The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....August 11, 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.

FITZ JOHN PORTER is now a full fledged Colonel in the regular army, on the retired list.

HON. A. P. WILLIAMS, the new Republican Senator from California, is a native of Maine and said to be an intimate friend of James G. Blaine.

THE Berlin convention did not nominate a candidate for District Attorney. Presumably for the reason that a Prohibition ticket should never "get full."

THE Prohibitionists claim that they will poll 100,000 votes in the State, will hold the balance of power in the Legislature, and will defeat the Republican party.

THE California wine crop is estimated this year at 25,000,000 gallons. How much of it will go upon the market in its original state of purity is known only to the dealers and manipulators.

THE late Democratic Congress wasn't honest enough to pass the bill for the redemption of trade dollars, so that nondescript coin will still longer remain an eye-sore to vex the souls of upright citizens.

THE estate of the late Mr. Tilden is estimated to be worth from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. It consists mostly of bonds and other securities outside of his city and country residences, which are very valuable.

THE Chairman of the "National Greenback Labor party of Pennsylvania" has issued official notice postponing the State Convention of that party until Thursday, September 16th, 1886, when it will convene at Harrisburg.

THE Philadelphia *Record* says that "Chan." Black is in the lead for the nomination for Governor, and that the sixty-nine votes in the city delegation will be cast as Randall directs; which means that Black will get them.

IF the reports from Mississippi are reliable, the Prohibitionists will fight the colored brethren. The shot gun has so long been used as a political persuader in that State, that as soon as they got into politics the Prohibitionists adopted it.

THE leading organ of the political Prohibitionists, a paper called the Voice, says of the Republican party: "We are trying to kill that party in the North." That is "about the size of it," doubtless. In other words, the Prohibitionists are simple allies of the Democracy.

THE Prohibitionists of this State will do their level best to defeat the Republicans this year. We suppose this is because the Republicans are pledged to submit prohibition to a vote of the people, and this is something the leaders of that party will not agree to.

THE new law increasing pensions for certain disabilities gives an increase of $6 per month to those who have lost an arm above or below the elbow, or a leg above or below the knee, and an increase of $7.50 per month for the loss of an arm at the shoulder joint, or of a leg at the hip joint.

THAT leading Democratic journal, the New York *Sun*, says that Mr. Cleveland would not have signed the oleomargarine bill if he were not a candidate for reelection; that he is after to so-called farmer vote, and that he well knew he was signing a revenue bill that is no more a bill for revenue than oleomargarine is butter.

THE Bedford county Democrats held their Convention on Monday of last week, nominated a county ticket, selected delegates to the State Convention—who are reported to favor the nomination of Wallace for Governor—and adopted a resolution recommending their fellow citizen H. D. Tate, Esq., as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

JUDGING from the declarations made by Senator Wallace and those formerly made by Lieutenant Governor Black, the coming Democratic Convention will be a unit on the liquor question, and will emphatically declare against all "sumptuary laws," or in other words, against Prohibition. Alas! for the gentlemen who insist upon thrusting this question into politics.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES and Chester A. Arthur are the only men now living who have occupied the Presidential office. Grant, Seymour, McClellan, Hancock, Tilden and Hendricks have died within the past thirteen months. Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Garfield are still in the land of the living. All of them but Mrs. Hayes are widows, and each receive an annuity of $5,000 during life.

IT is well that all school Directors should know and act upon the declaration of Dr. Higbee, Superintendent of Public Instruction, that "All school boards in arranging and selecting text books for the schools under their jurisdiction, are required by the explicit terms of the law to have the presence of the teachers for consultation. Their action without such presence is invalid. Such has been the decision of the courts wherever the case has come before them."

THE Prohibition convention held at Berlin last week placed in the field a ticket composed of very worthy gentlemen, who, to prove the courage of their convictions, agreed to be set up to be knocked down in November next. Their self-imposed martyrdom teaches nothing and can do no possible good, while it alienates the sympathies of hundreds of voters who would gladly have gone hand in hand with them in any practical way that promised success. Their courage is commendable, but their discretion is not discernable.

SENATOR EDMUNDS of Vermont is reported as saying in regard to the probable result of the next Presidential election: "It depends upon who is nominated. If the Republicans go to the West and select some good, clean, upright man, with an honest record upon financial questions, a man who is above reproach, the chances for the Republicans electing their candidate will be, I should say, seven out of ten." All of which goes to show that the Vermont Senator is still feminst Blaine, and at the same time has abandoned any hopes he may have had of being made the candidate.

