the means of best caring for and alleviating the sufferings of the people, and just how far they should go on with their aid. A man wishes to start again in business and wishes help. It is a serious question how much aid should be tendered him. Temporary shelter must be built for the unfortunates. It is not a question of alleviating the present wants, but the people will not be able to take care of themselves for possibly a year and must be started.

Again, will the city be rebuilt, and will the Cambria Iron Company do it, and give employment to the men?

Booth & Flinn have not handed in their payroll yet, and will not for a few days, so it was dismissed from the minds of the committee until another meeting, but Treasurer Thompson was told to stand ready to pay it, should it be presented.

All these were grave questions, and only time and other meetings will settle them.

One thing weighed down the mind of each on the committee, and that was that the work before them was

A Monstrous Job,

and they finally adjourned by deciding to meet the emergencies as they came, and "burn no bridges until they had passed them."

One question was decided on, and that was that wherever a man was found who wanted to help himself he would be helped to do so. Many of the citizens are anxious to again start up trade in various channels. If a big work is going to be done there the committee do not see why bake ovens should not be established, stores opened up and trade again given an impetus. It was proposed to sell flour, groceries, etc., to merchants at cost or below if necessary to re-establish trade. Many orders have already been placed in Pittsburg by residents of the wrecked city who still have funds which they are willing to use in trading. All these orders were promptly looked after by the committee and the goods sent on their way without delay.

Mr. Flinn is Worn Out.

"I am not sorry to be relieved of that truly tremendous task," remarked William Flinn last night referring to General Beaver's assumption of charge of affairs at Johnstown. "My personal feelings are peculiar. I was sick for the first half day, and part of my sickness was due to the magnitude of the job. But I braced up and felt first rate for the balance of the time I was there. But half an hour after I boarded the train this morning I felt as if I had been beaten with baseball bats."

"Yes, we will withdraw our own men on Wednesday night, and General Hastings takes charge. He is averse to taking hold of such a leviathan task, but the Governor is not able to get hold of any other State official. My relations with General Hastings are of the pleasantest, and I made him a number of suggestions, and have promised to give him at least a day every week. Now, there are two ways for Governor Beaver to do that work. One is to clean off the debris and let property holders do their own excavating, and let the city restore its streets, sewers and water and gas mains. The other is to remove every vestige of the flood, dig out cellars—and I think there are corpses in every cellar—and bury all the dead. In other words do everything but rebuild the

Stores and Houses.

"The cost would, I judge, be $1,000,000 for the easiest way and double that sum for the more thorough course. Which way will be adopted I cannot say, and I don't think the Governor himself knows. I am of the opinion that it should be made known just what will or will not be done.

"As regards our men, we have a few over 1,000 who will be brought home in a body. Their time has been kept as systematically as if they were at work in Pittsburg by our timekeepers, and we have had 60 foremen in charge. You must understand, however, that all paid labor at Johnstown has been under our direction, and we have audited all the laborers' time because no one else could. The arrangement in regard to payment has been agreed upon. The payrolls will be made out Tuesday night, and at the end of the working day of Wednesday, Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker, acting for the Relief Committee, will pay all the laborers off. By this means the firm of Booth & Flinn will not handle a dollar of contributed money.

Will Require $100,000.

"I told the committee to-day that $100,000 would be needed to pay off. There have been between 3,000 and 4,000 men at work, exclusive of volunteers. I estimate that in Johnstown proper $70,000 will be needed to pay off. The other $30,000 will go to the men employed in Kernville by Johnson & McMillan, the Johnstown contractors, with whom our operations have had nothing to do."

"Will not the withdrawal of your forces disorganize matters for a few days?" queried THE DISPATCH representative.

"It should not. Contractor McKnight, of Pittsburg, will step in as the chief contractor employed by General Hastings. He will get the benefit of our organization, or commissary department, our stables and camp, and will also have as a nucleus for the 5,000 men he expects to work a large number of workmen who have been at work under us, although not our regular forces. Several other contractors will be asked to come in under the same arrangement, which is, I believe, $1 50 per diem and found for the laborer, and 10 per cent of the sum paid for labor to go to the contractor. But it is an immense job before them, and General Hastings has assumed an immense responsibility. He is standing between the people and Governor Beaver's bondsmen, and the contractors, and must see that no work is thrown away and that no imposition is attempted. It is a big job," said Mr. Flinn, meditatively, as he fillipped the ashes of a portly cigar across his boot heel.

