The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SELL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY ..... July 7, 1886.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER,

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
HON. WM. T. DAVIES, of Bradford.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
A. WILSON NORRIS, of Philadelphia.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
THOS. J. STEWART, of Montgomery.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
E. A. OSBORNE, of Luzerne.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
EDWARD SELL, of Somerset Borough,
Subject to the decision of the Republican District Conference.

FOR STATE SENATE,
JOHN B. SCOTT, of Somerset Borough,
Subject to the decision of the Republican District Conference.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES L. PYOLE, of Somerset Borough.
NOAH S. MILLER, of Jenner Township.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
SAMUEL WALKER, of Allegheny Township.
OLIVER P. SHAFER, of Quemahoning Twp.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRED. W. SHOEMAKER, of Somerset Borough.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
FREDK SCHMUCKER, of Somerset Township.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM BAKER, of Milford Township.

THE ticket will win.

THE Democratic State Convention meets in August.

CONGRESS will probaly adjourn on Monday, the 19th inst.

THE President signed the Fitz John Porter bill last Thursday.

THE debt statement shows a decrease during June of $9,961,898.

BEAVER and Davies will lead the Republican hosts to victory this fall.

THE work of the convention will be ratified by the people in November.

CAPTAIN W. H. SANNER represents Somerset county on the Republican State Central Committee.

THE ticket meets with a cordial reception in every section of the State, and the campaign starts off well.

SECRETARY LAMAR has recommended an appropriation of $37,500 for the improvement of the Carlisle Indian School.

THE wholesale vetoing of pension bills Mr. Cleveland very popular in the South.

THERE are three full tickets for county offices now before the people of Cambria county—the Democratic, the Republican and the Prohibition.

THE Republicans of Somerset county never presented a ticket that met with a better reception in our own party or commanded more respect from our friends, the enemy.

ON another page of this paper will be found a detailed account of the proceedings of the Republican State Convention and a brief sketch of each of the candidates nominated.

THE farmers of Fayette county, Illinois, have resorted to the boycott for a good purpose. They have agreed to sow no wheat for a period of three years, in order to starve out the chinch bugs.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR has been taken to New London, Conn., where, it is hoped, the mountain air will assist him to recuperate. It is the sincere hope of a generous people that Mr. Arthur may again be restored to perfect health. The country is not done with him yet.

THE Senate has again voted in favor of paying American steamers honestly for the service they may render in carrying the United States mails, and the vote shows that at least some of the affirmative votes were Democratic. If the same proportion of yeas were given by the Democrats in the House it would be adopted. But in the House the obstructionists are nearly or quite solid. The House cannot be driven into giving Democratic votes for American measures.

JUDGING from the enthusiastic manner in which the Republican ticket placed in nomination at Harrisburg last week has been received in all parts of the State, it is safe to predict that the end of Democratic Administration at Harrisburg is now but a matter of a few months. The only dissenters are those who by a long course of kicking and obstruction have lost all right to call themselves Republicans, and even they have no personal objections to make to the candidates. With the party united and enthusiastic in the support of its ticket, the majority this fall should equal that of '84.

SAYS the Harrisburg *Telegraph*: It is well worthy of notice that the Democrats generally hold very different views of the tariff revision plank in the Chicago platform. Before the election, they said that the removal of inequalities and imperfections was what it meant, and that nothing would be done to injure the business interests of the country. The Morrison bill tended to the reduction of the tariff as much as they dared. That was beaten, because it was unintelligible and dishonest. Randall's bill is denounced as being a protectionist measure because it seeks to reduce the revenue by lessening the internal revenue. Democrats who do not care for the business interests will have none of the Randall Democracy because it has some care for the country. Would it not be well to hold the Democratic party responsible for its pledges? They say they care for the country's interest before election, but afterward will listen to nothing that does not strike them down. It is well. They cannot dodge the issue they have made, and in a few months must meet the people, who will lay the double-faced majority on the shelf. They have earned their fate, and cannot escape it. The next Congress will be Republican.

AT the head of these columns will be found the Republican State ticket nominated at Harrisburg last week. The convention fairly met the just expectations of the people. It has placed a strong ticket upon a sound platform and has discharged the duty confided to it with wisdom and courage. The nomination of the gallant, one-legged soldier, General James A. Beaver, without a dissenting voice, unquestionably registers the will of all good Pennsylvania Republicans and was in exact accordance with their wish. It was justly due him that he should again be made the party leader and standard bearer for the highest office in the gift of the people of this grand old Commonwealth. And with him to lead a thoroughly united and enthusiastic party, anxious and willing to follow wherever he may lead, there should be no fear or misgivings as to the result. The wrong he suffered four years ago, through no fault of his, needs to be righted, and the people are anxious for the opportunity of doing so. The party was then divided and distracted by conditions for which he was in no way responsible, and he fell without personal fault or weakness, without uttering a word of complaint or reproach. The party is once more united and it now stands with ranks unbroken for the gallant soldier, the spotless citizen, the christian gentleman who suffered defeat at the head of its columns four years ago without a single murmur. He possesses in a higher degree than any other man in the State all those qualities which are calculated to enlist the hearty and earnest support of all Republicans in all sections of the State. His brilliant military record and his civic ability make him in every way a worthy champion of the great party which he will lead to victory in November next.