THE first session of the Forty-ninth Congress came to an end on Thursday afternoon last. Outside of the regular appropriation bills only two conspicuous measures became laws, one of which is the act providing for the succession in case the death of both the President and Vice President, and the other the act to increase the internal revenue and the people's burdens by taxing oleomargarine. The session was a prolonged and do-nothing one, and notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats came into power on the cry of retrenchment and no taxation, was a most profligate one; the appropriations amounting to the vast sum of $265,000,000, being $45,000,000 in excess of those of the last Congress. These facts speak for themselves, and should at the coming Congressional elections seal the fate of the party that has thus shown its lack of ability, coupled with the grossest waste of public money.

BY the Death of Samuel J. Tilden the Democracy has lost its ablest leader. His Death was sudden but not unexpected, for he had been a paralytic for years, unable to close his lips, unable to use his right hand, and unable to take food without assistance. Notwithstanding his physical infirmities his intellect was clear and unclouded to the last. Mr. Tilden was a great railroad lawyer, a most astute politician, and a statesman of keen insight in regard to both men and measures. The space that he occupied in the Democratic party will not be easily filled, for although retired from active life for years past, he was the sage and mentor of the leading Democrats of the country, who constantly sought his advice and attempted to put in force his views. Men will continue to differ as they have done about Mr. Tilden's political methods, but all will admit, now that he is dead, that mentally he was one of the best equipped statesmen of his day.

THROUGH the medium of a convenient interviewer at the Bedford springs, Senator Wallace has put in his bid for the Gubernatorial nomination which is to be disposed of in next weeks's Democratic State Convention. After stating that he will accept the nomination if the convention should regard him as "the man to unite the Democracy and bring its whole vote to the polls," he proceeded to give the position he formerly occupied on important legislation. He voted against giving the soldiers in the field the right to vote, and he had opposed giving the negro the right of suffrage. He thinks the convention should make railroad discrimination one of the issues of the campaign. On the liquor question he says: "Wise legislation recognizes the habits and customs of the people to be governed, and reformation can better be effected by that recognition than by an enactment that will become a dead letter. Men cannot be made moral and pure by statute. I do not believe that prohibition will prohibit, and I think the Democracy should declare against sumptuary laws and for a license system of universal application under the control of the judiciary, and without discretion save as to the fitness of the applicants;" and in his opinion the Republican party is going to pieces on this question. On the labor question he says, "Boycotts, strikes and lock-outs are methods of violence and not of peace, and payment of wages in anything but cash is a weapon of oppression. No men or set of men ought to be permitted to dictate their control of another's business." The Democrats of Pennsylvania, he thinks, are not for Protection for the sake of protection, nor are they for free-trade, and had he been in the late Congress he would have voted for the Morrison bill to revise (reduce) the tariff. Altogether Mr. Wallace is very frank in his statements, although to our mind that very frankness shows that he doesn't consider the outlook very encouraging.

WHISKEY SOURS.

The Prohibitionists demand again that the Republican party shall incorporate in its platform this fall a promise that the the next Legislature shall submit to the people the question of a constitutional prohibitory amendment. This was promised last year, and a majority of the Republicans in the last Legislature tried earnestly to keep their word. A small minority, however, supported by all the Democratic members, and urged on by some of the Prohibitionists themselves, defeated the resolution. Yet the temperance reformers cannot find words now to express their detestation of the Republicans, and they vote always just as the rum-Democrats wish. Is this a sensible thing to do, to put it mildly?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

At the quarterly session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of Pennsylvania, held at Bryn Mawr on Wednesday, Grand Worthy Patriarch John Walter read a paper in which he cautioned the members against involving the Order in political affairs. He said they could do such political work as they pleased individually, but as a body no action could be taken in political matters. Other addresses on the same subject were made by Past Most Worthy Patriarch B. F. Dennison and Past Worthy Patriarchs Thomas Taylor, William Wallace, Jonah Boughton, John Wear and Robert Cameron.

It has been decided to hold the annual meeting of the National Division of North America at Jacksonville, Fla., on the first Wednesday in April, 1887.—*Philadelphia Record.*

If the story is true that comes from Mississippi, the Prohibitionists there are not going to stand any nonsense. A local option election is to be held there in a certain county in which it is thought a majority of the whites favor prohibition. A negro had made a speech at Winona against prohibition, and a few nights afterwards he was called to his door and shot down. The negroes have had several hints in the past few years that they should not meddle in politics, and now they have got one from the side of the temperance men. It is said that the men who perpetrated the outrage are known to the Sheriff, and that they are all against license.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

In the city of Savannah, Ga., according to the *News*, it was feared that high license would involve the city in trouble through the loss of revenue, whereas the increase in revenue has been over 50 per cent., "besides," says the *News*, "a decrease in drunkenness and crime."

