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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1889. THREE CENTS

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BURIED BENEATH THE BALLOTS.

A Perfect Avalanche Descends Upon the Proposed Prohibition Amendment.

BEER IS DECIDEDLY PREFERRED TO WATER.

Enormous Majorities Rolled Up for the Wet Side in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties.

BERKS ALSO TAKES A VERY BIG SLICE OF THE CAKE.

Figures Showing the Majority For and Against the Measure in All the Counties of the State.

CHAIRMAN PALMER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH THE COUNTING

The Prohibition Chairman Thinks That Philadelphia's Big Majority of 93,000 Was Secured by Chicanery---An Intimation That the Republican Party Will Hear From the Cold Water People in November---Many Surprises Shown by the Detailed Returns---A Number of Rural Counties Give Respectable Figures in Favor of the Measure---Democratic Berks Gives Nearly as Many Anti-Amendment Ballots as There Were Voters in the County---The Suffrage Amendment Seems to Have Also Met With Disaster---Reports on It Are Incomplete, but Scarcely a County Reports in Its Favor--Editorial Comments Upon the Result.

Pennsylvania is not a prohibition State. By their ballots the voters have decided that they prefer the present order of things. Many of the rural counties gave even larger majorities for the amendment than were expected, but the enormous opposition vote in the cities, with a few surprises in other quarters, buried the more modest figures of the country counties completely out of sight. The following table shows the results by counties. In some cases the returns were not entirely complete, and the balance has been estimated. Official figures cannot greatly change the totals:

COUNTIES.	Presidential vote in 1888.	Majority for the amendment.	Majority against the amendment.
Adams	7,246	.....	700
*Allegheny	70,803	.....	25,000
*Armstrong	9,000	.....	250
*Beaver	9,534	1,350	.....
*Bedford	8,214	.....	750
Berks	28,796	.....	20,000
*Blair	12,838	2,300	.....
*Bradford	13,909	1,200	.....
Bucks	17,478	.....	2,500
*Butler	9,997	3,000	.....
Cambria	11,118	.....	1,200
*Cameron	1,345	150	.....
Carbon	7,177	.....	2,000
Center	9,472	1,750	.....
*Chester	19,823	2,800	.....
Clarion	7,073	900	.....
Clearfield	11,899	1,500	.....
Clinton	6,079	250	.....
Columbia	7,441	.....	825
*Crawford	15,003	3,000	.....
Cumberland	10,650	.....	600
*Dauphin	18,824	.....	3,508
*Delaware	14,174	.....	1,000
Elk	3,216	.....	700
*Erie	17,381	.....	4,340
*Fayette	14,308	2,500	.....
*Forest	1,369	350	.....
*Franklin	11,022	.....	1,500
Fulton	2,237	.....	400
Greene	6,630	400	.....
*Huntingdon	7,228	1,000	.....
*Indiana	8,087	2,500	.....
*Jefferson	7,648	1,700	.....
Juniata	3,701	.....	200
*Lackawanna	21,185	.....	1,800
*Lancaster	33,012	.....	2,700
*Lawrence	6,941	3,000	.....
*Lebanon	9,903	.....	4,000
Lehigh	16,094	.....	8,000
*Luzerne	21,562	.....	2,500
Lycoming	14,536	.....	100
*McKean	7,626	400	.....
*Mercer	11,025	4,000	.....
*Mifflin	4,510	950	.....
Monroe	4,437	.....	1,500
*Montgomery	26,418	.....	8,500
Montour	3,250	.....	500
Northampton	17,194	.....	6,000
*Northumberland	12,843	.....	700
*Perry	6,007	.....	300
*Philadelphia	205,514	.....	93,183
Pike	1,830	.....	500
*Potter	4,617	400	.....
Schuylkill	25,978	.....	6,000
*Snyder	3,810	.....	600
*Somerset	7,382	.....	800
Sullivan	2,310	.....	100
*Susquehanna	9,670	2,400	.....
*Tioga	11,279	1,000	.....
*Union	4,091	400	.....
*Venango	9,032	3,000	.....
*Warren	7,764	900	.....
*Washington	13,226	2,000	.....
Wayne	6,394	.....	400
*Westmoreland	20,106	300	.....
*Wyoming	3,994	1,200	.....
York	21,716	.....	3,000
Totals	996,786	.....	.....
Majority in State	.....	46,600	218,653

Total majority against prohibition, 167,053.
*Denotes that the counties so marked are Republican, having voted for Harrison in 1888. Those not so designated went Democratic.

