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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1889. THREE CENTS

AN EXPENSIVE SNUB.

Representative Brower's Coign of Vantage a Thorn in the Flesh of His Party.

HIS POWER TO BE FEARED.

The Control of the Next Delegation From His State at Stake.

A MARGIN TOO NARROW TO FOOL WITH

The Kicking Candidate for Speaker Credited With a Very Shrewd Move—Even Brower Better in Congress, Despite His Mills Bill Vote, Than an Out-and-Out Democrat—The Two Factions in North Carolina and What They Represent—The Abolition of the Internal Revenue Very Popular in the State—Brower Acting Only in Self-Defense—A Move to Freeze Him Out of a Re-Election—One of Wanamaker's Customers Knows Which Side His Bread is Buttered On—Tanner to be Vindicated.

Representative Brower is credited with a very shrewd move in his canvass for the Speakership. The administration is thought to have designs on the North Carolina delegation, and much depends, therefore, on the outcome of this engagement. Postmaster General Wanamaker, in spite of his multifarious duties, has not forgotten how to work for his Philadelphia clothing house.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The proclamation of Representative Brower, of North Carolina, that he is to be an independent candidate for Speaker, and that he will not enter the caucus of either party, serves to call attention to the very narrow margin by which the Republicans will control the House of Representatives. "What is the matter with Brower?" is the question that Republicans are very generally asking. They will probably ask it with much more persistence if Mr. Brower shall adhere to the position that he now occupies when the Fifty-first Congress convenes.

A gentlemen well informed in North Carolina politics has this to say in explanation of the course that Mr. Brower has thought proper to pursue:

The Cause of Mr. Brower's Complaint.

"Mr. Brower makes no concealment of the fact that his ground of complaint against the administration is that he has been ignored in the distribution of Federal patronage in his State. There are two internal revenue districts in North Carolina, parts of which are included in his Congressional district. He had candidates for both of these offices. All of his recommendations as to the collectors themselves were disregarded, and now he says the deputies appointed by the new collectors are not only opposed to him, but are endeavoring to organize a movement in his Congressional district to defeat his renomination. They are, it appears, working for another Federal appointee of the Harrison administration.

Two Factions Fighting for the State.

"There have long been two factions in the Republican politics of North Carolina. This State has always been one of the strongholds of Senator Sherman in the South, and the Mott family have been his political managers. Tom Kehoe, the editor of the Republican newspaper at Greenville, and one of the shrewdest politicians in the State, has represented the other faction. The North Carolina delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago was at first for Sherman, but afterward it became divided. The anti-Shermanites went for Harrison; one of them had however, voted for Harrison from the beginning.

"It was the expectation of the anti-Sherman part of the delegation that they would be recognized in the distribution of Federal patronage. Brower was prominent among them, but

His Recommendations Were Disregarded,

and he insists that General Harrison has for some purpose of his own transferred the patronage of the State back to the old Sherman machine, and read all other Republicans out of the party.

The internal revenue officials of North Carolina are important political personages. Owing to the great number of small distilleries that are run in the mountain districts, they have the appointment of at least 50 deputies. Each one of these deputies is a local political force. Having voted for the Mills bill after his renomination, Mr. Brower is out of line with the Republican leaders of his district. There was some suggestion that his name should be withdrawn, and a meeting of the State Republican Committee was held to decide whether this was expedient. There was also

A Consultation With the Republican Leaders

in Washington upon that subject. It was decided that if Brower should be taken down after having been regularly nominated, he would continue to run as an independent, and that the result would probably be the election of a Democrat.

"Word was given to the Republicans by such men as McKinley that it would be better to have Brower in Congress, even if he did vote for the Mills bill, than to have a Democrat. Accordingly, Brower received the support of the Republican organization. He is very strong in his district, because he has been a consistent opponent of the internal revenue law. He favors the absolute repeal of all internal revenue taxation. This policy is very popular with the small distillers, particularly in the mountain districts. But it is the general understanding that he will not again receive the regular Republican nomination. Combinations have already been formed to prevent it. The Federal appointments have apparently been fixed with this end in view.

Forced to Act in Self-Defense.

"The result is that Brower is acting in accordance with the law of self preservation. He is looking out for himself. He undoubtedly intends to run for Congress as an Independent. He has a very constant following among the Republicans, which he would be likely to retain under all circumstances. He expects the indorsement of the Democrats because of his vote in favor of the Mills bill. His theory is that the Democrats will prefer to indorse him, with the probability of his election, rather than to nominate a regular Democrat, with the probability of defeat.