KILLING A CAMPAIGN LIE.

How the Democratic Philadelphia "Times" Was put to the Blush.

Philadelphia Press.

The first "campaign slander" against General Beaver has come, and it will now go as quickly as it came. It crumbles and vanishes before the prompt and conclusive answer which we publish to-day. The Philadelphia *Times* a day or two ago printed a statement that the Bellefonte iron and nail company, of which General Beaver is president, made a practice of issuing trade orders in payment of labor in disregard of law, and garnished its column with what were represented as the alleged orders in fac simile. The design was to implicate General Beaver in the odious system of compulsory store orders, which was prohibited by the act of 1881.

In making this publication the *Times* has been grossly misled. The charge against General Beaver and his company is entirely without foundation, and is effectually exploded by the explicit and authoritative statements from the members of the company and from the employes. These statements are complete and convincing and they tell the story so plainly and so fully that they leave nothing to be added. The first coming from the members of the company, shows that it uses no such things as store orders at all; that the wages of its workmen are paid in cash; that what were represented as store orders are not such in any sense, but simply cash coupons which are paid for in cash and stand for cash; and that they are used equally by those who are employed and those who are not. Following this is a statement signed by every one of the employes confirming what is said by the stockholders, and setting forth that they have no ground of complaint either as to the rate of wages or the method of payment. The two together make the case absolutely complete.

The process of dealing and the character of the papers are made entirely clear by the explanations. The company established a store for the convenience of the employes, but whether they shall trade with it or not is a matter wholly optional with themselves. Their wages are paid in cash. No such things as trade orders are known in the transactions. If any one chooses to take a book of coupons he can buy it for cash, and the coupons are good either in trade or in cash. It is simply a matter of convenience. Most newspapers sell checks to newsboys for cash, which checks are good on presentation for the number of copies they represent. We presume the *Times* does business with newsboys in this way. The transaction of the Bellefonte company with any purchaser of coupons is of precisely the same nature. It exchanges the coupons for cash, and the coupons are good for cash or for trade as the holder may prefer.

To represent this as bearing any resemblance to to the system which pays labor in compulsory store orders can only be done through a complete misapprehension of its character. The letters of the employes settles that matter. What is the use of blowing campaign bubbles which are so quickly and so easily pricked?

ADIEU TO CONGRESS.

Scenes at the Close of the Session.

WASHINGTON, August 5.

The first Session of the Forty-ninth Congress ended this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The session died as it had lived—devoid of incident, interest or activity. It expired of inanition, worn out of doing nothing. The oldest member of the House had never seen such a peaceful ending to such a feeble career. The all-night sessions, the rush and clatter of legislative machinery, the haste to be done with important work, the sharp rattle of five-minute debate, the leave-taking, the quiet lunches and sly clikn of friendly glasses, all were missing. The applause that followed the announcement of the adjournment sine die was feeble and almost pathetic. In the House the early scenes to-day were a good deal like the breaking up of a hard winter, stormy and turbulent. They were in marked contrast with those in the Senate, where there was scarcely a ripple to disturb the placid flow of the proceedings. In fact, a stranger going from the riotous hubbub in the House to the sleepy precincts of the Senate would almost involuntarily inquire whose obsequies were in progress and where the corpse was.

Soon after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Pruden appeared at the door of the House, bearing a message from the President. It conveyed the intelligence that all were so anxiously awaiting that the President had approved the Sundry Civil, Deficiency and River Harbor Appropriation bills. Many grave doubts had been felt concerning the fate of the latter and the announcement was greeted with loud applause. It settled the question of adjournment to-day. Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent to print in the *Record* a speech on his Tariff bill. Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, objected. Mr. Randall appealed to him to withdraw his objection, but with loud words and emphatic gesture he declared that he would not. Mr. Randall went over and sat down beside McMillan and earnestly communed with him for a few moments. This had the desired effect, as the gentleman from Tennessee withdrew his objection and Mr. Randall's request was granted.

HOLMAN OBJECTS TO THE LAST.

The remainder of the time in the House was spent in passing such bills as members were able to call up by unanimous consent. Few had the temerity to attempt this without first coddling Mr. Holman, who stood at his post as the objector to the last moment. He was as powerful as the President himself. Anything he did not like the looks of was promptly vetoed and that was the end of it. A single objection well stuck to was as good as a hundred. Whenever there was an opening twenty members were on their feet, shaking their bills in the air and shouting "Mr. Speaker." Happy was he who secured recognition and, having placated the Indiana statesmen, succeeded in getting his bill through.