DEFEAT CONCEDED.

Chairman Palmer, of the Prohibition Committee, Gives Up the Fight Early in the Evening—The Feeling at Philadelphia—A Scarcity of Dry Tickets.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—By 10 o'clock to-night the Prohibitionists conceded their defeat in the city by 91,000 majority, which rose to 93,183. The total Prohibition vote in Philadelphia county was but 28,000. Chairman Palmer said to THE DISPATCH correspondent that it was too early to estimate the vote by which the State was lost. To another gentleman he conceded its loss by 50,000 majority. Mr. Palmer bore his defeat calmly and with dignity. There were only about two dozen people at the headquarters. The large room devoted to the City Committee was practically deserted.

The returns as received here from 64 of the 67 counties of the State, give a majority of 164,470 votes against the prohibitory amendment. Forty-two counties, not including Allegheny, show a majority of 4,825 in favor of the abolition of the poll tax. The rural districts have voted steadily against this amendment, and unless the remaining counties show a marked change the poll tax will remain in force.

A Very Contented Assemblage.

The rooms at the brewers' headquarters were packed. Secretary Crowell read off the returns as they came in, and the prosperous looking gentlemen who occupied the chairs or stood up cheered heartily all favorable returns. Secretary Crowell at 10 o'clock was claiming the State by 150,000 majority. At the Democratic Americus Club rooms one gentleman thought it was very queer if the majority against prohibition was not at least 200,000. At the Americus Club the general drift of conversation was that the Republican party was in something of a hole.

Voting Both Ways.

There is very little excitement in Philadelphia to-day. The vote was light and the prohibition vote was much lighter than the most conservative of its advocates had thought possible. At every polling place the anti-prohibition workers were in the majority. They wore broad ribbons, inscribed with the motto, "High License." The badge of the prohibition workers was a broad white ribbon, inscribed "For Prohibition." The Anti-Prohibitionists had as many as 11 workers in some precincts. These were paid $5 each. Democrats and Republicans fared very much alike.

Refreshment for the Faithful.

In the vicinity of each polling place there was concealed a goodly quantity of whisky, to which the faithful antis were introduced as they came to vote. At one polling place in the Fourth ward, in what is known as the black belt, several kegs of beer were consumed on the quiet. The man who was responsible for the stuff was for prohibition as late as Saturday night. He was one of those who were feeling sore because he had not been seen. Since Saturday his case had been attended to, and he was against the amendment. There were very many similar cases.

Numerous complaints reached prohibition headquarters to-day concerning unfair conduct of the anti-prohibition workers. Chairman Geiger was kept busy going about investigating these. Early in the day prohibition tickets became suddenly and mysteriously scarce in the, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth wards. Chairman Geiger said they had been destroyed or taken away by his window workers, who had been bought up by the liquor men. Similar complaints were heard from other sections of Philadelphia.

A Scarcity of Tickets.

The tickets for the amendment were all gone early in the day from the polling place at Thirteenth and Cherry, within a stone's throw of the central headquarters of the W. C. T. U. One of the ladies said the prohibition workers had been bought off. "A good many," she said, "have weakened in the same way." Rev. George K. Morris, of the M. E. Church, Sixth and Catherine streets, found men at the polls wearing prohibition badges and giving out anti-prohibition tickets. Some of them were ignorant and had been imposed upon.

Ladies of the W. C. T. U. gave out tickets and talked with voters at many polling places. They began the day with a prayer meeting at St. George's Hall. Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Recording Secretary of the National W. C. T. U., drove in a carriage from one polling place to another

The All-Day Prayer Meetings.

during the day, accompanied by Mrs. French, President of the Philadelphia Union. They did their best to encourage the workers.

Crowds gathered to-night in front of the newspaper offices and the Republican and Americus clubs. They cheered the returns that suited them, which seemed to be the wet ones. There was, though, comparatively little excitement.

THE FIGHT JUST BEGUN.

Chairman Palmer Says the Prohibitionists Will Meet the Republicans in November—An Attack on the Legislature Next.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—At midnight Chairman Palmer made the following statement: "The combined villainy of the Republican and Democratic machines, by the use of every method known to corrupt parties, rolled up a majority of 93,000 in Philadelphia and defeats the amendment. The surprisingly small vote returned for prohibition excites general distrust of the accuracy of the returns."