"There is another way of looking at this threatened revolt of Brower. It may be intended for effect upon the other candidates for Speaker. Having failed to get such patronage from the administration as Mr. Brower and his followers had hoped, they will now endeavor to secure a part of

The Patronage of the House

of Representatives. They desire not only the choice committee places for themselves, but wish to be represented in lucrative positions about the House. The Northern Republicans will not fail to regard their position in this light. But while they do not admit that Mr. Brower will not enter the Republican caucus, Brower himself, who came here evidently for the purpose of calling public attention to his views, says that he will not.

"There can be no doubt that the movement of Brower will be regarded as very unwelcome to the Republican managers, who have been so confidently predicting that they would secure the control of the House of Representatives without any trouble. Brower's attitude may have some influence upon an extra session. One certain effect will be to postpone the calling of Congress until after all the Republicans from the new States have been elected.

Failed to Get What They Wanted.

"There was a conference of Southern Republicans immediately after the 4th of March, when an attempt was made to form a pool among the Congressmen for the distribution of Southern patronage. A committee from this conference waited upon President Harrison, and indicated to him what the desires of the Southern Congressmen were. They do not appear to have been very favorably received, for their recommendations have been more frequently disregarded than followed. Southern combinations have been formed before, but they have proved more formidable on paper than in fact, and Mr. Brower will undoubtedly, when the Congress convenes, find the Southern cohort dwindle to *Fallstaff's* three men in buckram. There is one point in connection with this quarrel among the Republicans of North Carolina that ought not to be overlooked. It is the purpose of the Harrison managers to secure the

Control of the Sherman Machinery

in the Southern States. It is apparently assumed that Sherman is no longer to be feared as a Presidental candidate. He has himself announced that he is not to be again considered as a candidate. The Sherman machine is therefore to be rechristened, and the Federal appointments in North Carolina make it probable that if Harrison is to be a candidate for renomination he will secure the delegation from that State to the Republican National Convention."

There is no doubt whatever that Brower can get enough support to carry out his project and hold the balance of power in the House in all cases when there is a strict party vote. As the House now stands there are 160 Democrats and 164 Republicans. Even admitting the Republicans will win in the Third Louisiana district and elect a successor to the late Representative Gay, the Republicans will have only two more than a quorum.

Got Them by the Ears.

Supposing, also, that the Republicans elect all five Republicans from the States which will be admitted to the Union, they will have 170 members, but the number necessary to constitute a quorum will be advanced from 163 to 166, and therefore they will have only four more than is necessary for a quorum, and a majority of ten. A defection of five Republicans will destroy the power of the Republicans to secure a quorum, even when every member is present and voting, and five Republican votes thrown to the Democrats will make a tie vote.

There is little doubt that Brower can secure a following of four Republican members from the South, and give a good deal of trouble, if he be not satisfied, previous to the meeting of Congress, by recognition in the form of patronage for his district and State. His little coup will probably have its desired effect. Everybody agrees that it is a shrewder move than could have been expected of the man.

THE MARTINETS INCENSED.

They Don't Relish the Idea of Having a Civilian Over Them.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The martinets of the War Department are all torn up in their minds on account of the fact that an obscure civilian is now the Acting Secretary of War. When Secretary Proctor left for home in Vermont General Schofield was in New York on official business. Under an act of Congress, the Chief Clerk of the War Department is empowered to attach, when necessary, his name to official papers, draw drafts on the Treasury, etc., and that his acts shall have all the effect as if they were the acts of the Secretary of War. It has never happened before that he has done so in the absence of the Secretary and any Assistant Secretary of War, as in the present case, and for the first time a civilian clerk is actually Secretary of War.

The army officers in the War Department are incensed at the innovation, and are intent on raising such a row that the offense will not be repeated. Tweedale is a Philadelphian who has been the chief clerk of the War Department for years. He succeeds in fixing himself with any and all administrations, making himself "solid" alike with Endicott and Proctor. His chief exploit, however, was changing the war records in regard to a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment which was disbanded for cowardice, making the history read that the regiment was a band of heroes.

TO BE MET BY BLAINE IN BOSTON.

President Harrison's Plans for a Reception on His Way East.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Unless the programme be changed, President Harrison will leave for Boston on the 6th of August. He will be accompanied by Private Secretary Halford, and possibly by Mrs. Harrison and Secretary Tracy. It is expected that the party will be met by Secretary Blaine in Boston, if he be feeling well, and that a reception will be tendered by Governor Ames.

Mr. Walker Blaine wrote to Governor Ames to-day, suggesting that if any reception be held it must be for the general public, and not exclusive.