The actual closing was exceedingly tame. It was a sort of pttering out. Everybody watched the clock, and at the instant the hands indicated 4 o'clock the Speaker, with a few farewell remarks, brought down his gavel and declared the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress at an end.

The Senate did but little business to-day. Several recesses were taken just to pass away the time. The Senators had plenty of time to have gone down to the National Club's ground and played a game of base ball. The only disturbance in the Senate was created by Mr. Riddleberger, who made a most ridiculous and unseemly exhibition of himself. It is enough to say in explanation that he would—probably—avoid such performances by joining the Prohibition party and living up to its principles. When Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, offered a resolution complimentary to Mr. Sherman for the ability and impartiality with which he had presided over the Senate (Mr. Hawley being in the chair) Mr. Riddleberger objected to it, voted no and then called for a quorum. A friend led him into an ante-room, where he was soon asleep on a sofa.

At three minutes to 4 Mr. Sherman arose and made a few farewell remarks. The chamber was so quiet it seemed like a preacher pronouncing the benediction. Mr. Sherman began a little too early. His speech was not as long as he thought it was and did not hold out to cover the time. At 2 minutes before 4 he declared an adjournment. Most of the statesmen had their trunks packed ready to 'pull out' by the first train. To-morrow's sun will see few of them in Washington.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN DEAD.

END OF A GREAT CAREER.

Death Comes Unexpectedly to the Democratic Sage—A Magnificent Bequest to New York—Regrets Everywhere Expressed.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden died at his home at Greystone at 8:45 o'clock this morning. Mr. Tilden had been in very feeble health for some time, yet his sudden demise this morning was entirely unexpected. The end was peaceful and quiet. The immediate cause of Mr. Tilden's death was the failure of the heart, following an acute attack of diarrhea and nausea. There were present at the time Mr. Tilden's niece, Miss Gould, and Doctors Charles E. Simonds and Samuel Swift.

Paralysis and bodily infirmities, incident to old age, had reduced Mr. Tilden to a mere skeleton and his last days were marked by extreme feebleness. The routine of daily life for a year past at his beautiful residence on the Hudson was about as follows: He usually awoke in the morning about 4:30 o'clock. An electric bell at the head of his bed summoned his valet, who gave him his medicine, which he took as regularly as his food. Afterwards he would lie until about 8 o'clock, seemingly dozing, though when his valet, thinking him asleep, approached the bed, he found his bright eyes open and watching him. If he felt well he was assisted down to a 9 o'clock breakfast, which usually consisted of milk and some rich broth.

Owing to paralysis, Mr. Tilden was unable to close his lips, and his mouth was constantly open. His right hand from the same cause, was entirely useless, trembling all the time. He had not even the power to raise it to his mouth. His left hand was but slightly affected by the stroke of paralysis, and he had the partial use of it. In eating he used his left hand to hold up his lower jaw. His faithful companion, Miss Anna Gould, who is the sister of the wife of Mr. Henry Tilden, placed to his mouth every particle of food that he ate. She generally put it in his mouth with a spoon, and he was enabled to swallow it by raising his lower jaw with his left hand and putting his head back.

INTEREST IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

While at breakfast the morning papers were read to him and notes made by his secretaries at his direction of any important point or move in the political world. After breakfast he usually went into his office, on the right side of the hall, where he saw the different employes of the place and heard their respective reports. His walk was slow and feeble, his paralyzed right leg moving with uncertain movement. He could not speak above a whisper and his thin and furrowed face and labored movements evoked sympathetic comments from the villagers who saw him leaning on the arm of his valet or his companion, Miss Gould, as he stepped to or from the "T" that took him on fine days for a ride about the country. His mental faculties, however, were bright and unimpaired up to the last. He suffered much from indigestion and twice a week was visited by his physician, who often has spoken lately of Mr. Tilden's still robust intellect.

His memory was unusually retentive and to the last he preserved the most exact method in dealing with the concerns of his house and farm. Each day he talked with his business managers and confidential secretary, Mr. George W. Smith, and showed a complete acquaintance with the smallest details of his business.

His medicine was administered with almost mathematical exactness and it rarely happened that his night doses were missed at the regular time. And it was the same with his food. Every ounce he ate was calculated, and weighed before it was prepared and set before him. Rich soups in infinitesimal quantities were supplemented with small draughts of creamy milk, the latter the yield of his famous Alderneys and Guernseys, which together with the tenderest part of the chicken or a morsal of meat, minced so as to be readily masticated, made up his diet. These viands, temptingly cooked and carried to his lips by his attendants, frequently failed to rouse his appetite and were returned almost untasted. It was a matter of comment among his intimates that he should have been able, on so little nourishment, to sustain life at all.

