HAPPY THE FARMER.

His Pleasure and Profits Are pay, it will be all that he can do to make Greater Than Those Enjoyed By

THE AVERAGE CITY MAN.

A Delightful Picture of Bucolic Life by His Excellency the Governor.

GRANGERS' MONEYED RETURNS

Appear, However, Not Altogether Satisfactory to Many Who Pollow the Plow for a Living.

COMPLAINTS PROM EVERY COUNTY

Of General Depression in the Agricultural Industry Made to the Bureau of Statistics of Pennsylvania.

OVER-PRODUCTION PARTIALLY RESPONSIBLE

Governor Beaver is a firm believer in the doctrine that the farmer's lot is a happy one. He gives, in the following article, a number of reasons for thinking that Pennsylvania agriculture is profitable. Professor Bolles, on the other hand, who has taken much pains to investigate the subject, finds that the farming industry of the State is genearlly

LPROM & STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WELLSBORO, June 15 .- Governor Beaver is an optimist. His views on the vexed agricultural problem remind me of that old Grecian myth about Pandora's box. This all-endowed woman, Pandora, possessed a vessel or box filled with winged blessings, which mankind would have continued to enjoy if curiosity had not prompted her to open it, when all the blessings flew out, ex-

In one of the prettiest discussions I ever listened to I heard the Governor state his roseate opinious of the life of a Pennsylvania farmer. He believes that farming in these days pays. As a soothsayer, he professes to see the silver lining to the cloud about the grange. Many of the farmers themselves, who are unable to catch a glimpse of that airy fringe, now regard His Excellency as an oracle.

A Change Advised.

It was at one of the meetings of the State Board of Agriculture in this town last week. with which to entertain his friends royally. The Governor was in the chair. A paper was being read by Mr. Eastburn Reeder, a members of this board all over Bucks countries. Bucks countries the support of the support Bucks county farmer, on the subject, "What Shall We Do With Our Land?" As it is so much easier in this age to keep the lands of the new West in a higher state of cultivation than the lands of the older East, the title of the essay seemed significant. By use of importation statistics, Mr. Reeder showed in what lines of farm produce there is an overproduction, and in what articles there is not. He concluded that the American farmers are not raising enough potatoes, or horses, or dairy products, or vegeta-

"Wheat, corn and oats we can no longe vaise in Pennsylvania for sale at present prices," he said. "These should all be fed on the farms and converted into more perishable products for which the competition cannot be so great, and where the profits will be surer.

The Profitable Products.

"We should devote our land here in this State to the raising of more produce, some of the vegetables, dairy products, eggs and milk, horses and cattle. Hav, on account of its bulky nature, can still be raised at profit. The average productive value of land in Pennsylvania is less than \$10 an nere; or, in other words, a 100-acre farm here will not usually raise more than \$1,000 worth of products, and with that a farmer cannot live like other people. If the output should be doubled it would be not more than sufficient to support the farmer and his family comfortably. I have found that a mixed system of farming, such as I advise in the foregoing, will produce \$20 an acre often.

"Yet how have I fared at this maximum of cultivation? I have just prepared a little statement of my receipts and expenditures for a year, in order to be ready for the census enumerator when he comes around. Here it is:

A Farmer's Actual Receipts.

"In the line of dairy products, I raised in the past year cream, new milk, skim milk, cheese, butter, and butter mitk to the value of \$1,459 26. Of this amount I sold \$1,322

"Raising 320 bushels of grain, worth \$246, I sold \$225 80 worth; 750 bushels of corn, worth \$300, sold none; 680 bushels of oats, worth \$204, sold none; cut \$115 46 worth of timber and sold it at that figure.

money for that which I sold. As I only had a balance of \$154 left at the end of the year, I looked around to find what had become of all the money. Here was what my expenses had been:

His Heavy Expenses.

Paid for labor
Board of hands
Fertilizer
New implements
Flour and bran
Taxes
Mechanics' bills
Lumber and hardware
Drygoods and groceries
Butcher's bill
Clothing

"Suppose another farmer in my position would have had to pay \$300 or \$400 interest on a mortgage and notes, where would be have been at the end of the year'

"My farm is 130 acres. Its assessed value is \$60 per acre, or \$7,800. This state-

Second, that too much is invested in farm machinery. Third, too much is ex-pended in building and repairs. Fourth, if the farmer is in debt and has interest to

The Governor's Arithmetic. Several gentlemen made remarks upon Mr. Reeder's statementa, all seeming to think that he had sized the average farmer's financial condition about right.

Governor Beaver, however, said: "I think s wrong impression has been taken from Mr. Reeder's paper. It seems to me the figures he gives make a decidedly favorable showing, for where he appears to have only had a balance of \$154 on hand, he actually had more of a profit. The difference between the worth of the products he raised and the amount of cash received for what he sold represents what went into the living expenses of the house hold of the gentleman, or over \$1,200. That much therefore should be put down as the amount of his income, and not the mere cash balance of \$154. Mr. Reeder has been able to keep a family of ten persons in very comfortable circumstances. They have wanted for nothing.

Popular Mistakes Pointed Out. "The trouble with the most of farmers is," continued the Governor, "that they do not count as profit anything that goes to keep them and their children. It is only after that they begin to calculate profits. Because they do not have to buy this and that thing for their table, they fail to estimate it by dollars and cents of that much good fortune. They seem to forget that they have a house free of rent, surrounded by ample grounds, flowers and shrubbery. In the city all of that has to be paid for at a very high rate, and then a man counts himself lucky who has a 10x12 yard attached to his sixroomed house. For such a house he pays as much as would probably pay the current expenses of Mr. Reeder's whole family for a year. In the city everything must be bought -milk, potatoes, strawberries and all. In his estimate, Mr. Reeder did not put these things down on a cash basis as so much of his annual income.

