SUMMER RESORTS
Advertisements page 7 to-day. Best list of hotels at leading resorts will be found there.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE ADLETS
More than doubled last month. The figures are as follows:

May, 1892	8,004
May, 1891	3,770
Increase	4,234

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG. MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1892. THREE CENTS.

UNITED SUPPORT FOR THE TICKET.

Blaineites Coming Around Rapidly to the Minneapolis Nominees,

PREPARATORY TO VICTORY.

Chauncey Depew Delighted With the Flattering Prospects.

He Declares There Will Be No Knifing in New York—The Day for Revenges Past—Lincoln Talked of for Blaine's Place—Blaine Wanted by Maine People to Stand for the Senate—McKinley Says the Convention Didn't Make a Mistake—Harrison Will Refuse No Overtures From His Erstwhile Enemies.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 12.—This has been a very quiet day, politically, here. The Republican leaders have held informal conferences and compared notes with regard to the prospects and the conduct of the campaign.

From a multitude of assurances received by mail and telegraph the President is justified in hoping that he can count on the united support of all branches of the Republican party in the coming campaign. The Republican watchword now is for all "to get together," and the Democrats will make a serious mistake if they act on the supposition that the feuds which were so prominent at Minneapolis are to be perpetuated.

Some amusement has been occasioned in administration circles by sundry announcements by rabid Blaine men that they had decided to bury the hatchet and "let bygones be bygones." This recalls Artemus Ward's critical and unfriendly audience, in which there were many who "could have borrowed money from him on the spot."

But the President will not refuse the overtures of his erstwhile enemies. He will accept all the votes he can get.

The Blaine men have rounded to already, and the indications are that the silver Republicans will shortly follow their example, as Senator Teller has led the way.

Governor McKinley and the Ohio rebels may be called ugly names for a day or two, but they will also be received back into the fold with open arms.

DEPEW IS DELIGHTED.

He Can See Only Plain Sailing for the Ticket—No Knives to Be Drawn This Time—The Day for Revenge Past—Harrison's Elements of Strength.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Chauncey M. Depew arrived in the city this morning, and left for New York in the afternoon. In answer to questions by reporters Mr. Depew said:

You need anticipate no bitterness on the part of those who voted for other candidates than Harrison. Mr. Platt will not oppose the nominee. Conkling once believed that the Republican party had gone to its political death. Yet we carried the State of New York handsomely for the nominee. In that instance, as is always the case, the young men know nothing about the wire-pulling of leaders and all these little games that go on behind the curtain. They went to work and organized themselves. The leaders saw that they were not indispensible after all, and that the band wagon was getting so far in advance of them that if they waited until after the campaign they would not be able to get in it again.

People never knife a ticket merely to revenge. They may do so if, through their revenges, they see that they can destroy the rival of their favorite, and thus make probable the future success of that favorite. Such would probably be the attitude of the Hill men toward Cleveland. The possible attitude of Hill's followers toward Cleveland, however, is not a possibility on the Republican side.

Opposition Concentrated on Blaine.

The opposition to President Harrison was concentrated on Blaine. Nobody believes for a moment that Blaine desires to re-enter public life. There is no doubt that Clarkson, Platt and Quay honestly believed they could nominate Blaine. But the Minneapolis Convention was run on popular principles, never had more able politicians than those men in the management of its machinery, and they are invaluable in the after-convention canvass. But the possession of great power leads party leaders to discount the strength of party movements.

Clarkson and the other leaders who stood with him could not feel the power of the great business interests of the country. It is not seen in caucuses or conventions. Harrison has scarcely any organization, to speak of, and he had none of these great political leaders. But telegrams favoring him—not manufactured telegrams, but the honest expressions of business men—came pouring into Minneapolis, and they were very effective. We met every night. There were no brass bands, but in a quiet way the Chairman, pencil in hand, took the reports on the situation from the others. In this work of getting at the exact condition of things and the progress we were making your man Jones, "Long" Jones, was most efficient. He was superb. Then we made up our minds to risk a test. It was a daring thing to do. We arranged for a meeting of all the Harrison delegates. We knew perfectly well that if not enough delegates appeared to constitute a majority of the convention the fact would be recognized by the weak-kneed men to be a release, and that our cause was lost. But when 463 votes were found they chose me to lead the column, fully convinced of success. The opposition was disorganized, but when those 463 men saw my arm raised they recognized the man whom they had chosen to direct their tactics.

Reid Did Not Defeat Blaine.

Whitelaw Reid's candidacy had nothing to do with Blaine's defeat. In the first place he was not a candidate. I made up my mind, however, some time ago to secure his nomination if it lay within my power. Everyone knows my feelings toward Blaine. Had he not written that letter to Clarkson he would have had my support. More than that, if he had at an early date announced his candidacy, Harrison would not have been a candidate. That letter was a message from a great leader to his followers.

It was never my disposition to sulk in my tent. In the first place, it spoils the disposition, and then, too, tents are hot. The more I contemplated the situation the more I was convinced that there was no other candidate with one-half Harrison's streng[illegible] before the people. Take the whole situ[illegible] tion now, and with Cleveland as t[illegible] opposing candidate Harrison is possib[illegible] stronger than Blaine would have been. [illegible] is certainly stronger with the country t[illegible] he was in the last campaign. He has pro[illegible] himself really a big man. He was ne[illegible] jealous of his Secretaries. He never [illegible] deavored to take away one iota of cr[illegible] that was due Blaine. But when you com[illegible] say that some one besides Harrison car[illegible] out all these great affairs of state, with [illegible]

any suggestions or modifications from the President, you run the thing down to a reductio ad absurdum.

Harrison had three elements of great strength. He was strong with the business men. Nine-tenths of the business men of this country favored the renomination of Harrison and I believe that the laboring men who are dependent upon the manufacturers and the business men felt the same way. Then, too, he was strong in the solidity of the old soldiers. Among these there was not a dissenting voice. There are 450,000 voting soldiers, and this element was distrustful of every other candidate before the convention.

THE VOTE ANALYZED.

Some of the Work Left for Political Sharps to Puzzle Over—Conclusions of the Thinkers—Where the President Got His Majority.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 12.—[*Special.*]—The few remaining political sharps in this city have discussed the President's nomination in all its phases. They have done this calmly. Some of their reflections and several incidents which occurred during the great battle are worth recording.