"What," he was asked, "is your estimate of the result in the State?"

"It looks now like 65,000 against us."

"What is the next thing on the programme?"

"The next thing is to start in to-morrow and begin the fight all over again."

"Will an attempt be made to secure statutory prohibition?"

"That depends on how many Legislative districts can be won."

"Will an attempt be made to win them?"

"Oh, I reckon there will," replied Mr. Palmer, wearily.

Chairman Geiger, of the Prohibition City Committee, says the persons who tampered with the prohibition tickets will be prosecuted and punished. The prohibition stereoptican man threw this legend on the sheet just before closing for the night: "Republican majority 80,000; prohibition defeated by 80,000." His next and best effort for the night was: "We will see you in November." SIMPSON.

JOHNSTOWN GOES DRY.

A Small Vote, Almost Evenly Divided—Complete Returns From the Borough—445 for and 443 Against the Amendment.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 18.—There was more interest centered around one little "speak easy" that stands within a stone's throw of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station, to-day, than there was at the entire seven polling places in Johnstown borough. The majority of the residents of the place did not care a snap whether there was any liquor sold within the boundary lines of the State or not. To a man who had lost all his possessions, some of them their wives and children, the question of exercising the right of suffrage did not once enter his head to-day. Consequently there was less than one-fourth of the total number of votes registered cast at the polls, and those who did take enough interest to go to the booths did so because they thought it to be their duty more than anything else.

Little Interest in the Contest.

Some of the polling places have the reputation of being scenes of disorder and rowdyism, but at no time to-day was there more than three men gathered around any one booth. Such a thing as challenging a vote was unthought of, and anybody could apparently vote without fear of detection. It is stated that at one of the wards one of Booth & Flinn's laborers, thinking he had a right to vote on account of working here, cast a ballot. It happened that it was his first vote, and it was for the amendment.

The Prohibitionists, who for months prior

Pittsburg Women at the Polls.

to the flood had been working might and main for the amendment, had several men out soliciting votes, but they did not appear at the polls. The workers who had been selected to watch for "repeaters" and ringers and see that fraud was not committed, had no time to work for the prohibitory cause, but spent the day hunting for something to eat, instead of trying to stop people from getting liquors to drink.

A Majority of Two for Prohibition.

Early in the morning Chairman Fulton, of the County Prohibition Committee, received a telegram from State Chairman Palmer to get out all the votes he could, as they would be needed in the general result. Chairman Fulton immediately started out several men in wagons to scour the outlying districts and bring in the voters. No attempt was made to bring the town voters to the polls, as it was supposed that it would be useless. As proof that those in the town took no interest in the election, it may be stated that up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon there were only 20 votes polled in the First ward, the largest precinct in the borough.

There are seven polling precincts in the borough, and the total number of votes cast was 888. They were about evenly divided, 445 ballots being cast for the amendment and 443 against its adoption.

In Cambria City, where there were two polling precincts, the liquor element was almost entirely wiped out of existence. The same may be said of Conemaugh borough, where nearly all of the saloon keepers were drowned and their places of business swept away.

PRESS COMMENT.

What the Philadelphia Papers Have to Say About the Result—Not a Backward Step, but the Result of a Trial of High License.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The *Times* to-morrow will say:

This emphatic expression of the people of Pennsylvania against Constitutional prohibition must not be misinterpreted as a backward step from the severe regulation of the liquor traffic by statute. The prohibitory amendment was submitted under a combination of adverse circumstances. Had not the present high license system been adopted by the same Legislature that first passed the amendment, and thus gave the people a full year of trial of a greatly improved, but still imperfect, license law, there would have been tens of thousands of votes cast for prohibition yesterday which were cast against it. The long trial of high license, the beneficent results which followed it, and the judgment of several New England States which had experimented in prohibition and voted against it within the last few weeks, were grave obstacles in the way of prohibition in Pennsylvania; and to these must be added the general unwillingness of the conservative voters of the State to make the prohibition experiment by constitutional amendment that could not be revised, when it might be as well done by statute.