Bis Actual Income. "The very fact that he was able to support a family of ten in a house free of rent, and at the bountifully supplied table which his financial exhibit indicates, shows that he has actually had more substantial profits than his mere cash balance shows. A mechanic, clerk or capitalist's income is usually put down at the entire amount of money he received-not what was left over after he pays house-rents and current expenses. And when a farmer wishes to compare his income with that of these classes he should do it on the same basis. In real-ity, Mr. Reeder's exhibit does show exactly what he received in both products and money, but the impression appears to be that all that he has made clear in the year is \$154, whereas it was about \$1,300. Think for this, gentlemen, and you must conclude that at the end of a year you do not come out so bad after all."

J. K. Herr (a Clinton county farmer)— But, Governor, you, can't begin to compare Mr. Reeder with the average farmer. He is one tarmer out of 90. I have visited at his

Farmers Can Entertain. The Governor-And he did not have to charge you for your entertainment. There is another item that's not in the gross profits of Mr. Reeder's statement. He has plenty ty when we met there, and not be under the painful necessity of charging you for it?
Where is the city family able to entertain like that? It would cost them twice as

much to do it.
Mr. Herr-Yet, not every farmer is able to do it as Mr. Reeder. I have been at his place, and I know that he has a practice with his farm of producing well, and turning into money its products, which few farmers can equal. He is a scientific farmer, and his thorough method of bookkeeping shows him to be such. But with all his talent, thoroughness and watchfulness he has been unable to show more than \$150 balance. I claim that that \$150 is all the real profit he had as the earnings of his investment of \$7,000 in a farm; for he has put

down nothing as wages for himself or family. An Item That Was Overlooked. What was their labor worth? Everything that went into living expenses should be counted merely as wages of labor, and not the earnings of that \$7,000 investment. Therefore, it a man of Mr. Reeder's caliber came out with so little to spare, where will ou find the vast majority of poorer farmers n Pennsylvania at the end of the year? I'll the assertion that every fourth farmer in the State has no profits to show. The Governor-That depends on the way

on look at the word profits. R. E. Searles (a Susquehanna farmer)—I suppose Mr. Reeder and his family are like a good many more of us farmers these days, He wants to live well and does live well-The Governor-That's right, too,

Not a Correct Showing. Mr. Searles-Yes, that is right. We have a right to live as well as any other man. out he should have kept his books like the books of a foundry or shop are kept. They would then have shown what this farm of an assessed valuation of \$7,000, which is probably only assessed at three-fourths of its real value, had realized in interest-how nuch each dollar invested in that land had earned in interest. And it would have shown how much the labor of Mr. Reeder and the members of his tamily was worth, Then, we would have seen how little he got for both interest and labor. I notice he said nothing in his statement about what the amount of wear and tear of old machinery

amounted to. The Governor-Yes, but he put down at worth.
"I raised garden products, hay, poultry, eggs, potatoes, live stock and orchard fruits \$300 for the board of farm hands. That all to the value of \$1,437 90, and sold \$876 70 went back into the family, if the hands boarded with him. So, there again, is the earning capacity of farm products as food demonstrated, where it is all put down as

Boarding Farm Bands. As \$300 for the board of laborers averaged "This made a total of \$3,772 62 worth of products raised, and \$2,542 96 received in servation, whether Mr. Reeder could afford to board men at 25 cents per day? Mr. Reeder replied that he could where he made the men do it themselves, that is to say, he paid them \$1 25 per day, they to board themselves, or else he paid them \$1 per day and board. Secretary Edge said that returns received by the board from different sections of the State showed that the board of farm hands averaged from 20 to 40 cents per day J. A. Gundy, (a Union county farmer)-

We should compare Mr. Reeder as a farmer with Mr. Reeder as a professional man. As a farmer he has shown himself to be first-class—tar beyond the average. He is scientific and methodical in working out the best results from his farm. Now, go to Washington, and see the professional man in the ent departments, or to a mercantile city, and see

The Professional Man the counter. Where are apy o

them who display the rame science, ability and method as Mr. Reeder does in his busi ness, but can command the highest salaries paid. So that you must conclude Mpaid. So that you must conclude Mr. Reeder's talented labor is worth something. ment of my actual receipts and expenses | His labor and that of his family is worth in

shows these things, viz: First, that at the present price of farm products labor is too high. Second that too much is invested in

Now, if I wanted to buy Mr. Reeder's farm right here, I couldn't get it for a cent less than \$100 per acre, in spite of the Assessor's valuation. Compute the interest upon the \$13,000 which I hold Mr. Reeder's upon the \$13,000 which I hold Mr. Reeder's investment to be worth, compute it at the same rate paying on investments in other industries, and, sir, I declare that if Mr. Reeder lay on the flat of his back all the year he is entitled to \$1,200 in money instead of \$150. This is the true way to find out whether a man in Mr. Reeder's position is earning profits.

Able to Edgente Children.

It having been stated that Mr. Reeder had a family of ten in his house, Mr. Pow-ell started to estimate the value of the labor of the oldest members. He first asked what Mr. Reeder valued the services of his wife Mr. Reeder valued the services of his wife at. That gentleman replied \$300. The questions being continued, Mr. Reeder explained: "When the census enumerator comes around to my farm he will find a peculiar family. Living with us are both my parents and their oldest daughter. One of my parents is 89 years old and the other is 80. My sister is aged also. So of course those three members of my family do no work. I have one daughter at school in New York learning the profession of a nurse. Another daughter at home has already graduated from that school of nurses. A son living with us is a doctor. The working force at with us is a doctor. The working force at home consists of myself and wife and the

balance of our family."