HOW THE END CAME.

For the past four months Mr. Tilden has been in unusually bright spirits. He used his yacht and carriages daily and with evident pleasure. Sunday morning, however, a change was noticed. Soon after Mr. Tilden arose he was stricken with an acute attack of diarrhea nausea. This lasted for several hours, but finally succumbed to Dr. Simmons' treatment. It left Mr. Tilden very weak, however, and he was compelled to remain within doors all day Monday and Tuesday.

Yesterday afternoon there was a recurrence of the symptoms that so greatly distressed him. Dr. Simmons worked until 1 o'clock and again restored his patient to comfort. An attempt was then made to carry Mr. Tilden to his room from the sitting room, in which the attack of the morning had come upon him. Dr. Simmons and the valet attempted to carry him, but Mr. Tilden preferred to walk. The two men walked by his side and assisted him to the first landing of the great staircase. He was compelled to stop here and Dr. Simmons then noticed the first signs of the failure of the heart. Mr. Tilden could scarcely breathe. After a short rest, during which the stricken man was in great distress, he was carried to his room and put to bed. He obtained no relief for the heart trouble, however, and a large physician's chair was prepared in his bed chamber, to which he was removed during the night, and with his head slightly raised upon a pillow he was able to breathe.

Dr. Simmons was not reassured, however, by this and at 7 o'clock, he dispatched a messenger for Dr. Swift, who at once came to Greystone. Dr. Swift entered the room the patient raised his eyes with an intelligent appealing to the well-known fact of the physician.

"That look was peculiar," said Dr. Swift to-day, speaking of the occurrence. As soon as I saw his eyes and the eager appeal they showed, I knew he was a dying man."

A consultation was held, but nothing could be done. No word was spoken by Mr. Tilden after Dr. Swift's arrival. He remained breathing with some difficulty until 8 o'clock As the hands of the clock approached 9 a difference was noticed in the worn and wrinkled face, his eyes slowly closed and his muscles relaxed. He was dead.

MESSAGES OF REGRET.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The President has sent the following telegram to Colonel Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., Greystone, Yonkers, New York:

"I have this moment learned of the sudden death of your illustrous relative, Samuel J. Tilden, and hasten to express my individual sorrow in an event by which the State of New York has lost her most distinguished son, and the nation one of its wisest and most patriotic counselors.

GROVER CLEVELAND."

ALBANY, August 4.—Upon the receipt of the news, Governor Hill immediately sent the following dispatch:

"I learn with deep regret of the death of your distinguished uncle, Samuel J. Tilden. I tender to you and the other relatives my sincere sympathy in your great bereavement. In his death the country loses one of her most eminent statesmen, and our own State, one of its most illustrious sons. Please inform me at your earliest convenience of the date which may be fixed for the funeral, as I shall endeavor to attend.

DAVID B. HILL."

Samuel J. Tilden's Last Resting Place.

YONKERS, N. Y., August 7.—The funeral of Samuel J. Tilden took place from his late residence at Greystone this morning. President Cleveland arrived at 9:40, accompanied by Secretary Endicott, and Private Secretary Lamont. The Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Tucker, who had come on from Andover, Mass., to perform the ceremonies, read the funeral service of the Presbyterian church. The choir of Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, who stood at the foot of the staircase, sang "Abide With Me." The Rev. Mr. Tucker next delivered a short address. He spoke with great feeling, saying: "Death is the withdrawal of affection and love in the time that we need it. It is an irreparable waste. A great mind cannot be replaced. Few men had been of such greatness of mind in this generation. Whether he considered men or plans he was at all times wise, sagacious and honorable." After the address Miss Antonio Hennesang "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." The choir sang "Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping." The casket was then closed. The body was borne out to the hearse at 10:50, and carried to the train for New Lebanon.

The pall-bearers were Samuel J. Randall, John Bigelow, Daniel Manning, Smith M. Weed, Charles A. Dana, Dr. George L. Miller, William Allen Butler, Daniel Magone, J. B. Trevor, Dr. Charles E. Simmons and Aaron J. Vanderpool. Secretary Manning, leaning on the arm of John Bigelow, led the bearers. He seemed rather feeble, and Mr. Bigelow's assistance was not unnecessary.

