The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....July 28, 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 SCULL, of Somerset Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican District Conference.

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

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

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

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

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
FRED'K SCHRUCKER, of Somerset Township.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM BAKER, of Milford Township.

THE Democratic State Convention will be held in Harrisburg on the 18th day of August.

IT is announced that Hon. James G. Blaine will open the campaign in Maine on the 10th of next month.

FIVE thousand dollars a foot front was recently paid for a lot sixty feet deep at Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

THE Democrats of Westmoreland county elected their delegates to the State Convention on Friday last, and instructed them for Wallace for Governor.

FRANCIS MURPHY'S prohibition creed is good enough for the platform of the third party:—"Nothing can keep you from passing a prohibitory law for yourself."

THE Secretary of the National Board of Charities and Corrections estimates that there are now 44,000 persons of defective intellect in the United States. It is impossible to get at the exact statistics, and there are probably more than that.

THE health of Secretary Manning is improving so rapidly, that the President told a friend a few days since he confidently expected that he would resume his duties as the head of the Treasury Department by the first of October.

IF our Democratic brethren propose to nominate a County ticket they are keeping very quiet about it. Perhaps the hot weather has overcome their usual ardor, or are they laying low with the hope of making a dicker with the Prohibitionists? Like Joey Bagstock they are "devilish sly."

WE shall take more stock in the President's order prohibiting Federal officers from taking an active part in politics, when we see some Democratic Federal officeholder removed for "offensive partisanship." Until then, we beg to be excused from throwing up our cap in exultation over this evidence of Mr. Cleveland's fidelity to civil service reform.

A WEEK since Senator Wallace's boom for Governor was riding on the top wave and threatened to catch all the driftwood in the party, but the melancholy fact has been discovered by the Democratic leaders that the Senator voted to submit the question of prohibition to a vote of the people, and accordingly they have dropped that gentleman and are hunting up another and more available candidate.

THE latest wrinkle in the strike epidemic is a strike for beer. Twenty weavers employed in a New York ribbon factory recently determined that they must be allowed a pint of beer each at half past three o'clock, or they would quit work. The owner of the factory drew the line at beer, and consequently the twenty strikers quit work, and are now devoting their entire time to beer drinking.

THAT the Republican party has a large majority in this State is an undisputed fact. In a square fight with its ancient enemy—the Democratic party—it always comes out on top. It has been defeated only when its forces have been divided. In view of these facts, it must be evident to the most unobserving that he who follows after side issues, or aids in the formation of new organizations, is simply giving aid and comfort to the enemy. "Divide and conquer" is the watchword of the Democracy, while on the Republican banner is inscribed the warning, "United we stand, divided we fall." There is no mistaking the object of either party, or the significance of the mottoes under which they rally. Choose ye!

According to a Harrisburg telegram to the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, under date of July 24th, Lieutenant Governor Chauncey F. Black, who is anxious to succeed Pattison as Governor, asserted that the platform of the coming Democratic State Convention would, among things, contain a resolution in "unequivocal condemnation of sumptuary laws." "I presume it will take this position," said Mr. Black, "because it is Democratic, and the party never took any other ground or supported men who did."

The Philadelphia *Record*, one of the most outspoken Democratic papers of the State, takes the same view of the subject. Says that journal in an extended editorial article: "There will be probably no disposition among the Democrats of Pennsylvania to imitate the Republican dodge on this question, as they are opposed to Prohibition *as a violation of the personal rights of the individual*, involving at the same time a ruthless confiscation of property. * * * Because the Democrats are opposed to Prohibition as alike wrongful and futile, they are compelled as a logical outcome of their position to *resist the submission of a prohibitory amendment.*"

There is no mistaking these declarations, and the purpose as foreshadowed by them, of the Democratic party of this State, and yet Republicans who profess to have the interests of the cause of temperance at heart, are urged to throw their votes away on a third party candidate, and thus assure the election of Mr. Black, or some other candidate of a party opposed to all "sumptuary laws," and in favor of the sale of spiritous liquors as an individual right.

Those whose memories can extend back to the campaign of two years since, will remember the stereotyped charge made by Mr. Hendricks and repeated by his Democratic followers, that the Republican administration was hoarding in the treasury a surplus of $400,000,000 which it was necessary to release and put in circulation by a change of party power. All statements to the contrary were denounced as Republican lies. A howl was raised to "open the books," and the insinuation was made that if this enormous surplus did not exist, it had been stolen by Republican officials. Well, a few days since Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild and U. S. Treasurer Jordan testified before the Senate Committee on Finance that there was no surplus in the Treasury in excess of $100,000,000, the greenback redemption fund, and $40,000,000 as a working balance, and that it had been the policy of the Republican Administration to pay off the public debt with all the funds in excess of $140,000,000. Thus, Democratic officials under oath have nailed upon their fellows the greatest Democratic lie of the campaign of 1884, and their party must accept the alternative of admitting they lied then, or that since they were in power they have squandered or stolen the missing $200,000,000, which their own party officials now swear is not in the Treasury.