So far from Pennsylvania, taking a step backward on the great question of public sobriety, the verdict of yesterday was practically won by those who took the field for a better temperance theory than prohibition. They were not enthusiastic theorists, but intelligent philanthropists, from the pulpit, from the ranks of physicians, lawyers and business men, and they feared a revulsion in the now visible tide of temperance reform by an unenforced Constitution, and at least equal, if not menaced, dissipation, with lawlessness added. Fully one-half, and probably two-thirds, of the entire vote cast against the prohibition amendment yesterday, would revolt heroically against any backward step in the positive restraints of the liquor traffic, and any effort looking to even an approximate return to the old license system would only call out another advance in the restrictive feature of our license laws.

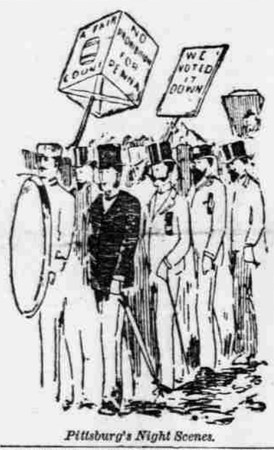
Let no one assume that the result on prohibition is a "rum victory." It is a victory achieved by the conservative temperance element of the State, and it means that severe laws shall regulate a traffic that is capable of great wrong to society, and that there shall be no lawlessness, either invited or tolerated, in it. It leaves the whole issue, from high license even to absolute prohibition, open for consideration in our legislative halls, and there will be constant pressure for advancement in every line that promises the promotion of public sobriety. Prohibition is beaten; temperance is not beaten, and it is now safe to say that it never can be beaten in Pennsylvania.

NOT A PARTY VICTORY.

The Inquirer Thinks the Result Not a Test of Temperance Sentiment.

The *Inquirer* will say:

The proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania has been defeated by a majority which can be fairly estimated at 100,000. It is in the nature of a landslide. The result will create no surprise. It has been anticipated for several weeks. There has been a light vote generally. It is impossible to ascertain at this time just what proportion of the vote



Pittsburg's Night Scenes.

throughout the State has been cast, but it does not seem likely that it will much exceed 400,000, which is only 40 per cent of the whole vote of the State. The drift of the voting is a curious study. Outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny the big majorities are given in the strong Democratic counties. The Republican counties of the west and along the northern tier have pretty uniformly returned prohibition majorities. In the whole State there are not half a dozen Democratic counties where the vote has been in its favor. The significance of this will be plain enough to all. While there was no partisan division on the question, it must be apparent that the most of the opposition vote has come from the Democrats. That party has taken no open position on this question, but it has rated it under the head of sumptuary laws, against which it has uniformly declared in its platforms. But there were Democrats who supported this proposition, just as there were Republicans who approved it.

In all respects the result is one of individual preference, and is not to be charged to party account. Nor will it be necessarily accepted as a test of the real temperance sentiment of the State. Many out-and-out temperance men—total abstainers—were actively opposed to the proposed amendment, because they were not prepared to put prohibition in the Constitution. It was this feeling, coupled with a reasonable satisfaction with high license, and not regard for liquor selling, which has determined the result. A larger vote would merely have emphasized this. The people have now given their verdict for the present high license system of dealing with the liquor traffic of the State. It is not for unrestricted liquor. It will not be so understood by anybody. It is inevitable that the future will bring improvements in the present law, and among these, without doubt, a higher fee for licenses, particularly in the larger cities.

THE AMENDMENT FAULTY.

The Ledger Says it Was in Bad Shape and Not Comprehensive Enough.

The *Ledger* will say:

The amendment was in very bad shape, as the *Ledger* pointed out, both as to what it professed to express and as to what it failed to attempt to enact. If it had been adopted the good people of the Commonwealth might have found themselves this morning deprived of not only the Brooks tavern license regulating act, but of all penal laws against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors without license, the sale of such liquors on Sunday, the sale to minors, to habitual drunkards, and, indeed, every other penal law on the subject, and this condition must have continued several months, probably for two years, possibly more.

While there was provision for the enactment of laws by the Legislature to enforce the amendment, there was no provision for the continuance of existing penal laws in the interim, until the Legislature should enact new laws. And how intelligent or how defiantly disobedient a Legislature may be in such a case, if it chooses to be so, has been signally illustrated by the refusal of that body for many years to obey several of the clear mandates of the Constitution of 1874. Well-informed people were naturally and properly apprehensive about this, but the most cogent deterrent was in the influence of those who believed that the Brooks act, which was working so well, should have an undisturbed trial for several years, and that it was sound policy in this respect to let well enough alone. SIMPSON.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CLEARFIELD, June 18.—Clearfield county will give 2,000 for the amendment. The returns up to this hour received from 13 districts show a majority for the amendment of 426. At the same ratio the majority will exceed the figures given.