A New National Bank.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Controller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Liberty, Neb., to begin business with a capital of $50,000.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

A Texas Office Seeker Obtains His Reward by Purchasing His Clothing of Wanamaker's Establishment—A Politician Who Knew How to Work Things.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Of the numerous stories put in circulation alleging favors bestowed by Postmaster General Wanamaker on patrons of his bazaar, the latest has more appearance of truth than any of its forerunners. Joseph W. Burke, a clothing merchant, was last Saturday appointed Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third district of Texas. He was backed by Chairman Degress, of the Republican State Committee. His chief opponent was Lock McDaniel, of the First Congressional district, who made a gallant though fruitless struggle for the representative of his district in the House.

McDaniel was backed by Cuney, the colored boss, now collector at Galveston, Brewster, Tom Ochiltree, and others, and Burke and Degress almost came to the conclusion their cake was dough. One day a happy thought struck Degress. "Burke," said he, "you are a clothing merchant. Where do you buy your goods?"

"Well, sometimes in New York, sometimes in other places," said Burke.

"I think it would be a good plan, just at this time, to buy from Wanamaker, in Philadelphia," said Degress, winking with great eloquence.

"I'll do it," exclaimed Burke. "Degress, you are a brick. I never would have thought of that."

Burke forthwith started for Philadelphia and bought his entire fall stock at the great Wanamaker bazaar. In doing so he became intimate with Mr. Robert C. Ogden, Wanamaker's business manager, and confided to him his anxiety to secure the Collectorship of Customs for the Third district. Mr. Ogden gave Mr. Burke a fervent letter of introduction to Mr. Wanamaker, and that distinguished minister, expressing his delight at the opportunity of commending a reputable business man for the office instead of a doubtful politician, wrote a hearty letter to Secretary Windom in support of Mr. Burke's candidacy.

That did the business. Mr. Burke was appointed. Mr. Degress felt so good that he let the cat out of the bag himself, and Cuney, Brewster, Ochiltree and McDaniel, though defeated, gave Degress credit for very fine political work.

TANNER TO BE VINDICATED.

The Administration Not Expected to Convict Him of Anything Wrong.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The smelling committee in the Pension Office began its work of investigating Tanner in earnest today. The first thing they discovered was the fact that a chief of division had recently had his pension re-rated at an increased amount. They proceeded to examine into the evidence upon which the rerating was made, but will make public no results until their final report is made to Secretary Noble. There is very little doubt that this report will be a whitewashing of the corporal, so far as any direct violation of law is concerned.

There is no lack of evidence that he started in to re-rate pensions and raise the wind generally, and the administration has ordered the investigation in order to cut short the liberal-handed Commissioner in his mad career. They could not stand the effect of his wild net. But the administration cannot afford to convict Tanner of any direct and willful violation of the law, and they cannot afford to unload him, no matter what his faults are. The present investigation will temporarily stop the public clamor about Tanner's recklessness, and relieve the administration of the exceedingly great criticism to which it has been subjected.

JACK BURGESS ARRESTED.

He is Charged With Stealing His Sister-in-Law's Diamonds.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A dispatch received at police headquarters to-night from Detroit, announced the arrest of Jack Burgess the notorious prize fighter, who is wanted here for the robbery of $3,000 worth of diamonds last January. Burgess and his wife robbed Mrs. Louisa Hurtt, the wife of Frank D. Hurtt, a millionaire. Mrs. Hurtt is a sister of Mrs. Burgess. At the time of the robbery Mrs. Hurtt lived in a flat at 207 West Forty-eighth street. She told Inspector Byrnes that she had been robbed by her sister and her notorious husband. Her sister, she said, met Burgess in New Hampshire some years ago, became infatuated with him and married him. The two sisters are the daughters of Rev. William Megg, of Massachusetts. Burgess and his wife lived at the time of the robbery with Mrs. Hurtt, who is divorced from her husband. Burgess' wife is also under arrest.

FOUL PLAY AT SEA FEARED.

A Mutiny and Murder of the Captain of the Mary P. Kitchin Suspected.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—There is a suspicion in the shipping circles that the Philadelphia bark Mary P. Kitchin, which had been given up for lost is still afloat under the name of Kissan. When the marine underwriters who had risks on the vessel were about paying the insurance due, information was received here from London through Lloyd's *Shipping Register*, that the Kitchin had arrived at Montevideo on May 2 under the name of Kissan. It is now feared that Captain Ryan has been murdered on the passage, and the vessel's name has been changed and that one of the crew is in command.

ARMS FOR ALASKANS.

The Governor of Alaska Evidently Intends to Have a Territorial Militia.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Governor of Alaska has requested the officials of the War Department to furnish that territory with 250 stand of arms with which to equip the territorial militia. There is no record of the existence of any military organization in Alaska, but inasmuch as the War Department will be secured against loss the arms will probably be issued in accordance with the request.

THEY OBJECT TO FURLONG.