COL. McCLURE has taken up the cudgel in defense of President Cleveland's late Civil Service order against officials interfering in elections, and in the *Times* chucks a few historical facts into the teeth of the Pennsylvania Democracy which, with his comments and conclusion thereon, make rather interesting reading at the opening of the State campaign. Says the erratic Colonel in diagnosing the situation:

"Where did the Pennsylvania Democracy stand on the issue of a more elevated civil service when it was out of power and struggling to gain control of the State and National government? In 1882, when the Democrats were without power and spoils and were seeking to win the trust of the people, its State Convention made the following emphatic deliverance in favor of civil service reform:

We protest against what is called the boss system and the plundering of office-holders by assessments of money for political purposes. *Public offices are the property of no party, but are open to every citizen honest, capable, and faithful to the conditions, qualifications which different offices demand were the requisites for office.*

We protest against the spoils system; it is a prostitution of the offices of the people, so that they become the mere perquisites of the politicians.

The same platform declared the party to be "against monopolies and in sympathy with labor, seeking its protection and in favor of the protection of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania," and on that platform the Republicans tolerated the election of a Democratic Governor by a minority vote. But for the bold attitude of the Democracy in favor of civil service reform and "of the protection of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania," the Stewart revolt would have been unknown and General Beaver would have been elected over Governor Pattison by tens of thousands. In the following year, when the Democrats had elected a Governor by a less vote than the Republicans polled for their two candidates, devotion to civil service reform was not visible in the platform, but it declared in favor of a Tariff that would "prevent unequal burdens, encourage industrial interests at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies." It also declared in favor of the entire abolition of the present system of internal taxation, as a measure of relief demanded by the people from an unnecessary and unequal burden." In the platform of 1884 civil service reform was again overlooked, but it declared for "a Tariff for revenue * * so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies," and it also demanded "the abolition of the internal revenue system of taxes."

The Democratic leaders see a remote chance to defeat General Beaver again and elect a Democratic Governor; but few of them seem to understand that they will have a remote chance to elect their candidate only by presenting a better platform and a better candidate than the Republicans offer. Any lowering of the standard of civil service reform erected by the Democracy in 1882 or any evasion of the issue either in platform or candidate, will decide the election of General Beaver by tens of thousands. The only inclination of Republicans toward revolt is dictated by a desire to break up the spoils system, that the Democrats declared in 1882 to be "a prostitution of the offices of the people so that they become the mere perquisites of the politician." If the Democrats shall plant their party boldly on that platform and place upon it a candidate whose character and record are a guarantee to the people that the pledge to the people will be sacredly fulfilled, they will have a hopeful contest for Governor; if not, not.

It is idle to assume that Wolfe will so largely divide the Republican vote as to elect any Democrat over Beaver. The measure of Wolfe's strength will be determined by the attitude of the Democracy and the character of its candidate. With the Democracy clearly committed to the elevation of the civil service and against the pernicious spoils system and with a candidate who can be trusted on the issue, Wolfe would poll twenty or thirty thousand more votes than he would poll against a Republican machine that is pitted against a Democratic machine. The issue of the Gubernatorial question practically narrows down to the one vital inquiry—Where will Democracy stand?

WHISKEY SOURS.

The Greenville (Texas) *Herald* charges that "saloon men are buying up editors," whereupon the Dallas *News* queries, "What on earth do saloon men want with editors? Are they going to start a first-class poorhouse in Greenville?"

That annex of Democracy in New York, the Prohibition *Voice*, says: "We're feeling happier every day! The Republican party is dying. Rue it as some of us may, or rejoice in it as others of us will, the Republican party is dying."