Much Has Been Done.

"In general terms," continued the big contractor, "it must be said that much has been accomplished, although the work will probably lag for a few days after Wednesday until things are organized again. Organization must be strict, and if General Hastings follows that rule he will be as great a success as Mr. James B. Scott has been. The public will never know how hard that man has worked. He has brushed aside petty annoyances, quelled disturbances, smoothed over conflicts in authority and made everybody work with a tact which shows a born genius for generalship. He was emphatically the man for the place. I tell you that Johnstown was mighty fortunate in the choice of such hustling citizens as those who composed the Pittsburg Relief Committee and the men representing it in Johnstown. Had there been delay or red-tapeism in their actions the citizens would have been in a terrible condition. I verily believe that Johnstown would have starved if it had not been for Superintendent Patton, of the Baltimore and Ohio. That man is a wonder to me. The way he cleared up his road and got provisions into the city was marvelous. He telegraphed all along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad lines and down into West Virginia, and got trainload after trainload into the city. At every station along the road where a car was being loaded for Johnstown orders to hurry were telegraphed, and relief freight trains were given right of way over passenger trains. Why, I saw a train of 56 cars heavily loaded come into Johnstown, only 10 of which were from Pittsburg. The way Mr. Patton ran the bread supply was masterly. As I said, if it hadn't been for his energy the citizens

Would Have Starved

and the workmen could not have been hustled along the way they were. Men must eat in order to work. J. V. Patton is a dandy for an emergency.

"Among the annoyances we were subjected to was one very unnecessary. I refer to the "tomato can policemen." The Sheriff of Cambria county swore in 800 of these fellows as deputy sheriffs and they sported tin stars and tried to exert authority at every turn. They annoyed our men tremendously and their orders were laughed at, of course, but there were innumerable fights and discussions. Sheriff Reineman bobbed up in committee meeting yesterday and wanted to know who was going to pay his 800 "cops" for getting in the way at $5 per diem. There will be some fun when it comes to paying the bills. Another thing that was excessively annoying was the ocean of telegrams our men received from Pittsburg relatives who had gotten the impression that Johnstown was a plague spot and urged our men to leave on the first train. So far as money matters are concerned, I am afraid we shall lose some money because of the cessation of work on time contracts, but we did not take hold of the job to make money, and it's all right no matter how it turns out. But Pittsburg comes out with colors flying."

A STORM OF INDIGNATION

Raised by the Refusal of Amoskeag People to Allow Contributions to be Made.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 10.—There is a feeling of intense indignation among the operatives and citizens generally over the action of the Amoskeag Corporation in the matter of relief for the Conemaugh sufferers. In the Jefferson Mill subscription papers had been passed around among the help and good sums realized, in one room upward of $100 having been collected. When the agent of the corporation heard of the matter he ordered that all the money collected be paid back to the subscribers, and the passing of subscription papers discontinued.

This order has provoked a storm of indignant protests from the operatives, who claim that they are entitled to dispose of their hard earnings as they see fit. The agent states that it is a rule of the corporation not to permit the circulation of subscription papers of any description in any of the rooms, and he cannot make an exception in this case. Agent Bourne headed a subscription paper, and in a single day nearly $600 was contributed by the operatives.

HE STILL HAS FRIENDS.

People Can Yet be Found Who Speak a Good Word for the Governor.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.—Since Governor Beaver has visited Johnstown his stock has gone up again, in the estimation of the people, but previous to that his chances for the United States Senate were very slim. Colonel Schoonmaker said to-night:

"The people should remember that the Governor is a cripple, and it is a difficult matter for him to move around. In addition to that, travel was interrupted, and it was almost impossible for him to get here. The Governor was interested, because at the Chamber of Commerce in Pittsburg we would hear messages going back and forth between General Hastings and himself. Another thing, the wreck and loss of lumber was no small affair at Williamsport and Lock Haven. The bay was so filled with boards at the mouth of the Susquehanna that the schooners and steamboats had to stop running. These other places had to be taken into consideration as well as Johnstown."

For all that the people here think the Governor was too slow in his movements.

ISRAEL.

DRIVING AWAY THE DOGS.

Bodies Buried Too Near the Surface in the Cemetery.