The Governor—Ha! ha! ha! You see it is all coming out! Here is a farmer whose income has been well able to send his children to city schools, as many other farm-ers are properly doing to-day. Try More Arnica.

Mr. Sisson (a farmer from Lackawanna county)—This question of "What are we going to do with our land?" reminds me of the bad boy who struck a woman on the street one day with a stone. The missile cut a gash over the lady's eye. She hunted up the mother of the lad and, showing her the cut, said: "See what your boy has done." The poor mother looked at the wound a little The poor mother looked at the wound a little while and then said: "Poor woman, I pity you, for he struck me the other day, too. See here, the black eye I have." "But what are you going to do about this?" inquired the incensed visitor. "I don't know," quoth the mother, "but they say arnica is good for cuts. Suppose you put on more

"And so about land. I say put on more arnics, and go ahead just about the way you have been doing. There is, no doubt, truth in the assertion that a farmer has many things which city people have not. What would we farmers think of having to buy and pay cash for the straw to sleep on? They do it in cities. Straw is as free as the

Money Not Everything.

"And then the other pleasures we have in the free and open country. You can't begin to estimate a farmer's profits only in dollars and cents."

Governor Beaver—No, gentlemen, it is the truth, as Mr. Sisson states it: Life is not all made up of dollars and cents. I thought while listening to Mr. Reeder of that injunction, "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land er, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord, thy God, giveth thee." What must be the full satisfaction that Mr. Reeder feels at being able to support his aged parents, and have them with him in his own house. No amount of cash balance could buy from him that satisfaction. L, E, STOFIEL,

DEPRESSION IS GENERAL. GLOOMY REPORTS OF PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURE.

Prof. Bolles' Investigation-Overproduction One of the Causes.

PETECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH .1 HARRISBURG, June 15 .- Prof. Bolles, Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics addressed 31 questions to granges and farmers in Pennsylvania to ascertain the condition of the farming interests and to obtain practical suggestions on agricultural subjects, and has received replies from a tair proportion of those to whom they were submitted. In his annual report he says the information returned generally admits depression in the farming industry, every county making report to that effect. All counties do not suffer in the same degree, but none have escaped it. The investigation prosecuted by him began before the meeting of the State Grange, and received the indersement of that association. Six hundred local granges were furnished the interrogatories to which reference has been

made, and they made it their business to give as wide a circulation to them as seemed justified by the information desired. Professor Bolles states under the head of "Farming and Farm Values" that the most potent cause of the depression is over-pro-

potent cause of the depression is over-production and adds:

It is true that millions are living on insufficient food, and therefore one may ask, does a surplus really exist. The reply is quite conclusive. The producers of food can hardly afford to give any considerable portion away had they the disposition, and those in need of food have no means to buy more. Leaving them out of view the facts clearly prove that a surplus of food products exists for those who have the means to pay for them. It may be that if society was readjusted, so that all who are without employment could find it and be paid for their labor, the surplus of food products would be consumed and the depression from which farmers are now suffering would pass away. Most of the depressions in industry have been in consequence of a misapplication of human consequence. Most of the depressions in industry have been in consequence of a misapplication of human effort, and this which has now overtaken the farmers is not different from any other. With the general introduction and use of labor-saving implements, and the tilling of vast quantities of fertile land, which has been rendered accessible by the railroads, more wheat and corn and cattle have been raised than were needed for our own use, while farmers in other countries of late years have been putting forth needed for our own use, while farmers in other countries of late years have been putting forth new efforts to supply their own markets, and so it happens that the market for the country's surplus product is diminishing and is likely to diminish even more as other countries improve their methods of agriculture and thus are bet-ter able to supply their own inhabitants.

Greatly Increased Production. Statistics are here introduced showing that the products of corn in bushels have been increased from 592,000,000 in 1849 to 2,000,000,000 in 1889, wheat from 100,000,000 bushels to 500,000,000, and outs from 146,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels, while hay and potatoes have increased in similar proportions. Chief Bolles says;

potatoes have increased in similar proportions. Chief Bolles says:

The increase in population, though wonderful, has fallen far short of the same proportion, clearly, therefore, unless an enlarged market could be found for the surplus, depression, resulting from excessive competition, was sure to follow. What has stimulated this enormous increase? Cheap land, improved transportation facilities and the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Nothing need be said concerning the enormous quantities of land in the United States that have been used for farming purposes during the last 100 years. With such wonderful instrumentalities in producing and transporting wheat and preparing it for consumption the labor of supplying the world with wheat has greatly diminished, notwithstanding the quality of labor engaged in producing it has been rapidly increasing. The inevitable consequence is a large surplus. If this be true, the remedy is evident, produce less. In truth, less will be produced. Many will voluntarily abandon wheat raising or will be forced to do so. Those who can produce at the least cost will continue in the field, and who they are is the great question of the immediate future. What we have said with respect to wheat raising applies to that of raising corn and other products and cattle. A surplus has been raised and the producers are competing with each other for a market. But this is not a complete explanation. The power of the middle man and of capital is also an important fact, It's is well known that the price of live stock in the West has declined, in a few years, so greatly, indeed, that the business has become a ruinous one. Once cattle raising was highly profitable, and great fortunes were made in the business in a

Continued on Sixth Page,

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JUNE 16. A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE

One Reason Why the Federal Election Bill May Not be Passed.