The second place on the ticket is filled by Senator William T. Davies, who suffered defeat with Beaver in 1882, and his friends thought it but fitting that he should be placed on the ticket with him and share with him the victory in '86. He is a strong candidate in every sense of the word; a Republican whose political fidelity has never wavered; a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity and spotless character, both public and private; with an honorable record made in the State Senate, a wide acquaintance over the State, he is in every way worthy to be placed with Beaver on the ticket to which he will add increased strength.

The balance of the ticket is well chosen. Composed of honest, fearless Republicans, it could not be improved upon. Col. Norris and Col. Stewart were both brave soldiers and both made excellent records in the State Legislature; both have great personal popularity and both are very effective stump speakers. The nomination of General Osborne for Congressman-at-Large brings further strength to the ticket. He has a splendid army record and has had considerable Legislative experience. He has been an able and efficient representative in Congress and is deserving of the endorsement he thus receives. It is a good ticket from top to bottom. One that is sure to win and one that calls for the enthusiastic support of every Republican worthy of the name within the broad boarders of the State.

THE NESWSPAPERS AND THE TICKET.

Many Opinions from Many Journals, for the Most Part Favorable.

[Johnstown Tribune.]

The Republican State ticket is hailed with enthusiasm by all members of the party in all quarters of the State. It is clean, patriotic, brilliant and soldierly.

[Erie Dispatch, Rep.]

On the whole, it is the best platform which the party has framed in many years, and the work of the Harrisburg Convention will satisfy the Republican voters of the State and prove the easiest as well as the most effective onslaught in the general revolt against Democratic ascendancy in the State and in the Nation.

[Cleveland Leader, Rep.]

He is blind to political signs who cannot see that the action of the Republicans of Pennsylvania in their Convention at Harrisburg yesterday insures the redemption of that great State from the rule of a Democratic Governor. Enthusiasm, harmony, and confidence were manifested, which means an overwhelming victory in November.

[Philadelphia Record, Dem.]

If the Democratic party, following the lead of Mr. Randall, shall practically stand itself on the same platform which the Republicans occupy, it certainly will be desirable that the Republican party shall win. It is the original Jacobs. We shall see what we shall see.

[Philadelphia Press, Rep.]

With such a ticket and such a platform, with candidates who represent the party at its best and principles which reflect its better aims, the Republican party of Pennsylvania enters the campaign secure in the prospect of victory and the certainty of success.

[Philadelphia Ledger, Neutral.]

There is no sign at this time of any opposition, either general or special, to any one of the candidates—that is, Republican opposition, such as assailed the heads of the ticket four years ago. The one disturbing factor of any dimensions is the Prohibition movement, and the extent of this is unknown at this time. It is not at all improbable, however, in the absence of a decided and strong disturbing element, and in view of Mr. Quay's recent majority of 40,000, that yesterday's nominations foreshadow the result of the elections to be held in next November.

[Baltimore American, Rep.]

The Pennsylvania Republicans have nominated a ticket which will go through victoriously.

[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

The Convention at Harrisburg yesterday nominated a ticket which will give general satisfaction to the Republican voters. There has never been an assemblage of the kind which has more fairly represented the party's will. The gathering itself was made up in the main of earnest, intelligent men, and the methods with which it was conducted were not such as have heretofore brought reproach upon the party management.

[Reading Times.]

It is no small tribute to the high personal character of General Beaver, that in a State which gives such splendid Republican majorities he was unopposed for the gubernatorial nomination.

[Norristown Herald.]

The feeling in favor of General Beaver amounts to enthusiasm, and the other nominees are regarded with only little less favor.

[Huntingdon Journal.]

The personel, the spirit and the action of the convention which met in Harrisburg on Wednesday last, nominated such a strong and unexceptional ticket, and adopted such a bold and progressive platform of principles, recalls the early days of Republicanism, when courage and patriotism controlled the newly-formed organization. Again, as General Beaver said in the convention, amid storms of applause from the delegates who represented the people of the Commonwealth: "It matters not so much who carries the flag, but it matters a great deal what's on the flag."

[Philadelphia North American.]

The platform, which formed a rock upon which the Convention might have met shipwreck, is no less admirable than the ticket.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The ticket presented for the consideration of the people is notable for a remarkable average of weight and capacity.