At all the stations along the railroad between Yonkers and New Lebanon, crowds assembled to witness the passage of the funeral train. As the train drew near the various places the men raised their hats and remained uncovered until the train passed by. The railroad station at New Lebanon was heavily draped. It was precisely 3:45 P. M. when the train rolled up to the station. Nearly all the citizens had turned out to pay homage to the distinguished dead. Around the station the people gathered in large numbers and awaited with solemn demeanor the removal of the remains to the little Congregationalist church, opposite the old Tilden homestead. Business was almost wholly neglected. A death-like stillness prevailed while the bier was being carried to the plain hearse in waiting. Conveyances were also in waiting for the relatives and friends. In a few minutes after the arrival of the body the cortege was on its way to the church. At the church the Rev. Mr. Burrill, the pastor, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Tucker officiated. After the services the remains were allowed to lie in state for an hour and all those who wished to view them were allowed to do so. Fully 5,000 people took a last look at their distinguished fellow-citizen. The casket was then closed and carried to the hearse and the mournful procession moved off toward the little village graveyard about a quarter of a mile beyond the village. When the procession reached the grave it was just 5:40. The members of the family assembled at the head of the grave and with tear-dimmed eyes gazed upon the casket as the Rev. Burrill, offered prayer. Twenty minutes later the casket was lowered. The marble slab was then placed over the vault and the family and friends sadly retraced their steps. The villagers who had crowded around the grave then drew nearer and after glancing at the place in which the remains reposed, moved sorrowfully off. This closed the sad rites over all that was mortal of him whom New Yorkers were proud to claim as one of the most distinguished of her sons.

Another Mine Horror.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 8.—A special from Cumberland Maryland, states that the utmost excitement prevails at the Hoffman coal shafts over a terrible accident that occurred at 5:30 Saturday evening. At that hour the whistle had been blown to quit work and the majority of the large force sallied out together. Just as the crowd was despersing Michael Lyons, a minor, staggered forth from the mouth of the shaft and shouted that 25 men were perishing on the upper slope for want of air.

A large rescuing party at once started to their relief and made their way with difficulty to the scene of disaster, a spot one and a quarter miles from the mouth of the slope. Here the distressing sight met their eyes of 25 men lying in various attitudes along the gallery and all asphyxiated.

The men were carried to the open air, where only a few were resuscitated, the majority continued in a heavy stuper despite all efforts to resuscitate them.

To-night some of them have improved somewhat but are still in a critical condition, while Frank and George Brode, Miles Higgins, Peter Brady and James White are certainly dying.

The accident was caused by some disarrangement of the ventilating shaft. The smoke from the engine, not getting out through the flue, rolled back and enveloped the unfortunate men in dense clouds choking and suffocating them all in a few minutes time. Morris White, one of the imprisoned crew, mustered up strength enough to crush the brackets of a neighboring door, letting in a fresh current of air; otherwise the men would have all been dead long before rescued.

Tornado's Terrible Work.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—A telegram was received here last evening stating that a tornado had struck the town of Hartland and had demolished twenty houses and done great damage to growing crops. Sixteen cars were blown from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe tracks and telegraph wires were prostrated for two miles west of the town. The extent of the damage has not yet been learned, but the dispatch stated that no one, so far as was known, had been seriously injured. The storm reached other towns in the vicinity of Hartland, but the wires being down its effects cannot be learned.

FORT KEOGH, M. T., August 6.—Word has been received from Simmons' sheep corral, on the American fork of the Mussel Shoal, that a cloud burst occurred there on Monday evening which destroyed 800 head of sheep. The cloud exploded at the head of Dry Run Creek, and came pouring down in a solid wall twenty-two feet high, carrying off nearly the entire herd and almost drowned a herder. The carcasses of the animals are strewn along the river for a distance of sixteen miles below the scene of disaster.

The Upper Yellowstone Valley was visited yesterday by a terrific hail storm, which rooted up and destroyed every growing thing in a strip of country six miles wide. Near Merrill occurred a hail cloud burst. For half an hour the hail was beyond description. There were drifts of hail fourteen inches deep in some places. There was a little rain accompanying the hail.

Fatal Riot in Boston.

BOSTON, August 4.

The strikers at Squires' pork packing establishment interfered about 6 P. M. with some of the firms' wagons which were being driven to the works. The police tried to disperse the crowd, which numbered about 1,000, but they finally had to make a regular charge upon the mob. The strikers responded by a volley of bricks and stones. One policeman and a teamster fell, probably fatally injured, and several others received painful wounds.

The police being reinforced, drove off the rioters after a severe battle. One teamster named Valleyby was probably fatally wounded. When taken to his home the house was surrounded by a mob which nearly wrecked the building and tried to set it on fire. The entire police force of Somerville and Cambridge was called out and at a very late hour succeeded in clearing the streets.

