A Journey Off the Track,

A novel of intense interest by Jules Verne, will be published complete in to-morrow's DISPATCH. Don't fail to read it.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Important Advertisements Received at the Branch Offices of The Dispatch

For to-day receipts up to 9 o'clock P. M. For list of offices in the various districts see THIRD PAGE.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889---TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS

DEATH IN A FLOOD.

Many Lives Washed Out by the Raging Waters of the Little Kanawha.

A DELUGE FROM THE SKIES

Swells Small Streams to Torrents, Spreading Wreck and Ruin.

A CONEMAUGH VALLEY IN MINIATURE

Houses Hurled Together and Dashed to Pieces—Bridges Washed Out—Buildings Set Down in Fields—More Than Eleven People Lost at One Place—A Family of Four Carried Away in a Boathouse—Dead Bodies Found—A Train Goes Through a Bridge—Thousands of Logs Washed Away—An Immense Amount of Property Destroyed.

From Parkersburg come the meager details of what is in all probability the greatest disaster that ever visited the Valley of the Little Kanawha. A cloud burst swelled all the neighboring streams to raging torrents, and there has been great loss of life and property. A village near the head of Tucker creek seems to have been treated on a smaller scale like Johnstown. Houses were carried away and dashed together, and how many lives were lost can only be surmised.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PARKERSBURG, July 19.—The greatest disaster that ever befell the Little Kanawha Valley came last night in the shape of a terrible cloud burst, which has completely flooded the county, destroying many lives, carrying off thousands of dollars in property and ruining the crops for many miles. The deluge from the clouds fell here about dusk and continued to fall in torrents, doing much damage in the city. The worst of the storm struck the lower side of the Kanawha, filling small tributaries from bank to bank, and ending in the worst flood within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. In three hours the Kanawha rose six feet and ran out with such velocity that it carried everything before it. The worst story of all comes from Morristown, a small village near the head of Tucker creek, where the cloud burst concentrated in all its fury.

A Miniature Johnstown.

It came down in the devoted village about midnight and totally destroyed it, together with many of its people. The first report gave the loss at 11, but later news seems to fix the loss at a greater number.

The houses of the citizens are said to have been picked up and hurled against each other in such a short space of time that no chance to escape was given. Among those lost at Morristown are Jake Kiger, his brothers, Joseph and Thomas, a man named Bailey and Orville West, wife and child. The body of a man believed to be another Morristown victim was found on the Richardson farm this morning in a pile of brush. All the bridges and culverts are washed out, and it is impossible to reach or communicate with that point or any other on the upper waters. It is impossible now to enumerate the loss even here, as the river is still rising and

Tearing Everything Loose.

A family boat containing three or four persons went out during the night, and it is believed all are lost, as the last seen of them was when the woman took up a child in her arms and beckoned for assistance as they disappeared in the flood.

A freight train on the Ohio River Railroad broke through a trestle at Harris' Ferry, completely wrecking the train and fatally injuring William Neptune. The wreck was caused by a heavy washout. B. & O. trains are delayed by washouts at Kanawha station. It is reported late tonight that Lock No. 1, above the city on the Little Kanawha, has given way before the flood.

At this point thousands of logs and a number of boats went out or were sunk. The Little Kanawha Lumber Company lost 2,000 logs; West's Mill, 10 rafts; Barringer, several fleets; W. P. Padden, 5 barges of ties, several of which were caught below. Keever & Co. lost 4 barges of coal, wrecked against the Ohio Railroad bridge; Miller, 3 rafts and 2,000 ties; Taylor, 1 fleet of timber; Charles Wells, 4 barges and 1 full flat.

Terrors of the Flood.

In one hour 5,000 logs went out. Mrs. Isaac Tucker, Martin Lawless and an unknown man were drowned.

Above, the destruction was still greater. Big Tygart Valley is completely ruined. The big mill near its mouth went out and took the Tygart bridge along with it. In the valley all the fences, crops and much live stock was lost. At Chesterville, a small town about ten miles above, half the residences were carried off bodily and left in corn fields many yards distant. In the Clay district a fine church and three dwellings were wrecked. About noon information was received that the steamer Oneida had been wrecked and sunk at Enterprise, above. Still later a report came that the steamer C. C. Martin was sunk at Burning Springs. Little Tygart was also reported completely ruined. Heatherington's store, Captain Spencer's residence, C. P. Cooper's residence and that of J. W. Smith were completely demolished, but no lives are reported lost as yet.

A PRAIRIE THUNDER STORM.

Indians Terrified by Its Wildness and Five of Them Struck.