[The Call.]

Every Republican throughout the Keystone State should support the ticket without hesitation or question.

A Great Day at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, July 2.—This historic town has never been so aroused for years as it is to-night. Pathetic and dramatic scenes are passing here with every fleeting hour. Not since two hostile armies met in the shock of battle upon the beautiful fields which made this fighting ground historical has there been anything like such enthusiasm and revival of patriotic feeling as there has been to-day. As the sunset in glory after a day of rain there was a picture of conflict that was both sad and heroic. A thousand veterans marched through the streets, headed by brass bands and drum corps and carrying in their ranks a dozen battle flags tattered and bullet-riven from the clash of arms that took place here and elsewhere during the conflict. They were the veterans of the Third Corps who have been holding their first reunion here to-day.

REVIEWED BY SICKLES.

Their old commander sat in a carriage by the road-side and reviewed them as they passed him with uncovered heads and drooping flags. He was dressed in the full uniform of a Major General, and wore upon his breast the various decorations of his service. His empty pantaloon leg hung over the carriage seat, a mute but forceful reminder of his part and their part in the wonderful battle which took place about this quiet town twenty-three years ago this afternoon. There was in the march of the veterans and the emblems of war they carried, as well as their old commander, a picture of the past that seems to have arisen from some old medallion. Word, pen or brush cannot make a picture of the closing scene of this memorable gathering. From early morning until late to-night each passing moment has painted a new picture of war and peace.

Most of the day has been as dreary as yesterday, which ushered in the beginning of this reunion, was bright and beautiful. Therefore early this morning there was a change in the programme. On the tragic wheat field, which the desperate work of the Third Corps, on the 2d of July, 1863, has made memorable for all time, the day's proceedings were to have been conducted. A battery of artillery, sent here by the Secretary of War, was to lend its fire and smoke to make still more vivid the picture of strife this gathering was to revive. It being the first reassemblage of those who wore the diamonds of Kearney, Hooker and Sickles, the effort was to make it as notable as possible. How it could have been made more picturesque and telling I cannot imagine. Except missing the sentimental idea of holding the meeting upon the very ground where they fought, everything has been done that could be done to make a memorable day for Gettysburg.

A THIRD CORPS REUNION.

Pennsylvania and her bravest and best have vied with New England and New York to make this the most notable of all the gatherings of old soldiers on this soil since the war. The purpose of this recall was not only to bring the members of the Third Corps together for consultation and reflection, but that they might listen to the words of their old commander, who to-day, for the first time, speaks in answer to the criticisms that have been made upon misconduct of the battle he fought on the second day of July, 1863. Always a dramatic and picturesque figure, either in peace or war, General Daniel E. Sickles was to-day more expressive than ever. The rain disturbed the battle-field arrangements, but the rink, where the boys and girls who have been born since the rebellion skim in the graceful curves of skating or circle in the dance was secured. By eleven o'clock it was crowded with veterans representing every corps that contended upon this field.

The building was a beautiful picture of life and animation, with its decoration both of flags and soldiery and citizens, both men and women. The fair sex were there in large numbers and proud of the males, who are now but little more than reminders of the stirring and mighty past of which they were so much to the nation. A platform was erected in front of the building and around it thronged some three thousand souls. A few tattered battle-flags were here and there in the throng and many an armless sleeve was carried to and fro through the crowd. All was life and interest.

GEN. SICKLES' RECEPTION.

There was good music by the Hanover Band, and the echoes of patriotic songs were ringing through the hall, when a veteran on the stage shouted, "The General's coming." There was silence for a second, only to be followed by one tremendous shout as General Sickles hobbled across the threshold upon his crutches. Men shouted and women went half mad with delight as loyal hands helped him upon the stage, a noble figure of the past and present. The events of nearly a quarter of a century ago were recalled to every one by his martial look and bearing and his eloquent crutches. There was no mistaking the heart of the assemblage, and if either General Sickles or the world ever had any doubt as to his standing with the troops he led so long and with whom he was a regimental, brigade and corps commander this days outburst has dispelled it.

Grouped about him on the stage were his old division, brigade, regimental and battery commanders. General Carr, of New York, who started the corps towards the fateful field of Gettysburg, came on with the old commander to find already seated upon the stage General Robert Ward, General H. E. Tremaine, Sickels' old chief of staff; General C. A. T. Collis, General Henry A. Barnum, General W. J. Sewell, of New Jersey; Major General S. W. Crawford, General Robert McAllister, General Adam Badeau, General Rafferty, General Henry A. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, who commanded the guns of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, and a score or more men all bearing illustrious names. For power and significance, there has never been such a gathering upon this field since it was laid waste by the hoof of war.

A STRIKING PICTURE.