Some Luzerne county Democrats want to read Judge Rhone right out of the party because he favors a Democratic platform plank advocating the submission of a prohibitory constitutional amendment to the popular vote. The chances are, however, that the Judge is safe. There are doubts about the ability of his critics to read anything but a saloon sign.—*Phila. Times.*

The recent stringent prohibitory liquor legislation in Georgia has led to the adoption of signalations under which not exceeding four ounces of liquor can be sent through the mails. The bottles are to be enclosed in tubes of tin, paper mache or wood, packed in cork crumbs or felt. In this way liquor can be sent to any or town where there is a postoffice, no matter how strict the local laws may be.—*Boston Budget.*

In our opinion the best way to achieve temperance legislation, supposing that the practice of temperance can be enforced by legislation, is to keep the temperance question out of political conventions. The questions of high or low license for saloons are questions of revenue, and therefore political. The questions relative to abstinence from intoxicants are moral, and can only be solved by the growth of moral sentiment.—*Indianapolis Times.*

The *Hotel and Saloon Keepers' Journal*, a publication entirely in the interest of liquor sellers, is warmly in favor of the nomination of Charles S. Wolfe by the Prohibitionists for Governor. It sees in this movement the only chance to defeat General Beaver. Temperance men will find a solid basis for reflection in this fact.—*Lancaster Inquirer.*

Francis Murphy and his son have obtained 60,000 temperance pledges in Ohio since last September. All this has been accomplished by the non-partisan gospel temperance work, and politics was never spoken of in their meetings. The third-party people in Ohio might learn a lesson from Mr. Murphy, who says: "As to myself I am not a politician. I never entered a political convention to take part in its deliberations. I have never been willing to accept a political office. My office is to save men. I should consider that just as soon as Francis Murphy allowed himself to become a politician and an aspirant for office just so soon will his influence and usefulness be gone.

"If I should become a politician my influence would be destroyed with many men who have perfect confidence in me now. A tree is known by its fruits, and I think the results of the gospel non-partisan temperance work show its wonderful power in a remarkable degree."—*Inter Ocean.*

Lorenzo Dow's Shingles.

NORWICH, July 21.—They did things well fifty or one hundred years ago. The oldest shingles on a house in this State cover the roof on the old Dow homestead, in which the eccentric preacher, Lorenzo Dow, lived at Oxoboxo Lake, eight miles west of this city, in the town of Montville. Lorenzo put the shingles on himself. He drew them on his ox cart from the Connecticut river. They were rived and planed and joined by hand, and the marks of the clamps in which they were held while they were being prepared are plainly visible on them yet. Mr. N. B. Vars, who dwells in the Dow house, says that the shingles apparently are just as sound as on the day when they were nailed to the rafters, sixty-five years ago. Not one is missing, and none are rotten or punky. He says that they will last for sixty or seventy years longer. Lorenzo liked good work, and after he had put them on he said to his neighbors that "they were going to last to the day of judgment, or thereabouts." The Dow house are slightly decrepit; it is shaky; the gables have sagged, and the walls are weather beaten. It is on the shores of Lake Oxoboxo and it looks desolate and forsaken.

Elijah Pelton's 200 Live Rattlesnakes.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., July 20.—Elijah Pelton of Hawley has captured alive this year, and has now in his possession, probably the largest collection of Rattlesnakes ever brought together at one time. There are near 200 specimens in the collection. He has them all in a mammoth cage, which he calls a den. Pelton captured the most of these venomous serpents early in the spring, when they were coming out of their dens, at which time, it is alleged, they are the most deadly, owing to the long time the poison has lain undisturbed in the reservoir at the base of the fangs. Pelton affirms that the fangs of none of the reptiles have been removed, yet he enters the den in the midst of them all, and handles them with impunity. The din made by their rattles when Pelton goes in among them is almost deafening. Some of the snakes are of enormous size. The owner of this collection of the deadliest of reptiles intends to take his den to Coney Island and other summer resorts and place it on exhibition there. He has refused an offer of $900 for his rattlers.

A Texas Lynching.

LULING, July 21.—Last night a mob of armed men entered the town and, overpowering the guard around the jail, entered and riddled Porter Sorrell, a negro, about twenty years old, with bullets, killing him instantly. Yesterday afternoon Sorrell went to the residence of Robert Dukes and demanded of Mrs. Dukes money which he claimed was due him. The lady referred him to her husband, who was at work in the field. Sorrell became insolent and Mrs. Dukes took out a revolver and commanded the negro to leave. He stepped outside and picked up a piece of wagon tire and returned and again demanded his money.

She ordered him to leave, when he sprang upon her and, wresting the pistol from her, beat her over the face with it in a frightful manner. Some dogs, attracted by the noise, attacked the negro so viciously that he was compelled to flee. A posse found him at his mother's cabin and placed him in jail, where his corpse now is. Mrs. Dukes is dying from her injuries.

Killed by Lightning on her Wedding Day.

COPLEY, Pa., July 20.—Anna, the 18-year-old daughter of James Bean, a farmer living near this village, was to have been married on Saturday evening to George Lawson, a young merchant of Copely. Miss Bean had a favorite Jersey cow which she called Daisy, and which she always milked herself. At milking time on Saturday afternoon a thunder shower came up. The girl took her milk pail and started for the barn.

"I am going to milk Daisy for the last time," she said to her mother as she went out of the door.

