The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....July 13, 1887.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,
RUSH S. McMILLEN, of Middlecreek Twp.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
DANIEL J. HORNER, of Somerset Bor.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JACOB D. SWANK, of Conemaugh Twp.

FOR TREASURER,
GEO. J. BLACK, of Meyersdale Bor.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
DAVID E. WAGNER, of Shade Twp.
GEORGE M. NEFF, of Somerset Bor.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
JACOB M. FIKE, of Somerset Twp.

FOR AUDITORS,
GABRIEL GOOD, of Somerset Twp.
SAMUEL U. SHOBER, of Somerset Twp.

FOR CORONER,
FRANK WOLF, of Meyersdale Bor.

THE last Republican Collector of Internal Revenue was removed by the President last week and the service is now solidly Democratic.

THE President has written a letter declining to attend the Grand Army reunion at St. Louis. He says he is afraid of the "old Vets" and moreover his presence might cause discord among them.

IT is now said that the President is formally in the field for re-nomination, and that hereafter the offices will be so dispensed as to further his interests. Civil service reform will be given a rest for the next twelve months.

GRAND MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY thinks, with many other reflecting citizens that, "a halt should be called in immigration." The evils of unrestricted immigration are becoming so great, that they can no longer be treated with indifference.

THE fight for Prohibition in Texas will probably establish one fact and that is, the number of legal voters in the State. Both parties to the contest are assiduously cultivating the colored voters, and for the first time in its history this vote will perhaps be honestly cast and counted in the lone star State.

There is a big fight going on between Senators Cameron and Quay—in the Democratic papers. The friends of these distinguished gentlemen know nothing of it—Senator Cameron is just now enjoying the breezes of the Rocky mountains, and Senator Quay is listening to what the sad waves say, at the sea shore.

Those ancient political rivals. Boyle and Scaright are announced in the Democratic papers of "old Flat" as candidates for Judge, and Gilbert Rafferty, last year's defeated candidate for Congressional honors, is said to be roaming around with blood in his eyes. There will be music in the air ere another moon waxes and wanes.

SOME of our Democratic friends are disposed to claim a great deal for this Administration, on the score of economy, because of the consolidation of revenue districts. Their memories are short if they have forgotten that the Republicans introduced this policy years ago. This district for instance, was consolidated with the Pittsburgh and Allegheny district in 1883. The President is only following Republican precedent.

THE State Board of Charities in their annual report say that there are only about fourteen really good jails in the State. Among those that elicit special condemnation is the jail in this county. And still it is permitted to rot and stink, and stink and rot, to the disgrace of the community, and the scathing condemnation of the State authorities. Who is to blame for this disgraceful state of affairs, is something that demands an investigation.

THOSE Administration organs that are so free with their abuse of General Fairchild and other veterans, for their righteous indignation at the President's attempt to return the emblems of treason to the Southern States,are simply furnishing proof that the old copperhead sentiment still exists in the North,as does the secession spirit in the South. "Lincoln's hirelings," "Grant the butcher" and other pet phrases, may again be made to serve the purpose of the apologists and defenders of the President.

OSCAR J. HARVEY, chief of a division in the third Auditors office in the Treasury Department at Washington, has been arrested for a system of forgeries by which he robbed the Government of $9,200, and was prepared to add many other thousands to his ill gotten pile. It looks as if the howl raised when this Administration came into power—"Turn the rascals out"—was a blind under cover of which, the rascals were turned in. The too-good-for-anything-Mugwumps, are to be congratulated on their success in putting honest men into official positions.

THAT old blatherskite Jeff Davis took occasion on the 4th of July to again air his views in a public speech. Said he: "Our men fought for a principle and they have not surrendered" and he exhorted southern children to "remember that their fathers were neither rebels nor traitors." Thus the virus of rebellion is inculcated and kept alive, and will be transmitted to future generations. But if a Northern man dare, even remotely, allude to the late war, its causes and results, the howl is at once raised that he is "waving the bloody shirt" and trying to revive past and buried issues.

JEFF DAVIS has apparently fallen into that condition of senility which causes its victims to imagine a vain thing, and babble about it, as though it were a solemn and undoubted truth. In an authorized memoir of his life, which is now being prepared for the press, he asserts that the Federal Government conspired during the war to have him assassinated, and that the Governor of Pennsylvania (Andrew Curtin) released two noted desperado's from the penitentiary, upon condition that they would go to Montgomery and assassinate him, with the promise of a reward of $100,000 if they succeeded. Setting aside all other reasons, the well-known chivalric character of Governor Curtin, will stamp the lie upon this charge wherever it is published or repeated. The old traitor has evidently fallen into his dotage, and this miserable falsehood, the coinage of a diseased mind, can be attributed only to his mental condition.

