The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY ..... June 23, 1886.

BOTH Houses of Congress have passed a bill reducing the fee from eight to five cents on all domestic money orders for sums not exceeding $5.

A meeting of School Superintendents and managers of the schools throughout the State has been called by Dr. Higbee, to meet in Harrisburg on the first day of July.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has of late fallen very much in the estimation of the American public. When on his bridal tour at Deer Park he fished for trout with worms.

THREE Pennsylvania Democratic Congressmen, Scott, Swope and Storm, voted last week in favor of Morrison's free trade bill and against the best interests of their constituents and of the State.

THE Johnstown Democrats have at last got a postmaster of their own political household. Mr. Herman Baumer has been appointed to succeed George T. Swank, whose commission expired June 21st.

THE unanimity with which the Democratic press of the State supports Wolfe as the Prohibition candidate for Governor, indicates a belief that his candidacy will be much more beneficial to their party than it will be to General Beaver.

BY a majority of seventeen the House on Thursday last refused to take up Mr. Morrison's free trade bill. This will dispose of the matter for the present session, and we trust to see a Republican majority in the next House, which will settle the question for some time to come.

A resolution was offered in the House on Friday last fixing July 3d as the day for final adjournment. This is considered as too early a date, considering the amount of work yet to be done, but Mr. Randall thinks that adjournment can be reached by July 17th, and is determined to work to that end.

IT is currently reported that Governor Pattison is posing as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Our handsome young Governor had better put his little Presidential boom to wet-nurse, until his party devises some way to wipe out the 80,000 majority which our grand old party gave James G. Blaine.

HON. HENRY WATTERSON, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the leading Democratic journal of the South, doesn't take much stock in Cleveland's Administration. He spoke of it a few days since as, "An administration which puts its belly "three times a day to signify it has had "three square meals, and blesses the Lord "it has no views to speak of."

IN Lawrence county the other day the Democratic Convention adopted resolutions declaring ex-Governor Curtin their choice for Governor, and then voted down a resolution instructing their delegates to vote for him in the State Convention. These fellows are what the children call "Indian givers"—they give a thing and then take it back again.

THAT ardent old temperance advocate, John Cessna, in an interview in Philadelphia Wednesday night, in speaking of Wolfe's speech at Bradford a day or two before, said: "It is plain to every intelligent man that he is in the Prohibition movement, not so much because he loves the Prohibitionists, but because he hates the Republican leaders and hopes to defeat the Republican ticket."

AN analysis of the vote on the Morrison Tariff bill in the House shows that of the 140 votes cast in favor of taking it up 136 were cast by Democrats and 4 by Republicans, and of the 157 negative votes 122 were cast by Republicans and 35 by Democrats. It is not hard to tell from this which is the party in favor of protecting American labor, and which prefers to support the interests of Great Britain.

WE are pleased to note that our old friend David Over, editor of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, has been nominated by the Republicans of Blair county for the office of County Treasurer. Mr. Over is a veteran of two wars, having served in Mexico, and also during the "late unpleasantness." He is a staunch Republican, publishes a good paper, and both earned and merits his nomination, which is equivalent to an election. Abundant success to the old veteran, is our earnest wish.

MR. CHARLES S. WOLF has entered the field as the leader of the Prohibition party in this State, and his prospective candidate for Governor. Twice before Mr. Wolfe has lead campaigns against the Republican party, and this therefore will be his third attempt to defeat the party against which he has sworn vengeance, because it refused to reward him according to his own estimate of his merits. We do not believe that the Prohibitionists will gain many accessions to their ranks through his advocacy of the "gospel of hate."

ON Saturday next our Republican friends will settle at the primary election the ticket they will support in the fall. So far, the contest among the candidates has been a spirited and amicable one, and we trust it will so continue to the end of the canvass. "Last cards," stories of combinations and trades, and often malicious misrepresentations are frequently resorted to during the expiring days of a canvass. Should resort be made to any such petty devices during this week, the voters will be wise to take no stock in them. Each voter should determine, from his knowledge of the candidates, whom he will vote for, and having thus made up his mind, he should not permit his judgment to be swayed by any latest-old tale, which, because it is false, has been held back until it is too late to be contradicted.

THE Court of Chancery in New Jersey has just rendered an opinion holding that a witness in that State who swears by the Bible is not bound to kiss the book.