It was indeed a striking picture of the past made more mellow and beautiful by the touches of the peaceful present which has in a great measure covered the track and tread of armed conflict with the silver sands of a new and broader national life and prosperity. The occasion was fraught not only with interest, but with importance. New words were to be said by the man who fought the battle of the 2d of July and whose lips have been sealed since the day of the wonderful fight. While others have spoken, he has remained silent. Having lost his leg upon the field, his official report of the occasion was not made. Hence the meeting of to-day. He gathered his old comrades, from lieutenants to generals and from generals to privates, from the four quarters of the country, that he might read his official report to the world in their hearing. It was a great delivery. The record on both sides he held in his hand and from the statements of all the actors in the great tragedy here enacted he made up and to-day presented his final contribution to history in relation to this battle. His words were touching and powerful by turns and his hearers wept, laughed and hurrahed according as his remarks were pathetic, descriptive or critical.

General Sickles then delivered a speech in reply to Colonel A. Wilson Norris' attack upon himself as commander of the Third Corps at the battle of Gettysburg. He defended himself in strong language and gave the reasons why President Lincoln had not granted him a court of inquiry.

E. K. Martin, of Lancaster, was the orator at the dedication of the monument of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment. He eulogized the work of the regiment in eloquent language and described the heroic services of the men who covered with glory the Union arms.

Determined Suicide.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Richard Jones, an Englishman, forty years of age, who was considered in railway circles one of the most expert accountants in America, was found dead in his room at the Austin Hotel this morning. On the bureau in his room was found a letter addressed to his friend, Charles E. Shaw. It ran as follows:—

DEAR CHARLIE:—Goodwin promised to leave $3 that he borrowed from me at the hotel, but did not do so. Will you please tell him to pay Hallowed, between State and Wabash, forty cents and Neufelt twenty-five cents? That, I think, covers my whisky bills. I will my carcass to some medical institute for them to try and find out why the mental and physical machinery of my system did not pull together. With kind regards to the boys, who tried so hard to make a bad egg good, I am yours in death, as well as in life. DICK JONES.

Beside the latter lay an open phial which had contained one-eighth of an ounce of the sulphate of morphia, and it told the story of the man's death. He had made two previous attempts to take his life—one in Montreal and the other in this city last Christmas. At various times he was connected with the Canadian Pacific, the Chicago Burlington and Quincy and the Michigan Central Railway Company. He was in the employ of the Central Traffic Association at the time of his death. He was a hard drinker and had been on a spree for the last two weeks.

The Latest Cave-in

HAZLETON, July 1.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning an immense cave in occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at No. 8 Stockton Breaker. The first alarm was given by a miner employed at the slope, and throngs of people hastened to the spot. The cave-in is about 300 feet long and 100 wide. When the accident occurred there was a terrible crash, and the shock was felt for some distance. Three tracks, on one of which were two trucks loaded with lumber, were swallowed up by the falling in of the earth. Telegraph and telephone poles and wires, and in fact everything in that immediate vicinity, went down with one sudden crash. The Anchor freight train was due about an hour later, and precautions were at once taken to have the train signaled and stopped before it could reach the scene of the accident. The freight train, having been signaled, remained at Stockton, where the freight was unloaded from the cars and delivered to those of the Hazleton merchants who felt inclined to haul it by team to the town. All trains from North and South were delayed for some time, and the 6.05 train did not leave the depot at this place at all. An excursion under the auspices of several of the Sunday schools was postponed until some future date. This excursion would have been a very large one, and the accident occurring so early as it did, probably prevented a terrible calamity. Grading for the laying of a new track was commenced on the north side of the cave-in early this morning, and with the large force of men that are engaged it is expected that the track will be in such a shape that all trains will be able to pass that point within a day or two.

Boycotters Sentenced.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The convicted boycotters of Theiss, the proprietor of a concert garden were arraigned in court to-day for sentence. Judge Barrett made some strong remarks to them on the lawlessness of the crime of which they were convicted. He said that it was a violation of peace to a country that welcomed foreign-born citizens, to a country that offered freedom and the privilege of right. They had violated public rights and opinions and their offense was not short of blackmail. The distribution of circulars before places of business was conspiracy and punishable as such. Their conduct if unpunished would lead to savagery. They may have been misled by bad advice, but their counsel should have rebuked them. They did not use the money for their own advantage and this palliated their offense. He would not impose the full penalty of the law, as they were workingmen.

The Judge then sentenced Paul Wittzig and Henry Hoddorf to two years and ten [illegible] and Julius Rosenberg to one year and six months imprisonment. Daniel Dannhauser, the most violent of the boycotters, got three years and eight months in the State Prison.

The Fayette Mormon Craze.