JOHNSTOWN, June 10. — The hurried burial of the dead in the Prospect Hill Cemetery is causing the residents of that beautiful suburb of Johnstown a great deal of annoyance, and may cause much sickness. The bodies were placed in cheap coffins and none were secure, the odor from the decomposed bodies arising to the surface and attracting a number of dogs, who make night hideous by howling and pawing over the graves. The coffins were put only three feet under ground, as there was no time to dig the graves deeper. It was found necessary to place guards in the little cemetery containing 200 graves to drive the dogs away.

To-day Dr. Miller, of the Volunteer Staff of the Cambria Hospital, instructed the Americus Club members who are in camp near the cemetery, caring for some of the refugees, to secure disinfectants at once and place them on the graves, thus killing the odor.

SLOW AND DIFFICULT WORK.

Thousands of Laborers Make Little Progress in Disposing of the Debris.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.—One day is very like another in Johnstown. Ten thousand laborers swarm over a square mile of ruins. The air is heavy with the smoke of a hundred bonfires, upon which they heap the debris. The white camps of the soldiers are scattered about, as though they were taking possession of a town abandoned and burned at the enemy's approach.

The railroad tracks are crowded with construction and supply trains, which are being shifted about by tiny locomotives. Dynamite bombs are frequently exploded down by the bridge. With it all there is no apparent progress. The town is as desolate as ever. The stranger would almost swear that no hand had touched it since that of the flood crushed it together like a lot of egg shells. The task of making its site again habitable is one that the most confident might easily consider hopeless, and that undoubtedly would be practically impossible had not the State stepped in and undertaken the work.

It is pretty well settled by this time that the State will confine its work to the clearing up of the ruins and the restoration of the streams to a safe and pure condition. The need for private charity for the support of the people until they can support themselves is therefore as urgent as ever. The only dependence of the survivors is for the present upon the relief that they receive from day to day from other parts of the country. Twenty-four hours' stoppage of supplies would mean hunger for three-quarters of the surviving inhabitants. It is probable that the expenses incurred in the recovery of bodies and the clearing away of debris up to to-morrow night will be paid out of the funds contributed for the relief of the sufferers. After that all contributed money on hand and to come in will be for the people themselves. Important changes in the order of things here will then go into effect. The town will be even more completely than at present under martial law.

A BIG BONFIRE,

Made by the Burning of Huge Piles of Rubbish,

IN THE RUINED CITY.

A Scarcity of Beds Compels Some Feeble Sufferers

TO SLEEP UPON THE FLOOR

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.—A huge bonfire burns to-night just below the line of the workmen's tents. As seen from Camp Hastings it is a beautiful sight. The rubbish taken out on Main street and the streets adjoining is being burned there. A big pile of broken timber, interlaced with rubbish of all kinds, rests on Main street, near the Merchants' Hotel and on the street back of it. The smell from those streets is very bad, but the doctors say it is all right. Nevertheless, few believe it good for the health. At the rate of progress now being made these streets will soon be cleared and any danger, real or imaginary, will soon be at an end.

Kernville is a troublesome point just now. There are several acres of wreckage in the lower part of this section, and it looks like an endless job to get rid of it, but if General Hastings gets along as rapidly as he expects with his steam hoisters at the stone bridge, it may not take him a great while to clean up Kernville with their aid. General Hastings is busy now, familiarizing the Quartermasters of the National Guard with the

Duties They Will Have to Perform

beginning with Wednesday. The brigade and regimental Quartermasters of the three brigades are here and were busy all day. They went around from point to point and observed the work in progress, that they may know what will be expected from them hereafter. More tents were erected for the proper accommodation of the staff, and all are getting ready for the work that is before them. General Hastings says the Fourteenth Regiment will be kept on duty as long as it can stand the work, though a proposition was at one time favored to have the regiments, instead of going into summer camps, go on duty here during the same period of time. It would give them some valuable experience, though there would be no opportunity for regimental drill.

Colonel Stewart and Major Greenland were out to-day looking for a location for a camp. They selected the old circus ground, above the present Baltimore and Ohio station. Major Greenland expects ere long a consignment of wall tents. It is proposed when they arrive to form at the circus ground a canvas village for the use of flood sufferers, thus relieving some of the houses of the crowds they now contain. The village will be fitted with camp kitchens, and life might be much more unpleasant that it will be found to be here during the summer months.