THE REPUBLICANS IN THE NORTH Find the Present Condition Useful as Cam-

POSSIBLY A VOTE ON SILVER TO-DAY.

paign Thunder.

The Torrey Bankruptcy Measure to Come Up in the House This Week. There is a strange delay in passing the

Federal election bill through Congress. It s possible that it may not be passed, after all. Many Senators believe that the meas ure would prolong the session indefinitely. Others think it would destroy good campaign metal without an adequate return.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENTAL WASHINGTON, June 15 .- One feature of the work of Congress that has attracted good deal of attention among the me thoughtful members of the body politic, who may be called students and analysts of affairs, is the treatment of the question of a Federal election law, whose operation may possibly give to 1,000,000 voters who have been continually disfranchised for a quarter of a century the privilege of exercising their constitutional rights at the polls. To say the least, it is the opinion of these calm observers that this question has been cousidered in a deliberate, not to say dilatory, manner.

After the lapse of more than six months of the session the House of Representatives appears to be just getting interested in the question, and yet it involves a principle of far more vital interest to the Republicans than the tariff, or rivers and harbors, or public bulldings, or any other measure beore Congress. The Senate has done nothing but wait upon the House. AN AMBITIOUS INDIVIDUAL.

Henry Cabot Lodge was appointed chairof the Committee on Election of President
and Vice President at his own request that
he might immortalize himself by drafting a
Federal election bill to tickle, not only the
old anti-slavery sentiment of New England,
but lovers of freedom and fair play the

but lovers of freedom and fair play the world over. The new Congress had hardly got its harness on when he produced his bill in his committee, and after a brief consideration it was introduced to the House.

Of course it did not meet the approval of Democrats. That was to be expected. But unfortunately it met with objections from Republicans. Some thought it was too far reaching, and placed too much power in the hands of Federal officials, others didn't want Mr. Lodge to have all the glory, and so introduced bills of their own. Others quibbled for other reasons. Between the conflicting ambitions a composition has just been ambitions a composition has just been effected, but no one can tell certainly when the bill will get right of way, or when it will be passed, if passed at all. And the Senate Republicans at their last and the Senate Republicans at their last caucus, in a somewhat protracted discussion of the feasibility of passing such a law, concluded that while the law was just, righteous and imperatively needed, it might prolong the session too much to await the tedions discussion that would be inevitable before the day of its enactment could be resched.

THE REASON FOR IT. The blunt explanation of this delay and many influential Republican members who are not in favor of such a law. They do not want the negro of the South enfranchised. Southern Republicans do not want him enfranchised until they can organize a white man's Republican party of the South, and by that time the votes of the negro will not be wanted for that party any more than they

are now for the Democratic party. But the larger part of the indifference arises from the fact that the disfranchise indifference ment of the blacks is too good a campaign card in the North to lose. Even with Federal supervision it is feared that the ex-slave drivers would devise some way of bulldozing the negro into staying away from the polls or voting the Democratic ticket, and, therefore, that while the political situation would not be affected to any appreciable extent, the argument of the suppression of the vote would be swept

The evidence given in the many contested election cases from the South has developed a most astounding condition of affairs, with which the professional Republican camhighly delighted. It is only necessary to examine the election returns to find how the vote of the South is suppressed, and what a comparatively small constituency the Southern members in Congress represent.

A LITTLE COMPARISON. No less than 25 of the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania give a larger vote for each of the Congressmen representing them than the entire vote cast by the State of Georgia for the ten Congressmen from that State, and several of the Pennsylvania districts east nearly twice the vote, respectively, which was cast by Georgia for all of her Congressmen. This comparison, carried through all of the Southern States, would show a representation from that section

astoundingly out of proportion to the vote. Many of the Republican members of Congress would prefer that the abuse suggested by these figures and the developments in ontested elections cases should continue to exist, and so furnish tremendous arguments on the stump for the election of Republi-cans from the North rather than that justice should be done to the negro, who is en-franchised only in name. This is the real explanation of the apathy that has attended Federal election law legislation, and it is an apathy that will probably delay and defeat the bill decided upon, nothwithstanding the frequent eloquent denunciations by Re-publican members of both Houses of the ibuses that the law is intended to correct. LIGHTNER.

A DETERMINED EFFORT

To Secure the Passage of a Bankruptcy Bill This Session.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The Torrey bankruptcy bill will probably be called up for action by the House on Tuesday. Judge Taylor, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has sent a personal letter to every Republican member inquiring whether they intended to he present when the bill came up for consideration, as in case of absence he desired to arrange a pair. This precau-tion shows that an extra effort is to be made at this session to pass a bankruptcy bill. The Torrey bill is the outcome of many years of study and really contains the best features of every bankruptcy bill that has been introduced in Congress for the past ten years. No open opposition has been made against the present measure, although an sbortive attempt was made to delay its con-

sideration in committee.

The bill in brief was framed in the inter ests of debtors and creditors alike and is in bankruptev proceedings which, under ex-isting laws, work injustice to creditors, enabling dishonest debtors to escape payment of their just debts, but oppressive upon honest men, who, paying all just claims against themselves, are forced to compete in business with others resorting to dishonesty.

It is said that an attempt will be made when

the bill comes up to offer a substitute providing that any person may file a petition against himself, but his creditors, no matter what may be the nature of their claims, cannot do so. It is not to be assumed, however, that Congress will pass any law that does not confer corresponding rights on both debtor and creditor.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE. VOTE MAY BE REACHED ON THE SIL VER BILL TO-DAY.