ERIE COUNTY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ERIE, June 18.—The returns, with two or three small precincts missing, show the following state of affairs for the prohibition

Continued on Sixth Page.

EVERYBODY AT WORK

Lively Scenes on Ruined Streets in the Town of Kernville.

GREAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE

Toward Clearing Away Wreckage and Making Houses Habitable.

GEN. HASTINGS LEAVES SUDDENLY,

And it is Thought That He Has Gone East to Confer With Governor Beaver.

Great progress has been made in cleaning up the ruined streets and damaged houses in Kernville. Bodies are still being discovered there in a bad state of decomposition. Eleven were taken from one pile of rubbish. General Hastings has left Johnstown for the purpose, it is supposed, of holding a conference with Governor Beaver.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 18.—A great improvement has taken place in Kernville within the past 48 hours. A visit was made to the former mud pile this morning for the purpose of ascertaining what had been done in the matter of cleaning up and putting the town into first-class condition. It was found that upon every street and alley in the little borough large gangs of men were at work.

The main streets, upon which the fire plugs and hydrants had been hidden from sight by the accumulation of filthy rubbish backed up by water from Stony creek, were almost cleaned from dirt. The houses that had been rendered useless were being torn down, and the mud had been cleaned out of those that could be made habitable.

Everybody Working With a Will.

In nearly every back yard in the borough clothes lines were put out and carpets, clothing, etc., hung up to dry in the sun. The furniture and household utensils were scattered over the yards, and the swish, swash of the scrubbing brush could be heard in almost every house.

Everybody upon the streets and in the houses was working. Even the members of the Fourteenth regiment, who were on guard, would occasionally turn in and help the workingmen when they needed a little assistance. A number of former "tin-tag police" also worked some. Many of them were telling what they had done in the way of saving people. In this borough, as well as in Johnstown, there are quite a number of men who have made great reputations (since the flood) by the number of people they saved from drowning.

Boasts That Are Not Believed.

A well known citizen stated that if the stories of the number of people saved by friends were true, there must have been at least 40,000, or more than the total population of the six boroughs, in the flood. One man in Johnstown is boasting about 33 people he rescued from the river, though how he kept account of them all nobody has yet been able to find out.

At Kernville there were 11 bodies found in rubbish piles to-day. They were buried as soon as discovered, and no report was made of them to the morgues. The bodies were in a terrible state of advanced decomposition, and the stench arising from them was nauseating. The people who found three of the bodies in one pile thought that the smell came from a dead horse, and wanted to set fire to the mass. MCSWIGAN.

THREE SERIOUS CASES.

The Sick at the Red Cross Hospital in Johnstown.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 18.—There were three probably fatal cases received at the Red Cross Hospital to-day. One man has an attack of hives. He was found on the ground, face downward and suffering very severely. One of the scouts of the society who was out searching for sufferers came upon him and securing assistance conveyed him to the hospital.

Another case is that of a young man, 22 years of age, who is suffering from an attack of measles. The third man has fromate erysipelas, and both of them are in a bad condition.

Doctors Mitchell and Norris of the society left for their homes, in Philadelphia to-night. MCSWIGAN.

ONLY ONE MORGUE NOW.

All Bodies Found Hereafter to be Taken to the Millville Schoolhouse.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 18.—The Fourth Ward Schoolhouse Morgue was discontinued to-day. All bodies will now be taken to the First Ward (Millville) Schoolhouse, near "the left," where they will be prepared for burial. They will be buried just as soon as they can be fixed up.

Undertaker Henderson, of Johnstown, who lost everything he had in the flood, has charge. An entirely new system of conducting the work has been inaugurated. John Evans and Robert J. Fairman, of Pittsburg, are his assistants. They are the only Pittsburg undertakers who are still here. MCSWIGAN.

DOGS AMONG THE GRAVES.

Canine Ghouls Disturbing the Dead in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

JOHNSTOWN, June 18.—The military guards at Camp Hastings, near the Prospect Hill burying ground, report to-day that they are having great trouble with the dogs that are constantly disturbing the dead interred at that burying ground.

Over 100 dogs were driven from the place last night and several of them were killed. The hastily dug graves there are shallow, and the dogs have been uncovering and devouring the dead.