Beds are Badly Needed.

In many places just now people are badly in need of beds. Women in an extremely delicate condition are compelled to sleep on the floor, and often in houses that have not been thoroughly cleaned. An especial appeal is made to the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce for these sufferers by those familiar with the circumstances.

W. R. Ford and a corps of assistants, representing the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, were busy to-day making up the time for the workmen who will be withdrawn to-morrow and Wednesday. Not more than 500 of the thousands are expected to be left. There was some difficulty about the time of the special officers, of whom 800 have been on duty, and these men may have to look to the sheriff for their pay. They were sworn in by him as special deputies.

When General Hastings takes charge of Johnstown and vicinity he will issue a proclamation warning all persons who have no business here to keep out of the town. The order will be strictly enforced.

SIMPSON.

PAYING THE MEN.

Laborers Rejoice Over the Prospect of Getting Money on Wednesday—$100,000 to be Given Out—No Trouble Likely to Arise Among the Workmen.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.—There has been some talk that there may be trouble with the workmen here when it is announced to them that General Hastings will pay them but $1 50 a day and rations, instead of the $2 and rations they have been receiving. There is little likelihood of this, though, as the men are being quietly withdrawn. One hundred and thirty-five from Leechburg left to-day, and work men here from Beaver Falls and other points will be taken away to-morrow. Booth & Flinn's men will be taken away on Wednesday, unless General Hastings makes a contract with Mr. Flinn to retain them.

The object in view, however, seems to be to leave the town bare of workmen, so as not to embarrass any arrangement General Hastings may desire to make. In that case there will not be enough workmen left in the town to make trouble, even were they so disposed, which is very doubtful. Dictator Scott, in his proclamation concerning the payment of the wages of the men, says they must take what the books show they are entitled to or nothing. This sounds like a challenge, and may act on some like the proverbial red rag on the bull.

The following order was issued from the accountants' headquarters to-day:

NOTICE TO FOREMEN.

Paying laborers will begin on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock at the Baltimore and Ohio station. You will have your men there at 9 o'clock and not earlier. Men must be formed in line in the order their names appear on the time books. No corrections will be made at the pay windows, and the men must take the amount of pay shown on time books or nothing. All wheelbarrows, ropes, tools, etc., must be brought in from the work by the men and deposited in places to be designated before they are paid. Trains will be ready on tracks of both roads to take men away as soon as paid, free of charge, if they wish to go. Those wishing employment hereafter may apply to General Hastings on Thursday. This notice must be read to your men.

[Signed] J. B. SCOTT, Director.

There are about 10,000 workmen to be paid, and it will require $100,000. Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker made the rounds among the men this evening. Everywhere he went the news that money was coming was received with joy. Colonel Schoonmaker will have the funds brought from Pittsburg. There will be plenty of cars to transport those who wish to go home. General Hastings' plan is to hire as many Johnstown people as he can get, but there won't be many. The Cambria Iron Company can scarcely secure men enough to clear up their plant.

ISRAEL.

THIRTY-FIVE MORE UNFORTUNATES.

The Bodies Taken From the Water in the Best Condition.

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.—There were 35 bodies recovered to-day, 11 of them at the stone bridge. Those taken out of the water were in a much better condition than those found among the debris. The latter were not only horribly bloated and distorted in feature, but decomposition had set in, and the stench arising therefrom was so unbearable that the men at the various morgues found it a disagreeable duty to wash them.

The bodies now are almost beyond recognition. Many are as black as negroes, and where they are bruised the faces are sunken into a jellied mass.

VERY SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

The Best Day's Work Yet Done at the Stone Bridge.

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.—The progress of the work at the stone bridge to-day has been more satisfactory than any day so far. More work has been done in removing the debris at this point to-day than any three other days. The stationary engine on the bridge has done more work than 50 men. Huge masses of broken and bent iron and immense timbers that the men have been trying to move for days, were lifted from their places and moved with ease. Fourteen more of these great helpers have been sent for, and will be here to-morrow. This will make 24 doing excellent work. The large force of men heretofore employed at this point has been taken to other points, and a small force of men with the aid of the engine is doing more effective work. A heavy charge of dynamite was put off to-day and did a great deal of good, more than any three charges heretofore fired. It demonstrated that heavy charges must be used in order to do any good. Three bodies were found lying close together to-day, near the stone bridge, and 10 or 12 were found in that vicinity.