BISMARCK, July 19.—A wild, terrorizing scene was witnessed near the Standing Rock Agency late yesterday afternoon when a terrific thunder storm was at its height. The lightning was darting hither and thither, striking in numerous spots near by, and the Indians rushed en masse, howling and whooping in abject fright and superstition to the shelter of their wigwams.

At last a blinding flash of lightning, accompanied by a deafening clap of thunder, came from the heavens and actually shook the earth. The lightning struck a wigwam below the agency in which were huddled five terrified Indians, instantly killing White Horse and Black Eagle, and stunning another so that he will not recover. The other two were unconscious for many hours and were resuscitated after hard labor.

COLDLY SARCASTIC.

Republicans and Democrats Write Unkind Letters to the Administration—Horr's Declination—A Bounced Democrat Relieves His Mind.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.—It will be necessary to add a new chapter to future editions of "The Handy Political Letter-Writer" to insure its sale in Michigan. Politicians in that State, including the Democrat who objects to leaving office and the Republican who aspires to assume office, have taken to writing would-be sarcastic letters to Washington, each seemingly having in mind the old couplet:

"Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
But why did you kick me downstairs?"

One of these dissatisfied gentlemen, ex-Congressman Horr, who refuses the paltry place of Consul to Valparaiso, has finally unbosomed his wrath in a letter that reached here to-day. Mr. Horr intended at first to get up a two-column letter ringing the changes on the faults of the administration, and their ingratitude in not giving him a better place, but finally decided to follow Senator Ingalls' example when he wrote to the defender of Hancock, and, therefore, put his sarcasm in two lines, which he did. He says simply:

Hon. William F. Wharton, Acting Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR—Your notice of my appointment by the President of the United States as Consul to Valparaiso, Chili, is just received. I must respectfully decline to accept the position.

Yours most truly, R. G. HORR.

Another and most interesting letter from a disappointed Michigander was received to-day. It is from the Democratic Collector of Internal Revenue in the Grand Rapids district. He addressed his letter to plain Ben Harrison, President of the United States, and says:

Your letter of the 11th inst., notifying me of my removal from the office of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of Michigan, is at hand. The information is not a surprise to me, as I have seen by the press dispatches that you had appointed my successor. I am suspicious, however, that I am removed because I am a Democrat, and I therefore regret that you have seen fit to appoint a person to succeed me who had the reputation of not being in sympathy with the Union cause during our late civil war. I am an old soldier and would have been glad to see an old soldier appointed to relieve me, or at least who was in sympathy with you and me when we were at the front.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE N. DAVIS,
Late Captain Company D, First Michigan Sharp Shooters.

Citizens of Grand Rapids now in Washington bear out Mr. Davis' assertions, and say that Stekette was not only a copperhead, but has never been a true blue Republican.

INTERESTED IN HOGAN.

Jackson People Know the Air Navigator Well—A Telegram to His Wife.

JACKSON, MICH., July 19.—The people of Jackson are deeply interested in the fate of Prof. Hogan, the celebrated aeronaut, who started out Tuesday from New York in Campbell's air ship. Opinion is largely divided as to his fate. Many think he has gone down in the ocean, while others are of the opinion that he is in hiding somewhere for the purpose of creating a sensation, and securing advertising. Still others believe him safe and that he will turn up all right in a few days. Hogan is known to be a man of iron nerves, and no matter in what predicament he finds himself, never loses self-control. He was deeply interested in the air-ship and before leaving Jackson expressed his utmost confidence in its success. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Hogan; received a despatch from Campbell as follows:

"Have heard from Hogan he is all right and may be here to-day. When hear further particulars will wire quick."

Late last night Mrs. Hogan had heard nothing further. She is nearly prostrated with fear and anxiety, but is still clinging to hope. Prof. Hogan was billed to make an ascension at St. Thomas, Ont., to-morrow, and his brother William departed last night to fill the engagement.

THE GOVERNMENT WINS.

Mr. Ryan Not Permitted to Crawfish Because His Property Advanced.

MARQUETTE, MICH., July 19.—A jury in the United States Court to-day rendered a verdict in favor of the Government in the case of the United States vs Thomas Ryan. Ryan made the Government an offer to sell certain real estate at Sault Ste. Marie as a site for the new Fort Brady for $12,000. The Government accepted the offer, but found flaws in the title. During the delay occasioned by the investigation of the title the great "boom" struck Sault Ste. Marie and real estate rapidly appreciated. Ryan's property had attained a valuation of $80,000, and his attorneys notified the Government of the withdrawal of his offer to sell for $12,000, but the Government claimed the proceedings had reached a stage where Ryan had no power to withdraw. In the meantime Ryan had conveyed to the city of Sault Ste. Marie a strip of land 80 feet wide through the property for street purposes. The Government induced the city to relinquish its claim, and commenced an ejectment suit against Ryan, which has resulted in the Government's favor.