THE Mormons of Utah have inaugurated proceedings looking to the admission of that Territory as a State of the Union, and they have incorporated in their proposed Constitution a clause abolishing and prohibiting polygamy. It is more than hinted that this is a mere blind, whereby the Territory is to be brought into the union of states, and that when once admitted, under the unquestioned right to alter and amend its State constitution, or to enforce by subsequent laws so much of it as suited her Mormon majority, polygamy can be continued or winked at. The admission of Dakota cannot be much longer prevented, and as she will be a decidedly Republican State, the Democrats are casting about for an offset and their eyes are fixed upon Utah. A polygamous State in the Union is no more a possibility than a new slave State, and we opine that the people of Utah will have to give other proof than mere declarations that, they have purged themselves of polygamy before Congress will vote to give them a place in the sisterhood of States. By their works shall ye know them.

MR. CLEVELAND has decided not to visit St. Louis during the Grand Army encampment and he devoted the 4th of July to writing a long letter assigning reasons for his back out. As a writer of letters the President is not a success. He lacks tact and judgment, and permits his churlish humor to run away with his discretion. He was not invited by the Grand Army, but by a committee of citizens to be present on the occasion, and while it is probably true that his presence might have been distasteful to a large portion of the veterans, he is entirely right when he says he "refuses to believe" that the old soldiers desire or intend to coerce or intimidate him. They are patriots and gentlemen as well as soldiers, and would have shown all due respect to the official head of the government they helped to save, though they may not admire the individual occupying that exalted position. The intimation that he feared personal violence is puerile of itself, and grossly insulting to the brave men whose manhood it impugns. Mr. Cleveland is not of, nor with the Grand Army men in sentiment, and in truth has little, if anything in common with them. His sharp and uncalled for remarks, in his messages vetoing private pension bills, his proposed surrender of the rebel battle-flags, his spending Memorial day in fishing, his indifference to, and unconcealed disdain of much that lies near their hearts, has placed a barrier between them, but they have never shown the slightest disrespect to "the people highest office the dignity of which I must protect." No one can honestly, for one moment, believe that, partisanship is so rancorous, in this non-partisan organization, that the President of the United States, whoever he may be, is in danger of being treated with personal disrespect. Imagine Andrew Jackson, whose mantle the Democrats fondly imagine has fallen upon Mr. Cleveland's shoulders—putting in the childish disclaimer of fear to mingle among the soldiers of the Union!! Tut! tut! Mr. Cleveland you only prove that you were "hurt" by criticism of your actions. "Tis the wounded bird that flutters."

ONE of the oldest and most familiar catch cries of the Democratic party is its claim to be the workmans friend, and the workingman's party, and so persistently has the assertion been made that, many unreflecting persons have accepted it as truth. The party also claims to be coextensive with the Union, and of course its doctrines and practices should be, and are held to be the same, wherever it has an existance. Keeping these declarations and this line of argument in mind, we invite attention to the record of recent events that come up to us through Democratic Journals, in Greenville county, South Carolina. First came news of an anticipated uprising among the negro laborers, for the purpose of murdering the white males, and taking the white females as wives, or worse; this was followed by the announcement that the white "night riders" or "kuklux" were abroad terrorizing and regulating the colored folks, and finally we have the declaration that a few colored men had formed a labor league, and were guilty of conspiring for a rise in the price of labor, and even contemplated a demand, at some future time of $1 a day for labor. An "informal court," comprised of white Democrats mounted and armed, was at once convened, and these workmans friends—sent for and examined the members of the league, and compelled them to disclose the object and rules of their organization, and finding its purpose to be as above stated, the aforesaid "informal court" magnanimously and mercifully refraining from the use of their shot guns, pointed out to them the folly of the whole business, and notified them that the white people would not allow any such organizations to exist. They were then sent home and departed well pleased to be out of the trouble." It is stated also that the Sheriff of the county and a trial Justice were present at these lawless proceedings. The same thing was repeated at other places. Not a murmur has been raised by the white Democrats—the workingman's friends—anywhere in the South, nor has even a protest been made by any Democratic paper. Suppose any such outrage had been perpetrated on the members of a workingman's league in the North? What a howl of indignation the Democratic papers would have sent forth! And why not in this case? Are workmen's right to combine for increased wages measured by the color of their skin? The reason is patent and easy to be discerned. The Democratic party is the workman's friend, where he has a vote he can wield in his own interests. In the South the colored workman's vote is not needed, or if it is, can be regulated by the shot gun in the hands of an "informal court." The solicitude of the Democrotic party for the workman's rights is bounded and controlled by the political uses they can be put to—This and nothing more.

Gordon Hanged in Effigy.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 9.—William Holman was to have been executed yesterday at Dalton, Ga., for the murder of Matilda Holman last December, but Governor Gordon commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life.

Five thousand people assembled to be present at the hanging, which was to have been public. On learning of the action of Governor Gordon they resolved themselves into a mob and captured the town. All the stores were closed and the residents were badly frightened.