All the commissary stations are kept busy as usual. At the Cambria one a vast amount of provisions and clothes have been distributed. Long lines of sufferers stood in the heat and rain, waiting their turn. No one is furnished without an order, and every department is under the strictest discipline. Most excellent work is being done here. The same good work is being done at the Americus Club commissary and others, and the same discipline and regularity is observed by all.

MONEY FROM OTHER CITIES.

Contributions to Benefit Johnstown Sufferers Still Pouring In.

A telegram last evening stated that $16,630 was received yesterday at City Hall in New York for the benefit of the flood sufferers. The work of collection still goes on, and half a dozen big theatrical benefits are to be given in the metropolis to swell the fund.

Philadelphia reported that the amount received yesterday was about $50,000, making a total of nearly $800,000 for Philadelphia and vicinity. The City Council of Toronto, Ont., voted $3,000 and private subscriptions are being raised there. Various small amounts were raised in other cities.

MUST COME TO TIME.

Stricter Rules to Be Enforced in the Railway Mail Department—Collusion to Destroy the Effects of the Checking System Will Be Punished.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following general order was issued this evening:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPT. R. M. S.
WASHINGTON, June 10.

In connection of future management of the railway mail service, the General Superintendent wishes to convey to those engaged in this determination to advance its efficiency and usefulness, the accomplishment of which can only be attained by the earnest and intelligent co-operation of superintendents and postal clerks. Every one attached to the organization will be expected to perform his full duty; closely observing and obeying the postal laws and regulations, as well as the orders and instructions that from time to time are issued for his information and guidance.

A partial enforcement of the discipline of the service will not be satisfactory; neither can excuses be accepted for neglect of duty, for irregularities resulting from carelessness or inattention, nor for misdemeanors of any kind. Clerks are required to keep themselves posted upon the distribution assigned to them; to be familiar with the schedule of connections and with the book of instructions; to study the weekly bulletin of general orders prepared in each division, and to closely examine and note the special orders issued by those who have authority over them.

It is a prevalent belief that instructions relating to the checking of errors are not strictly followed, and it is supposed in many instances that clerks have agreed among themselves not to check each other, thus defeating the purpose of one of the most essential methods which have been instituted for the betterment of the general service. It should be understood that measures will be taken to ascertain who disregard these orders and to replace them with those who are more diligent and faithful.

To those who perform their full duty and by their capability and interest merit advancement, every consideration will be given in the filling of advanced positions. Particular attention in selecting for promotion will be paid to the records for efficiency in distribution, obedience to orders and good moral character.

J. LOWRIE BELL, General Superintendent.

TROUBLE TO COME.

A Break in the Massachusetts Republican Ranks on the Prohibition Question.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, June 10.—The first evidence of the threatened disruption of the Republican party in Massachusetts because of the defeat of the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution last April, was seen to-day. Several weeks ago a movement was set on foot by a number of gentlemen interested in the temperance question, having for its object the placing of an entirely separate ticket in the field should the Republicans nominate anybody objectionable to them this fall. The movement has now assumed a more decided shape, a circular having been sent to-day calling a conference of temperance Republicans for the purpose of organizing for moral and political work in favor of prohibition.

The circular is signed by several men who have hitherto been prominent in Republican ranks. Two of them were elected as Republicans to the last Senate. Already has the consent of at least two prominent temperance Republicans been obtained to run for Governor in case the nominee of the Republicans is not acceptable, and lively times may be looked for in the near future.

Henry George Now in Paris.

PARIS, June 10.—The Agrarian Congress opened here to-day. Mr. Saunders was elected American Secretary. Henry George made an address in which he referred to land reform as the starting point of social reform. Mr. George was unanimously elected honorary President.

A BIG CAVERN

Discovered in the Heart of the Ohio Oil Country.

AN EXPLORING PARTY

Goes Into the Depths and Makes a Number of Strange Discoveries.

MAMMOTH CAVE OUTDONE.

FINDLAY, June 10.—A rival to the great Mammoth Cave has at last been discovered. Henry Griendle, living on Limestone Ridge, over the line in Wyandot county, was ploughing when one of his horses broke through the earth into a deep hole. It was rescued from its position with great difficulty. Upon examining the spot Griendle found a large hole leading perpendicularly down into the earth. He dropped in a stone and heard it rumble and rattle in its downward course till the sound died away in the distance.