Exactly What Kind of a Measure Will be Passed is Still Unknown-A Variety of Matters Will Then 'Claim the Sonato's

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The general ebate on the silver question is to close by the present order of the Senate at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, and it is the prevalent expectation that a vote will be reached before adjournment on one or more of the amendments to the bill, if not upon the measure itself. In the past week efforts were made to secure pledges of a majority of the Senators to support one or another propo-sition on this subject, but it is understood that they were failures, and that nothing but a roll call of the Senate will definitely determine just what character of silver bill

will pass that body. When this matter is out of the way a struggle for precedence is probable. Senator Allison says he will ask to have the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill considered, Senator Platt wants the bill to admit Wyoming to the Union taken up, and Senator Frye will press his shipping bills to the attention of the Senate. It the Wyoming bill should be taken up, it is understood that the Democrats will offer a substitute to admit Wyoming, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona to the Union in a body. Republicans so it is announced will not Republicans, so it is announced, will not spend much time in argument on the bill. They will rest the case upon the report of the committee in favor of the passage of the

The remaining appropriation bills are to be vigorously pushed in the House this week, in pursuance of the plan agreed upon last week, in order to have the way clear for last week, in order to have the way clear for action upon other matters of public importance. This programme will probably involve the practical loss of suspension Monday, as the sundry civil appropriation bill comes over as unfinished business. The Elections Committee wish to call up the Mississippi contested election case of Chalmers versus Morgan. This is one of the cases where the committee has reported in cases where the committee has reported in favor of the sitting Democratic member, and it may act as a softening prelude to the angry and excited strains of the debate on the national election bill, which is expected to follow and close the week.

PENNSYLVANIA PROTESTS

Against the Proposed Changes in McKinley Tariff Bill. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENTA

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- Publication of the mutilation of the McKinley bill by the Senate Finance Committee appears to have aroused leading manufacturers to new efforts to influence the committee and prevent the bad moral effect of even reporting a bill with such changes as are reported. Mr. bill with such changes as are reported. Mr.
Swank and many other Pennsylvania iron
and steel men are greatly alarmed about the
fate of the bill, and are pouring hot shot
telegrams into the committee. The time is
so short before the bill is to be reported that
no opportunity is left for personal interviews
or even satisfactory letters of explanation.
Mr. Oliver, Mr. Chalfant, Mr. Painter
and others from Pittsburg are aiding Mr.
Swank in his endeavors to have the metal
schedule changed to suit the House bill, and

schedule changed to suit the House bill, and if this cannot be done in committee, or in the Senate, a direct attack will be made the Conference Committee on the principle that six men are easier to convince than an entire Congress.

SALOON REEDEDS ARE EXCITED. They Have Been Voted Licenses

They Are Unable to Obtain. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, June 15 .- The little city of Beverly, a few miles from here, on the banks of the Delaware, is, as far as the law is concerned, in a state closely bordering on socialism. The Councils, a few weeks ago, decided by a close vote to license six saloons. The Chief Executive, Mayor Fish, is a Prohibitionist, although he was elected on the Democratic ticket. Mayor Fish has been notified that the saloons are in full blast, but he says he will not fere with them no matter how much they

The liquor men are almost worked up t a frenzy of excitement. They threaten to have the Mayor impeached, and it is said that a resolution to that effect has been drawn up, and Councilman John Morrell has been credited with expressing a willing ness to offer such a resolution. The temper ance people of the town, however, pooh-pooh this, and say that if it is offered it will not go through. The liquor men have a major-ity in Council, but it is claimed will not be able to muster the two-thirds vote that will be needed to impeach the Mayor,

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT CHICAGO.

Two Little Boys Instantly Killed by an In Coming Train.

CHICAGO, June 15 .- Two victims of their own terror met a fearful death this afternoon in full view of the hundreds of promenaders in the Lake Front Park, Otto and Herman Bert, aged 12 and 15, were the two unfortunates. They had left the parks and were crossing the network of railway tracks skirting the edge of Lake Michigan, when an in-bound passenger train coming at head-long speed attracted the attention of each of the lads. Both boys hesitated as to whether they should turn back or continue on their

way.

The train struck and killed them instantly Herman's body was smashed to a pulp and ascended high in the air, while Otto's was ground under the wheels, the head rolling aside as though off from a guillotine. It was some moments before the train of pleasure-seekers, equally spell-bound with the victims, recovered sufficiently to aid in gathering the remains.

CHOLERA IS SPREADING. Sixteen Deaths From the Dread Disease

Two Spanish Towns.

MADRID, June 15 .- There were pin leaths from cholers in Puebla de Rugat on Saturday. Seven fresh cases are reported Two-thirds of the inhabitants have fled from the towns. The first cases appeared a month ago, the victims all being residents of a street which had been opened up for paving Seven deaths have occurred at Monti chelso, a village near Puebla de Rugat, and seven fresh cases are reported there.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Telegraph Company Liable for Not Delivering Messages LOUISVILLE, June 15 .- The Kentucky Court of Appeals yesterday decided that a telegraph company is liable for damage both to feelings and financial interests by ailure to use all due diligence to deliver

a telegram.

The case was Chapman vs. the Western Union Company, in which the telegraph company failed to deliver a message to Chapman notifying him of the approaching DEATH, NOT. OFFICE.

Democratic Nominee for Governor of Maine. Named Ten Days Ago.

EXPIRES AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS.