A woman when sworn had laid her hand on the Bible but refused to kiss it. The only reason she gave for her refusal was that she had 'never kissed the book.' She was allowed by the Master to testify, but a motion was subsequently made to strike out her testimony. Here is the law as laid down by Vice Chancellor Bird:—

> Almighty God, or the Ever Living God, or the like, is called upon by the witness to witness that he will speak the truth. The rest is form. The solemn invocation, affirmation or declaration is the substance. All else is shadow. The witness in this case was sworn with her hand upon the book. There is no doubt but that if she made a false statement wilfully she is liable to an indictment for perjury.
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> But it is said that this may be true and yet the conscience of the witness not be bound, which is the object of the oath. There is great force in this. How did the witness herself regard it? She is presumed as a witness, for nothing to the contrary appears. She accepted the form of the oath as usually administered, without objections, except kissing the Bible. By this act on her part the Court is justified in presuming, without further inquiry, that the witness intended that her conscience should be bound. Speaking from the forum of her conscience, she declared that it was not necessary to kiss the book in order to impose upon herself all the obligations of an oath.

We have reliable information that a secret political circular has been prepared and is now being, or will be, distributed throughout the county. This is a very small and a very mean piece of business, and we caution all Republican voters against it. "Last cards," circulars, and all that kind of thing, that are held back until a few days before an election, when they cannot be explained or contradicted, should always be looked upon with suspicion and treated with contempt. The men who issue them are always too cowardly to talk out, and count upon the ignorance of the voters to whom they are sent, hoping to steal their votes through false statements. We advise all true Republicans to treat these circulars with contempt, and to vote for the candidates of their choice.

SIDE SHOW BOOMERANGS.

There is this year even less originality than usual shown by some of the leaders of the Democracy in their efforts to annoy the Republicans of Pennsylvania by the establishment and support of side-shows. For a time they toyed in fear and trembling, with Mr. Powderly, and were even more relieved than the Republicans when informed that he would not permit himself or his organization to commit harikiri by running a political muck. Local efforts were also made to tempt the Knights of Labor into the political arena, but they were likewise unsuccessful, and the Democrats now console themselves with the thought that, after all, a Labor side-show might invite the entrance of more Democrats than Republicans, and then there would be a "pretty how-d'ye-do!"

It is the Prohibitory side-show, however, which best clings to Democratic fancies. From long use, they think they now know how to handle this one. It is so far from their own party that its direction usually excites less suspicion, and so far from their principles that there is less than the usual danger of constructing a boomerang. And yet there are times when even Prohibitory movements, aided and abetted by the Democracy, return to plague them. A noted example is that of Ohio last year, when Gov. Foraker, who had been unjustly defeated in a previous canvass, was again a candidate, in a way analagous to that which Gen'l Beaver will make this fall in Pennsylvania. It was known from the first that Foraker would make the race, and Hoadly knew that the strength of his own State administration was more than offset by the weakness of Cleveland's. He therefore made all preparations to have Prohibition agitated more generally than before, in the hope of taking more than the usual 15,000 votes from the Republican party, coming of course that every additional vote thus diverted would be a loss to the Republicans and a corresponding gain to the Democrats.

All men who closely watch politics can recall the interest with which they watched this struggle. The Prohibitionists were encouraged to place the best possible talent on their State ticket, and so great an enthusiasm was promoted that even the ladies were enlisted in many parts of the State. The Republican strongholds were assailed, not by Democratic, but by Prohibition speakers, and assailed with such evident malice, before the polls closed, that it was apparent to all observers that at least some of the members of the Democratic and Prohibition State Committees were conducting the campaign with an understanding, if not in complete harmony. This angered the more conservative liquor elements, who saw their interests were seriously threatened by a Democratic trick, the too free practice of which had become dangerous. It also angered the more earnest Republican Prohibitionists, who did not want to pull the chestnuts from the fire for all forms of discontent. These returned to their party, while the more reputable representatives of the liquor interests organized quietly to retaliate what they saw was the plain set insincerity and demagoguism. Before the canvass closed Hoadly had left only the believers in unlicensed and free rum, and the dyed-in-the-wool Democracy, and he was whipped worse than any man in Ohio since the fall of the traitor Vallandigham.

The analysis of Ohio's vote shows results which the safer Democratic leaders will scan with dismay, if a similar campaign is this fall inaugurated against Gen'l Beaver. Ohio's previous Prohibitory vote had been 15,000, mostly from the Republicans of course; in the Foraker-Hoadley contests the Prohibitory vote was over 28,000, *but the entire increase, and much of the original 15,000, came from the Democratic party, and the Republicans instead of losing, gained 13,000 votes.*

It is well to recall these facts in view of the present Democratic movements in Pennsylvania. They should cause no alarm in Republican circles, for the conditions are the same as in Ohio last fall, and the result will be just as gratifying. It can be set down as a principle in politics, that side-shows are most attractive to the members of that one of the great parties which has the discontent in its ranks, and this year, it is the Democratic and not the Republican party which is discontented and divided.—*Delaware County American.*

A Powerful Argument for Pure Butter.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The friends of oleomargarine concluded the presentation of their side of the argument before the Senate Committee on Agriculture to-day. Mr. Gardiner R. Chapin, of Boston, then addressed the committee in behalf of pure butter. He was followed by Col. R. M. Littler, of the Chicago Produce Exchange, who protested as a farmer against the right of oleo manufacturers to vend counterfeit butter. He believed that 95 per cent of all oleo sold was sold fraudulently. He said that after serving his country in Mexico he had performed his duty as had the occupant of the White House by taking also himself a wife. He added that eight sons and daughters bore witness that he had discharged his duty to his country faithfully. [Great laughter.] He had just begun to think that after years of toil he might get his wife a sealskin sacque and one of these dangerous a piano, when along came Armour & Co. and nearly ruined his business by selling counterfeits of his butter.