Sensational reports of this discovery reached this city, and an exploring party was made up and drove over to the ridge to ascertain what was at the bottom of the story and the hole. The party consisted of half a dozen well known gentlemen, who were provided with ropes, lights, fireworks, etc., to make a thorough exploration. Having fixed everything in readiness for the descent, the question arose as to who should first go down. The men looked into the dark, mysterious hole, mentally made a calculation as to the probability of finding a nest of rattlesnakes at the bottom, and each one was perfectly satisfied to let several of the others go first.

INTO THE DEPTHS.

Finally one of the party summoned up sufficient courage, and volunteered to make the descent alone. As he was lowered down, down, down, the light of his lantern could be seen growing fainter and smaller until a tiny speck was visible. After letting out the rope about 100 feet, a faint, muffled whisper announced that he had found solid bottom. The reporter went down next, and finally the whole party found itself at the bottom of the shaft.

The hole descends through limestone rock at all the way down, and varies in diameter from 3 to 30 feet. The bottom is dry rock, and the place proved to be a capacious cavern. The place where the landing was made was estimated to be 60 feet in width, and while the ceiling at that point was low, it gradually rose like a dome to the height of fully 50 feet. The floor was very uneven. The party had not gone a quarter of a mile when they were suddenly confronted by a yawning chasm, ten feet in width and of an unknown depth. Beyond this impassable cleft they could see the roof glittering in the light of their lanterns.

Several roman candles were fired into the space, but the side walls could not be seen, so that there is no telling how far the cave extends in that direction. The fireworks revealed numerous stalactites and stalagmites of beautiful formation whose marble-like whiteness glistened and shone resplendent in the vari-colored lights. The roof sparkled with a frost-like incrustation, which reflected the light from a myriad of shining points as though the whole dome were set in diamonds.

EVEN A LAKE FOUND.

Retracing their steps for some distance, the party found to the right a small opening at the top of the steep ascent, and entering it were obliged to crawl on hands and knees for a distance of perhaps ten yards. Then the cavern suddenly opened into another mammoth chamber, apparently much larger than the first one, and possessing more stalactite formations. At a great distance from the entrance they came upon a lake of pure, cold water, as clear as crystal and of unfathomable depth. Holding the light to the water, a shining penny was dropped in and its gradual descent watched until it had fallen apparently 50 feet, when all trace of it was lost.

The water of the lake was perfectly still and dead, there being no current, and no signs of fish or animal life were visible. A few shells were picked up on the shore of the lake and, being again shut off from further advance, the party retraced their steps. Openings were seen in other directions, as though the cavern extended its wings still further, but the fear of losing their way and of the oil in the lanterns giving out prevented further explorations at present. It is proposed at some time in the near future to make further examination, going provided with boats, ladders, planks, etc., that the lakes and chasms may not stop the way.

A SWIFT DEATH-DEALER.

A Successful Experiment With the Sims-Edison Electric Torpedo.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 10.—A trial test of the newly improved Sims-Edison electric torpedo was made at Willets Points on the Long Island Sound this afternoon. Captain Roessler and a number of regular army officers were present. This torpedo is similar in construction to the Sims-Edison torpedo adopted by the Government some years ago. It is 31 feet long and 24 inches in diameter. It weighs 3,000 pounds. The electric current is carried through a small insulated cable, and is directed from the shore. A new 1,200-volt dynamo furnished the power.

G. W. Sims, the inventor, conducted the experiment. A speed of ten miles an hour is obtained from the torpedo now in use. In a run of more than 800 feet to-day the speed made was a fraction more than 21 miles per hour. The trial was intended to have been over a half-mile course, but the belting of the dynamo broke and stopped the trial. The 30-inch screw on the torpedo made about 900 revolutions a minute. The trial satisfactorily demonstrated that the desired increase of speed could be safely made without interfering with the steering of the vessel.

INDICTED AT LAST.

The Physicians Who Carved Bishop Will be Called to Account.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 10.—The grand jury has found indictments against Drs. Irwin, Ferguson and Hance, the physicians who performed the autopsy on the body of Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader, for violation of the sanitary law. They will be called on to plead to-morrow in the General Sessions Court.