The mob hanged Governor Gordon in effigy on the gallows prepared for the execution of Holman. Last night the mob erected a scaffold in the principal business street of Dalton, upon which the effigy of the Governor was again hanged and publicly burned. The mob got away with a lot of bad whiskey and the latest reports say that the militia has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march on the mob if a riot occurs. The officials have been powerless to preserve order, and Dalton is at the mercy of the mob.

Dead in a Michigan Mine.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 7.—A terrible mine disaster occurred shortly after noon to-day in the Sturgeon River Mine, at Metropolitan, Mich. A number of miners had just got a blast ready when water rushed into the mine so fast that many of the men could not escape. Eight Italians are known to be in the mine and are surely dead.

It will be impossible to recover their bodies before morning, although work will be kept up all night. The names of the victims are not yet known.

CLEVELAND BACKS DOWN.

FEARFUL OF UNION SOLDIERS—THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WHO SHRANK BEFORE THE HARDY FIGHTERS WHO SAVED THE COUNTRY—HE THINKS HE MIGHT BE INSULTED.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1887.

HON. DAVID R. FRANCIS, Mayor and Chairman.

MY DEAR SIR: When I received the extremely cordial and gratifying invitation from the citizens of St. Louis, tendered by a number of her representative men, to visit that city during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, I had been contemplating for a time the acceptance of the invitation from that organization to the same effect, and had considered the pleasure which it would afford me if it should be possible to meet not only members of the Grand Army, but the people of St. Louis and other cities of the West which the occasion would give me an opportunity to visit. The exactions of my public duties I felt to be so uncertain, however, that when first confronted by the delegation of which you were at the head I expected to do no more at that time than to promise the consideration of the double invitation tendered me, and express the pleasure it would give me to accept the same thereafter if possible.

But the cordiality and sincerity of your presentation reinforced by the heartiness of the people who surround you, so impressed me that I could not resist the feeling which prompted me to assure you on the spot that I would be with you and the Grand Army of the Republic at the time designated if nothing happened in the meantime to absolutely prevent my leaving Washington.

Immediately upon the public announcement of this conclusion, expressions emanating from certain important members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and increasing in volume and virulence, constrained me to review my acceptance of these invitations. The expressions referred to go to the extent of declaring that I would be an unwelcome guest at the time and place of the National Encampment. This statement is based, as well as I can judge, upon certain official acts of mine involving important public interests, done under the restraints and obligations of my oath of office, which do not seem to appear to accord with the wishes of some of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I refuse to believe that this organization, founded upon patriotic ideas, composed very largely of men entitled to lasting honor and consideration, and whose crowning glory it should be that they are American citizens as well as veteran soldiers, deems it a part of its mission to compass an object or purpose by trying to intimidate the Executive or coerce those charged with making and executing the laws. And yet the expressions to which I have referred indicate such a prevalence of unfriendly feeling and such a menace to an occasion which should be harmonious, peaceful and cordial, that they can not be ignored.

I beg you to understand that I am not conscious of any act of mine which should make me fear to meet the Grand Army of the Republic or any other assemblage of my fellow citizens. The account of my official stewardship is always ready for presentation to my countrymen. I should not be frank if I failed to confess, while disclaiming all resentment, that I have been hurt by the unworthy and wanton attacks upon me growing out of this matter and the reckless way in which my motives and actions have been misrepresented both publicly and privately, for which, however, the Grand Army of the Republic, as a body, is by no means responsible.

The threat of personal violence and harm in case I undertake the trip in question, which scores of misguided, and unbalanced men, under the stimulation of excited feeling, have made, are not even considered. Rather than abandon my visit to the West and disappoint your citizens I might if I alone were concerned, submit to the insult to which, it is quite openly asserted, I would be helplessly subjected if present at the encampment; but I should bear with me there the people's highest office, the dignity of which I must protect, and I believe that neither the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization nor anything like a majority of its members would ever encourage any such a scandalous attack upon it. If, however, among the membership of this body there are some, as certainly seems to be the case, determined to denounce me and my official acts at the National Encampment I believe they should be permitted to do so unrestrained by my presence as a guest of their organization or as a guest of the hospitable city in which their meeting is held. A number of Grand Army posts have signified their intention, I am informed, to remain away from the encampment in case I visit the city at that time. Without considering the merit of such an excuse I feel that I should not be the cause of such non-attendence. The time and place for the encampment were fixed long before my invitations were received. Those desirous to participate in its proceedings should be first regarded, and nothing should be permitted to interfere with their intentions.

Another consideration of more importance than all others remains to be noticed. The fact was referred to by you when you verbally presented the invitation or the citizens of St. Louis that the coming encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic would be the first to be held in a Southern state. I suppose this fact was mentioned as a pleasing incident of the fraternal feeling fast gaining ground throughout the entire land, and hailed by every patriotic citizen as an earnest that the Union has really and in fact been saved in sentiment and spirit, with all the benefits it vouchsafes to a united people.