Party Leaders Are Greatly Perplexed by the Peculiar Situation.

MAJOR MONTOOTH WINS AND LOSES Pattison Gets Westmoreland's Delegates and Guff

Abend for Congress. Francis Hill, just nominated for Governor Maine by the Democrats, died suddenly esterday. The party leaders do not know whether to call a new convention or not. Montooth has carried Fayette county, but his delegates are beaten in Somerset. noreland will instruct for Pattison.

(SPECIAL TRIEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) BANGOR, ME., June 15.-The Hon. Francis W. Hill, of Exeter, Me., the Demperatic nominee for Governor of the State, died this morning after a short illness. It was less than two weeks ago that he attended the Democratic convention and accepted the nomination which was tendered him unanmously. About a week ago Mr. Hill went to Bar Harbor as the guest of General Man-ager Payson Tucker, of the Maine Central Railroad. While there he was caught out in a severe storm and contracted a cold which developed into acute bronchitis. He was dangerously ill for three or four days, but on Saturday he seemed much improved. This morning, however, there was a sudden change for the worse, and he died at 10 o'clock. Mr. Hill was born in Exeter in 1819, and lived there throughout his life. His grandfather was a second cousin of George Washington.

A FARMER'S BOY.

Mr. Hill worked on his father's farm until he was 25 years old, and then he forsook farming for mercantile pursuits. For 30 years past he has dealt in real estate and railroad stocks, and has acquired a very large fortune. He was educated in the common schools. He was a very shrewd business man and possessed remarkable executive ability. He was for 30 years a director in the Maine Central Railroad, and at the time of his death was the largest and at the time of his death was the larges individual stockholder in that corporation For years he was a director and stockholder

a three other Maine railroads.

He was Sheriff of Penobscot county 1855, and has filled various town office many years. He was a member of the State Senate in 1880. He originally was a Whig in politics, but when that party expired he joined the Demogratic party, and had acted with it ever since. For had acted with it ever since. For several years he was a member of the Democratic State Committee. He carried on the biggest farm in Penobscot county and kept the largest stock of horses and cattle owned by any individual farmer in Maine. Last year 450 tons of hay were cut on his farm. His nomination for Governor struck a popular chord, and he would have received stronger support than many candidates of his party.

candidates of his party. A SERIOUS BLOW TO THE PARTY. His death has been a serious blow to the party. The leaders don't know what to do. A suggestion has been made that the State Committee put another candidate in the field, but that meets with little favor. It might be done in an emergency, but as there are yet three months before the election there is plenty of time to select a vention. Neither does the idea that the old convention be called together again prove acceptable to the few Democratic leader "That convention is as dead as its candi-

Two Governors of this State-Lincoln and Bodwell-have died in office, but no one re-calls precedent for a case like this. One objection to a new convention would be that the question of license or prohibition could be raised again, and a fairer expression of the opinion of the party obtained. This will probably lead the friends of license to insist upon a new convention, but even if the old one was reconvened it would be hard to;so control its action as to prevent its expressing an opin-ion on any question of public interest it chose to discuss. If it was so prevented the threats of an independent anti-Prohibition convention might now stand a chance of being carried into execution.

THE FIGHT IN FAYETTE.

Montooth's Friends Claim the Election Two-Thirds of the Delegates. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

UNIONTOWN, June 15 .- The returns from the Fayette county Republican primaries are still incomplete. The Montooth men still claim that they have two-thirds of the delegates in Monday's convention, and will elect Montooth-Hastings delegates to the State Convention. In the districts heard from the Montooth people have surely elected 23¼ delegates, while the Delamater men have only 17¾, with divided results in four districts.

In Uniontown the Delamater men elect 916 delegates to Montooth 136 delegate. Angell's nomination for Register and Re-corder is sure, and for Commissioners Kirk and Powell are the men.

WARWICK'S FRIENDS HOPEFUL.

They Think He Will be McKinter's Success sor in Congress.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. MASSILLON, June 15 .- As far as returns have been received here from the Democratic Congressional elections held yesterday, the indications are that ex-Senator Warwick has secured a majority of the Stark county delegates. His friends al-ready confidently claim 35 delegates, and solid delegation of 91 votes if the unit rule

With Stark county solid he would only require eight more votes to secure the non nation, and his friends are exultant to-day over the rosy prospect of his success.

REFUSED TO INDORSE HIM.

Republicana Not in Harm With Barrison.

NASHVILLE, June 15 .- At the Repub ican county convention held here yesterday to select delegates to the Gubernatorial con vention in July, resolutions indorsing Pres ident Harrison's administration were voted down. Half a dozen counties in the State have refused to indorse the administration. notably Rutherford, the home of President Harrison's brother, Carter B. Harrison, United States Marshal. The opposition to the President comes from the rank and file of the party, because

HOOSTER PARMERS ORGANIZE

of his appointments in this State.

olitical Recognition Demanded by Grangers and Workingmen.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 15 .- The far ers and labor organizations in this portion of Indiana are connected for the Legislature and Congress in order to influence legislation in their interest. There is considerable | the day.

uneasiness among the leaders of the parties.
It is said that there will be a great political sensation when nominatious are made.
In a few localities the Prohibitionists will make separate nominations. Altogether the political situation is badly complicated.

PATTISON GETS THEM. LATEST RETURNS FROM THE WEST-MORELAND PRIMARIES.