CANADIAN TRADE.

The Senatorial Committee Pursues Its Investigation at St. Paul—A General Feeling in Favor of Reciprocity—A Few Objections.

ST. PAUL, June 10.—The Senate Committee on Relations with Canada, consisting of Senators Allison, Kemp, Hale and Pugh, met with representatives of this city to-day. They especially asked for testimony as to the transportation of merchandise. Unrestricted reciprocity for the profit of both of the twin cities and Northwestern Canada was favored by numerous witnesses. J. M. Egan explained the Manitoba railroad system which extends from this city throughout the Northwestern United States and Canada, stating that its business consisted largely in carrying from the United States to Canada those manufactured articles which must be had.

Captain W. R. Bowen, a lumber manufacturer, said he represented several lumber companies, which cut about 40,000,000 feet a year. He was not in favor of free lumber. The Canadian lumbermen paid for what lumber they cut, when they cut it. It only cost them on this basis from 75 cents to $1 25 per 1,000 on pine. They pay no tax; they only pay for what they cut and are free from loss. In Wisconsin and Northern Minnesota the lumber had to be bought right out. Their labor was cheaper, as many lumbermen come from the Eastern provinces of Canada to work for from $22 to $26 a month who said they had worked for from $12 to $16 the previous year. The majority of the lumbermen here were Scandinavians who lived in the State.

General E. F. Drake said that Canada could not make arrangements with us consistent with the interests of England, for the tariff of this continent must then be the same against England. This country could not manufacture for Canada against England. He favored political rather than agricultural union. The general tendency of the testimony was in favor of reciprocity, and the members of the committee say that this has been the case wherever they have gone. They will have a hearing in Minneapolis to-morrow.

NO SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.

Gladstone Denies That the English Government Recognized the Confederacy.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 10.—Henry Clews sent a copy of his "Thirty Years in Wall Street" to Mr. W. E. Gladstone and received to-day a letter of acknowledgment and a second letter, which is as follows:

NO. 26 JAMES ST., May 30, 1889.

TO H. CLEWS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Having expressed my interest in the portions of your work which I read on the day of its arrival, I think it would be less than ingenuous if I did not, after reading what relates to the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston, in page fifty-six and in the following chapter make some reference to it. Allow me to assure you that so far as that Cabinet is concerned you have been entirely misled in regard to matters of fact. As a member of it and now nearly its sole surviving member, I can state that it never, at any time, dealt with the subject of recognizing the Southern States in your great Civil War excepting when it learned the proposition of the Emperor Napoleon III., and declined to entertain that proposition without qualification, hesitation, delay or dissent. In the debate which took place on Mr. Roebuck's proposal for the negotiation, Lord Russell took no part, and could take none, as he was a member of the House of Lords. I spoke for the Cabinet. You will, I am sure, be glad to learn that there is no foundation for a charge which, had it been true, might have aided in keeping alive angry sentiments happily gone by. You are of course at liberty to publish this letter. To your reference in page 70 as a record of impressions, which I am not entitled to use, I can make no objection, though you are probably aware that they were many years ago the subject of a detailed explanation from me to the American Government and of a most handsome reply from Hamilton Fish. I remain, dear sir, your very faithful servant.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

IT IS ALREADY GRANTED.

The Divorce Suit of Ex-Senator Sabin Was Commenced Some Weeks Ago.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 10.—The report that ex-Senator Sabin, of this State, had applied for a divorce from his wife on the ground of habitual drunkenness from the use of liquor and morphine, is true in that such application was made some weeks ago and has since been privately granted, the whole affair being kept from the public and being known only to a few intimate friends of the ex-Senator. Mrs. Sabin's special mania is said to have become the extravagantly unnecessary purchase of costly clothing for herself and adopted children when there was no demand for such purchases, this mania having gone to the point of seriously crippling Senator Sabin in his business.

The divorce was then resorted to as a means of defense against this tendency to extravagant purchases. Mrs. Sabin is said to be now located in an asylum for persons addicted to the opium habit at Flushing, L. I., the ex-Senator paying all of her expenses there. It is asserted that she had been an invalid for some time before her marriage, and from its use as a medicine she became confirmed in the opium habit. When Mr. Sabin left the Senate his wife requested that she be placed in this retreat. Mrs. Sabin did not contest the suit.