I cannot rid myself of the belief that the least discord on this propitious occasion might retard the progress of the sentiment of common brotherhood which the Grand Army of the Republic has a good opportunity to increase and foster. I certainly ought not to be the cause of such discord in any event or upon any pretext. It seems to me that you and the citizens of St. Louis are entitled to this unreserved statement of the conditions which have constrained me to forego my contemplated visit and to withdraw my acceptance of your invitation.

My presence in your city at the time you have indicated can be but of little moment compared with the importance of a cordial and harmonious entertainment of your other guests. I assure you that I abandon my plan without the least personal felling or regret, constrained thereto by a sense of duty, actuated by a desire to save any embarrasment to the people of St. Louis or their expected guests and with a heart full of grateful appreciation of the sincere and unaffected kindness of your citizens.

Hoping the encampment may be an occasion of great usefulness, and that its proceedings may illustrate the highest patriotism of American citizenship, I am yours very sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

DES MOINES, Io., July 8.—Gen. Tuttle, Commander of the G. A. R. of Iowa, who has been absent from the city several days, returned this evening and was asked what he thought of Cleveland's refusal to visit the St. Louis Encampment.

He said:—"Cleveland's back-down is so complete that we don't feel like exulting, but it was the wisest and best thing he could do. I see he attempts to get sympathy by insinuating that threats of violence had been made against him. I can say that no threats of violence were ever made or ever dreamed of. The old soldiers do not mean to throw bricks in order to show their contempt. I have had letters by the bushel from all parts of the United States, and I believe that 90 per cent. of all the old soldiers were opposed to having him review them at their Encampment. As to the suggestion from St. Louis that the citizens will treat the Grand Army with incivility, I can say that the old soldiers ask no favors of St. Louis and do not go there for that purpose. They are not a set of politicians and they will find all the entertainment they want in renewing and strengthening the ties of fraternal associations."

A Terrific Explosion.

ARLINGTON, N. J., July 7.—An explosion occurred in the Celonite Manufacturing Works at 11 o'clock. A Swede named August and Miss Ariania Muchmore were instantly killed and about twenty others seriously injured, none fatally. The works, three brick buildings, were totally destroyed. The loss is $50,000. A number of stores and houses were damaged and people were thrown down in houses from the force of the explosion.

About fifty people were employed in the works, men, women and children, many of them Swedes, or natives of some foreign country. As soon as the explosion occurred the employes scattered in all directions. Reilly and Susie Whitfield, both young girls, were badly cut about the face and hands. George Vinbergit, 14 years of age, was cut about the face and had two fingers blown off. William Carr and an unknown were also badly cut. A man named Fay, living at Newark, was badly hurt. He was sent to St. Michael's Hospital in that city, where he lies in a critical condition.

In the village the explosion caused a panic. Hardly a house or store for a quarter of a mile has a whole window left. The station of the Greenwood Lake Railroad, which stands across the track 150 feet from the Celonite works, was badly wrecked. The machine shop of Mr. Easterall had every pane of glass blown in and otherwise damaged.

On the south side of the railroad track is a three-story brick building occupied by Beckwith & McDonnell as a machine shop. The widows were demolished and bricks were hurled in among valuable patterns, while the cornice of the building was torn off. The force of the explosion was so great that several persons were knocked down in the street and at their houses.

Chinamen Murdered.

PORTLAND, July 7.—Recent reports from Idaho Territory are to the effect that a number of Chinese mining camps scattered along the Snake river have been raided. It is reported that there are from fifty to sixty Chinese miners on the Oregon side of the Snake river, about forty miles above Lewiston, and from the many mutilated remains that have floated down the river it is expected either Indians or whites have raided the camp and murdered most if not all the Celestials. Every few days bodies have been discovered lodged in the stream and in most cases the remains were found to have been stabbed or shot. The general impression is the murders were committed by whites, who kill the Chinese and rob them of their gold dust.

The Chinese residents of Lewiston, Idaho Territory, are greatly excited over the reports and the discovery of the murdered bodies of their countrymen. They have sent up several scouts to make an investigation of the matter. They also are said to be in correspondence with the Chinese Minister at Washington regarding the outrages. Some of the Idaho papers are calling loudly on Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, to make an effort to discover the perpetrators of these murders by offering rewards. Among the Chinese the impression prevailis that there is an organized band of anti-Mongolian vigilantes raiding the placer mining region.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Neither the Chinese Legation nor the Department of State has received any information concerning the reported murder of Chinese miners in Idaho Territory.

A Plague of Locusts.