FAYETTE CITY, June 30.—The Mormon craze in this neighborhood, instead of dying out, seems to gain strength. Several of the new members have had alleged representations from heaven directing them to take additional wives. This new phase of the matter has stirred the community deeper than ever, and it will not be safe for any polygamous marriages to be attempted. One of the parties directed to plural marriage is an old man, past 70 years of age. The citizens have brought the Rev. Charles Frazier, formely of Salt Lake City, here from Greensburg to combat the Mormon missionaries. He has been lecturing here for several nights on Mormonism to crowded houses. At the conclusion of one of his lectures a prominent Mormon arose and denounced him as a falsifier. Violence would have been done to him, but Frazier implored the audience to let him go unmolested. The physicians here have abandoned several of their cases among the Mormons on account of the patients claiming that God had instructed them not to take the prescribed medicines. Several Mormon families have sold off their goods and are preparing to migrate to Utah.

Chased by a Panther.

MAUCH CHUNK, July 2.—James Booth, a switch tender on the Lehigh Valley railroad east of Penn Haven Junction, was chased on Tuesday night by a large panther, and took refuge in his shanty until after the animal had disappeared. Immediately after his arrival at the building he telegraphed to the station agent to come to his assistance with a loaded gun. Abe Horner, a one-legged watchman, armed himself with a rifle, but when he reached the switch the panther had fled. Booth has not fully recovered from the effects of the scare, but is now prepared to meet his dangerous visitor day or night. The first Booth knew of the presence of the animal was by a terrible yell but a short distance from where he was standing. The sight which met his gaze almost froze the blood in his veins, and for the first time in his life although known to posess more than the ordinary amount of nerve, his courage failed him, and he ran as fast as his limbs could carry him. When he arrived at the shanty the panther was close at his heels.

State Supplies.

HARRISBURG, July 2.—Contracts were awarded to-day to successful bidders for the furnishing of supplies to the State. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, was given the contract to furnish stationery to the Senate and House at 31 per cent. below the maximum price fixed by the State, and to the department at $5,275. The contract for painting and freseoing the department was awarded to John Gibson, of Philadelphia, at $3,950, and the Supreme Court room to F. A. Nicholls, of Philadelphia, at $2,000.

The Harrisburg Electric Light Company was the lucky bidder for furnishing combination electric light fixtures at $7,410. A large number of smaller contracts were given out, running the aggregate up to about $60,000.

Shot for one Cent.

NORFOLK, VA., July 3.—Yesterday on the Brooks, farm near Portsmouth, two negro hands, William Boykin and James Nicholson, were engaged in pitching pennies and got to wrangling about the possession of one cent. Boykin drew a pistol and told Nicholson to pay him the money or he would shoot him. Nicholson claimed that Boykin had not won the money fairly and refused to give it to him. Boykin then aimed his pistol and fired, the bullet going through the right breast of Nicholson and passing out on the opposite side, causing a painful and serious wound. The condition of Nicholson is considered critical.

The Texas Cattle Industry.

FORT WORTH, TEX., July 2.—Reports from throughout the State show that two great cattle sections of Texas are suffering from drought—one west of the central part of the State and the other in the northwest, extending into the Panhandle. The reports have the most gloomy outlook for cattle and crops. In the western country the grass has been completely destroyed. There is not enough to summer the herds and none to winter them. Cattle are no fatter than they were last spring, after having passed through the winter. The calves have nearly all died. The grass is too far gone to be benefited by rains. In that section ranchmen are moving their herds as fast as possible.

Trouble has occurred on the trail in New Mexico. One hundred and eighty head of cattle from the drought districes of Western Texas are traveling northwest through New Mexico. They are headed for the Trichera pass, which has been forced by local stockmen, and is defended by a large armed force. These immense herds must get through the pass or die, as they are too weak to be driven back into Texas. A bloody fight is looked for. The cattlemen of north Texas are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the meeting of cattlemen at Kansas City, for the purpose, if possible, of inducing President Cleveland to reconsider the order expelling the cattle from Indian Territory. Texas cattlemen estimate their loss at $3,000,000 by having their cattle run out of the Territory.

Killed by Slate.

SHAMOKIN, PA., July 2.—Henry Horn, aged about 15 years, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a fall of slate from the roof of the Morris coal bank, near Vienna, where he was working. It was several hours before the debris was cleared away and the remains recovered.

A regularly organized band of horse thieves seems to exist somewhere in this vicinity, judging from the number of depredations committed lately. Two horses were stolen from the stable of George Struble, at Brookfield, one night this week, and four were taken from a farmer residing at Paynes Corners the same night. Oliver Whittenberger, of this place, mourns the loss of a fine animal which was taken Tuesday night. Other thefts are said to have taken place within a radius of ten miles.