ONLY A MISUNDERSTANDING.

A Little Mistake in Making a Postoffice Appointment in Indiana.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A reporter today asked Mr. Clarkson, First Assistant Postmaster General, as to the facts in regard to the appointment of a postmaster at the town of Cannelton, Ind., concerning which the President has been much criticised, many papers having quoted a speech made by him in the United States Senate in regard to the removal of Mrs. De La Hunt from the office by President Cleveland in 1885, in which Mr. Harrison strongly protested against her removal. Criticism has been made of the appointment of Mr. Zimmerman recently when Mrs. De La Hunt was an applicant. Mr. Clarkson said:

The Paesident is not responsible for the appointment. He thought the office was Presidential and had made a memorandum that the appointment should be given to Mrs. De La Hunt. Instead of that the office was fourth class and I made the appointment on the recommendation of Congressman Posey, whose recommendations are generally taken for appointments in that district. It is only due to the President to say that he knew nothing of it. It is very probable that a change will be made there in some way, as Mrs. De La Hunt is the widow of a Union soldier, very deserving and undoubtedly competent. If I had known the facts I should have appointed her, and I think yet she ought to be appointed. It is only fair that the public should know that the President was not responsible for the appointment. His intention was to have appointed the widow of a Union Soldier at Cannelton.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

A Man Who Wants Damages for Submitting to the Operation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 10.—Thomas Sheridan, of this city, is plaintiff in a suit against the Inman Line for $25,000. Sheridan was a passenger on the City of New York, from Liverpool to New York, in April this year, and while on board was compelled to submit to vaccination. He protested and claimed that he had been vaccinated. Notwithstanding this the steamer's officers compelled him to have it done then and there. It was done and he claims the virus was impure and that it has impregnated his system and caused abscesses all over his body, rendering him helpless and in fact it is possible that he may die.

Physicians say that if he should recover he will never again be a healthy man. The suit will probably bring the Inman Line into the Supreme Court of Orange county. They are likely to secure a change of venue if possible, so that it can be tried in New York or in the United States Court.

A CHEAP WAY.

Why the Governor Likes His Plan of Borrowing Money.

IT ISN'T SO COSTLY,

And He Was Backed Up in it by the Mayor of Philadelphia.

THE BOND IS PREPARED.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—At the conference between Governor Beaver and Mayor Fitler, at the latter's office on Saturday afternoon, the question of placing Johnstown and vicinity in a good sanitary condition was thoroughly discussed. The Governor contended that the Conemaugh river and Stony creek should be thoroughly cleansed and the debris removed from the now famous railroad bridge. The Mayor suggested that an extra session of the Legislature be called for the purpose of making an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the prosecution of this work. He claimed that the money subscribed by the people of this city and other places was subscribed for a specific purpose, that of feeding and clothing the sufferers, and that it was the duty of the State to place the towns in good sanitary condition.

An Unnecessary Expense.

Governor Beaver coincided in these views, but thought it was an unnecessary waste of money to call an extra session of the Legislature, as it would cost at least $250,000 to do so, and suggested that some plan be adopted whereby the State Treasurer could use the amount required and be guaranteed by citizens of the State, in the event of the next Legislature failing to make an appropriation of money expended in the work.

The Mayor thought that this was an excellent idea, and announced that he was prepared to go on a bond as one of 200 for $5,000. A rough draft of a bond was drawn up and taken by the Governor to Johnstown yesterday. Governor Beaver returned to this city from Johnstown this afternoon, and held another conference with Mayor Fitler. At the close of the conference the following copy of a bond of indemnity, prepared by the two gentlemen, was given for publication:

Copy of the Indemnity Bond.

"WHEREAS, James A. Beaver has this day given his bond to William B. Hart, State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the penal sum of $1,000,000, conditioned for the payment of whatever moneys may be advanced by the said William B. Hart for the purpose of clearing the streams and abating public nuisances which threaten the health and safety of the people of this Commonwealth, caused by the late floods which have destroyed so much of life and property in the Conemaugh and West Branch valleys; and,

"Whereas, There is not sufficient time to assemble the Legislature in order to secure a regular appropriation for the work which is absolutely necessary to be done for the preservation of the health and safety of the people; now, therefore,

"We, the undersigned, citizens and corporations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, each for himself, and