It is painful to say so, but now that the convention has acted it is necessary to record the conclusions of these thinkers, and they are all to the effect that the convention, even in its vote, did not represent the majority sentiment of Republicans. Of that vote Harrison received 535 1-6; necessary for a choice, 453. Texas swung in 22 votes, and thus made the nomination of the President certain. Governor McKinley was compelled to withdraw his motion at that point to make the nomination by acclamation. The delegates from the remaining States declared that they wanted their vote recorded.

In spite of the fact that the President was already nominated by the Texas vote, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Arizona and the District of Columbia threw votes in opposition to the President. This is considered a remarkable feature of the proceedings.

The Republicans are dissecting the vote of 535 1-6 given for the President. They start with Alabama, which threw 15 votes for Harrison, and point out that Harrison lost the State in 1888 by 60,123; Arkansas, which also gave him 15 votes on Friday, was lost to him four years ago by 27,219; California, which gave him 8 votes and Blaine 9, was won by him in 1888 by 7,087; Colorado, which gave its solid vote of 8 against him, he carried in 1888 by 13,207.

Some Other Figures for Reference.

Connecticut, which gave the President 4 votes and McKinley 8, was lost to Harrison in 1888 by 336; Delaware, which gave him 4 votes, he lost by 3,441; Florida, which gave him the solid delegation of 8, he lost by 12,902; Georgia, which gave him its 26 votes, he lost in 1888 by 60,000; Illinois, which gave him 34 votes and Blaine 14, was carried for Harrison in 1888 by 22,104; Indiana gave the President its entire 30 votes, and the President carried his own State by 2,348; Iowa gave him 20 of the 26 votes. Harrison having carried it four years ago by 32,000. Kansas plumped in 11 votes for him and 9 for Blaine. The State was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 80,000; Kentucky gave the President on Friday 22 votes, and Harrison lost the State in 1888 by 28,000; Louisiana was evenly divided between Harrison and Blaine, and Harrison lost the State in 1888 by 54,000.

Maine, which plumped in its 12 votes for Blaine, was carried by the Republicans for Harrison by 23,000; Maryland, which gave Harrison 14 votes, was lost by him in 1888 by 6,000; Massachusetts, which gave him 18 votes and McKinley 11, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 32,000; Michigan, which in the convention gave Harrison 7 and McKinley 19 votes of the delegation, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 22,000; Minnesota, which gave Harrison 8 and Blaine 9 votes, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 38,000; Mississippi, which gave Harrison 13½ votes and Blaine 4½, was lost by Harrison by 55,650; Missouri, which gave Harrison 28 votes of its 34, was lost by him by 25,000; Nebraska gave him the solid 15 votes of the delegation, and Harrison carried the State by 27,000.

States Where Blaine Is Strong.

Nevada, which gave its 6 votes to Blaine, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 1,900; New Hampshire, which gave him 4 of its 8 votes, was won by the Republicans in 1888 by 22,000; New Jersey, which gave him 8 of its 10 votes, was lost to him by 7,000; New York, which cast 35 votes for Blaine, 10 for McKinley and 27 for Harrison, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 14,000; North Carolina, which gave Harrison 11¾, or 90 per cent of its delegation, was lost by Harrison by 13,000; Ohio, which swung in 45 of its 46 votes for McKinley, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 19,000; Oregon, which gave 7 votes to McKinley, 90 per cent of the delegation, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 6,000; Pennsylvania, whose vote was 42 for McKinley, 3 for Blaine and 19 for Harrison, was carried by the Republicans by 79,000; Rhode Island, which cast 5 of its 8 votes for Harrison, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 4,400; South Carolina, which gave Harrison 13 of its 20 votes, was lost to him by 5,200; Tennessee, which gave him 13 of its 20 votes, was lost by him by 19,000; Texas, which gave him 22 of its 30 votes and secured his nomination, was lost to him by 146,000.

Vermont gave Harrison its 8 votes. The Republicans carried the State in 1888. Wisconsin, which gave Harrison 19 of its 24 votes, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 21,000.

A Comparative Analysis of Totals.

To continue the analysis of the vote, the President received 259 and a fraction votes from States which were carried against him 1888, while from the Republican and doubtful States he carried 234 votes out of 489, showing that 255 delegates, or a majority, were opposed to his nomination. The remainder of the President's vote is made up from the new States whose votes have never been recorded in a national fight.

Then again the critics point out that Harrison received but 82 votes over the necessary amount for a choice, and that this is not a startling victory when it is remembered that he had 136 Federal officeholders as delegates to start with. To sum up, it will be observed that of the President's vote of 535 he received 136 from Federal officeholders and 259 from delegates in Democratic States, who were controlled by the aforesaid Federal officeholders. Thus he started with 395 votes of persons financially interested in his renomination. The remaining 140 votes came from among the great Republican and doubtful States and from the new States.

The closeness of the vote in the Committee on Credentials has escaped attention. The delegates for Harrison were seated after a three days' fight by a vote in the committee of 24 to 23.

A DONNYBROOK FAIR IN SIGHT.

Lively Times Promised in the Coming Ohio Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., June 12.—[*Special.*]—The Democratic State Convention meets in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week to nominate a State ticket and elect four delegates at large to Chicago Convention. There will be no contests for places on the State ticket, because the prospect of carrying Ohio on a Presidential year is not bright, but there will be the biggest kind of a fight over the election of the four delegates at large and all kinds of slates are being made up. No slate will go through, however, that does not have on it Brice and Campbell as two of the four delegates.

The friends of Cleveland want the convention to instruct the delegates for him, but if this is attempted there will be a scene enacted beside which a Donnybrook fair will be as peaceful as a Sunday school.

Hill Gobbling Ohio Delegates.

MASSILLON, O., June 12.—[*Special.*]—The Stark county delegation to the State Convention, accompanied by other prominent Democrats, will leave for Columbus to-morrow evening in a special train composed of three Pullman cars, which have been chartered for three days. W. L. Warwick, son of the Congressman, is at the head of the delegation, and two Hill delegates will be chosen from this Congressional district.

Jerry Simpson for Governor.

[illegible] KAN., June 12.—The People's [illegible] of Kansas, will [illegible] member [illegible] dis- [illegible]

turns from the Democratic primaries show clearly that Peter McCann, of Scottdale, has been nominated for Sheriff, defeating Kunkle, of Irwin, by 600 votes. John Kuhns, an anti-Guffey man, it is believed to-night is nominated for State Senator. Ogden, however, is following him close.

BLAINE FOR SENATOR.