While milking in the barn lightning struck the building. The girl's father ran to the barn. The bolt had killed both the girl and her cow, and they lay side by side in the stall.

An Unprovoked Murder.

BEAVERDS, July 25.—At Mt. Jewett, a small hamlet twenty-one miles south of here, John E. Thompson, a railroad construction boss, yesterday killed a man and successfully defied the town to arrest him. Johnson, who was drunk, sauntered into the Brewer House and picked up a quarrel with John Yohe, a good-natured young bartender. Without the slightest warning Thompson drew a revolver and shot Yohe in the side, and the injured man staggered into a hallway and died.

Thompson swaggered out of the barroom and though a hundred men stood around no one of them dared to arrest the murderer. He reloaded his weapon and walked the streets for an hour, drawing his weapons when anyone approached. After keeping the town under martial rule for an hour he grew nervous and surrendered, and was taken to jail by four men.

A Texas Editor Assassinated.

NACOGDOCHES, Tex., July 21.—Parson Jim Truitt, editor of the Timpson *Times*, Timpson, Texas, was murdered last evening. Truitt and his wife were sitting in the room talking. Mr. Truitt had his back close to the open door. The murderer placed the muzzle of his pistol close to the head of his victim, who turned, and at the same moment the ball entered his head just above the eye, coming out at the back of the head. Truitt died five minutes after being shot. Just before dark a man rode up and paid a negro boy fifteen cents to show him where Truitt lived. Tying his horse a short distance away, he noiselessly crept up, fired the fatal shot, mounted his horse and fled, hotly pursued by a posse of the murdered man.

Fierce Storms Abroad.

LONDON, July 21.—A remarkable heat wave is passing over England, accompanied by disastrous thunder-storms. At Liverpool the sewers overflowed and two persons were drowned. Severe storms, with loss of life, are reported in France. Lightning destroyed the Dansevie spinnery, at Armentieres, causing damage to the amount of 125,000 francs. In Paris the heat is excessive. Extraordinary sanitary precautions are being taken by the authorities there.

Indians Killed by Lightning.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 26.—During a violent storm Sunday afternoon, four Indians were killed and ten others injured by lightning on Red Lake reservation. It is thought some of the injured will die. It is also reported that a settler and his wife living on Thief River were killed in the same way.

The "Newsboy" Leaps From Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Stephen Brodie jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge this afternoon into the East River. Shortly after 2 o'clock a lumber wagon was noticed passing over the bridge with two men riding on it. Something in the air of one of the men attracted the notice of Police Officer Lally, of the bridge squad, and he watched the wagon as it went on. When about 100 feet east of the New York tower and near the third lamp post one of the men stood up and took his coat off. He looked around carefully and said to the driver: "Well, here goes for luck." He stepped from the wagon to the rail, and without hesitating a second he jumped off. Less than twenty people were near at the time. The man fell down straight to the water sheer 120 feet, striking in a bunch, but with his feet first. He sank from sight, and reappeared a moment later with both hands at his chest as if in pain. A skiff which was hovering near with some men in it rapidly came up and took the man in. The boat was pulled to the foot of Dover street and landed. In the meantime three police officers of the bridge squad had run around and down to the pier. They arrested the man and took him to the Oak street station. He did not seem to be much injured by his terrible fall, and walked along without any assistance, followed by a mob of cheering boys and men. At the station he was asked his name, and said it was Stephen Brodie. On being asked his residence he began: "85," and stopped. He then said: "I refuse to give my address."

As soon as possible Brodie was stripped of his wet clothing and some dry ones were given him. He refused to answer any questions. He began to shiver and complained of being cold. He asked for liquor, which was given him, and after this several sporting men came in and shook hands with him. To one of them he said: "Didn't I do it nice, though? I said I could do it, and I did." To a question as to how he felt he said: "Oh, I'm all right." He said that after he struck the water he went down quite a distance. He was "a little exhausted at first," but was "all right now."

It was learned that Brodie was a bootblack in the Mills building, and for some years he was a newsboy. Lately he has been selling fruit. It is said that the leap was the result of a wager of $100 with some prominent sports. He wagered that he could do it without injury, and they bet that he would not accomplish it. All the morning a party of sports were noticed on the pier, seemingly looking out for somebody in the river. The boat was also noticed and one of the men was recognized by the police as a man named Whalen. Brodie is 23 years old, dark complexioned, and about 5 feet 5 inches in height. He is known as a successful competitor in walking matches, and bears the nickname of the "Newsboy" pedestrian. He is very much elated over his successful feat.