Job Jones, a veteran of the late war, dropped dead to-day from heart disease, while at his brother's residence on the West Hill. He was formerly attached to the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and will be buried with military honors by the Sharon Post, G. A. R.

He Wanted to Die.

TIFFIN, O., July 1.—George Rossman, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Salem township, Wyandotte county, went to Upper Sandusky yesterday to attend Barnum's circus. In company with a neighbor he viewed the street parade and attended the show, talking pleasantly and acting rationally. After the show he drank a glass of beer and then started home. Arriving there he put away his team and then went deliberately to work and made preparations to suicide and cremate himself. He first set fire to his residence, then to the large barn. He then secured a stout strap, and after setting fire to the cornerib and granary, went inside, and fastening the strap around his neck and over a crossbeam, hung himself, being dead when found.

By hard work members of the household and neighbors succeeded in saving the house and the granary in which he hung, but the barn was entirely destroyed. Rossman was about 60 years old, and had worried greatly for several years about losses he sustained in the Central Bank, which collapsed at Upper Sandusky several years ago. When found he had three large butcher-knives and a revolver in his pockets, and was evidently prepared for death in some manner.

This makes three suicides of farmers residing in that township in as many years, caused by worrying over money lost in the same bank.

Bank President Arraigned.

BOSTON, July 1.—Richard J. Lane, President of the Abington National Bank, who was arrested in Portland late last night, was arraigned before the United States Commissioner's court in this city this morning. Bank-Examiner Gatchell testified that the examination of the bank's affairs had not been completed, but that the funds fraudulently obtained would probably amount to $135,000. Of this sum $40,000 is represented by notes in different names to cover drafts on the redemption agent of the bank, and about $9,000 represents overdrafts. Counsel for Lane explained that his client had gone to Portland on business of the Bank. The District Attorney said the Government claimed that Lane had got large sums of notes on which the names, other than Lane's, were "straw" names. He asked that bail be fixed at $75,000. Commissioner Hallet fixed the bail at $50,000, and the case was continued till July 12.

The Abington National Bank stopped payment this morning. No money will be paid out until after a meeting of the Directors. Last evening at the close of banking hours the bank had $140,000 on hand. It is thought that the shortage will amount to nearly $100,000.

Divorced From a Dead Man.

NEW YORK, July 1.—An interesting divorce case, now being tried in this city, is that of Kitty V. Derrickson, who sues to have set aside a decree of divorce against her in 1885. The facts disclosed are that the couple were married in 1873, and lived together for 10 years, when the husband accused the wife of unfaithfulness. He induced her to sign a separation agreement, by which he was given the children, with the condition that, if he ever learned that the charges he made against her were false, the children were to be returned to her.

Subsequently he sued for divorce, and made out, by the aid of detectives a case upon which the court granted the decree on February 3, 1885, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 10 o'clock on the morning of that day, Mrs. Derrickson alleges, the husband died, and she now demands the divorce be set aside, having been granted to a dead man. Considerable property, and the custody of the children, is understood to hinge upon the decision in the case.

Shot the Intruder Dead.

WILMINGTON, July 2.—Edward McNelly, a young white man of Sassafras Neck, was shot and killed on Wednesday evening by William Webster, colored. A grudge had existed between the two men and on the evening of the tragedy McNelly and another man, both intoxicated, went to Webster's house and threatened to break down the door. Webster warned them not to make the attempt, but they persisted, crashing in the door, when he fired at them. He had a shotgun and the whole load entered McNelly's breast, killing him instantly. Webster at once surrendered himself to the authorities and his wife was held as an accessory. McNelly was a farm hand, employed on the Grove Point farm, whither he went from Baltimore. Webster and his wife are confined in the jail at Elkton.

Life Term in Prison Begun.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—The Dorseys and Emily D. Burton were taken this morning to enter upon the service of a life sentence in the State Prison at Howard for the murder of their father. They were taken to the landing in a cab. The two sisters passed smiling on to the boat but Dorsey wore a look of stern indifference. He was in irons.

They had their picture taken yesterday. The girls were much interested, but Dorsey was indifferent and wept during the process. Dorsey seems dazed and unable to remember any particulars of the murder, but says that he did the act. He is in a depressed state of mind from the relaxation of the terrible strain of the past nine months. He says he has suffered terribly when he seemed most calm and indifferent.

Americans in a Mexican Jail.

PASO DEL NORTE, MEXICO, July 5.—A reporter obtained permission to-day from the Mexican authorities to visit A. K. Culling, the American newspaper man imprisoned here for publishing an expose in the El Paso *Herald* of Amidis Medina, a notorious Mexican of this city. Culling was found incarcerated in a lothesome dungeon with five other prisoners. The room has but one aperture for ventilation and that is the door. It would be difficult for Mexican hate to conceive of a more loathsome place for the punishment of a human victim than the dark and reeking cell in which Culling and five other human beings are confined. In the evening the door to this black hole is securely closed, and for twelve hours they are compelled to endure the intolerable heat and breathe its fetid atmosphere. But six cents a day is allowed each prisoner for food, and at such food a dog would curl his nose in contempt if it was offered him. Is it any wonder, then, that the prisoners presented an emaciated appearance and are rapidly succumbing to disease? Culling, however, as to food fares better than his comrades. He is supplied with wholesome diet by friends who have permission from the authorities to visit him.