Suffocated in a Burning Warehouse.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—At midnight last night the large frame warehouse of the Western Maryland Railroad in this place was totally destroyed by fire, supposed to have originated from incendiarism or spontaneous combustion. The value of the building was estimated at $13,000, on which there was an insurance of $7,500. The elevator was occupied by Stoner & Stitely, who ran in connection with it a flouring-mill. Their total loss is $17,500, upon which they had an insurance of $8000. The loss of merchants of the town who had goods stored in the warehouse will amount to $3,000. This morning the body of Harry Wingert, a young man who was assisting in the removal of goods, was found in the ruins, burned almost to a crisp. It is supposnd he was overcome by the smoke.

Prohibition or Bloodshed.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 6.—Hinds county, in which is situated the capital of the State, is convulsed with excitement, growing out of the election to be held on August 10 under the local option law passed by the last Legislature.

The blacks outnumber the whites two to one, and the Prohibitionists, finding that the bulk of them are going to vote the "wet" ticket, seem determined that they shall not exercise that privilege. An anti-Prohibition meeting in the county last night was resisted by a body of armed Prohibitionists, who interrupted the speaker to such an extent, denouncing him as "a liar," &c., that the meeting had to be adjourned. From 50 to 100 pistol shots were fired in the dark as the anti-Prohibitionists left; not with the intention of hurting anyone, but doubtless to intimidate the negroes and prevent their voting.

The Chairman of the Prohibition Executive Committee to-day told the correspondent that all the anti-Prohibitionist meetings would be resisted and a division of them asked, and if that was refused, that his side would speak anyway. If this policy is pursued bloodshed is expected.

To-day, but for the timely interference of friends, the Deputy Sheriff, a Prohibitionist, and the City Marshal, an "anti," would have been shooting at each other on account of a discussion of the breaking up of last night's meeting.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 7.—The Prohibition campaign in Hinds county is growing daily more ferocious, threatening serious trouble and probably bloodshed. At a meeting of Prohibitionists at Raymond, resolutions were passed charging the liquor party with endeavoring to carry the election by appeals to the prejudices of negroes against whites, and that it was against the interest of the country that the black race, led by a few white men should rule the county. The resolution says: Looking alone to the interest of our county and both races inhabiting it, we do in solemn terrible earnestness resolve to carry said election for the cause of Prohibition. We hereby announce that we will never stand idly by and see whiskey voted on in this county by a few whites, who have espoused the cause of whiskey, and the masses of misguided colored voters of said county. We appeal to all classes of our citizens both sexes to use every means in their power to carry said election. The resolutions are interpreted here to foreshadow a policy of violent intimidation, with probable bloodshed. Heretofore the Prohibitionists have striven to conciliate the negro vote, building many hopes on it, but recent elections have demonstrated that the negro does not favor prohibition. A majority of the whites in Hinds county favor prohibition, and nearly all are Democrats. At Edwards Station, where the liquor party have arranged to hold a meeting, the Prohibitionists declare no meeting shall be held. Reliable men in Vicksburg stated this morning that a considerable quantity of powder, buckshot and fixed ammunition has been purchased here for shipment to Hinds county.

The *New Mississipian*, Prohibition organ, published in Hinds county, says editorially of the Raymond resolutions: "There may be some men who doubts that the resolutions passed at Raymond mean all they express, but no one would doubt them who was present and looked into the brave, resolute faces of one hundred and fifty of the best, boldest, most determined men who ever set foot on the soil of Hinds county. Every precinct but one was represented, and every man there left with a desperate determination that these resolutions should be carried out." Moderate men regret to see such appeals to passion. It is safe to predict that the proposition will be ruined by the intemperance of its advocates. Party lines are entirely disregarded, Democrats and Republicans working together on either side. The liquor party charge the Prohibitionists with organizing a band of night-riders to intimidate negroes, and with breaking up a meeting Wednesday night by sending thirty armed men there, among whom were some peace officers, and a preacher. The Prohibitionists make counter charges.

A New California Senator.

SACRAMENTO, August 3.

Both Houses of the Legislature met at one o'clock to-day and immediately proceeded to elect a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Miller, and A. P. Williams, who was nominated at the Republican caucus a few hours before, was nominated and received a majority of the votes of both Houses. The Democrats nominated Senator Hearst. The vote stood: Williams, 70; Hearst, 24.

Mr. Williams is a prominent merchant of San Francisco and chairman of the Republican State central committee. His term will expire on March 4, 1887. He takes the place of Mr. Hearst, Democrat, whom Governor Stoneman appointed to succeed Senator Miller. The Governor had convened the Legislature in extra session to enact laws regarding irrigation, and the Republican majority took advantage of the opportunity to elect a Senator.

Killed by His Wife's Admirer.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va. Aug. 3.