David Davis Dying.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 21.—"A point has been reached in the illness of ex-Vice President David Davis," said his physicians to-day, "when it is thought best by his family to give the public a statement of the great gravity of his condition. Mr. Davis is very ill, indeed, and it will be but little less than a miracle if he should rally."

The plain English of it is, Judge Davis is believed by his friends to be slowly, but surely, sinking to death. He was taken ill with a carbuncle on his shoulder at Chicago May 2. Up to two weeks ago his condition, though at times alarming, seemed to be one of gradual improvement. Two weeks ago severe erysipelas set in and is growing worse. For some weeks his sufferings have been intensified and complicated by Bright's disease of the kidneys. Several Chicago doctors have been summoned, and a consultation will be held to-morrow.

Bishop Stevens Again Prostrated.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Bishop William Bacon Stevens, of the diocese of Pennsylvania, has suffered a relapse and is prostrated at his home, No. 1,633 Spruce street. All of his Episcopal appointments for this month have been canceled, and it is doubtful whether the Bishop will be able to preside at the convention to be held on June 29th for the election of an Assistant Bishop. Since his return from Old Point Comfort, in the latter part of March, Bishop Stevens has attempted to perform the duties of his office single handed, and at last they have proven too much for him.

Secretary Manning Improving.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Mr. Miller, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, returned to this city to-day from Hot Springs, Va., whither he accompanied Secretary Manning. Mr. Miller reports the Secretary as very much improved in health.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Mr. Grow's Words of Wisdom Before the State Board of Agriculture.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture resumed its sessions here to-day. A large number of papers were read on subjects of interest to the members. In the evening Galusha A. Grow delivered an address on agriculture before a large audience.

In the course of his remarks he said that next to agriculture the question of greatest national concern is labor. Of all the pernicious influences, said Mr. Grow, which lead to national decay the most baleful is a policy that degrades or impoverishes labor. The strength of nations consists not in fleets and armies, but in the manly spirit of an independent yeomanry and in the intelligence, comfort and happiness of the laboring classes. The principle is correct and just that labor, whether of brain or muscle, ought to receive out of the accumulation of wealth in proportion to what it contributes towards the accumulation.

But in reducing this principle to practice, in order to do it justly the fact must not be overlooked that in all pursuits labor is paid in current expenses during the continuance of the business, whether there is any final profit or not. Authentic statistics show that a very large per cent. of all kinds of business ends in bankruptcy, thus sinking whatever amount of capital may have been invested. In all such cases it is clear that labor receives its full proportion or more, for it shares no part of the losses.

The real solution of the labor problem in this country is to determine how high the wages or compensation for labor can go without destroying labor itself. The determination of that point is its only solution; all else is merely the expediency of palliatives. Arbitration well enough in itself, only settles the existing dispute, which may arise again in the same or a different shape as often as it is settled. The cause of the dispute is not hereby removed but remains the same as before.

The higher the price labor can be paid and retain the market for its products the better it is for everybody, and to that point in all cases the employer can go, but beyond that point it is an impossibility, for labor cannot be paid in the production of an article more than the article itself will sell for in market. The market price for an article and the compensation to be paid to labor in its production is not, except to a limited extent fixed by our country alone. In respect to both we are in competition with the markets of the world.

A disagreement between the employer and employe as to the wages of labor is no more a war between capital and labor than a disagreement between the merchant and his customer as to the price of articles offered for sale is a war between the producer and consumer. Capital and labor are mutually dependent on each other and there can be no conflict between them. The grievances of labor in free elective governments, said Mr. Grow, are to be removed in the same way as any other grievance is removed—by an appeal to the intelligent judgment of public opinion. In free constitutional government, with free speech, free press and universal ballot, there can be no excuse for a resort to violence for the correction of any grievance. In such a government obedience to the commands of law and the mandates of courts is paramount to all else. No matter what the grievances complained of may be, a resort to lawless violence is an attack upon the rights of every law abiding citizen, upon organized society itself, and if successful is the first step in the road that leads to anarchy and national ruin.