Calls From All Over Maine for His Acceptance—They Want to Turn Hale Out and Put the Knight In—A Sudden Move That Grows Very Fast.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 12.—The Republicans of Maine refuse to allow James G. Blaine to be shelved, and in the first moments of their anger over his defeat at Minneapolis, and in their natural feeling of sympathy for their fallen leader, they have begun a movement to replace him in the Senate, whence he was taken to enter the Cabinet of Garfield.

Yesterday, swift upon the feet of their great disappointment, from all sections of the State and from all classes in the party, with astonishing spontaneity comes a call for the election of James G. Blaine to the United States Senate. It is the sensation of the day here. The amazing thing about it is the suddenness of the call. Blaine has only just re-entered the State, and his Republican followers rally about him as the people rallied about Monmouth when she raised the standard of revolt. It is Blaine for the Senate in 1892, and Blaine for the Presidency in 1896.

The opportunity to honor the defeated statesman is providentially at hand. Senator Hale's term of office will expire next March, and the Legislature to be elected this fall will elect his successor. Senator Hale has served nearly two terms in the Senate, and under the custom of the party he has no claim upon the office. His habit of late years of spending his winters in Washington and his summers abroad has taken him quite out of touch with the people of the State, and his attitude in the recent contest—indifferent, if not hostile, to Blaine—has not added to his popularity in Maine.

A fighting and eloquent young lawyer from the central portion of the State has expressed his determination to present at the forthcoming Republican State Convention a resolution recommending to the next Legislature the election of Blaine to the United States Senate, and letters are coming in to members of the Republican State Committee urging Blaine's election. A man in this city received to-day two telegrams from the distant county of Aroostook urging him to obtain Mr. Blaine's consent to the use of his name in the Senatorial canvass.

LINCOLN FOR SECRETARY.

One of the Latest Additions to the List of Possibilities — Pennsylvania or New Jersey Expected to Get the Supreme Judgeship.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—[*Special.*]—A good fat batch of appointments by the President will be in order soon. The most important of the collection are, of course, the selections for the successors of ex-Secretary Blaine and the late Supreme Justice Bradley. All the gossip as to these two appointments is mere guess-work. To the names already mentioned in connection with the Secretaryship of State is added to-day that of Minister Robert T. Lincoln. The improbability that Dr. Depew would consent to take the place appears more and more evident to the Washington public on further consideration, especially since it has been learned here that he himself told somebody out West that there was nothing in the rumor.

There is no news about the new Justice, except that the appointment is expected soon now, and the general opinion is that the President will follow custom and give the place to Pennsylvania or New Jersey. These States are worth cultivating by him just now.

The new Judge Advocate General of the Navy will be Lieutenant hereafter—Captain S. C. Lemley, whose appointment will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. There are four or five Colonels working for the vacant Brigadier-Generalship, not counting Colonel Coppinger, who is now out of it, of course. The prize is believed to be between Colonels Carr, Otis, Mizner and Shafter, and Colonel Carr, who is Secretary Elkins' choice, will probably get it. All of these officers are high up on the list of Colonels and have excellent records.

The Governorship of the Soldiers' Home is also vacant, and it may be filled by Colonel O'Shea, of Indiana.

For Comptroller Lacy's successor Deputy Comptroller Nixon, also of Indiana, is suggested.

NOT A MISTAKE MADE

By the Convention, in the Opinion of Governor McKinley, of Ohio.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Governor McKinley, of Ohio, reached Chicago at 10:45 last night. To a reporter, who boarded the train some miles outside of the city, Governor McKinley spoke freely as to the situation. "Now that the convention is over, how do you sum up the situation?" was asked.

"The Republican party," was the reply, "made no mistake. The nomination of Harrison and Reid is strong from every point of view. The convention closed in the best spirit, and every shade of bitterness was effaced when it had adjourned."

Asked as to the bearing of the tariff and silver issues in the campaign, Governor McKinley's answer was short and to the point. Said he: "Protection, honest money and fair elections will be safe in the hands of our candidates, while the strong and wise and patriotic administration of President Harrison will be to the ticket a power of strength."

"Do you think the silver issue will create a division between the East and West?"

"None whatever, in my judgment. It never has, and the Republican position this year is precisely what it has always been."

WHY MORTON WAS LEFT.

He Failed to Hustle in the Interest of the President.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—[*Special.*]—The speculations here in regard to the cause of Vice President Morton's rejection by the Minneapolis Convention have now settled down into a general belief that Mr. Morton was regarded as too lukewarm in the President's interest. He is said to have shown an indisposition to assume the role of a practical politician, and this kind of politician is very much in request at the White House nowadays. The President himself has cultivated practical politics extensively of late, and so have all the members of his Cabinet. It was practical politics of the finest kind that secured his renomination.

But in all the recent maneuvers the Vice President has taken no part. He has held aloof from the midnight gatherings at the White House, and has made no purchases or sales over the political bargain counter. The situation in New York demands hustling henceforth, and accordingly Mr. Reid was put in to hustle. The feeling still prevails in this city that Mr. Morton was treated very shabbily.

Bryan to Answer McKinley.

DETROIT, June 12.—Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, will speak before the University of Michigan Democratic Club June 17 in answer to the address made last month to the Republican club by Governor McKinley. In response to a request from the Democratic College Club, Congressman Bryan has promised to stop at Ann Arbor on his way from Washington to the Chicago Convention. The citizens are preparing to give him a cordial reception, and the indications are that there will be a large attendance of Democrats to hear the distinguished Nebraskan.

The Braddock Tariff Club Formed.

BRADDOCK, June 12.—[*Special.*]—The Braddock Tariff Club was organized here last night with 50 members, all good Republicans. William Howard was elected President. The club heartily endorsed the nomination of Harrison and Reid.

Havoc Wrought by Cuban Floods.

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 12.—The flood in [illegible] gion is rapidly subsiding, and the [illegible] now everywhere apparent. [illegible] me 325 flooded dwellings [illegible] by the waters [illegible] d and [illegible]

ROBBERS IN ARMOR.

Complete Preparations of the Bold Oakland Train Bandits to

MAKE THEMSELVES BULLET-PROOF

Two Iron and Rubber Breastplates That Were Impenetrable

FOUND IN THEIR DISCARDED BUGGY

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Further details gathered by detectives last night and to-day show that the daring daylight train robbery in Oakland, yesterday, was carefully planned, evidently by old hands in the business, and every precaution taken to assure escape with the booty.

Instead of one robber being on the train, both were aboard. The fellow who hired the buggy and hitched it at the station took a southbound train fully an hour before the robbery, and met his partner at the Sixteenth street station. He probably assured him that all the means of flight were prepared, and then both prepared for the robbery.