The time from the moment Brodie jumped from the rail until he reached the water was just thirty seconds. There was not a bruise on his body. When asked if he would prefer to go to the hospital he said: "No; take me to the Tombs." This is the first time that any one has made the jump successfully. Brodie, when he jumped, had on a gauze undershirt, a pair of dark striped pants and a vest and drawers. Over the drawers he had a pair of red swimming tights.

A Boy's Fatal Shot.

LOUDSVILLE, July 21.—Sam Dean, an 11-year-old boy, was shot and instantly killed at 6 o'clock last evening by Howard Hines, who is himself but 14. Dean and Hines, with John Hayden and George Troutman, of about the same age, went out berrying yesterday morning. Hines, who is the oldest, carried a British bulldog revolver, which he kept flourishing and pointing at the others, especially Sam Dean, against whom he seemed to have a spite. He repeatedly attempted to provoke a quarrel with Sammy. At lunch he began flourishing his revolver again and said that he would kill somebody. When the boys started home he went in front and then turning, shouted, "Look out, Sammy," and fired. The bullet struck the boy over the left eye and he fell to the ground, dying instantly. Hines was terrified when he saw the result of his shot, and bending over his victim begged him to return to life. Seeing a man coming, he got up and ran. The other boys followed, and Hines begged them to say the stranger did the killing. They refused, and all came back to their home. Dean's father hearing of the shooting went out in the night and found his son's body lying in the road.

Howard Hines is the son of a prominent Republican politician, who was a delegate to the Chicago National Convention. Mr. Hines surrendered his son to the authorities last night, but refused to tell what the boy had done. This morning the details of the tragedy were learned. An inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict that the shooting was intentional and malicious. An examining trial will be held to-morrow.

A Bonus for an Exchange of Wives.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 20.—A novel case has just been brought to light here in the criminal court. Seven years ago, in Union county, Alfred Godfrey and wife were living together as happily as wedded couples could. Rufus L. Porter and his sister Susanna were their nearest neighbors. Visits were frequent, and as time rolled by Godfrey became enamored of the lovely Susanna, and Porter found he was dead in love with Mrs. Godfrey. All parties soon discovered the state of affairs and in order to consummate their arrangements a removal was made to this (Mecklenburg) county. As soon as the parties were fairly domiciled a trade was made, and Godfrey took Miss Susanna to wife and Porter took Mrs. Godfrey.

To prevent detection the two couples lived in the same house. For four years these relations existed. Everything moved on peacefully and quietly. The wives kept the house and the exchanged husband and lover tended the farm. The two women were contented and not disturbed by jealousy. By some means the manner of living was detected, and last week a warrant was issued and the parties were arrested. Enough evidence was procured to establish a prima facie case, and bond to the criminal court was required. While in search of bail Godfrey and Porter escaped. The two women were brought to this place and gave bail and will be tried at the next term. Miss Porter stated that Godfrey had given her brother Mrs. Godfrey and a peck of peas as "boot" for her, Susanna.

Playing With Dynamite.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Two little boys, Herman Jacobs and Eddie Kroncke, while playing in "Yankee" alley, between Bissell street and Sheffield avenue, yesterday, found a round tin box about two inches in diameter and shaped like a blacking box. It was tightly closed, and something rattled inside like money. The boys took it into the back yard and put the box on a chopping block and struck it with an ax. An explosion occurred which was heard three or four blocks away. The boys were thrown on their backs. Kroncke received a very severe wound in the left arm and Jacobs sustained several severe wounds in the face, one piece of metal striking him in the jaw, passing through his mouth and out at the cheek, making a bad wound. It is supposed that the can was filled with dynamite and that it was thrown into the ally by Anarchists.

Charles S. Wolfe at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 21.—Among prominent visitors here to-day was Hon. Charles S. Wolfe. He was disposed to throw cold water on his alleged candidacy for the Prohibition nomination for Governor. To a question he said point-blank that he was not a candidate; that all use of his name in that direction was without his authority. When asked if he would accept the nomination if tendered, he said that would depend upon his sense of duty at the time. All this seems to put Mr. Wolfe on the fence, but that he is a candidate seems to be pretty generally believed.

A Matrimonial Young Man.

READING, July 20.—How the young man Elmer Schmack obtained a marriage license to wed Nicholas Andre's daughter, at Churchville, without her father's consent when she was under age, came out to-day. She is but twenty. He went to the Court House in this city and made affidavit that he was twenty-seven and she twenty-four and in that way he obtained the license, laying himself open to a prosecution for perjury. He then took the girl to Colebrookdale, where they were married by Squire Gresh. It seems that during the winter months he had alternately visited both Miss Andre and Miss Zebner, of Pennsburg, who, after his marriage, brought suit against him for breach of promise. He made love to both and finally engaged himself to both. A reporter visited Churchville this afternoon and learned that as that place and Pennsburg are about twenty miles apart the two young ladies had never heard of each other.