An enlightened public opinion in a free government will in the end correct all real grievances, if peaceable means only are employed. It may require time and patience; but that is the case with all attempts to remove long-standing abuses. No cause, great or small was ever yet benefitted by the violation of fundamental principles of right. God rules the universe by immutable laws of justice, and it is in vain for man to attempt to nullify them. One man's rights end where another's begin, is the fundamental principle of all just laws and is the basis of civilized society. Liberty is the right of every person to engage in any lawful pursuit for a livelihood, and continue therein, without hindrance or molestation by any other person; and it is despotism in its worst form that deprives him of this right, a crime against humanity scarcely less than the taking of life itself.

A Texas Cyclone.

DENTON, TEX., June 18.—This and adjacent counties were visited on Wednesday afternoon and night by a cyclone which did great damage. In this (Denton) county the storm demolished the house of Mrs. Belgmore, who, with her daughter, was buried in the ruins. The mother was fatally injured. The daughter will recover. The residence of Dr. J. W. Rutherford was blown bodily from its foundation and turned over on its side. The family escaped, having fled to their storm cave. Many barns, sheds, and outhouses were blown down, and the schoolhouse at Stony was completely wrecked. School had been dismissed, however, and no fatalities resulted. At Pilot Point signs and awnings were carried away and houses unroofed. Williams & Newbury's warehouse was moved by the force of the wind forty feet from its foundation, and Kendall's grain warehouse was unroofed.

At Bloomfield similar damage was done, and Dr. Riley's dwelling house was blown to pieces.

At Mount Kennedy the bridge over Wilson Creek was completely wrecked. Collett's grocery store was badly wrecked, the roof being carried off and the front of the building blown in. Corn was laid low and cotton severely damaged.

At Pleasant valley the wind was more violent and blew down the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, wrecking both.

At Waco J. C. Shaefer was struck by lightning and severely injured. He will probably die. The storm is regarded as the most serious ever known in this region, and the damage to the crops, it is feared, will be very great.

Reports from Cook county state that the storm was the heaviest ever known. At Valley View a drug store was moved from its foundation and turned around. Other buildings were badly damaged, while fences, orchards and grain stacks were carried away, scattered in every direction. Heavy trees were twisted off and carried away. Several lives are reported lost further west, where the storm is known to have assumed the form of a full-fledged cyclone. At Itaska two churches were blown down, several farmhouses torn to pieces, and Joseph Fairchild was killed.

Rejected and Ejected.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Two months ago St. Louis society was shocked by the elopement of Miss Olive Harding with a penniless young man named Milliken from San Francisco. The pair were married in Belleville, Ill., and the bridegroom had not the wherewithal to pay for a night's lodging. After a tempestuous honeymoon, passed chiefly in dodging creditors, Milliken woke up a few days ago to find his wife missing. She had returned to her father's house. The father, Roger E. Harding, is president of the Valley Distilling Company, and a man of large wealth.

This morning the young husband crawled through a window into the mansion and demanded his wife. He flourished a revolver and ran around the house until he found her room and then forced the door open, seized her and requested her to fly with him. She had enough of flying during the honeymoon. At this point a policeman, backed by the father-in-law, took charge of young Milliken and led him to the police station, where charges of trespassing and disturbing the peace were preferred and afterwards withdrawn. Then the husband was released.

A Big Crowd of Emigrants.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrivals at Castle Garden to-day reached the usual number of 1,318, of whom 1,169 were from Liverpool and 68 miles from London, the other 91 being from Amsterdam. There are signs of a great increase in the floods of imigration.

A HONEYMOON OF DEATH.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Winfield B. Thompson, the young husband who deliberately murdered his wife of two weeks in the Sturtevant House yesterday and then sent four bullets into his own body, lay on a cot in the New York Hospital to-day and faced the problem of death. By the side of his bed sat a big policeman reminding the would-be suicide that only by death could he escape being arrested as a wife-murderer. All that skill could do the hospital attendants did for him, but he got no sympathy from them, nor, indeed, did he seem to care for any.

During the morning hours his case looked very hopeful, and as he was perfectly conscious he was urged to confess the motives for his crime, but he only clenched his teeth and shook his head. Later on peritonitis set in and the doctors felt that the scales had turned against him.

Meanwhile the body of his poor little bride who had looked into her mirror only to see there a vision of sudden death, lay in her mother's tidy rooms fronting on Ninth Avenue, awaiting the knife of the Coroner's medical assistants. The pleasant face was peaceful and composed and almost smiling. Death had been quick and painless, and the girl never knew of the cowardly shot. Above the corpse a frantic mother raved and beat her breast, crying: "Ach, Gott! Why did I allow her to leave my house, my little Jennie!" The mother remembered too late the family estrangement which had taken the unering girl from beneath the family roof.