PERHAM, July 9.—The country is alive with locusts. Trees, walls and buildings are covered with the creatures. They are crushed under foot on the sidewalks and in the streets. High in the air every clear day, when the wind is strong, millions of them can be seen going as the wind carries them. Crops at Perham are a dead loss. Ten thousand acres can already be counted as destroyed. Vegetation in places is devoured to the root. Elsewhere the leaf is stripped off and the kernel bared, leaving the bare stalk and husk withering in the sun.

Everything is eaten except wild grass and foliage. In some places currant bushes and young trees are stripped of bark and foliage. Numerous as these insects are, this is evidently only the beginning of their ravages. Their increase is something beyond computation. It is said that after hatching in the spring they keep together in swarms and at that time may be caught on tarred sheets and cremated.

Some very gloomy reports are coming from Southern Minnesota about damage to crops of all kinds by drought and chinch bugs. The wheat crop is badly injured in spots, and while the general crop of the State will be fully up to the average, individual loss in Mower, Filmore, Rice and Renville counties will be heavy. Chinch bugs are destroying the corn in most places and that crop will be shortened considerably. In the central and northern portions of the State the crops are all right. Crops in Dakota Territory are doing well everywhere.

Child-Mutilators Punished.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Mme De Benkalear and Dr. Birt were each fined $500 and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail by Judge Tuthill to-day for destroying the birthmark on the person of baby Andrews, concerning the possession of whom a struggle has been in progress in the courts for several days. Contempt of court was the offense for which this punishment was administered. It consisted in tampering with evidence, and the evidence was the birthmark, by means of which the child was identified. Mme. De Benkalear acknowledged having ordered the flesh cut away from the child, and Dr. Birt admitted having performed the operation. Judge Tuthill, with extreme severity, declared that no excuses for any statement that he had heard could not excuse the barbarity which caused the mutilation of the child, and therefore passed sentence upon the culprits. An appeal was taken.

Egged Out of Town.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Dr. Charles Brailey and partner met with rough treatment at Uhrichsville, this county, the other day. They are the agents for the "Australian King of Pain," and sold their medicine from a covered wagon. The doctor and his partner in some way incurred the ill-will of some of the Uhrichsville people.

They took the doctor to a neighboring drug store, cut his long locks on one side, only clipping one-half of his flowing mustache, and then let him go. They then took his young high-hatted partner to Stillwater creek, where they ducked him completely. The pair were then placed in their carriage and egged out of town. The doctor claims that the attack was unjust and has employed the best legal talent here to prosecute the guilty parties.

Bled to Death.

ALLENTOWN, July 9.—A horrible accident happened yesterday afternoon near Lanark, a small place five miles south of this city.

Mrs. Mary Baumgardner, 65 years of age, with her son, aged 15, were driving in a buggy to a wheat field, having with them a grain cradle. While going up a hill the harness broke and the horse backing down the side of the road, both were thrown out and fell on the sharp knife of the cradle.

The blade almost cut off Mrs. Baumgardner's leg and the boy was cut in the thigh, the wound being five inches long by two deep. Several men coming along with a team rendered all assistance in their power, but the woman bled to death in twenty minutes. The boy may recover.

Mr. Blaine off for Edinburg.

LONDON, July 7.—James G. Blaine and family, accompanied by the Lord Mayor of London, and Senator Hale and Mrs. Hale, left for Edinburg, to-day. The party occupied a royal saloon car, which was decorated profusely with flags and bunting and bore the coat of arms of Maine in honor of the distinguished party. Mr. Blaine will be the guest of Andrew Carnegie and will participate in the ceremonies attending the presentation of the freedom of the Scotch capital to Mr. Carnegie and also in the reception to be tendered the latter in recognition of his generosity to the city of Edinburg. It is expected that Mr. Blaine will deliver an address at the reception.

A FIRE-SWEPT TOWN.

Three Hundred Buildings Burned in a Fourth of July Blaze.

ERIE, July 6.—In this morning's despatch which gave indications of the destruction of the business part of the oil town of Clarendon, the story was not but half told. The fire burned itself out this morning, spreading far out into the outside limits. The fire broke out simultaneously in the Weaver Hotel and in Brown Bros.' planing mill. The meagre water supply gave out and the people became horrified as they realized their helplessness. Appeals for help were immediately sent out to Warren and surrounding country. When the Warren Fire Department responded it was discovered that the hose was not brought along. When valuable time was lost and the department was in working order the flames had encroached upon the pumping station and the water works were burned. A stream which ran near the depot was sought, but it gave but a meager supply

The atmosphere became so charged with heat that a number of oil tanks in the upper part of the town exploded and rivulets of fire ran through the streets and wound their serpentine course under the buildings in all directions. Men whose cheeks were blanched with terror ran hither and thither for their families and children. High above the roaring of the flames were heard the cries of those looking for loved ones. Fortunately all had instinctively sought the hillside and but one person burned. He was a man employed at Mann & Co.'s feed store and was burned to death in the barn.