QUAY GOES HOME.

He Leaves Washington for Philadelphia and Will Stop Off at Harrisburg.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Senator Quay and his private Secretary, Mr. Leach, left Washington this afternoon for Philadelphia. The Senator made two or three calls at the departments this morning, and had a brief interview with the President, but no action was taken in regard to any appointments that was sufficiently definite to make the matter public.

The Senator will probably stop off in Harrisburg on his way home to call on Senator Cameron.

GIVING ORDERS TO AUTOCRATS.

Missouri's Railway Commissioners Order a Reduction in Freight Rates.

KANSAS CITY, July 19.—The Missouri State Board of Railroad Commissioners has been in session at Jefferson City for the past ten days considering the question of freight rates. The board adjourned last night and makes public its decisions to-day. In effect it is that all the railroads in the State must reduce their rates on grain 10 per cent, on live stock 25 per cent, and on coal 25 per cent. The new rate is ordered to go into effect as soon as the railroads can publish their new tariff sheet.

An Office for a Carolinan.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Ex-Representative John Nichols, of North Carolina, has been appointed chief of the mail division of the Treasury Department, vice Major Kretz, resigned.

A TIGER HUNT *in Cochin China, in order to redeem a promise, is described in to-morrow's* DISPATCH *by Henry Norman.*

A MAHONE VICTORY,

According to the Terms of the Arbitrators' Proclamation.

BRADY WINS IMPORTANT POINTS

By Concession of Greater Freedom to County Organizations.

QUAY AND CLARKSON TALK OF HARMONY

And Everybody Appears to Have Been Made a Great Deal Happier.

The Arbitration Committee, composed of Quay, Clarkson, Dudley, Hobart and Fessenden, has fixed the Virginia difficulty by indorsing Mahone's call for the State Convention, but at the same time taking action to satisfy Brady and the objectors by securing greater independence to the county organizations.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A committee of five from the Republican National Executive Committee, consisting of Chairman Quay, Vice Chairman Clarkson, of Iowa; Treasurer Dudley, of Indiana; Mr. Fessenden, of Connecticut, and Mr. Hobart, of New Jersey, has been in conference here for three days, with a view to harmonizing the troubles in the Republican party in Virginia. Wednesday was devoted to hearing what are known as the anti-Mahone Republicans, headed by Colonel Brady, member of the National Committee for Virginia, and V. D. Groner, Chairman of the anti-Mahone State Committee. Thursday was devoted to hearing the Mahone, or regular Republican case, represented by General Mahone, Congressman Bowden and two Republicans from each Congressional district in the State. The Brady and Groner anti-Mahone element first submitted to arbitration and pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the National Committee, and the Mahone side showed a similar desire to reach unity through the aid of the National Committee.

IN FAVOR OF MAHONE.

To-day a conclusion was reached by the National Committee approving of the call for a State convention to be issued by William Mahone as Chairman of the Regular Committee, and Mr. Brady on behalf of the other side, concurred in this action of the committee. The complaint of the anti-Mahone Republicans was that they had not been allowed to have free and open conventions in precinct, county and State; that the Chairman of the party committees, appointed by General Mahone's Chairman always named the temporary chairman and secretary of the precinct and county conventions, and did not give free and open conventions for the expression of individual Republican preferences. The call for the State Convention to be held on the 22d of August is so broadened as to give the protection thus asked. It provides that the precinct and county conventions shall elect their own officers, and that their Permanent Chairman and Secretary shall certify the delegates elected to the Chairman of the State Committee. It also provides that the first duty of the State Convention, after the reading of the call, shall be to have read a list of the delegates certified by the county conventions to the State Committee. It also provides that dissenting delegates shall be admitted to seats on the floor of the convention.

THE TEXT OF THE DECISION.

The National Committee gives the following approval of the call, signed by Messrs. Quay, Clarkson, Dudley, Hobart and Fessenden:

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1889.

The Republican National Executive Committee, while disclaiming any jurisdiction in local party action or control in the various States, has felt it to be a duty to consider the cause of dissatisfaction in Virginia. After conference with the recognized representatives of the different elements of the party in that State, and finding all of them sincerely desirous of party unity and success, we approve of the call for a State Convention to be held at Norfolk on the 22d of August, 1889, signed by William Mahone, Chairman. It gives ample assurance of free and open conventions in precinct, county, city and State. We ask all Republicans and all friends of protection to American industries in Virginia to unite under this call for success in November.

Under the signature of the other members was this:

I concur heartily in this action of the National Committee.
JAMES D. BRADY,
Member National Committee for Virginia.