Maryland's Federation of Labor Protests to Harrison Against Him.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—The following dispatch has been sent to the President and Secretary of the Treasury:

To Hon. Benjamin Harrison, President United States:

The Federation of Labor, of Maryland, emphatically protests against the appointment of Furlong as Chief of Secret Service Bureau. Resolutions by mail. N. B. TALBOT, President.
J. D. WADE, Secretary.

THREE WHALING SHIPS LOST.

The Vessels Carried 60 Officers and Men and Disappeared in the Arctic.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—News from Ounalaska by the steamer Bertha confirms the recent reports of the loss of three whaling schooners—Thomas A. Hamilton, Otter, and Annie. No trace of them have been seen in the Arctic and it is generally believed they are lost. The vessel carried about 60 officers and men.

TEWKSBURY'S RIVAL.

Terrible Tales of Inhuman Cruelty in a New Hampshire Poorhouse.

INMATES ARE ALMOST MURDERED.

Monkey Wrenches Used to Beat Some of the Refractory Witless Ones With.

OTHERS FLOGGED TILL THEY FELL.

Little 3-Year-Olds Whipped With a Whalebone 25 Inches in Length.

Terribly revolting tales of inhumanity in a New Hampshire almshouse are being investigated. The stories of the Chicago Insane Asylum and Tewksbury, Mass., are laid in the shade by the affidavits in this case.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WOODVILLE, N. H., July 24.—A Legislative committee will to-morrow start an investigation of the stories concerning cruel treatment of the inmates of the Gafton County Almshouse, and if the affidavits which have already been presented can be supported by evidence, the history of Chicago and Tewksbury will be repeated. Charges of horrible cruelty are laid at Superintendent Brown's door. William Thomas, one of the assistants, makes affidavit as follows:

The day I arrived at the farm Mr. Brown had terribly pounded an inmate by the name of Frank Morey. The instrument used in this work was a large monkey wrench. Mr. Brown invariably carried this with him when he went into the insane ward. After Morey had been whipped his hands were handcuffed behind him and he was chained up to the grates of the door, the chain running from the cuffs to a point some four feet above the level of the floor, and there fastened to the grates. This kept him in a standing position, and he was kept there without being released for three days. I examined Morey's back while he was still chained to the door. The skin was badly torn off. There were large bruises where the wrench had cut its way into the flesh. Blood had been flowing considerably, and was dry and

CLOTTED ON THE SKIN.

when I saw him. I do not think he had any treatment for the wounds. He was taken down the third day, I think, and at once took to his bed. He was so weak from the terrible whipping inflicted that he could not stand. It was three or four weeks before he could put his clothes on, and when I left, after two or three months, he was still confined to his room, and to the bed most of the time. Morey's offense consisted, as I understood, in fastening himself in his room.

Nelson Dewing, an employe at the farm, says:

One day old Mrs. Hiram Clifford, of Bristol or Alexandria, was walking down the road against orders. She was, I should judge, 65 years of age, a weak, tottering old woman. Brown followed her, and wheeling her around, pushed her or struck her so hard that she fell with terrible force to the ground. She was raised up and shoved along toward the farm by Brown, much faster than she could possibly go, and often stumbled and fell. She was soon afterward found dead in bed.

INFANTS UNDER THE LASH.

Mrs. Brown, who kept an eye on the younger inmates of the farm, at one time drew a line across the yard and threatened to punish any child who crossed the line. Mrs. Parker, a former cook, says that Lena Barker and Willie Stevens, each 3 years of age, ran across the line in their play, and she describes the punishment as follows:

Mrs. Brown had a whalebone whip, 25 inches long, which she kept for the purpose of using on the refractory children. These two children were taken into a small room and cruelly whipped. I heard them screaming so loudly that I shall never forget the way they cried, with their shrieks of anguish, as long as I live. I saw the children afterward. The girl was covered with ridges as big as one's forefinger, one over the neck and side of the head, and another over the cheek and nose. Her bare legs were badly cut. The little 3-year-old boy was as badly marked. His person showed clearly where the whip had fallen. I felt very bad over it. The boy at best was a cripple, and I thought it inhuman to whip him. He was too young to know what he was being punished for.

DOWNRIGHT DEVILTRY.

Mrs. Thomas says:

Another case of inhumanity or downright devilry was when Brown, for some cause, took a little boy, George Cross, to the barn, and then took the horsewhip and punished him severely. The boy screamed for help, to which Brown responded: "Shut up—shut up, or I'll cut you in two." This took place on Sunday. After the whipping, Brown took the little boy into the insane yard and kept him confined there until the following Thursday. The boy had nothing on but his shirt and pants, and was not permitted to go into the house to sleep, but was kept out of doors during this entire time both day and night. On Wednesday the mother of the child went to Brown and asked him if he "wouldn't let Georgie come in." He replied: "You shut up or I'll serve you the same as I did him."