He is as cheerful as a man can be under his circumstances and bears up bravely, but animadverts sharply upon the impotency of the American Government, through its officials, to protect American citizens in Mexico. He pointed to several American prisoners who are confined in the dismal dungeon with him and said they have been confined in this loathsome dungeon for months, and have not been allowed to communicate with the outside world. When a government like that of the United States permits its citizens in a neighboring Republic to be treated in this inhuman manner simply to gratify Mexican hate, is it any wonder that the country flagrantly committing these outrages upon American citizens should hold it in contempt and defy it, or that its citizens so held and treated should share the same feeling? He appealed in vain to Consul Brigham, who said he was powerless.

Mr. Blaine's Book.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 3.—Judge Hammond, of the United States Court, to-day forwarded to be filed, his opinion involving the copyright of James G. Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress." The case was argued before Judge Hammond, while holding court for Judge Sage, in Ohio, and is of highly important interest to the book trade in the United States, as it is said to go further than any previous decision in the protection of the author's property in books. The publishing company sells Blaine's book only by subscription and has done everything possible to keep it away from the general trade; but an agent to whom they sent copies for delivery sold the book to a dealer and pocketed the money. Some copies of this purchase were procured by the Ohio merchant without notice of the fraud, and Judge Hammond enjoins him from selling them, holding it "piracy" on the copyright to sell without the author's consent surreptitiously obtained copies of the genuine print as much as it is to sell unlawfully printed copies. The opinion holds that it is the duty of the proposed dealer, when he knows the book is sold only by subscription, to make inquiry is equivalent to notice of any fraud.

The act of Congress is held to have conferred on the author a monopoly of sale, which is itself a property incident, and that one is entitled to be protected in the exclusive use of that which is exclusively his. The following quotation from the opinion will explain its importance and scope of argument.

"I do not exalt literary property above other kind, nor hedge it about with a divinity of right and remedy, but place it in the category of all the sort, only finding, that because of the delicate and peculiar characteristics it is especially liable to piratical depredation like that attempted in this case, whereby the owner loses his fair profits, and Congress has provided as a convey for its fleet of rights and remedies particularly adapted for defense against pirates, whether they sail under the black flag of the marauding pirate or the ordinary flags of commerce displayed for purpose of spoliation.

Baltimore the Cardinal City.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—At the Cathedral in Baltimore yesterday, in the presence of a congregation of about four thousand people, his grace, James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, was elevated to the holy see, through its apostolic delegate, Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, to the rank and dignity of Cardinal Priest in the Sacred College of Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church.

The day selected for the investiture was a most appropriate one, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of Archbishop Gibbons' ordination to the priesthood, and the commemoration of St. Paul. Very fitting, too, was the selection of Apostolic delegate for the aged and venerable Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, while being the oldest Bishop in America, is also the brother of the clergyman (the late Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, who died in 1873) who twenty-five years ago yesterday clad James Gibbons with the ordinary vestments of a priest.

Kentucky Outlaws.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—Another bloody chapter in the Roan county factional war was added to-day. Sheriff Rainy with a posse attempted to arrest the notorious Craig Tollivar, Cook Humphreys and Howard Logan, the principals in the trouble. Tollivar submitted quietly, but Logan and his son William and Humphreys opened fire upon the Sheriff's posse, who returned the fire. Sheriff Rainy was shot through the body and mortally wounded, while his son Henry and a deputy sheriff were slightly wounded. Logan's son was also shot but not fatally.

Information received reports that Logan and Humphreys are raising a mob of followers to kill the Sheriff's whole posse. The Governor has been telegraphed to send troops to Roan county at once, where all is fear and excitement.

Mississippi Tragedy.

MERIDIAN, MISS., July 1.—A terrible tragedy occurred five miles south of Scooba, Kemper county, Miss., yesterday. The families of George M. Gullet and Bartow lived in the same house. The men were partners in farming, and, while resting at noon, Gullett fell asleep. An altercation occurred between Bartow and his wife and Mrs. Gullett, which aroused Gullett. He went into the room and asked what the matter was. Bartow began cursing him, saying that he wanted to kill him for some time and would do it right then, seizing a gun at the same time. Gullett sprang to a bureau drawer for a pistol and shot Bartow in the neck. While he was in the act of firing, Bartow dropped the gun and ran to a fence. Gullett picked up the gun and shot him dead. Turning, he discovered Bartow's wife in the act of killing his wife with an ax, whereupon he fired the remaining charge at Mrs. Bartow, killing her instantly. Gullett surrendered to the authorities.