Of the five members of the National Committee signing the above statement and approving the call Senator Quay has always been recognized as identified in sympathy with the Mahone element, and the four others have always made the record in national conventions and committees of sympathy with the other side.

ALL FOR THE PARTY'S GOOD.

Chairman Quay and Vice Chairman Clarkson, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press this evening, said: "We found both elements sincerely anxious to effect party unity. Mr. Brady and Mr. Groner and their friends submitted themselves to the arbitration of the National Committee and in every way showed themselves not only reasonable but intelligent and anxious to accomplish complete harmony. General Mahone and his friends showed equal sincerity in trying to unite the party. The whole session of three days had been harmonious and nothing in the least unpleasant has occurred. We believe it is an honest and independent reconciliation which protects the honor and independence of all the Republicans in Virginia, and which ought to (and we believe will) thoroughly unite the party."

A CONVENTION CALLED.

General Mahone Issues the Summons as Directed by the National Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Mahone has issued a call for a State convention of the Republicans of Virginia to be held at Norfolk, beginning Thursday, the 22d of August, at 12 o'clock noon. The provisions of the call are framed in accordance with the agreement reached by the leaders of the opposing factions and members of the Republican National Committee.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

Edward Glynn and His Wife Charged With Killing Parents for Insurance.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WILKESBARRE, July 19.—The Coroner's jury investigating the wholesale poisoning case, returned a verdict to-night that Mary Craighn and Bridget Glynn were poisoned for the insurance on their lives, and that Edward Glynn and his wife were the persons who administered the poison. Bridget Glynn was Edward's mother and Mrs. Craighn his mother-in-law.

PARNELL AT EDINBURGH.

He is Enthusiastically Received and Addresses a Lot of Workingmen.

EDINBURGH, July 19.—Mr. Parnell arrived here to-day to receive the freedom of the city. A large crowd had gathered at the railway station to greet him, and he was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Shortly after his arrival he addressed an open-air meeting of workingmen

PARTISAN PROHIBITION

Decided by Third Party People in New Jersey to be the Only Practical Kind—Causes of Their Recent Defeats Explained.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 19.—The State Convention of the New Jersey Prohibitionists permanently organized in Educational Hall to-day. The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform containing the following planks, among others:

That the success of prohibition depends on separate party organization and action, as the results of recent contests in several States for constitutional prohibition have demonstrated the inherent weakness of non partisan effort, and have also proved the subserviency of the old parties to the liquor power, and that union with either of the old parties would be to abandon our principles and betray our trust.

That the modern combination of capitalists, called trusts, we believe to be unfriendly to the interests of the people, and should be prevented by stringent laws.

That we are opposed to any of our citizens being disfranchised by usurpation of authority by officials of this State, and the same principle of right that allows women to vote at school meetings should be extended to all other questions.

As each resolution was read it was greeted with cheers, which became uproarious when the ninth, the one indorsing woman suffrage, was reached. After much discussion it was resolved to vote on the resolutions seriatim. The first eight were adopted without opposition, but the ninth provoked much talk and considerable uproar. The Rev. Mr. Morgan opposed it, on the ground that its adoption would hamper him when he entered the canvass. The resolution was finally adopted, amid cheers.

When all the resolutions had been adopted, somebody re-opened the woman question by offering this:

Resolved, That the ninth resolution does not commit this convention to an indorsement of woman suffrage.

The delegate's ungallantry was punished by an overwhelming vote in the negative. The ninth resolution was then reaffirmed with more cheers. George La Monte, of Somerset, was nominated for Governor.

EXECUTION AGAINST STATE FARMERS.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company After Its Cash.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—George De B. Keim, Stephen A. Caldwell and Austin Corbin, receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, to-day issued an execution against the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, on a bond and warrant dated July 18, 1884, for $25,000. The suit is for money loaned the society for the purpose of erecting buildings when the grounds at Broad street and Lehigh avenue were leased for ten years, and the railroad company, to secure itself, took a mortgage on the leasehold and buildings, with the understanding that if the cash was not paid within five years, the holders of the mortgage would be at liberty to sell the lease and the buildings.

The plaintiffs suggest Austin Corbin, now President of the road, as a receiver in place of Edwin M. Lewis, who died since the document was executed, and the assignment of the property to the railroad company.

CHARTER FOR A SALT TRUST.

The Capital is $11,000,000 and it Will Operate All Over North America.

ALBANY, July 19.—The Northern American Salt Company filed a charter for incorporation in the Secretary of State's office today. Franklin Woodruff, Horace K. Thurber, William A. Hazard and Charles F. Burger are the incorporators, with a capital of $11,000,000 divided into 275,000 shares of $50 each.