The State Delegates Probably for the Ex-Governor-Guffy Apparently Wins for Congress-Some of the Pinces Are Still In Doubt.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

GREENSBURG, June 15 .- The most ex-

citing political contest in the history of Westmoreland county closed yesterday with the result in doubt. Nothing is fully decided so far as Congress is concerned, but the chances are in favor of Guffy, although the returns are unusually full of surprises the returns are unusually full of surprises and the estimates of the candidates are knocked silly by the result. Guffy lost Greensburg by a small vote, and carried Mt. Pleasant, Byers' old home, by a decided majority. Cowan, Elwood, Byens and Lafferty are in the lead for the Assembly, and will more than likely be the nominees. For Treasurer, Graham leads, but Fisher may come in on the homestretch. Conway is nominated for Register and Recorder by a good majority. Maxwell leads corder by a good majority. Maxwell leads for Commissioner, with Martin and McKean struggling for second place. Morrow and Hays are nominated for County Auditors, and Wakefield will likely be the nominee

for Coronor.

Whatever may have been done to set up Whatever may have been done to set up county committeemen in the interest of candidates for Governor, it is clear, in the face of recent returns, that the sentiment is overwhelmingly for Pattison, and no amount of wire pulling can defeat the wish of the masses, who are exceedingly suspicious, and fearful that some advantage may be taken. Pattison will get the eight delegates from Westmoreland, not because the people do not have a high appreciation of the services rendered by Wallace, but they feel that Pattison will be the stronger candidate. In the event of a bitter contest in the Scranton convention the Westmoreland Scranton convention the Westmoreland

delegates could go to a new man, probably George A. Jenks.

A dispatch from Scottdale says: The latest returns from the Democratic primaries of yesterday materially change the result as announced last night. Fisher seems to be a new related in the receiver of the results. away ahead in the race for Treasurer. Con-way has scored a decided victory over Laird, his only formidable opponent for Register and Recorder, and Guffy is out of the woods for Congress, as returns so far indicate the defeat of Byers 2 to 1. The race for Legislature is a close one, and Elwood, Howell, Lafferty and Byers are likely successful. The return judges will meet to-morrow, and the County Committee will assemble next Friday to elect delegates to the Scranton convention. The delegates will likely be instructed for Pattison. The contest here was spirited, and the Democratic turn out was the largest ever known in the town at any election. All reports indicate a big vote everywhere in the county.

WALKOVER IN CLARION.

Pattison Seems to Have No Oppositi Among the Democrats There. IMPRICIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCELS

NEW BETHLEHEM, June 14 .- Democratc polities in Clarion county are getting warm. The primary elections will be held Saturday, June 21, and, as a nomination on the Democratic ticket is equivalent to an election, there is a great scramble for the various offices to be filled. The fight for Prothonotary seems to attract the most attention. The race is between ex-Sheriff Shannon, of Clarion bozough, and W. A. pler, of St. Petersburg. To a disparty it would look as if Shan-non had the call. For Assembly there are six candidates. A. W. Smiley, of Foxburg, who won the reputation of being one of the brightest and best members of the Democratic side in the last House, seems be far in the lead, with the other five following in a hunch. The woods are full of candi

dates for County Commissioner, Treasurer, Register and Recorder. On the gubernational question Pattison seems to have a walk over and will no doubt get the delegates.

A VICTORY FOR SCULL

He Wins for Congress and Has a Mortgage on the State Delegates. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] SOMERSET, June 15 .- The Republican

primaries last Saturday brought out the largest vote cast since 1878. There was intense excitement between the stalwart and independent factions. Hon. Edward Scull, for Congress, has 1,000 majority over D. J. Horner, and Scull and the stalwarts carry everything. The delegates elected to the State Convention are J. D. Swank and Ed Kyle. They are Scull's personal adherents, and he will have an influence as to the way

they will vote.
The Independents under General Koontz, Captain Harrison and Horner ran as Montooth delegates, but they were beaten two to one. The State delegates may cast a complimentary vote for Osborne, vote as Scull desires when needed. Critchfield beats Hon. J. L. Pugh for State Senate.

SOMETHING OF A SWIMMER.

Man Goes Across East River Londed With Iron and Arms Tied.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE NEW YORK, June 15 .- "Gene" Mercadier, the young Missourian trick swimmer. who has come North to give us an exhibition of his prowress and incidentally to gather shekels from the watering-place hotelkeepers, to-day accomplished the first of his set tasks, namely, to swim the East river with bound arms, baying an iron dumbbell in each hand to show, that he hadn't made use of those members to keep himself affoat. He was accompanied on his journey by Steve Brodie and his rubber suit, together with a fleet of small rowboats. It was about 11 o'clock formers and a DISPATCH reporter pulled out from a Brooklyn boathouse, and at a point about 100 yards out from the navy yard Mercadier was lifted up and dumped The tying of his arms, instead of being

eing consumed in the trip. FIGHT AT A SUNDAY PICNIC

done on shore, was attended to in the rough

water, to the imminent danger of swamping the boat. Brodie went out after him, but

the rubber suit would not work

and after a number of gyrations, during the greater part of which time Brodie's head was under water, he climbed

back into the boat to get some more air bags. Mercadier worked his legs in such a

vigorous manner that the Dover street pier was shortly reached, not quite half an hour

A Baby Killed, Two Men Dying and Many Others, Including Women, Wounded. ISPECIAL TRANSPAR TO THE DISPATCH.

ELMWOOD, O., June 15 .- A beer picnic was given three miles north of here to-day by a gang from Cincinnati. The affair wound up in a free-for-all fight, which resulted in a baby being killed in its mother's arms, two men dying, three dangerously hurt and 16, four of whom are women, more or less wounded. Knives and pistols held

RECORD BROKEN. Le A unty Woman Has Eaten

THREE

Ne aing for Eight Months, VICTIM OF A MYSTERIOUS MALADY.