They didn't overlook the chances of being shot at, but the articles found in their buggy showed they were protected by iron and rubber armor, so that the only vulnerable spot was the head. In the buggy, concealed under the cast-off clothing, were two breast plates of iron sheathing, strong enough to resist perforation by a 45-caliber pistol. One was 14 inches long by 12 inches wide, and hammered into shape so as to fit snugly over the left chest, clearly to prevent shooting through the heart.

Shields for the Entire Breast.

Through two small perforations at the top of the iron were attached two pieces of strong brown twine, to hang around the neck, in order to hold the plate, and two similar pieces of twine were fastened at the bottom, to tie around the waist. The other breastplate was similar, with the exception that it was larger, and evidently, from its shape, intended to cover the whole breast.

There was also found in the buggy a heavy rubber life preserver, cut in two, with twine attached, each section of which was intended to protect the abdomen from injury. The police say no bullet could perforate it.

The robbers, therefore, were perfectly bullet proof in front, except in the head, which accounts for their action in backing out of the car with the money.

There were also found at the bottom of the buggy six cartridges belonging to a Smith & Wesson 38-caliber pistol. The jumper and overalls on the smaller robber, and the wein-colored trousers on the larger one, were also found in the buggy. At some point between Twenty-eighth street, where they were last seen, and Tenth street, where the outfit was found, the robbers halted for a brief spell to cut away their disguises. This was done with sharp knives. The overalls were ripped from the waistband on both sides down the legs and the jumper was torn off, as the absence of buttons demonstrated. The trousers of the big man were cut away in similar fashion.

Prepared to Become White Men.

There were also discovered in the buggy half a lemon, to which adhered particles of either coal dust or lampblack, showing that not even the precaution of having means to speedily remove the black on the face was overlooked. Of course it was important for the robbers to pack away the money with them, and it is not likely they would attract attention by carrying it off in a basket. A bag of $14,000 in gold or of $1,000 in silver is no easy matter to carry or transport any distance, and the police are of opinion that the coin had been cached or located in a house of their confederates. The silver weighed 100 pounds, and made a large package. Hundreds of men and children have been engaged all day searching back lots between Tenth and Twenty-eighth streets, in hopes of finding some of the treasure.

The police think the short man, whose face was blackened, is some discharged workman of the Judson works, who knew all about the transfer of the money and is also familiar with Oakland. The tall man, who made no effort to conceal his face, they think is some expert criminal who bossed the job and gave the little man all his instructions.

One of the men was evidently wounded by a bullet, as blood stains mark the clothing found in the buggy. The robbers were cunning to select a day when a picnic party was aboard, as passengers in the other cars declared that they paid little attention to the shooting, regarding it as a row between drunken picnickers. Even the sight of two men with bags caused no surprise, as the assumption was they had been thrown off the train because they were disorderly, a very common occurence when a crowd is tough and a fight occurs.

PUZZLES ALL THE DOCTORS.

A Woman Who Is Gradually Losing All Semblance to a Human Being.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Annie Hanson, a young woman, is lying at the Montefiore House for Chronic Invalids suffering from a peculiar disease with which the doctors have never before met. They call it acromegaly. Owing to a disease of the woman's blood, which indirectly acts on her bones, she is growing in the most abnormal shape and should she live long she will lose all semblance to a human being. Her hands are about three times the size of an average man's in many of the measurements, particularly the finger ends. Measuring around the hand as for a glove the size given by the tape line is 10¾ inches.

Around the forehead she measures 24½ inches; from the forehead to the chin the measurement is 9¼ inches. The jaw bone seems to have outgrown other focal bones, and has the appearance of a great weight dragging down the face. The nose measures about three inches, and has widened in proportion. The ears are also greatly increased in size and measure in length about four inches. They protrude in like manner.

The doctors are baffled. They are treating her for blood disease, but the malady progresses. She has been at the home three years and has every prospect of remaining there.

WYOMING GROWING RESTLESS.

A Public Meeting Sends Resolutions to Hon. C. W. Stone to Present to Congress.

CASPER, WYO., June 12.—The largest and most enthusiastic mass meeting ever held in Central Wyoming was held here last night to take steps to restore law and order. The resolutions passed were dignified and to the point. Among them was the following:

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Hon. Dan Voorhees, Senator from Indiana; to Hon. C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, and to Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, with a request that they ask Congress to inquire into the contempt and disregard of general law in this State of Wyoming; by what warrant or authority of law State prisoners are held by Federal troops, and to ask for all correspondence between the Governor of Wyoming and the War Department in regard to calling out Federal troops to suppress a State affair when the State had competent militia, and the promiscuous issuing of Deputy United States Marshals' commissions.

Hon. Joel J. Hurt, the largest sheep raiser and taxpayer in Central Wyoming, was Chairman of the meeting. A resolution was passed asking all the towns in the State to adopt resolutions to be forwarded to the Congressmen named. The bringing of the United States troops into the State without warning and the misunderstanding about martial law, are stagnating business and paralyzing immigration.

TO STOP SWEATING.

Precautions That Will Be Taken Under the New Law in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 12.—Saturday was the day for the act designed to prevent the manufacture and sale of unhealthy clothing to go into effect and intended to put an end to the sweating process.

Chief Wade, of the district police, who will have in hand the enforcement of the law, says there will be no necessity to grant several thousand licenses, but that it is proposed to work slowly and thoroughly. Before licenses are granted, in any case, the following conditions must be complied with absolutely: Clean- [illegible] and surroundings; [illegible]

wearing apparel intended for sale, nor shall any such articles while in process of finishing be allowed to remain therein. In case of removal or in case of infectious disease in any family, or building, notice must be at once sent to the inspector of the district.

No persons not members of the family shall be employed in finishing any such articles of wearing apparel intended for sale

ARMED HOSTS IN OKLAHOMA.

A Lynching Precipitates a Race War—Excited Negroes, Shotgun in Hand, Gathering in Guthrie—The Authorities Disarming Them—The Situation Serious.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., June 12.—There was great excitement in this city to-night, caused by two criminal assaults by negroes upon white women to-day. A negro lad named Holley assaulted Mrs. Charles Moore. He was arrested and a mob surrounded the jail, threatening to lynch him. The negroes of the town claimed that Holley was innocent, although he had confessed his guilt to the Sheriff, and a race war seemed imminent for a time. There was much angry talk, "Judge" Perkins, a negro lawyer, being spokesman for the colored men. During the excitement he said, "Let the whites harm that man, and the town will be in ashes before morning." The Sheriff smuggled the prisoner from jail and took him to Wichita, Kan., for safe keeping.