They state that they are to manufacture and sell salt and salt products in their various ramifications. The principal part of their business will be located in Warsaw, N. Y.; but they will also carry on their business in the following places: Meigs and Tuscarawas counties, Ohio; Mason county, West Virginia; Reno and Rice counties, Kansas; Hidalgo county, Texas; St. Clair, Huron, Saginaw, Bay and Iosco counties, Michigan.

MRS. LOGAN HOME AGAIN,

After Meeting All the European Celebrities While Abroad.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 19.—Mrs. John A. Logan and Miss Pullman were among the arrivals to-day by the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, which left Bremen on July 10. The two ladies went abroad in October. Mr. John A. Logan, Jr., his wife and other relatives were at the wharf to meet Mrs. Logan. The party went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and in the evening to Washington, where Mrs. Logan will spend the summer at home.

Mrs. Logan was entertained abroad by great folks of the various countries she visited, chatted with Gladstone, met Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Shah of Persia, Prince Bismarck and many other people whom the world talks of. She was received everywhere with the greatest courtesy and consideration.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS.

They Resolve to Join the American Federation of Trades.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The National Association of Saddle and Harness Makers, at their closing session to-day, decided to become a body of the American Federation of Trades and Labor. An educational movement was adopted in local organizations, preparatory to the inauguration of the eight-hour system on March 1, 1890. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, C. Burgess, Chicago; Vice President, J. D. Landry, Nashville; Secretary and Treasurer, George Goscellyn, Boston. The next convention will be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the third Wednesday in July, 1890.

GAS LEASES FOR 500 ACRES.

The Wheeling Company Gathering in Land in West Virginia.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, July 19.—The Wheeling Natural Gas Company is actively at work leasing territory through the portion of this county adjoining the Pennsylvania line, and to-day leases for about 500 acres were put on record. Leasing is also active in the northwest part of Marshall county. There are indications that active operations upon a large scale will be undertaken in this region within a short time.

GREAT HOME RULE GAINS.

The Election for Successor to Lord Charles Beresford Significant.

LONDON, July 19.—An election was held to-day in the east division of Marylebone to fill the Parliamentary seat made vacant by the resignation of Lord Charles Beresford. Mr. Boulnois, the Conservative candidate, received 2,579 votes against 2,086 for Mr. George Levenson-Gower, the Gladstonian candidate. In the last election Lord Charles polled 3,101 votes, and Professor Beasley, Home Ruler, 1,606.

THE WITCH'S WAND *is the title of a pretty little fairy story written by Ernest S. Heinrichs and published in to-morrow's* DISPATCH.

JOHN L. IN NEW YORK

Boston's First Citizen at Last Arrives in Gotham Unannounced.

SOBER AND IN HIS RIGHT MIND.

He Talks Some With a Dispatch Reporter About Present Matters.

HIS DRINKING DAYS ARE OVER,

And He is Now Out for the Stuff and Means to Get it if He Can.

John L. Sullivan, the first citizen of Boston, arrived in New York last evening. He was sober; so was the rest of his party. The champion of the world was unshaven and far from pretty. A DISPATCH reporter interviewed him him at the hotel where he spent the night. Sullivan denies that he has been drunk since the big fight, and his eyes and general appearance indicate that he tells the truth.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 19.—John L. Sullivan came to town to-night on the New York and Chicago limited, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He and two of his friends occupied seats in the rear drawing room car on the train all the way from Chicago. They were all sober, and very few persons on the train knew that they were traveling with the first citizen of Boston.

The train was more than an hour late when it reached Jersey City at 8:02 o'clock. No one at the depot knew that Sullivan was on board, and the party walked down the long platform unrecognized until they reached the depot waiting room, when one of a group of Union News Company boys yeiled: "Gee! there's Sullivan."

Sullivan and his friends had stopped when they reached the end of the platform, and were talking there when the newsboys recognized the champion. They heard the exclamation, and so did 50 people in the waiting room. There was a rush for the doors and windows.

IN SOMEWHAT OF A HURRY.

The Sullivan party stepped quickly to the baggage room, and one of them grabbed a gateman by the arm and said: "Get a two-horse cab, and for God's sake be quick about it."

Sullivan's first intention was to drive about in Jersey City and take the boat after the one which bore the passengers of the limited. But he saw that the crowd was onto him, and feared that they would follow him all over Jersey City, beside stirring up the people there, so he determined, as he said, "to front it out," and have it over. On the boat he had a comparative let up, however, and when he reached New York his driver quickly lost those who attempted to follow the Bostonian's party.