All these instances, and more, too, will be detailed before the investigating committee, and something of a sensation is expected when the real character of the treatment is revealed.

REDUCED GAUGE AND A TRUST.

The Outcome of the Western Cut Nail Association's Meeting at Wheeling.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, July 24.—At the adjourned meeting of the Western Cut Nail Association held here to-day, the reduced gauge for nails hitherto adopted was reaffirmed and is now going into general adoption in all cut nail mills in the West. It increases the number of nails per pound on all sizes to the wire gauge standard. The preliminary steps looking to a combination of all the cut nail mills, by which the product will be handled by a single central organization, were also taken. Report will be made to an adjourned meeting to be held August 7.

THE WIDOW'S HORROR.

Fear to Face Her Husband's Murderer Causes Her to Attempt Suicide.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The trial of Thomas Frey for the murder of Charles M. Cooper at Milford, O., June 15 last is now in progress at Batavia, O. A subpœna was sent to Mrs. Cooper, the widow of the murdered man. Upon receiving it she appeared to be stricken with horror, and, exclaiming, "I'd rather die than face the murderer of my husband," she rushed into the yard and threw herself into a cistern. Help was at hand immediately, and her head kept above water until she could be taken out, but she was unconscious, and there are fears that her reason will leave her.

WORKERS TO VIEW EUROPE.

Forty-Two of Them Start for the Old World to See the Sights.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamship City of Rome, leaving here to-day, had on board a party of 42 representative working men bound for a trip through the big manufacturing centers of England, Scotland, France, Germany and Belgium and the Paris Exposition. With the party are four stenographers and typewriters, who will keep the records of the party during the tour. The date set for their return is September 4.

A Warrior Guarantees Peace.

BERLIN, July 24.—General Von Schellendorf in a speech at Koenigsburg to-day, said that all fears of war are groundless. He hoped that this assurance would be widely circulated.

6,000 LIVES LOST.

Revised Figures of the Johnstown Board of Inquiry on the Great Disaster—Boston Surprised That Its $150,000 Fund Has Not Been Drawn On.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

JOHNSTOWN, July 24.—According to the latest statistics, carefully compiled by the Board of Inquiry, the number of lives lost in the devastated district is put above 6,000. These figures may be changed some little in the near future, as it is possible that a few who are reported missing may have been absent on a visit when the compilation was made. No work has been done for some time above the stone bridge, although a large amount of stuff is still collected in the river there. From several places a strong stench arises, and there is little doubt but that there are many bodies still embedded in the sand.

It has been discovered that frauds have been practiced on the commissary by different members of a family registering and thus securing extra allowances to be kept in stock. The fraud has been practiced on the distributors of financial relief. In one case a family that should have received but $80 got $240. Against this picture may be set the cases of people who though suffering, have not registered for relief. Some of the committees have moved about from place to place and no public notice given of removal, thus entailing on the sufferers no little amount of inconvenience. It will take a wise man to see the end of this business, and yet it is a difficult matter to place all the blame where it properly belongs, as all local employes are working like beavers to finish the task.

All the reports of complaints against the Oklahomas are not true. The demand for those 16 by 24 cannot be supplied fast enough. Dissatisfaction is confined to the smaller houses.

The amount paid out on orders to-day was $15,144. A special dispatch from Boston says:

The subscription to the Johnstown fund from Boston and vicinity amounted up to noon today to $158,498 60, and the entire amount is still in the hands of Kidder, Peabody & Co. Not a dollar of it has been drawn upon by the Johnstown Relief Commissioners up to the present time, and this fact is beginning to cause more or less discussion among the few persons who are cognizant of the circumstances. Seven weeks have transpired since the fund was started, and the money is now lying idle. Kidder, Peabody & Co. are prepared upon the first order from Johnstown to send a draft for any portion of the amount in their hands, or to send the whole of it at a moment's notice. The subscription list was opened June 3 under the auspices of the citizens of Boston, with Kidder, Peabody & Co. as Treasurers. Money at once began to flow in freely, and citizens everywhere contributed in a most charitable manner. The subscription list is not yet closed, and small sums are coming in from day to day.

A telegram from Chicago gives this information:

The Johnstown Relief Committee met in the Controller's office this morning, and decided to send the balance of the subscriptions in their hands—$25,000—to the Pennsylvania authorities.

A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE.

Col. Babcock Seems to Have Wedded One Sister, but Which is the Question.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Colonel Babcock, a supposed bachelor, died at Gardner, Ill., in August, 1887, of a pistol wound mysteriously received. He left $60,000 and his sister secured letters of administration. Pending settlement Mrs. Naomi Fairchild, aged 60, sued for a share of the estate as deceased's wife, saying she had been privately married to him in a house on Wabash avenue, at midnight, some time before the great fire of 1871.