As Miss Zebner pressed the day of their wedding, he left his bride of a few hours, went to Norristown, and upon representing that there was no legal impediment to his marriage with Miss Zebner, obtained a license. He then drove her across the country to Squire Kulp, of Pleasant Run, but this official, having heard of the young man's marriage with Miss Andre, gave him a good lecture and refused to perform the ceremony. An investigation was followed by his prompt arrest a few hours later. Miss Zebner's father first went his bail, but when he heard how he had deceived her, he surrendered the young man and he is now in the Norristown jail.

They Will be Prosecuted.

HARRISBURG, July 22.—Deputy Attorney General Snodgrass, being asked this evening why no legal proceedings had been instituted against persons for violations of law, in connection with the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' schools, he said that the prosecutions would come in due time if an examination of the voluminous testimony taken by the Governor should develop a case justifying judicial action. Within a month, the Deputy Attorney General said, public anxiety concerning the case would doubtless be relieved.

The indictment will be drawn by the District Attorney of Dauphin county, soon after the Deputy Attorney General shall have decided that the evidence warrant them, and the case will probably be ready for trial at the August term of court.

Two Children Burned to Death.

READING, July 24.—While the wife of Rudolph Roth, of Conewago, was ironing last night the house caught fire. The frightened woman dropped her work and hurried away for assistance, meanwhile leaving two children, aged 6 and 8 years, in the house. By the time she returned the dwelling was so completely enveloped in flames that all efforts to save the children had to be abandoned, and they were burned to death.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue, as it originated in the attic. The children were in bed at the time, and were doubtless suffocated without awakening. To-day large crowds visited the ruins and viewed the blackened remains of the little ones. Mrs. Roth was so overcome with grief that medical aid had to be summoned.

Had no Faith in Banks.

JAMESTOWN, July 24.—Three months ago Patrick Ryan, an oil tank gauger of North Clarendon, was killed while walking on the railway track. His widow received $2,000 insurance money, $1,800 of which she placed in a glass jar, and putting the jar inside a piece of iron oil well tubing, buried all in the ground near her house. A few days ago a neighbor of Mrs. Ryan hired a hand named Edwards to dig a ditch for him. Day before yesterday it was discovered that the laborer has, in digging, found Mrs. Ryan's jar of cash, and it is supposed that he appropriated it and then left for Canada.

The loss is severely felt by the widow, who supposed her fortune safer in its hiding place than it would be in a bank.

Married to a Child.

GREENSBURG, Ky., July 23.—Clem Bishop, aged seventy was married on Monday to Rette Boston, his ward, aged not over nine. Bishop is a backwoods doctor and preacher, possibly without diploma or license. His wife died two weeks ago and the neighbors threatened to take from him this girl, whom he had adopted. To thwart them he procured a license and was married by David Judd. He presented a certificate from the girl to obtain the license that she was twenty-seven years of age. The official who gave the license suspected something wrong and sent a messenger to recall it, but he reached the place just after the marriage ceremony had been performed.

A Boycott That Succeeded.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 23.—One of the most successful boycotts on record is that on the jail labor here. In January, S. Bomgartner, Jr., furniture dealer, contracted for 20 prisoners to make beds. The boycott was applied; Bomgartner could not get lumber anywhere in Massachusetts, Main or Michigan, and could not sell his goods at private sale or auction. Finally in disgust, he begged the County Commissioners to release him from his bond, and they did so. Then the Commissioners contracted with a Boston firm to employ the men in making canesseats. The boycott has again been applied, with similar results in prospect.

He Would Die Sooner than Work.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Thomas Conway, a youth of 17 years, died to-day from the effect of "Rough on Rats," which he took yesterday. A few days ago his father, who is an industrious steamboat engineer, told him that he must go to work and learn to make a living for himself. He said he would die before he would go to work. His father was determined, and yesterday Thomas procured a package of the poison, a part of which he swallowed. His family did not believe him when he swallowed the poison, but he grew worse and died this morning.

Nearly Smothered in a Pillow-slip.

READING, July 25.—Brooke Harrison, aged 19 years, son of J. A. Harrison, No. 422 Pine street, this city, was nearly smothered to death this morning. The young man retired as usual last evening, but failing to come down stairs he was called repeatedly. This proved unavailing, and a member of the family went to his room and found his head accidentally enveloped in a pillow-slip. The young man was already unconscious, and if it had not been for the timely discovery the result might have been fatal. Mr. Harrison is still very weak, but is regarded as out of danger.