Henry Lovegrove, a well-to-do farmer living near here, suspected some time ago that Clay Mayes was improperly intimate with his wife. A few days ago Lovegrove warned Mayes that he would kill him if he ever found him about the house again. Last evening on coming home Lovegrove saw Mayes standing at his front door with a revolver in his hand. Mrs. Lovegrove was standing behind him. Lovegrove at once ordered Mayes away and a violent struggle ensued. In the struggle Mayes managed to place the muzzle of his pistol against Lovegrove's head and fired, the latter falling dead at the feet of his wife. Mayes was at once hurried off to jail. An indignant and excited crowd followed and made threatening demonstrations.

The Snakes Moved In.

WAYNESBURG, PA., Aug. 5.

A nest of copper-head snakes literally moved in and took possession of the house of Jeptha Schultz, living near this place. Yesterday Mrs. Shultz went into the yard for something and discovered a number of snakes crawling around. They were making directly for the house. The lady tried to kill them, but was unsuccessful, and they took refuge under the house. This so frightened her that with her children she left the premises in possession of the reptiles and when Mr. Schultz returned he found the enemy had taken complete possession. He killed two, the others got away, when he brought back his demoralized family.

An Attempt to Kill the Grand Vizier.

LONDON, August 5.

Advices from Constantinople report an attempt to assassinate the grand vizier. That official was out driving Sunday afternoon in Halilagha and two shots were fired at him by a Tartar. Neither of the shots struck its mark. The assassin then pursued the carriage with drawn sword, with which he endeavored to strike the grand vizier. He was arrested and taken before the Sultan at Yildes Kiosk. To his majesty the Tartar declared that the grand vizier had prevented him from securing justice, and implored him to hang the vizier.

Buttermore Refused a New Trial.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 5.—Dr. Smith Buttermore, the remaining Connellsville Hospital conspirator, who, with Jesse Smith and A. G. Harding, tried to defraud the State out of $12,500 under pretense that it was to be used in building a hospital, was to-day refused a new trial, and will be sentenced at August Quarter Sessions.

A Testimonial for Speaker Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—As a recognition of the courtasy, impartiality and uniform consideration shown by Speaker Carlisle toward the minority of the House a number of the prominent Republican representatives have united to purchase at a cost of about $600 an elegant and tastefully decorated silver table service to be presented to the Speaker.

THROUGH THE WHIRLPOOL.

BUFALO, August 8.—The turbulent waters of the Niagara whirlpool rapids were again navigated in a cask to-day, the perilous feat being successfully accomplished by two men. The daring voyagers were William Pott, aged 25, and George Hazlitt, aged 22, two coopers, natives of Chippewa, Ont., who aided and abetted Graham in the making of his barrel and in getting started on his famous trip through the rapids.

THE NOVEL CRAFT.

The cask, which was built at the cooper-shop of Messrs. Holmes & Adams at Buffolo, is ten feet long, one side being almost flat like the deck of a boat, the bilge being on the lower side. The two main heads are twenty-four inches wide at the smallest part, one of the heads being about four feet from the true bottom, which had a diameter of six inches at the smallest part. Ballast to the amount of 500 pounds was put between these two heads. On the upper side a manhole was cut, which was closed by a plate hinged to the body of the barrel with secure fastenings on the inside. The staves are of 1½-inch oak, the heads being of 2-inch oak. It is protected by 2-inch bands of hoop-iron which will almost cover the sides. It is built of the best locust staves. It was supplied with a keel, rudder, screw-wheel, and a turrett, with glass-covered peep-holes. The two men lay back to back while passing through the more turbulent waters, clinging to handles made fast to the sides of the cask. Each man likewise kept on his own side of the cask by means of canvas slings made fast to staples.

THE FEAT ACCOMPLISHED.

The start was made at 4:25 P. M. They were dropped from the Maid of the Mist landing, on the Canada side, by Hamilton Hazlitt, a brother of one of the men, who looked after Graham on his trip and who closed the cask on him before he started. The two men sat on the top of the barrel until they reached the Cantilever bridge, when they dropped in and closed the cask. The novel craft was submerged about half the time while passing through the rapids, but while circumscribing the outer circle of the whirlpool its occupants thrust their heads through the opening, and Potts calmly smoked a cigar. A successful landing was made at Queenston, on the Canada side, five miles further down the river. The entire voyage occupied fifty-five minutes. The feat was witnessed by no less than 15,000 spectators.

The Belfast Mobs.

BELFAST, Aug. 8.—The excitement here is unabated. This morning rioting broke out in Old Lodge Road, and the police were obliged to fire in order to disperse the rio