The telegraph and telephone offices were burned in the early stages of the conflagration. This left the people without means of communicating with the outside world. Several trains coming east which were made up of oil-cars were stopped beyond the town.

Twelve hundred people on the hillsides and in vacant lots were in a most pitiable condition this morning. They had neither money nor food, and many of them but little clothing. The good Samaritans of Warren loaded a train on the Pennsylvania and Erie with provisions and sent it to Clarendon at an early hour. All day the out going trains from Clarendon were densely crowded with the sufferers who were going out to the place of refuge or to seek the hospitality of relatives and friends, many of them having lost all they had in the world.

The buildings destroyed were about 300 in number. There was not a great deal of insurance in the town. The rates were all the way from 5 to 10 per cent and would not amount to over $75,000. The loss is estimated in all at from $350,000 to $400,000. This includes household goods, store goods and buildings. There were in all over 300 buildings, including residences. There is a general belief that the fire was the work of incendiaries for the purpose of robbery.

A HOTEL PROPRIETOR ACCUSED.

It is now well established that the fire was of incendiary origin. Public rumor at Clarendon says that two weeks ago, when liquor licenses were refused to all applicants in Warren County, Mahoney, proprietor of the Weaver House, threatened to fire the town if the decision of the court was not reversed in two weeks. This morning, after the fire burned out, the citizens looked about for Mahoney—for one of the fires started in his room in the hotel—but he was not to be found. A warrant charging him with arson was sworn out and searching parties scoured the surrounding country to apprehend him. He was found hiding in the woods, six miles from Clarendon, and because lynching was feared he was taken to Warren jail.

A charred skeleton was found in one of the rooms of the hotel, and it is supposed to be that of a hack-driver named Sullivan, who is missing. He was seen about the hotel early in the evening.

HARRISBURG, July 6.—Governor Beaver to-day received a telegram from James A. Parmlee, of Warren, stating that 200 families are homeless from the fire at Clarendon and are without shelter and asking that 100 tents be loaned them. The Governor promptly ordered the tents to be sent.

ERIE, July 7.—The remaining portion of the town of Clarendon, in Warren, county, which was visted by a conflagration on Tuesday morning which almost entirely swept it out of existence, was again the scence of destructive flames to-day. After the relief firemen from the surrounding town had returned, supposing their work to be done, fire was discovered in the woods to the south of the town. No apprehension was felt, as it was thought the direction of the wind would naturally keep it away. This afternoon, however, it changed, and blew strongly directly from the fire to the town. In a short time the oil well, derricks, tanks and houses of Patrick Connor were on fire. The gas and oil from it spouting high into the air presented a magnificent picture. The residents left their rough board shelters and bent every effort toward fighting the flames. Having no adequate fire apparatus their efforts were of little avail, and the wells, tanks and buildings owned by Beatty Bros. of Warren, were soon in flames, and the fire had even taken a hold upon some of the rough shelter sheds. Appeals for aid were telegraphed to Warren, as on the night before, and at 4 o'clock a fire company was sent to the scene. Before they arrived five wells, tanks and over thirteen houses belonging to the Anchor Oil Company had been fired and the oil was literally flowing a burning river down the hillside and past the edge of the burned town, consuming some of the tents and sheds. The firemen by superhuman efforts turned the course of the streams of liquid fire, conquered the flames and finally left for their homes at 9 o'clock tonight. The fire is still burning in the woods but a large force of watchers is present to fight it at every point.

A correct statement of the houses burned based upon actual count received to-night, places the number at 281. The loss is $365,000, and the insurance falls short of $100,000. There are now but seven houses left in the town. Not one place of business is left. All is a black, smouldering ruin. James Mahoney, the incendiary, was taken from the jail this morning and given a hearing. He was bound over to appear at court to answer to the charge of arson, but was afterwards release under heavy bail and is now at large. The tents sent by Governor Beaver to the sufferers have arrived and provisions and clothing are being collected in the surrounding towns in large quantities.

W. C. McGutcheon, who was badly burned in trying to save a neighbor's goods, died to-day at noon after great suffering. The people of Warren have raised $3,700 and sent two car-loads of provisions. Lumber and nails have been bought to build the houses.

A Riotous Mormom Elder.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7.—Mormon missionaries have been at work in Oconee county for the past eighteen months and among illiterate mountaineers they have gained many converts. They have been closely watched by the better class of citizens and local preachers have denounced them from their pulpits.

Last Sunday Rev. Wright, a Methodist preacher denounced Mormon Elders and their proselyting methods in scathing terms. After the services he was attacked by Mormon Elder Joseph Thorp, who was surrounded by a crowd of his adherents. Knives were drawn and clubs were freely brandished. For some time it looked as if a bloody battle would take place. An officer of the law who happened to be present was unable to make any arrests. To-day Sheriff Bragnale, with a posse went into the settlement of the Mormons and arrested Elder Thorpe and seven of his followers. They are now lodged in jail, charged with conspiracy to disturb religious services and to commit riot.