NOT MISS PAULSON'S BODY.

A Corpse Found Which Was Mistaken for That of the Missing Lady.

JOHNSTOWN, June 18.—Late this evening the body of a well dressed young lady was found in the wreck at Cambria City, and at once the rumor was started that the body was that of Miss Paulson, of Pittsburg.

In many particulars the body found answered the description of Miss Paulson, but investigation developed that it was not her body.

A Water Supply Promised Soon.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

JOHNSTOWN, June 18.—Manager James Williams, of the Johnstown water works, stated to-day that the company would be in good condition to furnish a full supply of water to the residents of the town within the next few days. The mains were not damaged.

GONE TO SEE BEAVER.

General Hastings Leaves Johnstown for the Probable Purpose of Conferring With the Governor About Paying the Men.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 18. — General Hastings left the camp this afternoon in a very mysterious manner. He was gone over an hour before his absence attracted any particular attention. Gradually it was rumored around that he had gone East on the train. Then the next information gained was that he had gone to meet General Beaver and bring him to Johnstown to-night.

General Wiley stated to your correspondent that the Adjutant General had gone away for the night, and left him in command of the camp. That was all he knew, or at least all he meant to say about the matter.

From another source, and a very reliable one, I learned late to-night that General Hastings had gone to Altoona to meet Governor Beaver for the purpose of conferring with him on several matters of importance. The subject chiefly to be considered is what is to be done in regard to cash to pay the men off. To-day their week is up, and they will most likely want some money after their seven day's work. The next question to be considered concerns the Fourteenth Regiment. General Hastings has frequently stated that the men ought to be relieved, but unless the Governor gives orders to the effect nothing will or can be done in regard to the matter.

Everybody expected the Governor to come in with the Philadelphia members of the Johnstown Relief Commission, but it is not likely that the General will come here until all the members of the Commission can be here. He would certainly not come by himself. General Hastings probably got his instructions at Altoona from Governor Beaver as to the time the Commission may be expected here. HEINRICHS.

THEY MEET ONCE MORE.

Johnstown's Council Assembles for the First Time Since the Flood—Plans for Stores Discussed—Offer to Withdraw Troops Rejected.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 18.—The Johnstown Council held its first meeting this afternoon since the awful disaster of May 31. Mr. Alexander Kennedy, the President, took the chair. The meeting was held in Alma Hall, on Main street, and the chief topic of discussion was the subject of allowing certain storekeepers to build their stores around the park place and the diamond.

After several gentlemen had expressed their views it was decided to put the matter in the hands of a committee for a final settlement. It will probably be decided that the different business men are to draw ballots for their lots in order that nobody may afterward claim an injustice had been done him if he does not get as good a position as he would have wished. But it is quite likely there will be a good deal of trouble on that very point before it is finally arranged because everybody is anxious to get the best place.

General Hastings was present at the meeting by invitation. He stated that he was in a position to furnish the necessary number of houses as soon as the people were ready to receive them and put them up. Then the question of the military guard came up and General Hastings expressed his willingness to withdraw the troops and send them home as soon as the citizens wished it. But the councilmen unanimously stated that they would like to see the military remain a little longer.

The question of re-electing three new members for council, in place of those who were killed in the flood, was postponed for 30 days. HEINRICHS.

ELEVEN BODIES RECOVERED.

Corpses Still Being Found in the Awful Wreck Above the Bridge.

JOHNSTOWN, June 18.—Occasionally a corpse is found buried in the debris and rubbish throughout the town, but the most prolific spot is the mass of wreckage above the railroad bridge. Eleven bodies were blown up there by the blasting to-day.

The army of men on the wreckage at that point are rapidly clearing the place, but the contractor said to-day that he would yet have several weeks work before his contract is completed.

WORKING WITHOUT PAY.

The Tin-Tag Police, on Duty for Two Weeks, Still Unpaid.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 18.—The police officers, guards, teamsters, etc., who were employed by Sheriff Moxham, were paid this afternoon. The "tin-tag" police, or deputy sheriffs, who have been doing duty for over two weeks, have not yet been paid for their services.

A great many of them, who are still doing duty, are protesting against having to wait for their money so long, but they will have to grin and bear it. MCSWIGAN.

THE GOVERNOR AT CRESSON.