He drove across the city and over the big bridge, stopping near the hostelry of his backer, Charley Johnston. Without letting anyone else know of his arrival, he managed to get word to Johnston, who joined him in the carriage. The party returned at once across the bridge and drove without a stop to the Vanderbilt Hotel.

A MOVE IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Sullivan went right upstairs to a room on the next floor, at the corner. Jimmy Wakely, Mike Sullivan and Jack Barnett soon joined them. There were many inquirers about Sullivan at the office, but all were answered with a denial that he was there. This was persisted in until nearly midnight, when an ingenious telegram was received, saying that there was a story in circulation that Sullivan was so drunk in Jersey City that it took two men to get him into the carriage.

Sullivan and his backers came to the conclusion that it would be better to have anybody and everybody see him, since they no longer feared arrest, than to have such a story go uncontradicted. All subsequent inquirers were conducted up stairs by Murphy to the big fellow's room. Among them was a DISPATCH reporter.

John L. sat on a plush-covered divan, on one side of the room. A center table, marble-topped, and holding a number of half-emptied beer glasses, separated him from his brother Mike, Johnston, Wakely and the rest.

SULLIVAN'S SARSAPARILLA.

Nearest to Sullivan was a larger glass, with a big heel-tap of sarsaparilla in it.

The big fellow looked hard as nails. His unshaven face made him far from pretty, and his costume was nothing of an adornment. His tourist flannel shirt was opened at the neck, and his big hard hands toyed with a black derby hat.

"That is a scurrilous story to start about me," said he. "Do I look as though I was stiff drunk three hours ago? It is like those lies about what I did in Chicago. I shut myself up in a private house, the same as I locked myself up in a compartment on the train. Everybody wanted to see me and bother me, and I was afraid of getting the collar. I ain't going to go on any racket, and I haven't been on any. But I suppose the stories will be told about me, just the same. Some fellows couldn't see me take a glass of beer without saying that I was dead drunk. But I am through with that. I am

OUT FOR THE STUFF

now, and mean business."

"Do you think they will arrest you here?"

"No, I guess not. My friends say that I am all right. I am going to Boston to-morrow to see my father and mother. I don't know what time I will go or how long I will stay."

"Will you get the stakes to-morrow before you go?"

"No; I will wait until I come back. There is no hurry about that."

The only marks beyond those of travel that were visible on Sullivan were two little scratches on his face. His eyes were clear and bright.

GOV. LOWRY LAYING PLANS.

The Attorney General and District Attorney Consult With Him—The Wicked Railroad.

JACKSON, MISS., July 19.—At the Governor's office to-day were to be seen that official, J. M. Moller, Attorney General; J. N. Neville, District Attorney, of the district which embraces Marion county, where the Sullivan-Kilrain prize fight took place. Quite an array of law books were piled up on the Governor's table, and each of the three gentlemen seemed intent on their investigations. Neville came here direct from Purvis, where he is engaged in getting up evidence against those taking part in the fight, directly in answer to a summons from the Governor.

The telegram in the papers about Detective Norris being after Charley Mitchell and Donovan in the city of New York was read in the Governor's presence, but elicited no remarks. It is believed the conference to-day was in reference to instituting proceedings against the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad for a forfeiture of its charter, and that the papers will be filed in the Second judicial district within the next two days. It is said that the Governor regards the railroad authorities more culpable than any and all the rest. They made it possible to have the fight and violate the laws, and that, too, when they had more property in the State than all the sports, spectators and citizens of Marion county together, and such property in the very nature of things had to be protected by the most conservative laws of the State. The Governor has never been shaken in his determination to pursue the railroad, and thinks that Sullivan, Kilrain and others sink into insignificance when compared to that defiant corporation.

DEPENDENT PENSIONS.

Commander-in-Chief Warner Thinks the G. A. R. National Encampment Will Reindorse Them — Recognition of Sons of Veterans.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 19.—Commander-in-Chief Warner, who is on his way to Standing Rock Agency, stopped over in this city to-day, and was given a reception by the local G. A. R. posts this evening. When asked what he thought the attendance at the coming Milwaukee Encampment would be, he said: "Well, there are over 400,000 members of the order, and if the 1 cent rate had been carried into effect, I think fully 100,000 members would have been in attendance, which, with their wives, meant 200,000. Yet, I think there will still be a good attendance. There are about 1,000 delegates, who will probably all be there. Now, I want to say that the people of Milwaukee are in no way to blame for this condition of affairs. They are anxious to do all in their power to have the encampment a great success."

"What pension measures will be advocated by the encampment?"

"I think the dependent pension bill will be reindorsed, and I think the old soldiers are all in favor of the service pension bill."

"Will there be any attempt at official recognition of the Sons of Veterans to the end that they may be able to take up the work of the Grand Army when it dies?"