Thought he was Shooting a Panther.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., July 24.—Panthers and panther hunting has been the chief topic of talk in and near Hazleton of late, but now it has taken another turn. Daniel Derr, water tank tender near Hazle Creek, thought he heard a panther in the woods Tuesday night, and, getting his double barreled gun, blazed away. He heard a cry and going to the spot, found that he had shot a tramp named William Durkin in two places, and that he was seriously wounded. Durkin was removed to a hospital, and Derr gave himself up to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

Lancaster Farmers in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Thirty-one bills in equity were yesterday filed in the United States Circuit Court by counsel for G. B. Olin & Co., of Canandaigua, N. Y., asking to have that number of farmers, all residing in Lancaster county, restrained from using certain improved harrows which they had purchased from the agent of a competing firm, and which are alleged to be an infringement upon letters patient held by the complainant company.

The New War Ships.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The bill for the increase of the naval establishment, which the House will be called upon to consider to-morrow, has been modified in several important particulars since its introduction, all except one of the changes being in the direction of retrenchment. The bill at present contemplates a total expenditure of $10,128,000, of which $3,500,000 is to be available during the present year. The original bill provided for an immediate appropriation of $6,425,000, and a total expenditure of about $14,000,000. The bill authorizes the construction of two sea-going armored vessels, at a cost of $2,500,000 each; one protected double-bottomed cruiser, to cost $1,500,000; and one first-class torpedo boat at a cost of $100,000. For the completion of the unfinished monitors the bill appropriates $3,187,046, and for armaments of the monitors, the unfinished cruisers, and the vessels authorized to be constructed under the bill, $1,000,000.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to contract with the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company of New York for one dynamite gun cruiser, 230 feet in length, of twenty-knot speed, and equipped with three pneumatic dynamite guns of 19½ inch calibre, capable of throwing a 200-pound dynamite shell one mile every two minutes. The cost of the vessel is not to exceed $350,000, and ample bonds are required from the contractors.

Mississippi Regulators.

JACKSON, July 24.—A band of young men styling themselves Regulators, near Union, Newton county, have issued a decree that no negro shall work on the farms in that vicinity. The band contains about fifteen members they have killed three negroes and wounded several others. A perfect state of terror prevails and the entire county is greatly excited over the matter. Everyone condemns the atrocious and bloody actions and it is determined that every member of the band shall be made to answer for his crime.

Mr. J. M. Kelly was here yesterday to see the Governor and was told to arrest every one of the young outlaws at all hazards. About twenty citizens, headed by officers armed with proper warrants, are now after the young desperadoes and their speedy capture is looked for. It seems when the attempt was first started to regulate the negroes that it was more in fun than anything else, but the regulators have now undertaken in earnest to execute their designs. Their actions can hardly be accounted for and are a surprise to every one.

Damage by Hail in Dakota.

ST. PAUL, July 25.—Dispatches to *The Pioneer Press* give accounts of a very destructive hailstorm last night in Dakota and Minnesota. At Mayville the storm of Friday is reported to have destroyed 250,000 acres of grain. The storm broke with all its force directly over the village of St. Thomas, Dak. It divided into two parts, one traveling westward and the other part journeying eastward. This storm destroyed everything in its path from St. Thomas across the Red River into Minnesota, four to six miles in width and fully thirty miles in length.

The damage from the storm is incalculable at the present time, but will reach $500,000. Many of the farmers will be left entirely destitute. Marshall County, Minn., was also visited last night with a terrible hailstorm, the strip devastated being nearly six miles wide. The storm began about two miles west of Argyle and stretched across the towns of Middle River, Alma, Toldo and Comstock, and perhaps further.

Attacking Negroes in a Train.

JACKSON, Miss., July 26.—Last night as a special train of thirteen coaches heavily loaded with passengers, most of whom were negroes, was leaving Vicksburg to return to Meridan, brickbats and stones were hurled into it through the windows by unknown miscreants outside in the darkness. One young negro was struck on the head and rendered unconscious. Just before the train reached Bovina, pistols were fired into the car and one colored man was shot through the shoulder. When two miles east of Clinton the train was again fired into, this time by a man standing upon the embankment of a cut through which the train was passing and a young man was shot through the leg. The train passed here late at night. All the injured were taken to their homes. No clue has been obtained locating these dastardly acts or indicating the motives of the would-be assassins.

Famine Threatened in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, July 24.—Mr. Benjamin Alston, a prominent planter of Georgetown county, writes to the Georgetown *Enquirer* giving a doleful account of the condition of things. He says: "I looked over the prospect and beheld only one dull, dirty, yellow mass of water. No signs of life presents itself except the fast-running current and the birds of prey that soar over head." Men have been to him asking for work and saying they had eaten the last food in their houses. Thousands, he says, are in the same condition where he is and elsewhere in the county. The disastrous result of last year's cropping caused many to begin this year in debt, and they are stopping from what they might otherwise do. Mr. Alston thinks his people are on the brink of famine and suggests the convening of the Legislature for relief.