On the trial the Rev. W. H. Burns testified that, at the time mentioned, and under the circumstances described, he had married Mrs. Fairchild to some person, but whether or not it was Colonel Babcock he could not affirm. On top of this came the testimony of Mrs. Julia Brattan, the claimant's sister, that it was she who was married in the house on Wabash avenue at night, under the circumstances described by Mrs. Fairchild. The Court decreed that the claimant was not the wife of the deceased.

THE VISIT TO BAR HARBOR.

Programme of the President's Trip Communicated to Walker Blaine.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Mr. Walker Blaine to-day received from Private Secretary Halford an outline of the President's trip to Bar Harbor next month. The President will leave Deer Park August 6, and proceed to New York by rail, then to Boston via the Fall River line of steamers. He will stay in Boston one day, and there will probably be a public reception in that city. The President prefers that any entertainment may be under the auspices of the authorities and public in character. He will probably stop at the Hotel Vendome. The portion of the trip between Boston and Bar Harbor will be made by sail. It is not certain that Mrs. Harrison will accompany the President, but it is probable she will do so. Mr. Walker Blaine will leave here the 1st of August to make the necessary arrangements for the trip and will meet the President and party in Boston.

COLOR LINE ON MAIL CARS.

It is Frequently Drawn by Southern Clerks, but They Either Submit or Go.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Superintendent J. Lowrey Bell, of the Railway Mail Service, said to-day that there was nothing exceptional in the case reported from Lynchburg, Va., alleging that two white postal clerks had refused to instruct a newly appointed negro clerk. It frequently happened in the South that white clerks at first refused to instruct negro clerks, but a little persuasive talk usually convinced them that they were unreasonable. A persistent refusal, of course, he said, could have no other result than dismissal from the service.

RAINS DO HARM TO CROPS.

Welcomed as Their Savior They Continue Longer and Heavier Than Needed.

KANSAS CITY, July 24.—The heavy rain of the past few days in Kansas, which was welcomed as a sure preventive of the hot winds and as the savior of the corn crop, seems to have done almost as much harm as good. The rains were the heaviest in the small grain sections of the State, where much of the wheat and oats had been stacked. The damage in this direction will be considerable.

DIED FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Will Thyne the First Victim of a Mad Pet—Two Others Were Bitten.

KANSAS CITY, July 24.—During the latter part of last month a pet dog belonging to Mr. Charles Thyne showed the symptoms of rabies, and afterward went mad. Before it could be killed, it bit Willie Thyne, aged 6 yerrs, Brockheimer, a neighbor, and Bennie Hocker. To-day Willie Thyne died of hydrophobia in the most virulent form, and there are some fears for the lives of the two other persons bitten.

Christian Philosophers Meet.

KEY EAST BEACH, July 24.—The eighth anniversary of the American School of Christian Philosophy was celebrated here to-day. At the annual election the Rev. Dr. Deems was unanimously re-elected President. Bishop Bedell is Vice President rom Ohio, and Rev. Robert L. Damey from Texas. Cornelius Vanderbilt was elected a trustee.

THREE HOURS IN LINE.

The Eighteenth and Tenth Regiments Go Through Quite an Ordeal,

COMING OUT WITH FLYING COLORS.

Governor Beaver and Staff Highly Pleased With the Inspection.

THE EIGHTEENTH A FEW POINTS AHEAD

A Number of Exciting Incidents Punctuate the Day's Routine.

Governor Beaver and staff yesterday inspected the camps of the Eighteenth and Tenth Regiments. The task was long and tedious, but both regiments acquitted themselves creditably.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CAMPS O. H. RIPPEY AND J. B. HOWELL, NEAR UNIONTOWN, July 24.

The Eighteenth and Tenth Regiments were inspected here to-day. The tardy inspecting party which failed to come yesterday arrived this morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad in the special train of two cars in which they are making the round of inspections. The party, consisting of Governor Beaver and staff, General Wylie and staff and General Snowden and staff, left Bedford last evening at 9 o'clock. When the Governor was asked for a reason for the delay, he said they had come to the conclusion that the inspecting could be done in one day, and so they took a little more of the pleasant time they were having at Bedford.

Everything in the matter of the inspection passed off to the seeming satisfaction of the officers and the men. It appeared as though the officers had nothing but praise for all, and criticisms on the appearance of the men were very scarce.

THE TENTH INSPECTED FIRST.