An Old Man Killed by a Bee.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 8.—John D. Van Gorden, 69 years of age, of Dingman's Ferry, Pike county, Pa., was killed by a bee sting on the wrist Wednesday morning. In a few moments after he was stung the pain became so intense that he started for the house. As he entered the door he groaned, "Oh, I am going to die," and immediately expired. He was a prominent citizen of Pike county.

To Quarter the Old Flag,

LYNN, Mass., July 10.—Gen. Lander Post of the Grand Army, which has been at Gettysburg and in the South for eight days, returned home yesterday. The organization was hospitably entertained by the R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, of Richmond, being in that city from Monday night until Wednesday morning. One feature of the trip has attracted National interest and is being much discussed especially in New England. The Lynn Grand Army members mingled with the Pickett men at Gettysburg and saw or heard no repulsive talk concerning the late unpleasantness until they reached Richmond. On Tuesday evening a banquet on a large scale was held at Sanger Hall in that city. Probably 400 people attended, including nearly all the representative men of Richmond, save the Governor, who was in New York city, and the Mayor of the city, who was confined to his home by illness. The speeches were all of a satisfactory tenor until H. W. Flournay, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, was called upon. His remarks concerning the war and its results were so objectionable to many that they left the hall. He defended the Confederate action in the struggle in such a manner as to make him evef repulsive to the Northern visitors. He wanted the American flag "amended" to the extent of placing the rebel stars and bars in a prominent position thereon. It was the most unreconstructed speech imaginable, and the excuse offered by the few members of R. E. Lee Camp objecting to the expressed sentiment was that "the man must be inflamed with wine." The editor of the Richmond *Times*, who followed, made a more radical speech regarding the changing of the flag than did the Secretary of State, claiming that complete unity and good feeling would never result until the old rebel flag became a portion of the Stars and Stripes. The latter speaker read his speech from manuscript, so that it could not be said his was a hasty remark brought on by an indulgence in liquids. He dwelt upon the "new flag" business at much length, and thought it only fair that such amendments as we suggested should be immediately made. The more conservative members of R. E. Lee Camp became much incensed at such talk from their prominent and representative members, but no one of the speakers from Richmond who followed endeavored to correct the remarks. Col. Allen G. Shepherd, of Lynn, a member of Gov. Ames' staff being called upon, opposed strongly any such change of the National colors as was proposed. The Lynn members looked at the Richmond papers the next morning and found that all references to the flags being changed had been cut out of the speeches. The occasion was liberally covered for several New England papers by correspondents employed on Southern papers, but the flag business was not referred to.

One Hundred Lives Lost in the Swiss Town Zug.

BERNE, July 5.—A terrible disaster has befallen Zug, the capital of the canton of the same name, and many families, not only of that place, but in other parts of Switzerland are in mourning. Much of the city faces upon the lake, and to make the buildings more secure new quays were built along the front. On Tuesday night, while the inhabitants were asleep and without a sound of warning half of the new quays slid into the water, followed by forty houses. In addition to these a crowded inn and the Hotel Zurich, a four-story structure, filled with visitors from various parts of the country, vanished entirely. So far as can be learned one hundred lives were lost, though it is impossible to tell at the present time the exact number of casualties.

The cause of the disaster is not known, as the quays were supposed to have been built in the strongest and most workmanlike manner. It is believed, however, the washing of the water undermined the masonry. The scene of the accident at the time was appalling. Hundreds of people were struggling in the water and their cries were heart-rending. Willing hands were soon engaged in saving many of those who could not save themselves, but those in the hotel had little chance as the building went to the bottom and was covered by the sliding earth.

Among those who perished was M. Collin, President of the Canton Zug. Among the incidents was the finding of a live infant in a floating cradle. Men are now at work trying to recover the bodies of the victims.

Train Robbers Outwitted.

FORT WORTH, TEX., July 7.—An attempt was made yesterday to rob the through Kansas Express on the Santa Fe Railway, between Pendleton and Temple.

The telegraph operator at Pendleton suspected that something was wrong from the strange action of eight men around the depot. He wired the train dispatcher at Temple just in time to stop the express train. An armed posse was speedily raised and the train proceeded northward.

Half way between Pendleton and Temple the train was flagged and an obstruction was noticed on the track. No sooner had the train stopped than six men attempted to board the engine and cars. The posse opened fire on them and one of the robbers fell and the others fled. The wounded man was carried off by his companions. Officers are still out hunting for the would-be robbers.

Whipped by a Mob.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 7.—Sam Breen and Eph Jones were terribly whipped by a mob at Graysville, Ga., yesterday morning.