Mr. Bercher in London.

LONDON, June 29.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Beecher arrived in London to-day. They were met at the depot by Dr. Parker, the pastor of the City Temple, and his wife, and given a most affectionate greeting. The party were at once driven to Dr. Parker's house, in St. John's Wood. Mr. Beecher is in good health but says he intends to rest before lecturing or preaching. He is full to-day of the great treat enjoyed by him at Liverpool yesterday, of listening to Mr. Gladstone's marvelous oratory and watching the enthusiasm of the vast audience.

Cut in two by the Cars.

ASHLAND, July 2.—Patrick O'Hara, aged 15 years, was almost instantly killed on the Reading Railroad here this evening. His parents reside at Mahanoy Plane and he attempted to board a coal train that was going in that direction. In jumping on his foot slipped and he fell beneath the cars. Fifteen passed over his body, cutting him in two.

Powderly's Hard Work.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Mr. Powderly is still stopping at the Barrett House, in this city, trying to adjust the differences of the street car men and their employers. His plans were arranged so that he could leave the city for Scranton on Friday, but he found so much business needing his attention that it was impossible for him to leave before another week. He is working for the Knights of Labor on an average of eighteen or twenty hours a day, and, in view of the hot weather coming on, his health will be materially impaired before he is through with his work.

The action of the police on thursday night, in refusing to leave the hall in Cooper Union while District Assembly No. 75 was in session, has greatly irritated Powderly, and he says he intends to call upon Superintendent Murray before leaving the city for the purpose of fixing Captain McCullagh's responsibility in the matter. He said that he would convince McCullagh that he has no right to refer to Knights of Labor as Communists and Anarchists or to break up a secret meeting of Knights by ordering his men to remain in a hall hired by Knights for a purpose not inimical to the public.

Regarding the conviction of the boycotters he would express no decided opinion except that the boycotts for which they had been convicted had not been levied by the Knights of Labor. The boycotters had, moreover, carried the thing to an extreme in this case, as they had interfered with the personal rights of others and not merely attempted to damage their business by peaceable methods. Regarding the troubles of the street car men he likewise refused to talk much. His worried, anxious look denoted that the business pressing him on every side was becoming a terror to him and only the faintest kind of a smile crossed his face when he was asked to give an opinion of Cardinal Taschereau's proclamation relating to the Knights of Labor. He said that he had no opinion to express.

If in health Mr. Powderly will attend the Central Labor Union demonstration in Union Square to-morrow.

10 Men Blown to Atoms.

MCCLINSVILLE, N. J., July 2.—A terrible explosion occurred at the Atlantic Dynamite Company's works at Knevil Station, this place, at a quarter of eight this morning, whereby ten men lost their lives. The disaster occurred in the mixing establishment, which was totally destroyed, and the earth surrounding it torn up over a considerable area. The men were preparing to mix for the day's work and were all in the building. The works of the Company are scattered over 300 or 400 acres of ground, and there are between thirty and forty buildings on the premises. The Company employs about 100 men. In the vapor or mixing-house about 15 men are usually employed. The mixing-house consisted of two semi-detached brick buildings on the side of a hill. Two or three of the other buildings are also of brick, but most of them are small frame structures. This is probably one of the most extensive manufactories of its kind in the country.

There was nothing left of the establishment, and nobody left to give the origin of the explosion, every man at work in the building having been killed. Some of the bodies of the men were blown to pieces, and the parts gathered up can only be identified by pieces of clothing that remained on them. Some of the pieces of bodies were found on trees, and others many yards from the scene of disaster. All the buildings in town were damaged by the explosion, scarcely a pane of glass being left unbroken, and not a dish in any of the houses left in its proper place.

The explosion caused the wildest excitement, women running about screaming and searching for their husbands, mothers for their sons, and sisters for their brothers. The cries of the bereaved people were heartrending in the extreme. Hundreds of people from far and near flocked to the scene. Some came a distance of ten and twelve miles, attracted to the place, they say, by the concussion of the explosion which they experienced at their homes. Nearly all the bodies were gotten together by noon and taken to their homes.

Wrecked by an Open Switch.

TAMAQUA, PA., July 3.—A frightful collision took place at twelve minutes past one P. M. to-day, about a mile south of this place. A heavy Philadelphia and Reading Railroad passenger train was approaching with considerable speed, when it ran into a long and heavy coal train with terrific force. The passenger train was well filled and in an instant there was a panic on the train, as most of the passengers were thrown from their seats and many quite seriously injured. The engine of the passenger train was completely wr