The Deputy Coroner made a post-mortem examination in the afternoon. It is evident that Mrs. Kahler stood before the mirror adjusting her hat, probably with the intention of starting for Mauch Chunk, when the husband stole up behind her with the miserable little pistol he had purchased in the morning, placed the muzzle close to the back of her head and fired. The bullet struck the skull where it is very thick and solid, and was flattened against it. Stunned by the shock, the bride turned her head slightly and the second shot striking two inches behind the ear, penetrated the back wall of the skull and was stopped by the front wall. As the bride fell, Thompson fired a third time, but missed, the bullet entering the wall near the mirror. That he acted with thorough deliberation may be judged by the fact told by himself that he walked to the window and noted that it was 3 o'clock by the Gilsey House time piece. He then walked over to the bell handle, fired an abortive bullet against his own skull, put up his hand to find the bullet hole, thus getting it smeared with blood, rang the bell with sudden energy and then emptied his pistol into his head and breast. All of the hazy circumstances of the killing were made clear by the post-mortem examination.

The only articles found in Thompson's pockets were fifty-five cents, a nickle matchbox, a receipted bill from the Aquidueck House for $10 75, and another from the Tremont House for $8 40. The bill had items of $5 for wine and eighty cents for beer. It is now believed that Thompson knew but little of medicine and it has been ascertained that his name was not down as a matriculant of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. A friend of the wife murderer, who hails from Pittsburgh, says Thompson's marriage was unknown to his friends, and it had been generally believed that he was engaged to be married to the adopted daughter of Phillip Armour, the well-known Chicago pork-packer.

A despatch from Chicago relates that Mr. Armour, on being interviewed, said: "I have no adopted daughter. The girl referred to is an estimable young lady who lived for a time with my brother's family in Kansas City."

Benzine Explosion.

DECATUR, Ind., June 21.—Residents of this place were startled yesterday morning by a terrific explosion, which shook every house in the city. Immediately an alarm of fire was sounded, and it was found that R. J. Trevor's hardware store was in ruins. From the plate-glass front, which was blown to atoms, to the rear of the large room, were scattered fragments of machinery, stoves and other goods in ruins. The entire rear part, used as a warerooms, was a mass of ruins from which flames were issuing. Cries of distress coming from the debris told that some one was buried underneath. Water was soon pouring on the flames, and the efforts at rescue were rewarded in a short time by the recovery of the man whose cries had been heard. It proved to be John Ouder, a clerk, who roomed on the second floor. He was horribly burned and crushed, and died in great agony two hours after his rescue. The fire was soon put out. The theory advanced is that a can of benzine in the warerooms spring a leak, and as the clerk went into the room, with a lamp in his hand, the explosion occurred. The loss will be about $15,000.

Looked Death in the Face.

AKRON, June 18.—Sheldon Brown, aged 58, a well-known merchant, was struck by the Pittsburgh and Western fast express at 6 o'clock this morning. He was walking on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio track and stepped aside to avoid a train on that road, when the Pittsburg and Western train hit him, knocking him into the air and inflicting terrible wounds upon his head and body. He is now lying in a very critical condition.

John Carothers, a Tallmadge farmer, also had a narrow escape from a horrible death to-day. He was burning a pile of brush and, to make it burn better, stamped it with his feet. He became entangled, and in a moment the fire was burning fiercely about his legs. He called for a neighbor's hired man to save him. "For $5 I will," was the answer. Mr. Carothers, though in imminent peril, rejected the heartless proffer. "Well, burn, then," was the inhuman answer. He did not entirely burn, but desperately renewed his efforts to disentangle himself, and finally succeeded, but not until his legs were terribly blistered by the flames.

At the Mercy of Murderers.

EAST ST. LOUIS, June 17.—This city is veritably at the mercy of a gang of political murderers, who are taking advantage of the fact that there are no policemen on duty. The recent suspension of the small force that was on duty for inefficiency has emboldened all the dangerous element in the city and suburbs, and robberies and burglaries are frequent. The attempted murderers of reporter J. W. Kirk and Henry Steinert, nephew of ex-Mayor Bowman, have excited the fears of all orderly people. The latter is not expected to live through the day; and J. D. Miller, the reporter who was brutally beaten on the bridge last night by City Clerk T. A. Canty is also dying. A stranger who refused to treat a gang of roughs, was taken to a vacant lot, beaten to insensibility, robbed and left for dead. Ladies are stopped on the streets in broad daylight and ordered to give up their purses by, thieves who, whenever met with refusal, snatch the money and make away with it. Their escape is made easy by the fact that there are no policemen to make arrests. Women and children fear to be on the streets at night at all, and men only venture out when fully armed and prepared to resist an attack.

A Mob of Striking Cigarmakers.

READING, Pa., June 16.—Glover & Frame, having secured ten more non-union men from Lancaster county, this morning had twenty-five hands working where they formerly employed 300. When the men quit work last night they were followed by about 1,000 men and boys, who hooted and threw mud at them. The police subsequently arrested two men, who were fined $5 each this morning. This evening the demonstration of the mob surrounding the factory became so violent that three more arrests were made and the crowd dispersed. This evening Mayor Getz, fearful of an outbreak, sent a guard to the factory for the night, and issued a proclamation warning all persons from assembling near the factory, as unlawful and dangerous to the public peace, and threatening effective measures and the arrest of all participants if the proclamation is not immediately heeded.