The scond outrage was that made upon the wife of James Genjen, the engineer of the electric plant, by an unknown negro who escaped. A posse is on his trail and will lynch him if they capture him.

There now seems to be considerable doubt as to the removal of Holley from the jail. The negroes say that the statement was circulated by the whites so the negroes would disperse and give the whites a free field for a lynching. A great mob of negroes now surrounds the jail, and more are arriving every minute. The negroes have sent couriers to Langston City, the negro colony ten miles distant, with the report that the whites are about to lynch an innocent negro, and many negroes are flocking here, determined to protect the object of the white men's vengeance.

Sheriff Hixson and Chief of Police Kelley are disarming the negroes. As many as 50 old shotguns and rifles have been taken, as well as a number of small firearms. These weapons were taken from three colored men who have just arrived from Tohee, 17 miles distant. Colonel H. P. Clarke, commander of the territorial militia, is in the city. He reported to Acting Governor Martin for duty, but the situation does not now seem serious enough to warrant the calling of troops. Gangs of excited people meet on the street corners. All congregations of negroes are being ordered to disperse. The police and deputies are kept busy moving negroes.

Midnight information is that the negro who outraged Mrs. Genjin was overtaken by the posse at 9 o'clock to-night, six miles south of town, and was shot to death. This news has greatly intensified the excitement, and negroes are threatening violence. The officers have been aware of the lynching for some hours, and began disarming the negroes before it became generally known.

LEVEES UNDER WATER.

The Mississippi Still Raging at New Orleans—More and More Trouble to Commerce Every Day—Landings All in Bad Shape.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—[*Special.*]—The Mississippi, which reached its maximum between Natchez and the gulf, is now higher than the levee at several points. On Bayou La Fourchee and the Mississippi below New Orleans, the water was from one-half inch to 1½ inches over the tops of the levee, flowing over them and washing them badly, and causing a crevasse yesterday at Story's plantation, immediately below New Orleans, which is likely to be troublesome and damaging.

At New Orleans the high water is proving more and more troublesome to the commerce of the city, covering as it does the principal wharves. All the steamboat wharves from Canal street to Girard are covered with water, and steamboats are unable to land. What is known as the fruit landing, extending from Calliope to Thalia street, is partly in the water and with a rise of one or two inches more will be rendered almost useless for business.

From Terpsichore street up the wharves are more or less covered with water, and the West India and Pacific steamship landing, at the head of Celeste street, is in bad condition. The long wharf reaching from Felicity to Jackson street is more or less covered with water, and vessels located there find it difficult to load. The Gretna ferryhouse, at the head of Jackson street, is completely inundated and raised walks have been placed through the ferryhouse for passage to and from the ferryboat.

The police station just above Jackson street is surrounded by water on all sides, and two ships lying just above are unable to load any cargo, as the wharf fronting them is completely submerged. From First to Sixth streets the wharves are completely covered with water, while at Seventh and Eighth it is gradually creeping up. The lower part of the elevator, together with wharf and office, are covered with water.

The lower end of the steamboat landing and part of the Cromwell Line steamship wharf are submerged, and the Second district ferry is unable to take over vehicles any longer, by reason of the rising river. The wharves in the Second and Third districts are also suffering from the same cause.

IT WOULD'NT WORK.

A Fainting Act Fails to Have the Desired Effect in Court.

NEW YORK, June 12.—When Mr. and Mrs. Harris Goldberg learned in Judge McAdam's court that they could not recover their 13-year-old daughter, Lillie, from the Anti-Cruelty Society on simple habeas corpus proceedings, but must proceed regularly by writ of certiorari, there was a dramatic scene. At first Mrs. Goldberg made a rush for Agent Stocking, grabbed him and began to scream and scratch. Mr. Stocking released himself and made a dash for the corridor, followed by the woman. She ran a few steps, when, with a scream, she dropped to the floor and began to kick and moan.

The woman was in a fair way of being revived when her husband looked at her, and, giving a loud yell, he also dropped to the floor and kicked and moaned. A shower bath of ice water spoiled the sham faint of both husband and wife.

LYNCHERS IN A DEEP HOLE.

A Positive Case at Last Against the Leaders of the Taney County Mob.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., June 12.—George Friend, informer in the Taney county cases against the men who lynched Bright and assassinated Deputy Sheriff Williams, who was protecting the prisoner, gave testimony at Forsythe Saturday, told the whole story of the mob, and implicated all nine men now under arrest.

James Ensloted, who has just been arrested, will corroborate Friend in every detail. They made a positive case.

Huge Hail Stones Banked Up.

DONIPHAN, NEB., June 12.—A terrific hail storm struck this vicinity at 6 o'clock this evening, destroying all fruit and growing crops in its track and breaking every window in town that was exposed to the fury of the storm. Hail fell as large as hens' eggs, banked up in some places to a depth of two feet.

An Astronomer Finds a Better Job.

SAN FRANKLIN, June 12.—Prof. S. W. Burnham, the well-known astronomer, has resigned his position at Lick Observatory. He has achieved special fame as the discoverer of double stars. It is reported he will go East to accept a more remunerative position offered him by Judge W. Q. Gresham.

A Farmer Too Handy With His Pen.

NEWARK, O., June 12.—[*Special.*]—N. J. Phillips, a well-known farmer, was arrested here to-day on the charge of forgery. He is charged with securing a check belonging to his brother from the mails, signing his name and obtained $14 42.

Argentinia's Presidental Election.

BUENOS AYRES, June 12.—The electoral college has nominated Senor Saenz Pena for the Presidency and Senor Uribauru for the Vice Presidency.

Rockefeller Gives Another $10,000.

ALTON, ILL., June 12.—John D. Rockefeller has presented Shurtleff College, of Upper Alton with an educational endowment of [illegible]

TERRIBLE OUTRAGES

Continue to Be Perpetrated on Missionaries and Others

BY RELIGIOUS BIGOTS IN CHINA.

Disturbances in Two Districts That Are Beyond Endurance.

A MANDARIN CONCERNED IN ONE RIOT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The steamer Gaelic has brought Shanghai letters and papers, giving the first details of renewed outrages on European missionaries in China. This time disturbances have broken out in Fukien, a province of Eastern China, and in Szechuan, the extreme western province, adjoining Hunan, which is notorious for anti-foreigners and a mutinous spirit to the Government.