He and the Commission Will Proceed to Johnstown To-Day.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ALTOONA, June 18.—Governor Beaver and the Commission appointed by him to distribute the moneys received for the flood sufferers of Johnstown, arrived in this city to-night on a special train. They were met by Adjutant General Hastings, who came here from Johnstown on a special train.

The party journeyed from here to Cresson, where a conference will be held to-night on the subject of the distribution of the funds. To-morrow morning they will go to Johnstown.

Looking Over the Railroad.

JOHNSTOWN, June 18.—Superintendent Pitcairn and a party of Pennsylvania Railroad officials were here to-day looking over the work already done and giving orders for future repair. They went East, and, it is thought, will join General Hastings and Governor Beaver.

SHOT HIS BABY SISTER.

A Six Year Old Boy With a Revolver Fatally Wounds an Infant.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 18.—Harry Baker, the 6-year-old son of William Baker, of Twelfth street, was sent to take his baby sister Edith, less than a year old, out riding in her carriage, on Monday. Half an hour afterward their mother looked out of the window and discovered both children covered with blood. The boy was sitting on the steps crying. He held the baby on his lap and blood was streaming from a hole in her head near the temple. On the sidewalk near them was a small revolver. The mother rushed out of the house and found the baby unconscious.

The boy said he found the pistol in the street, and was playing with it when it went off. That was 15 minutes before his mother saw him. He had been afraid to tell his mother what had happened. Dr. Simon found that the bullet had entered the baby's head at the temple, had passed down behind the right ear and out through the bridge of the nose. The child will probably die.

CARNEGIE'S GUESTS.

Gladstone and Other Distinguished Men Attend a Quiet Banquet Given by a Millionaire—No Speeches and no Toasts.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, June 18.—Andrew Carnegie entertained Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and some 30 other guests at a quiet little banquet in the Hotel Metropole to-night. The guests who were invited to meet Mr. Gladstone included Minister Lincoln, Consul General New, General Lawton, Sir William Harcourt, John Morley and William Black, all with their wives; Sir Edwin Arnold, the the poet editor of the *Daily Telegraph;* Orchardson, the famous painter; Mrs. Logan, Miss Pullman, Mrs. Carrison, Herbert Gladstone and many others.

The dining-room was a mass of plate and flowers, and crossed Union Jacks and Stars and Stripes, printed in gold and other colors on the menu cards were supposed to indicate the international character of the gathering. The Grand Old Man was in the highest spirits and charmed everybody with his brilliant table talk. For once in his life he seemed to be oblivious of the existence of the home rule question, and thoroughly enjoyed himself, knowing there were to be no toasts and no speeches.

He said many kind things of America in the course of the evening. Everyone present would have liked a speech, especially the reporter sent by the enterprising News Association, who, hidden behind a screen at the end of the room, ground his teeth in compulsorily silent agony for three long hours, for he was not even near enough to take notes of the conversation.

THREE HUNDRED LIVES IN PERIL.

The Training Ship Constellation Aground and in Danger of Being Wrecked.

NORFOLK, VA., June 18.—The training ship Constellation went aground at Cape Henry at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She had the Annapolis cadets on board, and was in charge of Commander Harrison and Navigating Officer Lowe. Three hundred persons were on the ship.

Intelligence from the Constellation at 11:30 o'clock to-night is to the effect that she is 300 yards from the shore and drifting in. The captain of the life-saving station near Cape Henry has made up a crew, notwithstanding the fact that the stations are closed, and has gotten a line to the ship and has hauled out the breeches buoy, though no one has been gotten ashore as yet. The Secretary of the Navy telegraphed to the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad to-night to send help, and B. B. Cook's General Freight and Passenger Agent, has ordered his tug, the Norfolk, to Cape Henry at once.

SWEPT BY A HIGH WIND.

Great Damage Done to Property of All Kinds at Peru, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—A destructive wind storm swept over Peru, this morning, doing great damage. Trees, fences, telegraph and telephone poles were leveled, and many dwellings injured. The Standard Oil Company's large brick warehouse was destroyed. Several freight cars standing on the Lake Erie and Western tracks were caught by the wind and pushed with great velocity through the walls of the railroad shops.

The total loss will amount to many thousand dollars. Much damage was also done to the growing crops throughout Miami county.

WAITED FOR NO TRIAL.

George Mason and His Son Plead Guilty of Corporal John's Murder.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WAYNESBURG, June 18.—George Mason and his son Emory, who were arrested some months ago for the murder of Corporal E. John, entered a plea of "guilty," to-day, before the Court. Their sentence will be for a crime less than murder in the first degree. There will be no jury trial. Another son, Jesse, who was arrested for complicity in the crime, will be discharged.