A MEMORIAL TO WEBSTER.

CONCORD, N. H., June 17.—Thomas Ball's bronze statue of Daniel Webster, presented to the State by Benjamin Pierce Cheney, of Boston, was dedicated to-day. It has been erected in the State House Park, about one hundred yards east of the Capitol. Mr. Cheney made a presentation address, which was responded to by Governor Currier, who then read a letter from President Cleveland, who, after regretting that pressing official duties would not allow him to be present, adds:

"Every occasion which does honor to this illustrious statesman is of extraordinary interest to all American citizens since our pride in his career and achievements is not in the least limited by partisan influence or by any sentiment less than national. It would be well if in the capital of every State there stood a statue such as Concord boasts, which should not only prompt the memory of a man, but which should also keep alive through the coming centuries the love and veneration of the American people for true American greatness."

President Nesmith, of the statue committee, spoke briefly and an ode, composed by William C. Shepard, was read. The oration was delivered by Rev. Samuel Colcord Bartlett, D. D., LL. D., who, in the course of his remarks, said of Webster:

"When, in his reply to Hayne, he strangled the doctrine of nullification, it is the testimony of the Southern Bayard and the Northern Winthrop that he deferred the bloody conflict thirty years. And when the conflict came the long echoes of that speech were the reverberating call that summoned and cheered the friends of the Union to the rescue; its solid principles the impregnable rock on which a million soldiers stood and fought and won."

Thirty thousand people attended the ceremonies and admired the statue. It is 8 feet high and weighs 2,000 pounds. Webster wears an old style dress suit, his ample coat being closed around him by the two central buttons, and its large, rolling collar discloses a plain shirt front. The bottom of the vest is shown below the coat and the trousers are full and flowing. The neck is encircled by a broad, turned-down collar. The arms are at the sides, the thumb and index finger of the right hand being open, with the remaining fingers partly closed, while the left hand holds a partly opened manuscript. The head represents Webster in his latter years and is said to be remarkably life-like. The figure stands on a light bronze base 32 by 30 inches in size, and in the rear of the right leg there is an irregular pile of books surmounted by manuscript.

Captured by Two Boys.

GARDNER, Mass., June 20.—For about a year Charles W. Cobley and wife, of Templeton, have lived apart. Mrs. Cobley kept house for a Mr. Hill living at East Templeton. At 5:30 p. m. to-day Cobley went to Hill's house while the family were at supper. Mrs. Cobley saw him outside and shouted, "My God, here comes my husband," and ran into the pantry. Cobley entered the house, followed his wife into the pantry and shot her in the back. She ran to the kitchen. He followed and shot her again. The poor woman then fled to the street, where the husband fired a third time, and she fell dead by the roadside. The three bullets all entered the back within a space of a few inches square. Two 15-year-old boys chased Cobley and stoned him. He shot one of the boys in the thigh, inflicting only a slight wound. The boys continued to stone the murderer, one stone inflicting a fearful gash under his left eye. Cobley ran three-quarters of a mile, when the boys, assisted by one Sidney Lilley, captured him.

Second Reception.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The public reception at the White House to-night was the largest of the kind ever witnessed here. Though the reception was not to begin until 9 o'clock, before 6 o'clock an immense crowd had gathered and taken its station in the vicinity of the main doors, and when they were thrown open a closely packed line of men, women and children extended from the main entrance down the carriage way out of the North gate and east on Pennsylvania Avenue to fifteenth street. There was fully 5,000 persons in line and at 10 o'clock the number had not perceptibly diminished. President and Mrs. Cleveland were assisted by Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Vilas. The floral decoration were similar to those of last Thursday and the general arrangements practically the same. President and Mrs. Cleveland shook hands with all as they passed through the Blue Room and the bride had a bright smile for each one and a kind word for those she recognized in the moving crowd.

The Lutheran Ministerium.

EASTON, June 17.—The one hundred and thirty ninth annual Convention of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States convened in Christ's Lutheran Church this morning. Rev. Dr. Kistel preached the synodical sermon and this was followed by communion service. The afternoon was consumed chiefly in receiving credentials of lay delegates and in hearing the report of President Kistel. This reviewed the church changes, the dismissals, the pastoral calls, installations and ordinations during the year. The colleges are in good condition, though the theological schools need more buildings. One of the subjects likely to be discussed this session is the project of dividing the Ministerium. There is considerable feeling on this subject, but it is said whatever is done will be amicably accomplished.