Details of the trouble at Fukien come from two cities—Chinwha and Kienning. On April 27, a house occupied by missionaries of the Church of England Church Society in Chingho City was attacked by a mob assembled by the leading military men in the place. After being exposed to insults of the mob for three hours, the ladies, Miss Johnson and Miss B. Newcomb, were rescued by a mandarin and taken in chairs to Yamen. The house was not a quarter of a mile from Yamen, and the mandarin had to be summoned three times before he took any notice of the matter, and finally only came after a cry been raised that one of the ladies had been killed by the mob. The Emperor's proclamation, which was hanging in front of the house, was broken to pieces and burned by the mob, who subsequently wrecked the house.

The Ladies Forced to Leave Town.

The mandarin at first promised the ladies protection until they could communicate with their friends, but on the following day so fierce a crowd gathered in front of the Yamen that he insisted on the ladies leaving town as quickly as possible. Evidence is not wanting that points to complicity of the mandarin in the riot. The ladies almost miraculously escaped without serious bodily harm. Had it not been for the bravery and devotion of a teacher, Mr. Siek, who summoned the mandarin, they would have fared much worse.

On May 11 a little mission hospital and dispensary in Krenning City was attacked and completely wrecked by a mob of hired ruffians in the pay of a leading literary man of that city, Chio Chie Puoi. Dr. Rigg, who was on the premises, narrowly escaped a horrible death. The patients, students and others in the building escaped by a back door, Dr. Rigg being the last to leave, remaining until he was dragged out by one of four soldiers sent by the local mandarin to protect the place. Escaping through the garden the doctor was compelled to climb two fences amid a shower of bricks, stones and heavy lumps of wood. In the road the mob seized him, threw him down repeatedly, and struck him with their fists, and, on reaching some large vats for liquid manure, attempted to throw their victim into one.

The Plucky Doctor Gets Away.

Happily the Doctor's grasp of one of his assailants was so firm it was found impossible to throw him in alone, and they desisted for a moment, when, by desperate struggles, he got upon his feet and regained the road. The cowards still pursued him, taking his watch and chain and tearing his clothes off his back in hope of finding money.

One brave native Christian who stood by the Doctor and tried to shield him was beaten and thrown into one of the manure vats. Dr. Riggs made his escape to Nanga, meeting on the road a former patient, who, seeing that he had no hat or umbrella, lent him his own, and finding on inquiry that he had no money, gave him some cash to get his breakfast, an act eloquent of the true feeling of the poor natives, among whom Dr. Riggs has worked so patiently for at least three years.

After wrecking the hospital the mob partially destroyed the houses of four other men connected with the institution, and stole the clothes and tools of 17 workmen who were engaged on building a new hospital. At the time of writing Dr. Rigg, although severely bruised and shaken, is slowly recovering. All the native students have also come into Nangwa unhurt, though with the loss of everything they possessed. Some had hairbreadth escapes from the mob.

Christians Saved From the Mob.

Dr. Rigg rejoices in having been able to draw off the mob from the Christians, who would otherwise have been severely dealt with. The teacher, Siek, whose bravery saved two ladies at Chingho, is in imminent danger. Not long ago he professed Christianity boldly and openly, and now he and all others who have been teaching foreigners the language have been summoned to Kienning City to stand their trial before the literary men. If treaty rights afford protection to those who are in the employ of foreigners, every effort will be made to save his life and that of the only other Christian among them.

It is now known that before undertaking the riot at Chingho the head man of the Literati traveled to Kienning and asked the advice of Chio as to whether he should raise a riot, and received assurance of support and promise that the destruction of the house in Chingho should be followed by the pulling down of the hospital at Kienning.

Mere compensation in money is not enough to make such a man as Chio Chie Puoi feel the results of his action. The only thing which would be really effectual would be to deprive him of his degree.

New Demonstrations at Szechuan.

A fresh anti-missionary demonstration is reported from Szechuan. Large quantities of literature of the same stamp as the famous Hunan publications are being offered for sale, with the object of stirring up the people against missionaries. At Shunching a few more aggressive measures have been taken. There, after attempts to boycott missionaries, the roofs were removed from their houses, and as they apparently did not take this as a hint to quit they were carried outside the city. The movement is said to have been inspired by the Viceroy, and has the support of the gentry of the district.

A Chun King correspondent says: Rather startling news has come to us from a friend who has been traveling in the region of the famous salt wells in the interior of the province. He writes that 80 miles from the wells he met a gang of ten men selling anti-foreign books and preaching a crusade against foreign things. They claimed to be under the Viceroy's protection. They did a good trade and abused the foreigners roundly. The reports are spreading and may bring trouble any time.

DETERMINED TO DROWN.

A Canadian Holds His Head Under Water Till Death Comes.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 12.—[*Special.*]—Thomas Cross, chief clerk in the railway department here, committed suicide last night. It is seldom a more deliberate case of suicide, showing such a power of will, is recorded than that of Mr. Cross. He was a student, a man of high literary attainments, and it is to this fact that this temporary insanity is attributed.

At 11 o'clock last evening he left his residence, saying that he would drown him-elf. Not returning, a searching party started out to look for him, and found him on the bank of the Rideau river, where he had submerged his head to his shoulders, and held it there without a struggle until life was extinct.

A COSTLY CALM.

How a Standard Oil Carrier Lost Much of Its Cargo on the Ocean.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12—A trail of petroleum across the bosom of the Atlantic was made by the steamship Burgmeister Peterson, a bulk carrier, owned by the Standard Oil Company, and trading exclusively in bulk carrying between this city and New York and continental ports of Europe. It was by a singular and as yet unexplained accident that the trail of oil was made, but it undoubtedly saved the steamship from a dangerous and troublesome voyage.

She arrived at Hamburg on June 7 nearly three-quarters full of water, nearly a million gallons of refined petroleum having been pumped overboard, owing to an opening valve in her machinery working the wrong way. Instead of pumping seawater overboard the pumps were forcing water in the tanks, and allowing the oil to go astern.

Captain Bunger reports having experienced the pleasantest weather imaginable, the lost oil having the effect of subsiding the heavy seas which threatened several times to engulf them from all points of the compass. Looking in all directions vessels could be seen laboring and pitching in the midst of fierce and threatening seas, but not so with the Peterson, which, only a short distance away, was experiencing moderate weather, the heavy seas having entirely disappeared under the oil's magic effect. A stream of waste oil was in this way spread nearly all of the way across the North Atlantic Ocean. The cargo is insured in Europe and the owners will have to plank down the cash to pay for the carrier's ill luck.

LIFE AMONG THE LEPERS.