The Tenth was inspected first, and marched out on the parade ground at exactly 9:45, where they formed in line for inspection, and remained in that position for more than three hours. Colonel Hawkins, after his disappointment yesterday, had decided that he would not order out his men for this inspection until he knew the Governor was coming, and accordingly the Governor had to come in sight of the camp ground before the regiment was mustered out. However, he did not have long to wait, for the regiment was soon on the field and ready for the ordeal.

Governor Beaver, General Wylie and General Snowden and their respective staff officers walked out into the beautiful parade ground of the Tenth to a position where a large flag was planted, which designated the place of review, and were immediately followed by the regiment, marching four deep. The whole regiment was formed in line on the crest of the parade ground, facing the Governor's party, which was probably 25 feet higher than the regiment stand and about 200 feet distant. The morning was beautiful, and with the bright gun barrels and bayonets glittering in the sun light,

WITH FLASHING SWORDS

and the gay uniforms of the officers and the steady tramp, tramp of the men, accompanied by the lively music of the Tenth Regiment Band all was of such an inspiring nature that none could help for the moment from feeling patriotic. The regiment was then marched in review, past the inspecting officers.

After taking their positions on the knoll and forming in rear open order, Colonel Hawkins faced Adjutant General Hastings, and saluting him, said: "Sir, the line is now formed for inspection." After which the inspecting officers proceeded to the head of the regiment, where Colonel Hawkins had also repaired, and proceeded to inspect the Tenth Regiment, N. G. P.

The inspection was most thorough and searching. General Hastings inspected the arms and accoutrements of the men, assisted by Colonels Krumbhaar and Elliott. Every man's musket was taken from him and critically examined. Capes, coats and knapsacks were carefully looked over, and the most searching scrutiny made of the bearing and steadiness of each individual member of every company.

After the inspection Governor Beaver said to a DISPATCH reporter: "There is a very marked improvement in the appearance of this regiment since last year's inspection." General Hastings was enthusiastic in commendations of the regiment. "I have never seen it in as good condition as now."

AS GOOD AS ANYBODY'S.

To Captain Sherwood, of Company B, New Brighton, Adjutant Hastings said: "Captain, your men will be given as high numbers as are given to any company. They will bear favorable comparison with those of Captain Maloney." Captain Maloney commands a company in the Eighth Regiment. It has charge of the Harrisburg arsenal, and has been ranked as the highest in the militia.

At the close of the Tenth's inspection the quarters were inspected by the Governor and party, each company's men standing in line in front of their tents while the inspecting party passed through the streets. As first as the men and quarters were thus inspected they were sent to dinner with wonderful appetites. General Beaver messed with Colonel Hawkins, while his staff, with General Wylie and staff, sat at the Tenth's headquarters table. General Snowden took dinner with his old friend, Mr. Vandusen, of the Beeson works, near by, while hundreds of the visitors present lunched at the company tables. The crowd had been large all morning, but soon after dinner it grew to immense proportions, numbering from 5,000 to 8,000.

The inspection of the Eighteenth did not take place until 3 o'clock, so that the crowd had a good long wait and some little excitement. Colonel Reed, Brigade Surgeon, drilled the surgeon's assistants in carrying a wounded man off the field on a stretcher on back. The first trial or two

CREATED GREAT EXCITEMENT.

As the man lying on the ground appeared dead, that report went round, and on every hand questions of "How did it happen?" could be heard. From this attention was turned to Governor Beaver, who sat at regimental headquarters chatting with the officers gathered round him. Some one began introducing his friends, and the people thought it was a general reception, and the Governor of Pennsylvania did not get to sit down till fully 3,000 women and children had grasped his hand.

At exactly 3 o'clock the Eighteenth formed in front of regimental quarters, marched to the inspecting ground, where they were formed in the same manner as the Tenth. The crowd was now so great that a heavy guard had to be put on to keep the people from interfering with the inspecting party. In fact, for a time the whole party was swallowed in the mass and could not be seen or told from their neighbors. Order was soon brought out of the confusion by the details of Tenth boys. Adjutant General Hastings faced the regiment on the brow of the hill, while directly behind him stood Governor Beaver, with General Wylie, General Snowden and Major Califf, of the regular army, the other staff officers standing still farther back.

THREE HOURS OF AGONY.

Right on the crest of the sloping field stood the old Eighteenth from 3 until 6 o'clock undergoing a most rigid inspection. The sun was very hot a portion of the time, and one man of Company A had to lie down a short time for fear of sunstroke. The Eighteenth made rather a better appearance, owing to several little equipments that the Tenth does not have. Company A took the highest honors, followed very closely by Companies G, I and C. All were pronounced in excellent condition, and the boys received many compliments from the inspecting officers.