John's body was found in Ten Mile creek, and the evidence against the Masons was not very strong. It was doubtful if they could be convicted of a degree of murder higher than the second degree or manslaughter.

TELEGRAPHING FROM A TRAIN.

Messages Sent and Received While the Cars Were Running at High Speed.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 18.—A test was made to-day on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, in the presence of a number of prominent railroad men, of a process recently invented by Baylus Cade, of this county, for telegraphing to and from moving trains.

The current is maintained by means of a drag which is attached to the car, and which slides over a set of wires laid along the track. Messages were received from the offices at Raleigh and Greensboro, while the train was running at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

CUBA SWEPT BY A FLOOD.

A Large Amount of Property Destroyed but No Lives Lost.

HAVANA, June 18.—One of the most severe rainstorms ever experienced on this island occurred on Sunday last. The rain came down in such volume that several of the streets quickly became roaring torrents. Walls were undermined and houses collapsed.

In the Vuelto Abajo district the damage by the floods was quite serious. The village of Batabano was partly submerged. No loss of life by the storm has been reported.

AMENDED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Change in a Civil Service Rule Applicable to Ex-Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The President to-day amended rule 10 of the civil service rules, so as to do away with the limitation of one year within which reinstatement may legally be made to offices within the classified service, so far as it affects ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

The change was made upon the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission.

PARNELL'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

The Court Says His Character Has Not Been Damaged in the Trial.

LONDON, June 18.—Mr. Parnell's appeal against the postponement of his libel suit against the *Times* has been dismissed, with costs.

The Appeal Court decided that the delay in the trial had not damaged Mr. Parnell's character, the *Times* having admitted the libel and paid the money into court.

GUILTY OF GRAND LARCENY.

William E. Howard Convicted of the Electric Sugar Company Swindle.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The jury in the case of William E. Howard, for obtaining $6,500 from the defunct Electric Sugar Company, has found the defendant guilty of grand larceny in the first degree, as charged in the indictment.

A LOCAL FLOOD

And it Has Left Allegheny County Wet Enough.

THE ANTIS GET THERE

By a Majority of Over 20,000 in the Two Cities, and Rising.

PITTSBURG HAS 16,472,

With One Ward Out, and Allegheny 3,809, Nearly Complete.

SCENES AT HEADQUARTERS.

Liquor Men's Full Returns Made Them Jubilant Very Early.

A LIGHT SUFFRAGE VOTE.

FROM the Ohio to the Delaware it was a Waterloo for Prohibitionists. The defeat was crushing. No one section of the State was spared a share of it. Western Pennsylvania, which, outside of Allegheny county, the temperance managers had claimed as their solid territory, did not come up to their expectations. In most counties west of the mountains the majorities for the Constitutional amendment fell away under what they have been confidently placed at by prophets.

For instance, Armstrong county, which had been previously credited with some 2,000 majority sure for the amendment, was left altogether doubtful by the latest dispatches last night. Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties gave infinitely smaller majorities than the Prohibitionists had expected. Huntingdon county, which all along has been boasting of 2,500 majority, gives 1,000 less. Bedford county goes to the liquor men with 800 majority, while it was never believed to be anything else than favorable to prohibition. Juniata county also

Herman Straub, Prominent in Leading the Liquor Men's Campaign.

is reported in line for liquor, and it had been counted upon by the amendment people. Erie county gives over 4,000 majority against the amendment.

MANY OTHER SURPRISES.

That was not as bad as the "prohibs" up there expected, but down in Washington county the phenomenal temperance sentiment said to be ready to pile up 4,000 for the amendment turns out to be no more than 2,000. Mercer Crawford and Butler counties are among the few western strongholds which support original prohibition claims with handsome majorities. Among other surprises, however, was the unexpected strength Fayette county seemed to develop for the issue. It had been regarded as doubtful. The remarkable effect of the flood was noticeable in the Johnstown vote, turning what was expected to be a 2,000 majority for liquor to a small majority the other way.

Allegheny county gives a majority of close upon 25,000 against the amendment. This even went beyond the most sanguine predictions of practical politicians, although it now turns out that the liquor men were nearer to the real figures of to-day in what seemed to many as the absurdly high estimate of a week