Kate Marsden Tells of Her Experience in the Diseased Colonies in Siberia.

BERLIN, June 12.—Kate Marsden, who is interested in a project to establish a leper colony in Siberia, has arrived here from St. Petersburg, en route to the United States. In an interview to-day, she gave a graphic description of her six weeks' tour of the leper colo[illegible] of Siberia. She says that as soon as an[illegible] shows signs of the disease the [illegible] once driven into the depths of the [illegible] to live upon tree bark and upon [illegible] This food is furnished by relatives, [illegible] it at a distance from the miserab[illegible] huts of the victims. The huts are [illegible] der ground for the sake of warmth, [illegible] undreds of versts apart, so that supe[illegible] impossible.

A R Spofford Library of Congress

Miss Marsden and [illegible] were obliged to cut a path for the[illegible] ves through the undergrowth of the fore[illegible] and to proceed in single file. They found the lepers ill-clad and living in indescribable filth and vice, dragging out a horrible existence for years until they die of disease or starvation, after becoming so loathsome that they have lost all semblance to humanity. Miss Marsden says there has been found in Yakutsk a plant that is reputed to cure leprosy, but she has not been able to test it as yet. She intends to return to Yakutsk to establish a colony at Veluisk.

PERHAPS A SECOND KHARTOUM.

The English Growing Anxious About the Situation in Uganda.

LONDON, June 13.—The British East Africa Company has sent orders to Captain Lugard to abandon Uganda. It is believed that all of Captain Lugard's dispatches have been intercepted by an anti-English party blocking the route from Uganda to the coast. The *Times*, commenting on the situation in Uganda, says:

"The British Government ought to step in to save our position in Uganda. Such a question is beyond the sphere of party politics. The whole country would support the Government and the cost would be trifling. It is not easy to decide whether the company charter compels them to maintain their position in Uganda. They declare that their funds are exhausted and that they have failed to get an increase of capital. The Government three years ago promised to empower them to levy taxes, but the promise has not been fulfilled. This point must be left to the Government and the company, but it is terrible to contemplate what will happen if Captain Lugard's force is withdrawn. We will probably have another Khartoum added to our history. Besides this, France and Belgium are both laying jealous eyes on this region."

COUNT BISMARCK'S WEDDING.

It Will Force the Austrian Emperor to Pay Some Attention to the Prince.

VIENNA, June 12.—The coming visit of Prince Bismarck and family to attend the wedding of Count Herbert Bismarck to Countess Margaret Hoyos excites keen interest here. The Prince will arrive on the 19th inst. If he stays here two days the court cannot avoid noticing him.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the Berlin Foreign Office has instructed the German Embassy here to confine its participation in the ceremonies attending the wedding of Count Herbert Bismarck to the merest conventional formality. It is reported that after the wedding Prince Bismarck will go to Munich as the guest of the painter Lembach.

MORE OPINIONS FROM PARIS.

All the Newspapers Look to Cleveland as Their Day Star of Hope.

PARIS, June 12.—The Paris papers devote some space to considering the results of the Republican Convention at Minneapolis. The *Siecle* takes the ground that the re-election of Mr. Harrison means the continuation of what it designates as an aggressive protection policy, and expresses the hope that Mr. Cleveland will succeed him.

La Patrie is of the opinion that Mr. Reid's nomination is owing to his successful accomplishment of his diplomatic functions as United States Minister to France. The *Journal des Debats* considers that it has good, sound reasons for believing that Mr. Cleveland will, if nominated at Chicago, succeed in winning the Presidential race.

M. Tirard, formerly Minister of Finance, in an interview to-day, said: "Mr. Reid carried with him back to America the warmest regards of everybody who knew him here. If a foreigner may express his opinion, I will say that I hope Mr. Reid will be elected."

The *Soir* favors Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency, and says, "The election of the American Machiavelli, Mr. Blaine, would be a source of constant vexation to foreign nations."

Irish Campaign Tactics Again.

DUBLIN, June 12.—While William Redmond and Henry Harrison, members of Parliament, were addressing a Parnellite meeting from a wagonette at Tralee to-day a crowd of anti-Parnellites attacked them and tried to disperse the meeting. A free fight ensued, in which many persons were injured. The arrival of the police averted a serious riot.

Hooters at Carnot Nearly Lynched.

PARIS, June 12.—As President Carnot was leaving Longchamps to-day between double lines of troops and police three well-dressed men hooted at him, shouting, "wooden head." They spoke with a foreign accent. Before they could be arrested the crowd had nearly lynched them.

Russia's Double Dealing.

PARIS, June 12.—An officer of the German staff attending the Nancy fetes notified the Berlin authorities of Grand Duke Constantine's reception at Nancy by President Carnot in time enough for them to have brought the circumstance to the notice of Emperor William before he met the Czar off Kiel.

A State of Siege in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, June 12.—The city has been tranquil to-day. A general strike is feared to-morrow. Troops are held in readiness for action in the event of disorder. A state of siege was proclaimed this afternoon.

An American Expelled From Russia.

BERLIN, June 12.—It is announced here that Poulteney Bigelow, the well-known American traveler and writer, has been expelled from Russia.

Buda-Pesth a Royal City.

VIENNA, June 12.—During the recent fetes in Buda-Pesth the Emperor sanctioned the recognition of the city as a capital and royal residence.

TRAINMEN THREATEN TO STRIKE.

They Allege That a New Trainmaster Discharges Employes Unjustly.

ERIE, June 12.—[*Special.*]—There is every probability of a strike on the Erie and Ashtabula division of the Pennsylvania Company's lines, on account of the methods used by the new trainmaster, W. F. Pardue. Last week two trains collided on the Ashtabula division, and the mistake was so palpably that of the train dispatcher at Lawrence Junction that the trainmaster had him laid off 30 days. The trainmaster also laid off the crews of the colliding trains, and that is what is making trouble.

The engineers and firemen held a meeting at Erie and other points along the line, and will to-morrow demand the trainsmaster's removal. They allege that he is unjustly severe in his rulings; that he refuses to give the men a hearing whenever there is trouble. Pardue succeeded the late Lucius B. Adams, of Erie, who had been trainmaster for 35 years. The Erie and Pittsburg men declare that there will be a tie-up that will extend from this division to the main line.

SUNDAY IN THE RUINS.

No Excursion Trains Run, but Thousands Pay Full Fare to See

THE WRECK OF TWO OIL TOWNS.