Although the inspection lasted three hours, the crowd of people remained until it was all over. After the inspection the Tenth had battalion drill after which the Eighteenth had dress parade. It was after 7 o'clock when the inspecting party got through their work, and 9 o'clock before they were on their way to Grove City. It was a hot, hard day's work, but everybody seems pleased at the result, and at the idea of the trial being over. At the time General Beaver was being used as a curiosity by the people, Colonel Hastings had a handsome bouquet presented to him by some ladies.

The incidents of the day, other than the inspection, were many, and some were accidents of a serious nature. A dozen teams ran away, demolishing vehicles and injuring a number of persons. One man, named Williams, of Brownsville, will die. Women fainted from heat and exhaustion, and sutlers and commissaries were eaten out of supplies.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

Soldiers Routed Out at Midnight to Prepare to Meet the Enemy.

GROVE CITY, July 24.—The long roll was beat about 12 o'clock last night, and the regiment was called out without previous notice and put through all the tactics used in preparation for action. Some of the boys were considerably surprised, but got through the maneuvers well, considering the dense darkness. Campfire is being held to-night, and a number of G. A. R. visitors are present. Governor Beaver and staff will arrive by special train at 6 o'clock in the morning. The regiment is in good trim for inspection to-morrow.

DEATH IN A MINE.

Two Men Killed and Six Seriously Wounded by an Accident at Scranton—What Caused the Disaster.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SCRANTON, July 24.—By an explosion of gas in the 14-foot vein of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's Central mine, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, two men were killed and six seriously burned. The following are the names of the killed and injured:

Killed—Robert Roberts, aged 42; John Williams, aged 23. Injured—Patrick Barrett, John Doyle, Benjamin James, Thomas James, Robert Moran, Lewis Roberts, foreman. The men were putting up brattices and taking up the tracks in the gangway, a short distance from a part of the mine where a cave-in occurred early this morning. Falls were constantly occurring in the collapsed chambers, and a particularly heavy one drove gas from the disturbed district upon the naked lamps used by the workmen. The explosion that followed was felt in the engine room on the surface, 300 feet from the vein and 1,000 feet from the gangway.

Assistant Foreman Ellsworth Davies and other workmen who were at the foot of the shaft immediately started toward the scene of the explosion. At the foot of the slope, running from the foot of the second vein to the 14-foot vein, 700 feet from the scene of the explosion, they met Foreman Lewis, who was helping out Barrett and Doyle. The rescuing party took these men to the foot of the shaft.

In the meantime, Fire Boss Morgan went around through an old gangway and found Thomas James, who was also crawling out.

Two hours elapsed before the current of fresh air was restored in the gangway. Then an exploring party went in. After clambering over displaced props and overturned walls they came upon Benjamin James and Robert Moran, in a ditch. Further on they found John Williams' dead body under a wall that had been blown over him, and still further Robert Roberts' body was found, lying across a heading.

Thousands gathered about the shaft as the dead and injured were hoisted to the surface. Roberts was married and Williams was a single man. All the injured men have families. The place where the explosion occurred was under the corner of Maine avenue and Luzerne street. The cave-in that caused it disturbed about five acres, and damaged a large number of dwellings and gardens. The disturbance is due to what is termed "robbing pillars." This is the taking out of coal that was left standing while the vein was being worked to its full length.

A HUMAN SACRIFICE.

As a Result of a Negroes Sacrilegious Preaching a Child is Killed.

SAVANNAH, July 24.—The negroes of Liberty county, Georgia, are in a state of excitement over the preaching of a man named Bell a pseuds, "Christ" who has been inciting the ignorant people of the county and telling them he will lead them into the Promised Land of Canaan next month. Hundreds have left their farms and occupations to follow the false Christ.

Bell was tried for lunacy and sent to an asylum this week. His successor, a negro named James, began preaching and telling the people that human sacrifice was demanded. Several days ago in a remote part of the county a woman who was one of James' followers, slew a little child, her niece, cutting symbols on the head and body and then throwing the body into a ditch. The woman was arrested and is in jail. The white people fear the violence of the excited negroes, who are crazed with Bell's and James' preaching.

THE B. & O. IS NOT AFRAID.

Huntington's Transfer of Stock Considered No Menace to It.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—The transfer of C. P. Huntington's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio road to the Vanderbilts gave rise to much comment in financial circles to-day. An official of the Baltimore and Ohio summed up the case in this way:

The transaction seems to mean nothing more than a general unloading of Huntington's Eastern interests. So far as our own line is concerned the Chesapeake and Ohio can injure us no more in one party's hands than in another. There is plenty for both lines to do. The Chesapeake and Ohio as a coal route has injured our traffic in that production a little. I do not anticipate, however, that Newport News, Va., which is the terminus of the road, will ever supplant Baltimore as a magnet for Western trade.

THE PIPE MILL FAILURE.

**Assets Nominally About the Same