Rescued from the Surf.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16.—At noon to-day while a number of ladies from the Mercer Memorial Home were bathing in the surf near Michigan avenue two of them were carried away by the current. Their calls for aid brought Frank Marshall, of the Shelburne House, and John Dagle, who with difficulty managed to keep them up until J. D. Smith arrived with a life-line. By this time a crowd had collected, and as soon as the brave rescuers had taken hold of the rope the crowd on the beach seized the shore end and pulled on it so violently that it parted. The heavy current carried the ladies further out, but fortunately Smith again reached them with the life-line, and they were safely landed. The men were much exhausted and both ladies were unconscious. The usual means for resuscitation were applied and were successful.

A Railroad Declines to Carry Beer.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Suit for $40,000 damages was begun to-day by George A. and Frederick W. Bowman, beer sellers of Marshalltown, Iowa, against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for its refusal to transport 5,000 barrels of beer for the plaintiffs, from Chicago to Marshalltown. The railroad declines to carry the beverage for fear of the Iowa statute making it a penal offence to take liquor into the State. Bowman Bros. bought 5,000 barrels at $6.50 per barrel, the payment being conditional on their getting it into Iowa. The Northwestern road refused to take it. Bowman Bros. assert that beer is sold all over Iowa, and if once they succeeded in getting into the State they could sell it for $8 per barrel and not be molested.

The refusal of the company to transport it is to make the occasion of a test of the validity of the Iowa law.

Lawlessness in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, stopped in East St. Louis last night on his way home from the southern part of the State, where he had been inspecting the Southern Penitentiary and Insane Asylum. He was waited upon by a committee of citizens and requested to do something for the people of East St. Louis, as the city government was unable to protect them from the thieves who had possession of the city. The Governor said he believed a city of 10,000 inhabitants was big enough to protect itself and refused to send militia or do anything to protect property owners. It is said a vigilance committee is organizing and there is a prospect for some lynching. Scarcely a night passes without several highway robberies and as many felonious assaults.

TARIFF QUESTION SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution calling upon the President for a list of all removals and appointments within the civil service classification, and of all chief clerks and chiefs of divisions who have been transferred without examination. The natural presumption is that Ingalls wants to convict the administration of insincerity in regard to civil service reform, and that the heads of departments have violated the law in making appointments and transfers. On objection of Mr. Cockrell, who always antagonizes Ingalls the resolution went over until to-morrow.

When the house was called to order this morning nearly every member was present, a very unusual occurrence. The announcement that Morrison would call up his tariff bill had brought out both sides to the last man. Morrison, Breckenridge, and other revenue reformers were circulating on the Democratic side, anxious to bring their vote up as high as possible. McKinly and Hiscock were working like beavers on the other side, and very effectively, too. Morrison announced that he would not call up his bill until 1:30 p. m.

When the bill came up this afternoon it was refused by a vote of 157 to 130. Thirty-three Democrats voted against Morrison, and three Republicans in his favor. This probably settles the question of tariff reduction not only for the present session but for this Congress. A majority of 22 against Morrison is more than was generally anticipated, though each side felt sure of his defeat by a small margin. The result causes much discussion here to-day, the principal feature of which is the number of Democrats voting for protection. It is not at all flattering to the President, who is known to have recently made personal appeals to the leaders of his party in its behalf. Morrison announced that he would renew his motion on next Tuesday.

A Wonderful Sight.

TAYLOR'S FALLS, MINN., June 17.—What has resolved itself into the largest log jam in the world formed in the dalles of the St. Croix at this place yesterday, and to-day the old lumbermen place the amount at not less than 140,000,000 feet, and running in at the rate of one million feet per hour. The jam now extends from the levee, in the dalles, to way above Tuttle's Falls, fully two miles. The old residents state that this is the largest jam ever formed in the dalles, surpassing the first great jam of 1865. The jam is attracting hundreds of spectators from all parts of the country. It is a wonderful sight, the logs coming down on a wild current, plunging with a thundering noise over, under and all about the wedged-together logs in front, here snapping a monster in twain as if it were a hand stick, and there tossing another twenty or more feet high in air, and thus weaving from its starting point in the city a hopeless tangle up the river. Loggers say that under the most favorable circumstances it will take from ten days to two weeks to break the jam. If the water should give out, the logs would have to remain there until another rise.

A Pot of Coin Found.

HUNTINGDON, PA., June 16.—Peter Hordle, once known as the Williamsport lumber king, received the contract to supply Huntingdon with water. Yesterday afternoon his men were excavating at the new reservoir at the head of Fifth street, when at a depth of about eight feet from the surface J. D. McClain, Hordle's foreman, discovered an earthen pot, securely sealed, which was filled to the brim with Mexican and American gold and silver coins of ancient date. McClain refuses to make public the amount the pot contained, but his friends say it is several thousand dollars. As soon as the discovery was made known Mr Hordle put in a claim for the treasure on the ground that it was found on his property, while McClain insisted that it was his under the common law relating to treasure-trove. Mrs. Christain Colestock is another claimant. Her deceased husband sold the land to Hordle, and the widow alleges that the money was buried by Colestock for safe keeping. All the parties have employed counsel, and the ownership of the contents of the pot will be tested in the courts.