Robbery, Both Lawful and Unlawful, Runs Riot at Titusville.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION WORK

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

TITUSVILLE, June 12.—The day has been a scorcher, and the noisome vapors generated from the garbage in parts of the city not as yet reached by Superintendent Rouse and his men have been extremely obnoxious to the olfactories of the thousands of sightseers who have thronged the devastated district from early dawn.

At a point only a few steps distant from the spot where the fated Bingheimer residence stood, a visitor to-day, while prodding in the soft earth with a stick, upturned a mass of maggots. Further delving brought to the surface the half-decomposed body of a dog. The stench was horrible. Many other instances of a like character are reported.

This condition of things exists within a block and a half of Spring street, the business thoroughfare of the city. In the opinion of many, the work of cleaning up such dangerous places should not have been allowed to cease, even if to-day was Sunday. The necessity in this direction is great and grows more so each day.

Far Worse Than a Circus Day.

The announcement was made Saturday that several large excursion trains would be run to this city from Buffalo, Dunkirk, Warren, Oil City and many other places to-day. Mayor Emerson, at the suggestion of a number of leading citizens, wired Superintendent Fisher and Ketcham, of the W. N. Y. & P. and D., A. V. & P., asking that nothing of the kind be done. These officials at once issued orders that no excursion tickets be sold. This was a wise move, as our people are all tired out, and the confusion incident to an influx of miscellaneous sightseers would only hinder and worry the various committees, workmen and soldiers and deprive them of the rest which had been planned for them. The regular trains over both roads, however, were loaded to the very coach steps with people living along the lines who paid full fare to gain a sight of the great devastation.

It was simply wonderful to see the loads of country people filing into the town in all sorts of vehicles. Circus day was nowhere, and, as for the processions seen during fair time, yesterday's double discounted it. Most of these people came early, brought their dinners and remained until nightfall, seeming to never tire of viewing with open-eyed astonishment the wreck on which they gazed. And well they might be pardoned, for seldom is it given to the lot of man to view such a sight.

Sunday Services Over the Dead.

The various churches throughout the city yesterday held memorial services in remembrance of the 60 people who met their deaths in the flood and fire of Sunday morning.

When the report was circulated that a gang of Poles had been caught robbing the houses of sufferers, there was much indignation, and the soldiers on duty were given strict orders regarding what to do if they caught anyone attempting work of that character. Now comes news that certain of the sufferers are being robbed in a somewhat more genteel and polite way, but robbed, just the same. I refer to the extortionate rents being asked by some of the landlords with dwellings to let. One man informed me yesterday that he had rented a house at $12 per month, and that all the owner pretended to ask for it prior to Sunday last was $8. I at once investigated and found the man's statement to be correct. The same owner has two other small one-story houses for which he asks $7 50. They are worth about $5, and that is high. Other cases of a like character are reported.

The various committees have their departments now under a complete system, and the work runs on with the clock-like regularity of a bank. Several cases of fraud have been discovered in the matter of applications for aid. Now that the roads are getting in shape, various consignments of goods delayed are looked for.

Towns That Have Sent in Aid.

Buffalo, Harrisburg, Meadville, Washington, Pa., Warren, Smethport, Youngsville, Bradford, Conneautville, Darby, N. Y., East Orange, N. Y., and Allegheny are the only places from which, so far, goods have been received, and those consignments were each from private sources. There are hundreds of unfortunates here who have lost their all. They have no homes, no furniture, no clothing, no food, nothing save that which is given them. The good people here are doing all they can. They are giving their time, means, and in some cases their health, to succor and care for these flood and fire victims. They want help, they want it greatly, and they want it soon.

The following is given out officially to the public:

The prompt and generous assistance given to our afflicted citizens in their recent calamity by the people in all parts of the country is most gratefully appreciated by the sufferers and all residents of Titusville. It is due to the public that we make a statement of our condition as exactly and accurately as is possible. Six days after the calamity we have our Relief Committee thoroughly organized, and the distribution of food, clothing, bedding and other supplies is progressing with system. Perfect order prevails.

Large forces of laborers are employed in removing wrecks from the streets and in clearing up the ruins of houses. Fifty-nine bodies have been buried. Several persons are still missing.

We do not need clothing, food or other supplies. Our need will be for money to relieve those who have lost by fire and floods, and to repair the enormous destruction of property. The district devastated by fire and flood extends through the entire length of the city for about one mile and a half. Its breadth is from one-eighth to one-fourth of a mile.

The Pecuniary Loss Sustained.

The estimated loss of property exceeds $1,000,000. The losses fall chiefly upon the poor and the laboring people. Within the bounds named were more than 150 dwellings, as well as many shops, factories and oil refineries where laborers were employed. The loss of personal property in the homes of the people was almost total, while very many lost not only their houses and contents, but the ground on which they stood. The streets are many of them destroyed, and the loss in this particular and in bridges is very large.

Everything possible is being done to alleviate distress, and our people are recovering hope and spirit.

E. O. EMERSON, Mayor.
ROGER SHERMAN, Chairman Relief Committee.

The cash in the hands of Treasurer Hoag, of the Commercial Bank, Saturday night, was $35,557 06, and the amount subscribed, outside of the $25,000 from the Standard Oil Company, of which this city gets 65 per cent, $43,472 06.

One of the notable events during the recent inundation was the complete obliteration and entire removal of the engine house, derrick, bank and bull wheels and all else that marked the spot where the old Drake well, the first ever drilled for petroleum, was located. The hole is still there, and the proposition so often made to erect a fitting monument to the memory of the first "wildcatter," Colonel Drake, should now be carried out near the spot, or the hole itself will soon disappear.

The Situation at Oil City.

A special telegram to THE DISPATCH from Oil City says: The finding and identification of the body of William White as the fifty-fourth victim of the flood and fire is believed to complete the list of the dead for Oil City, as nobody is now known to be missing. William Gillespie, an aged resident of the flooded district whose recovery was not expected at the time of the flood, died to-night. His home was burned, but just before the fire came he was removed to a neighboring residence, from which he was rescued after the fire.

The taking of testimony as to the cause of the fire will begin to-morrow. It is expected to last several days, as a perfect mass of witnesses will be called, and interesting testimony will tell anew the great history of flood and fire. Meanwhile there is little to be done except to clear away the old wreckage and rebuild, if possible, better than ever. This work is now going on rapidly.

Another Titusville dispatch says: But little can be learned of the intentions of the oil men who owned the many refineries that were dismantled and ruined. All of these were independents, and can hardly stand a loss that the Standard Oil Company only laughs at. To many of the producers it means financial ruin, though it is believed they will stand by each other and rebuild as well and as soon as possible.