Fleeing from the Drought.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 24.—Throughout yesterday wagons loaded with families and their effects from the western counties were streaming through the city. They are fleeing from the drought prevalent in the western counties, and have come here in quest of work. They give most gloomy accounts of the condition and the lack of water for stock. It has not rained in some of these drought-stricken counties for over a year. Hundreds of families are abandoning their cattle and homes and going eastward to keep from starving to death. The situation is critical. Rain seldom falls in this droughty district during August, and by the time rain comes it is feared there will be nothing left in the country.

The Wheat Movement.

TOLEDO, O., July 24.—The movement of wheat to this point so early in the season is unprecedented. The receipts aggregating an average of four hundred cars daily for the past five days. There is a scarcity of currency for handling this vast amount of grain, simply because the banks here don't seem to have provided for such an early movement. One of the heaviest grain dealers here was compelled to hold a consignment twenty-hours in consequence. It is thought the difficulty will be promptly settled within a few days, and that the movement by the first of August will be practically within the control of one firm. No increase in receipts is looked for, but at the same time there will be no decrease of the present volume.

Defends Her Pension Money.

LEWISTON, Me., July 25.—Yesterday morning Kate M. Pincin, a war widow of 40, drove from her home in East Monmouth to Gardiner, and went thence by train to Augusta to draw her pension money. While counting it she saw an ugly-looking man watching her. Passing through a deep wood on her return from Gardiner to East Monmouth the same man drove past her, seized her horse by the bridle and demanded her money. Mrs. Pincin coolly leveled a revolver at the man's head, forced him to mount his buggy, turn around and retreat toward Gardiner. Then she whipped up her horse and drove home.

Wolf Working His Boom.

HARRISBURG, July 22.—Charles S. Wolfe worked his Prohibition Gubernatorial boom for all it was worth at the Williams Grove Sunday School Assembly to-day. Wolfe was not on the programme, but he nevertheless made three speeches during the day. Prohibition was the burden of his talk. To many present his remarks were extremely distasteful, as his political purpose was quickly recognized.

Fall of a Meteor.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—People in the vicinity of Grafton, Ozaukee County, are excited over the fall of a meteor near that place. While harvesters were at work one afternoon in a barley field on the farm of Henry Diederick, a mile and a half south of the village, they were startled by a loud and strange sounding noise not unlike the roar of a long train of cars. The noise increased in volume to such a degree, during the space of only a few seconds, as to become almost deafening. The unusual sound seemed to come from the heavens, and gazing upward, the spectators saw what appeared to be a huge ball of smoke rapidly descending to the earth. What they took to be a strange visitor from some other world was a meteor. It struck the earth within a few rods of where they were standing and buried itself deep in the ground. The news spread rapidly throughout the township and county, and since the descent of the meteor Mr. Diederick's barley field has been visited by hundreds of people, including many scientific men. The hole in the ground is three or four feet in circumference. Its depth is unknown all attempts to find bottom by inserting long poles having, it is said, proved futile. Mr. Diederick is now engaged in excavating the earth around the spot where the meteor lies embedded, and he intends to bring the latter to the surface, if it takes all summer.

Starvation at Labrador.

ST. JOHN, N. F., July 26.—The Canadian Government will send a steamer from Quebec to the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador to carry such donations as charitably disposed persons may desire to send to the starving people there. The suffering of the fishermen has been known for over a month, but this is the first step taken to relieve their distress. The Indian guide and Government interpreter who has just returned from Cape Chudley gives a heartrending account of the terrible destitution and suffering which the Esquimaux and Indian farmers are enduring along the Labrador coast. At least 80 persons have perished since March 1 between Cape Chudley and Cape Mugford, and only four survivors were found in the cake shanties along the coast. These accompanied the guide to Cape Mugford. The bodies of 18 victims were found frozen stiff. Seventeen bodies were found along shore. Twenty-four persons including six women and three small children are known to have perished at Cape Mugford, where on June 29, there were only twenty barrels of meat and forty of corn flour. In the outlying districts at least one-half of the population had died.

Tobacco and Liquor Money.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller's preliminary report of the work of his bureau during the year ended June 30, shows that the total collections for the year were $116,062,845, an increase of $4,481,724 as compared with the previous year. The increase was made up as follows: $1,581,055 on spirits, $1,500,174 on tobacco, $1,445,340 on fermented liquors. The amount was reduced by a decrease of $25,000 on banks and bankers