CENTS.

Which the Doctors Have Not Yet Been Able

to Alleviate in Any Way.

SHE IS NOW LITTLE MORE THAN ALIVE,

And Looks Like a Person Who Has Seen 79 Year Instead of Half That.

Mrs. Adam Wuchter, of South Whitehall, Lehigh county, can neither eat nor drink. She has been in this condition for eight months. She is now barely alive, but the doctors say she may exist while there is a pound of flesh upon her bones.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.1 ALLENTOWN, June 15 .- Lehigh county as within its borders a remarkable fasting woman in the person of Mrs. Adam Wuchter, of South Whitehall, five miles prom here, who for eight months has taken ractically no nourishment, and has not tasted a drop of water since Good Friday, A pril 4, 71 days ago. Her case is puzzling the local physicians here beyond measure and is attracting wide curiosity among the medical fraternity.

BARELY ALIVE. She is barely alive and no more. Sixteen

nonths ago she was taken ill of a mysterious disorder. Dr. G. W. Sieger was called in. but he was unable to make an accurate diagnosis of her disease. Drs. W. H. Seip, G. T. Fox and others were successively consuited, but they, too, were at loss what to make of the strange malady. Eight months ago they ceased administering medicines, though they have continued their visits regularlarly on account of the extraordinary features of the case. Since then the poor woman has only occasionally been able to take a teacup full of liquid nourishment, and no solid food whatever. Mrs. Wuchter suffers pain in her head almost constantly and is subject to violent spasms. She is 38 years of age, but owing to her extreme emaintion she looks like a woman of 60 or 70. The flesh of her neck is a mass of wrinkles and the lines are drawn distressingly about her mouth and chin. Her hands are merely skin and bones and as white as snow, and the veins in them stand out with unusual

TRIRSTY, BUT CANNOT DRINK. She complains almost constantly of thirst, out every time an attempt is made to give her water she is seized with choking spasme and her teeth grate together in convulsions, Nevertheless, she bears her sufferings with true Christian fortitude, and finds great comfort in repeating to herself texts of Scripture and singing hymns and in receiving the visits of her pastor, the Rev. Will-

iam S. A. Ziegenfuss. Dr. Seip says she may live as long as there remains a pound of flesh on her bones. Hor husband nurses the faster night and day, and patiently welcomes the hosts of callers who, through curiosity, besiege the house

to look at the patient. NO PINKERTONS ALLOWED.

New Jersey Will Not Allow Allen Detectives

Within Her Borders. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCEL | NEW YORK, June 15 .- Governor Abbett has signed the bill known as the anti-Pinkerton bill, which was passed by the New Jersey Legislature the last week of its seasion. The main object of the bill is to prevent the employment of Pinkerton de-tectives to quell strikers. It is a sweeping act, and forbids the Sheriff of a county, the Mayor of a city, or any other person authorized by law to appoint special deputy sher-iffs, special constables, marshals, policemen, or other police officers from appointing as such any person who shall not be a citizen of the State, and no person shall act as a peace officer without having an appoint-

ent in writing from a person authorized by law to appoint him.

The second section of the law makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with a year's imprisonment in State prison and \$500 fine for any person to exercise, in any way, the functions of a peace officer without the authority provided for in the first section. This, it is said, will ruin the New Jersey business of the private detective agencies of this city and Philalelphia, unless their employes are citizens of New Jersey. Several years ago a boy was shot and killed by a Pinkerton detective who with many others, was employed by a railroad company during a strike in Jersey City, and the law is partly the effect

of the excitement caused by that affair among workingmen and others. DISEASED MEAT MARKETED.

A Discovery That Lump-Jawed Cattle are Slaughtered and Sold.

CRICAGO, June 15. - With inspector known to be watching in the slaughter house of Jacob Ness to prevent the surreptitious preservation of the meat of lump-jawed cattle, the forbidden practice was discovered last night in full blast—so, at least, the representatives of the city Health Department declare. The inference drawn is that at cheap prices but all profit, the tainted meat was to be marketed through peddlers in the artisan districts in Chicago.

Apparently each elevator load of meat,

before being hoisted to the upper floors of the slaughter house for destruction in rendering vats, was for a moment low-ered to the basement and the hind quarters, the most valuable meat, secretly unloaded, after which the elevator was again started upward to the rendering vats. Just 2,700 pounds of the alleged dises was found hidden away in the The discovery was made by city officials and is being used by them to support their oft-made charge that the State inspectors are remiss if not corrupt, and that the inspec-tion should be done by the city.

CAUGHT BY A SMART CABMAN.

Providence, R. I., Chinese Laundryman Abducts a Young Girl. NEW YORK, June 15 .- A sharp cab driver

this morning was the means of arresting a Chinaman, Sam Kee, who arrived here today from Providence, on the Stonington line steamer with 15-year-old Annie Lawrence of the same place. The heathen hired the cab and was driven with the girl to the police station by the astute cabbie, in place of the Mott street address given by the Chinaman. The girl broke down and told her story to the police. Her father and mother are dead and she worked in a wire factory. Sam enticed her into his laundry at Page and Richmond streets, Providence, and afterwards in-duced her to come to this city on the promise of diamonds. At police court the Chinaman was held on the charge of abduction. The girl was given over to the Children's

Seven Unknown Bodles Found. NEW YORK, June 15 .- Between sunrise nd sunset to-day seven bodies of unknown dead were taken out of the rivers along the