Almost Uxorcide.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 16.—Stephen Maher appeared at the door of his wife's house in Locust street at 5:30 this morning. His son, a small boy, and Mrs. Maher opposed his entrance. He burst open the door, flattening his son to the floor, and grabbed his wife, who had just risen from bed, by the hair. He knocked her down and made a lunge at her with a large shoe knife. She caught the blade in her fingers and held it for an instant, thinking she could wrench it from him.

Inch by inch he drew the sharp blade through the gaps cutting the flesh of the fingers to the bone. Then he slashed her while prostrate, driving the knife into her forearm. The landlady hearing her cries ran down stairs and caught Maher by the body and threw him into a corner of the room. Mrs. Maher rushed into the street and fled in terror to the police station, clothed only in her night dress and trailing blood from her wounds at every step. Officers proceeded to the scene and arrested Maher. He was sentenced to jail for three months and fined $25.

Struck by Lightning.

BELLAIRE, O., June 16.—A terrible calamity occurred near Bowerville, in Harrison county, just south of this city, during a heavy rainstorm. Thomas Story and his boy were some distance from home when the storm overtook them. The father and youngest son took refuge under a large tree and the older boy stopped under one some distance away. Lightning struck the big tree, killing father and son instantly and stunning the other boy so that he did not recover consciousness for some time, and then he was horror-stricken to find his father and brother dead, their clothes literally torn to shreds, but the bodies apparently not hurt. His cries soon attracted attention, and friends came and removed the unfortunate victims to a house, from whence they were afterwards taken home to the frantic wife and mother.

Threatened by Lynchers.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 18, 1886.—The near approach of the trial of Samuel and James Sickles for the murder of James Starns in April last, has aroused afresh the indignation which the murder at the time excited among the citizens of Calhoun county. Last night a band of armed and mounted men rode into Grantsville, the county seat, disguised with sheets thrown over their heads, with eye-holes cut in them. The men rode in single file to the office of counsel for the Sickleses and nailed a notice on the door to the effect that if the murderers were not tried at the term of court which met to-day, they would be taken from the jail and hanged.

King Ludwig's Insanity.

MUNICH, June 18—Among the documents which have been submitted to the Diet to prove the insanity of the late King Ludwig, is a dirge of the dead monarch sentencing all the ministers to death, copies of which were sent to all the members of the government, and a decree sentencing a number of the ministers to banishment to America. The affidavits of thirty persons have also been submitted, in which it is stated that the King injured them by throwing at them knives, china and glass. There is also a document relating to a proposal of the King to form a cabinet, with his valet as President.

A Palace for the Chinese Legation.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Chinese Legation here, now numbering twenty-six persons, is to be accommodated in a Mandarin's palace to be erected on a whole square of ground bought in the northwest section by the Chinese Government for $260,000. The palace will cost $250,000 more.

EARLY HARVESTS.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 18.—C. A. King & Co. during the past three days have received 1,500 reports from grain dealers and millers covering almost every important wheat country in the six principal winter wheat States. Prospects are very favorable, except in Michigan and Kansas. Missouri has excellent prospects, Illinois nearly as good, while Indiana and Ohio are almost as favorable. Michigan has a fair prospect, but the outlook in Kansas is poor.

Michigan reports the present prospects about the same as July 1, when the Agricultural Bureau report was gathered. The other States all show a decided improvement during the past two weeks, being the greatest in Missouri and Illinois. Harvest is in full blast in Kansas and Missouri. Next week it will be general in most of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, but not in the northern section until the last of June.

Five Men Dropped 86 Feet.

DOVER, N. H., June 16.—Five workmen—John Roberts, Dennis Haley, Edward McGrath, John Robinson, and William Brown—engaged in building a chimney for the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, were precipitated 86 feet by the falling of the staging on which they were at work. The top of the chimney followed them in their fall. The men struck on the second floor of the factory now in process of building. Robinson and Brown were taken up insensible, having received fearful wounds about the head. The other men escaped with a few slight bruises.

Viewing King Ludwig's Remains

MUNICH, June 16.—The body of King Ludwig was placed in state in the old Chapel of the Residenzhloss this morning and the public were admitted to view the remains after 8 o'clock. The people in their first surge brushed the guards aside and poured in in disorderly confusion. Many were knocked down and trampled upon, and the coffin was soon surrounded by people breathless with excitement or crying aloud with pain. The doors of the palace were finally forced shut and arrangements were made for admitting 200 persons at the end of each quarter of an hour.

Heavy Rains in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, June 17.—The heaviest rain of the season visited this section last night and this morning. In various parts of the city stores were flooded, and on Mulberry alley twenty families were wash