"The Sons of Veterans have never yet been officially recognized at an encampment. I think, however, some action will be taken at Milwaukee looking to the recognition of the Sons of Veterans in such a way that they may be brought into closer relation with the G. A. R. The time is rapidly coming when the Grand Army of the Republic will expire by the statute of limitation."

NO PARDON FOR HARPER.

The Bank-Wrecker's Petition Meets With Unfavorable Recommendations.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The report in the case of E. L. Harper, of the late Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati, who has made application for a pardon, has been returned to the Department of Justice by United States District Attorney John W. Herron. The application for pardon on Harper's part was accompanied by a number of petitions, which his wife and other friends had circulated throughout the judicial district of Southern Ohio and a number of signers were obtained on each petition. These were sent to the Department of Justice, and by direction of the President referred to the District Attorney for his opinion, and also those of Circuit Judge Jackson and District Judge Sage. After the papers were received in Cincinnati, the new District Attorney forwarded them to Judge Jackson at his home in Tennessee. He returned them with a statement of the case which, it is said, is altogether adverse to granting Harper a pardon. The papers were then referred to Judge Sage, who added another chapter, more severe even than what Judge Jackson said. To this Mr. Herron adds a third chapter, in which he declines to recommend favorable action.

Meantime Miss Jessie Holmes, who was Harper's confidential clerk in the Fidelity Bank, sojourns in Washington. It is said that she has visited the Treasury Department once or twice since she came here, making inquiries as to the procedure of disposing of certain Government securities. She has not, however, called at the division where Government bonds are redeemed. Mrs. Harper was there several months ago.

DUST CAUSES DISASTER.

A Tannery Explosion in Which One Man is Killed and Two Fatally Burned.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

RIDGEWAY, PA., July 19.—An explosion took place in the bark mill of the Eagle Valley Tannery, owned by W. H. Oustenhout & Co., at 7 o'clock this morning. It is supposed to have been caused by the dust particles, which were ignited spontaneously. Flames immediately burst out in all directions, and before it could be brought under control the bark mill, engine room, leach room, cooler house and bark sheds, containing 500 cords of oak bark, were burned. Of the employes, John Striker, a single man, aged 20, was burned to death in the boiler room; Andrew Striker and John Bargesson are supposed to be fatally burned, and John Westerline, John Fisher and George Smith, the engineer, are seriously burned.

The telegraph office of the Philadelphia and Erie road was also destroyed. The loss will reach $20,000; fully insured.

A RUNAWAY TRAIN.

It Causes a Collision in Which One Life and Maybe Two Are Lost.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—At 9:30 o'clock last night, near New Point, on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, a serious collision occurred. An east-bound freight train broke in two a few miles south of Greensburg. The train was descending a grade and the engineer put on steam to run away from the wild cars behind him. He hoped to reach Batesville, where he could put his train on a siding and open a switch and turn the wild cars from the main track. The west-bound night express passed Batesville before the freight reached that point, and the trains came in collision with great force. The engineer jumped and escaped with slight injuries. A tramp named McDonald was killed, and F. G. Ketcham, a postal clerk, residing in this city, seriously injured. He is crushed about the chest and abdomen and is unable to speak. The track was not cleared until late this afternoon.

OVERTAKEN IN OMAHA.

Mrs. Hagan's Runaway Husband Torn From His Charmer's Arms.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OMAHA, NEB., July 19.—George C. Hagan, of New Castle, Pa., and Chicago, who deserted his wife for a pretty blonde servant girl, Rachel Vogan, was arrested here to-day on a telegram charging him with stealing his wife's jewels.

Hagan was caught while attempting to cash a draft for $1,200, and was much surprised to think that his giving his wife the slip so cutely in Chicago had been for naught.

Prizes for Cutting Coats.

CHICAGO, July 19.—At to-day's session of the National Tailors' Convention, Mr. James Veals, of Decatur, Ill., was awarded the first prize in the coat-cutting contest. Mr. Edward Quivet, of Chicago, took the second prize. The convention then adjourned to meet here in January next.

An Ex-Minister Honored.

PARIS, July 19.—M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as a mark of esteem, has presented Mr. McLane, ex-United States Minister here, with a handsome Sevres vase.

OUIDA *rises up and in a forcible manner defends the Italians individually and as a nation from the slurs of their traducers. See to-morrow's* DISPATCH.

FLEMON IS YELDELL.

The Political Refugee is Charged With Murdering a Negro Chaser.

THE PRESIDENT IS ASKED

By Congressman Dalzell to Bring Federal Machinery to Bear.