Breen had made disparaging remarks about a respectable young woman of Graysville on July 4, and a mob was organized to resent the insult. They went to the house of Jones, where Breen was boarding, and, after breaking down the door, captured both of the men.

Breen was whipped almost to death and ordered to leave the town inside of twenty-four hours. Jones was severely castigated for resisting the mob. Breen wanted to swear out a warrant for the arrest of the mob but was informed such a proceeding meant "certain death."

A Demoralized County.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 7.—Perry county Ind., is much excited over the defalcation and flight of Hinton Miller, county treasurer. He owes the county $40,000, and private parties $10,000. The county safe when opened, contained nothing of value. Following on Treasurer Combs' defalcation and imprisonment last year it is hard to find a new treasurer, as boudsmen cannot be obtained. Miller's boudsmen are trying to avoid liability. Floy Mason, a wealthy citizen, will probably be induced to take it.

To make the matter more desperate Prosecuting Attorney Vance has absconded, having been detected in bribing jurors. Some of the latter will probably follow suit. Vance was highly respected. He leaves a small family and Miller a large one.

Prince of Burgaria.

TIRNOVA, July 7.—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was to-day elected Prince of Bulgaria by the Sobranje. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

It is reported that if the powers refuse to recognize his election the Sobranje will abrogate article three of the Berlin treaty and proclaim the independence of the country.

[Prince Ferdinand Maximillian Charles Leopold Marie, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is a son of the late Prince Auguste and of the Princess Marie Clementine, daughter of Louis Phillippe. He was born on February 26, 1891.]

Great Loss of Life.

LONDON, July 8.—The Wenchow River, in China, has overflowed its banks, submerging much territory. Thousands of persons are believed to have been drowned. The sufferings of the survivors are described as terrible. Chouchow City is submerged, and the inhabitants have taken to boats.

The town of Nagy Karoly, in Hungary, was destroyed by a hurricane and waterspout on Wednesday night. The site of the own and adjoining district are converted into a vast lake. Many persons lost their lives. The people of the town believed the day of judgment had come.

FELL FROM A BALLOON.

THE TRAGIC DEATH OF AERONAUT CLARAGE AT ORLEAN, NEW YORK.

ORLEAN, N. Y., July 6.—Edward Clarage, an aeronaut-gymnast of world-wide fame, died at 1 o'clock this afternoon from the terrible injuries he received while making a balloon ascension here yesterday. A natural gas balloon ascension under the management of Professor Carl Meyer, of Mohawk, N. Y., was advertised as one of the leading features of the Fourth of July celebration. But owing to a failure to inflate the balloon, the ascension was postponed until yesterday. The air ship was thirty-two feet in diameter and about sixty feet high, and weighed, when filled, one hundred and sixty pounds. It is said to have been the lightest balloon of its capacity in the world. Previous to this time four successful ascents have been made with it. It was worth about $400.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A few moments after 4 o'clock, amid the almost breathless excitement of the multitude, the balloon was started. Clarage, the gymnast taking hold securely of the trapeze bar, there being no basket, gave the word to his assistants to let go the guys. The air ship gave a buoyant upward movement, but it was evidently too heavily weighted for the conditions of the atmosphere. A strong breeze was blowing from the south, taking it in the direction of a line of telegraph wires running along State street. The balloon struck the wires. By a quick and agile movement, displaying wonderful athletic powers and remarkable presence of mind, the aeronaut turned a somersault over the wires and and the first obstacle was cleared without serious harm. It was a most thrilling exhibition.

ANOTHER OBSTRUCTION.

Thus freed from the entanglement the balloon sailed toward the Park school house, where Clarage struck forcibly against the iron cresting. A piece of the wrought iron entered his side, near the hip, producing an ugly and serious wound, which, however, would probably not have proven fatal. Passing over the school house, the plucky and daring aeronaut still clung to the trapeze the balloon made a downward movement, coming within fifteen or twenty feet of the ground. Clarage was then carried with terrific force against the roof of a neighboring barn, tearing off the shingles as he was dragged by. Weakened by the hurt received at the school house he evidently lost control of the balloon and struck his head against the bar.

A DESCENT OF DEATH.

The force of the blow rendered him unconscious, his slender grasp on the rings by which he hung relaxed, and he fell to the ground, striking on his head. In the descent his body rebounded and turned a complete somersault, while the balloon, lightened of its burden, sailed upward for a brief period, but unable to bear its own weight soon began to settle, and after a few spasmodic encrenings, settled in a collapsed mass a short distance from the scene of the fatal mishap.

A great crowd of horrified spectators of this series of catastrophes rushed to the assistance of the wounded man, and he was borne tenderly to a neighboring drug store, where a physicians examination revealed that the venturesome aeronaut was suffering from congestion of the brain and evident internal injuries, while his body was covered with bruises. From the moment he struck the earth with such appalling force he did not again regain consciousness. His internal injuries, though serious, were not considered fatal.