THE STARTLING STORY OF THE MURDER

The Identity of Flemon With Yeldell Comes Out in a Remarkable Story of the Murder—Congressman Dalzell Hears the Truth and Will Lay It Before the National Government—A Race-War at Daybreak in South Carolina One Week Before the Blaine-Cleveland Election Day—Flemon Shot in the Affray Which Cost Young Blackwell His Life—Terrible Vengeance Upon the Colored Party Which Flemon Led in Prayer and to Battle.

The aid of the National Government will be sought for Flemon, who is really Yeldell, and whose remarkable story is told to Congressman Dalzell as a means of obtaining Federal aid. The affray in which James Blackwell died and Flemon was wounded graphically and dramatically told by a colored minister. It was incidental to the Blaine-Cleveland election excitement. The Governor of South Carolina is severely reflected upon. Bert Strom, one of the deputies after Flemon, was a leader of that midnight shooting party. Details of a remarkable revelation show little hope from the Supreme Court, but no stone will be left unturned to prevent Flemon's extradition.

That already famous Flemon extradition case has passed with marvelous rapidity through the possible legal stages since the arrest of the colored preacher, E. F. Flemon. It will reach United States Attorney General W. H. H. Miller at the Department of Justice, Washington, to-night, by the hands of no less a person than Congressman John Dalzell. That familiar theme, "Election Outrages in the South," will be so prominently brought forward as a leading feature of the Flemon case as to set in motion once more the wholesale denunciations of Southern election methods and Southern justice.

The truth is out at last. Flemon is a political refugee from South Carolina, and President Harrison and the Federal Government are now relied upon to save Flemon's life, it being considered almost hopeless to look to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for any reversal of Judge Ewing's ruling that Flemon must be returned to South Carolina to stand trial for his life.

CHANGE OF VENUE DESIRED.

Nor is there believed to be time enough now to interpose legal obstacles to Flemon's extradition. His friends now feel that concealment of the sensational facts in the case will only injure Flemon, and that the Federal machinery can be used to secure to him a change of venue from Edgefield county, S. C., in order to remove local prejudices from the trial. The true story of the murder with which Flemon stands charged is thus necessarily made public.

After a long consultation with counsel yesterday morning the committee of local colored ministers, who are straining every nerve to prevent Flemon's forcible removal to the field of South Carolina justice, decided to adopt the suggestion made by Charles F. McKenna, Esq., and make an effort to interest Congressman Dalzell in the case, with a view to invoking the aid of the national Government. The following named committee, comprising the entire clergy of the A. M. E. church in Allegheny county, waited upon Hon. John Dalzell, and were presented to him by Mr. McKenna: Rev. Messrs. G. W. Clinton, D. S. Bently, John Holliday, John Turfley, W. C. McMullen and Mr. Archie Ball and Samuel Hallan, the latter editor of a colored newspaper printed in this city.

IN THE CONGRESSMAN'S OFFICE.

The office of Mr. Dalzell was reached at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after a few preliminaries the genial representative from Pittsburg asked why the committee came to him.

"We want you to save the life of a Southern Republican, now a political refugee from his native State," solemnly answered Rev. G. W. Clinton.

"But," said Mr. Dalzell, somewhat astonished, "from all I can hear, this murder is alleged to have been committed in 1886, an 'off' year, politically."

"That statement is designedly wrong," said the spokesman of the committee. "The omission of the date in Governor Richardson's requisition was a portion of the plan to take this man's life for a political murder. The fact is that the killing of James Blackwell was an incident of the Blaine-Cleveland campaign, and happened on Monday, October 28, 1884, just a week and a day before election. Here is Rev. McMullen, Mr. Congressman, who was living in Chester county, S. C., during that year, and was in Edgefield county at the time of the killing, and can tell you the whole story of the death of Blackwell."

A RACE WAR GRAPHICALLY SKETCHED.

Thus introduced Rev. Mr. McMullen, by his own words an eye-witness of the fatal affray between the whites and blacks, stood forth from the group and gave his simple but deeply interesting narration. He said:

Political excitement was at fever heat in Edgefield county, for the negroes thereabouts idolized Mr. Blaine. There had been frequent bloodless conflicts between the races during the month of October, and the trouble culminated on Sunday morning a week and two days before election day.

As a party of colored men, among whom was Mr. Flemon, were going home from church, a party of whites, heavily armed, met them, and passed the colored men cursing them roundly. At the distance of a few hundred feet the white men fired playfully at the colored men, and a minie ball passed through Flemon's hat. The colored men were frightened and scattered, and the white men ran amuck, claiming that the colored men were armed.

On the next day a dozen or more colored men were working in the fields, with Flemon again among them. A gang of white men rode into the field and chased the colored men into the wo