The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY..... July 20, 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.

"Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness
Some boundless contiguity of shade."

HERE's a city editor that ought to be sent on a voyage of discovery to the North pole.—He suggests that "the backbone of winter seems to be broken."

JEFF DAVIS' gauzy story of the attempt to bribe assessins to murder him during the war, is a bold effort to off-set the rebel assassination of the martyred Lincoln, and to gratify his never ceasing craving for notoriety.

THE "United Labor party" having determined to put a State ticket in the field we will have a quadrangular contest in Pennsylvania this fall. A convention of the new party is called to meet at Williamsport on the 7th of September.

IT appears to be a settled fact that Mr. Cleveland will be the next Democratic candidate for President. The only unsettled questions before the coming National Convention are, who shall be placed on the ticket with him and how best can the tariff question be straddled.

GENERAL FAIRCHILD and General Tuttle are just now the targets for all the Democratic mud batteries in the country. They must be forcibly reminded of the days when these same organs denounced them as "Lincoln's hirelings and fratricidal butchers in an unholy war."

THE Mugwumps are displaying a peculiarly vicious disposition towards the Grand Army men. They are sitting on their hind legs and howling at them as "pension grabbers, bigots, blatherskites and demagogues" and demanding that they apologise to the President for the flag outrage.

MR. SAMUEL J. RANDALL announces that in his judgment no reduction of revenue should be agreed upon that does not commence with the repeal of the war tax on tobacco and whiskey. Samuel must have worn a cabbage leaf in his hat during this hot spell, his head is so clear and so level.

THE President had a touch of stomach-ache the other day, and there was a threatened panic in the Democratic stock market. Happily it was only a slight attack of cholera morbus which passed off in a few hours. The chronicler doesn't state whether it was caused by green apples, or the St. Louis episode.

GOVERNOR HILL of New York is a very smart politician. He set himself up as a candidate for President, and finding that Cleveland had the bulge on him, now causes it to be given out that, the surest way to secure New York's vote for Cleveland is to renominate himself for Governor. We have heard of people who are too smart, sometimes.

THE public debt was reduced $2,000,000 during every week of the last fiscal year, beside paying the interest on the debt, the pensions to soldiers, and the ordinary expenses of the government, and there is still so much money in the treasury that storage room can hardly be found for it. All of which is the result of Republican financial methods.

THE truth is, the President committed a tremendous blunder, when in the face of the law, he insulted and disgusted every living soldier of the Union Army, by ordering a surrender of the rebel flags captured in battle. He can offer no excuse for it, and his paltry assertion that he dare not face the old veterans at St. Louis for fear that he would be insulted by them, is but adding insult to injury.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland are visiting relatives in northern New York, and he is improving the occasion to strengthen himself politically, by holding receptions, and making speeches at the cross roads, and corners, and rural villages on his route. New York will be the battle ground next year, and the President is sagaciously throwing out his skirmish line, posting his pickets, and mapping out his campaign.

THEY are having a red-hot Prohibition campaign down in Texas, and confident predictions of success are being made. Just wait until the Democrats hump themselves at the polls, and get a chance to count the ballots. The tune will then be changed. The Democratic leaders will never permit the "solid South" to be broken on an issue of this kind. The vote of Texas is needed to secure Mr. Cleveland's election in 1888.

THE Free trade organs have almost concluded that their attempt to read Sam Randall out of the party would be a dangerous experiment, and Samuel, after taking a careful survey of the material composing the next Congress, has concluded that, his enemies in the party must knuckle down low, if they want any favors from him. The hour for the overthrow of protection, won't strike during the life of the Fiftieth Congress.

THE Free trade Democrats, who roared so loudly in the index, are now cooing as gently as sucking doves about compromise. When it comes down to dots, every interest in the country desires a measure of protection. Free-trade talk is cheap, but self interest will in every instance control. In arranging for a reorganization of tariff duties, the advocates of Free trade may as well make up their minds to give and take. If the duties on imports are lowered, it must be done with a view to retain for our manufacturers and artisans a sufficient measure of protection to insure them from competition with the cheap labor of foreign countries; and with a reduction of tariff duties must come an abolition, in part, or in whole of the internal revenue taxes. Party leaders must count on this, and make their plans accordingly, if they hope to escape certain defeat. No other terms than these are likely to be granted by protectionists in the next Congress.

FINDING that they lack the power to force free trade upon the country, the Democratic leaders, are casting about for a measure of compromise, that may result in reducing the revenues and at the same time assure a measure of protection to our domestic industries. The principal difficulty in the road is found to be, the Kentucky and Illinois whiskey ring, which stubbornly insists that there shall be no reduction of the tax on their particular product.

THE terrible heat that has pervaded the entire country for the past few days, has carried death upon its wings. On Saturday and Sunday last, more than fifty persons were prostrated in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, and the report of a commensurate number of casualties comes to us from cities in various parts of the country. Such an intensely hot spell has not prevailed within the last thirty years, and what is worse the weather prophets predict a continuance of it for some time to come.

AT the recent election in Rome, Georgia, at which the cause of prohibition triumphed, a large number of women were at the polls from their opening until their close. They established lunch tents and furnished refreshments to the prohibition workers and voters, and urged everybody to vote their ticket. Young men were labored with, and coaxed and threatened by their sweethearts, and so potent were the persuasions of rosy lips and flashing eyes that the ladies and the temperance cause won by a decided majority.

As will be seen by reference to several articles in other parts of this paper, there is a strong probability of work being resumed on the South Pennsylvania railroad and of its final completion at an early day. This is certainly good news for the people of this, and of adjacent counties, and it is received with many manifestations of pleasure. Of course continued opposition to the construction of the road, by the Pennsylvania railroad is to be expected, but this affords no sufficient reason why the enterprise should not be carried out as originally designed. It was business on the part of the Pennsylvania railroad to frustrate if possible, the construction of this formidable rival, but it is equally business on the part of the stockholders, who have invested their millions after brooking a two years delay and being unable to consummate their proposed deal, to now resolve to discard any unfulfilled contract, and push on the work with as little further delay as possible. We are glad to announce that, information from private as well as public sources, justify us in the assertion that the completion of the South Pennsylvania railroad at an early day, is now a fixed fact.

THE friends of Mr. Blaine in Ohio are doing a very indiscreet thing in making open warfare on Senator Sherman. If they draw the Republicans of that State into a quarrel over the candidacy of those two gentlemen it must eventuate detrimentally to the interests of both of them. The Republican party can and will do gallant battle under the leadership of either, but if it hopes for success, the forces must be united and harmonious, without acrimony, and with no running sores to be healed after the battle is set and the banner unfurled. Mr. Sherman is undoubtedly the choice of the majority of the Republicans of Ohio, as is Mr. Blaine that of a majority in Maine. To set up a candidate in Maine in opposition to Mr. Blaine would be considered the heighth of unwisdom, and we see not, why the same rule should not apply to Mr. Sherman and Ohio. Both gentlemen have personal enemies in their respective States, but both are by long odds, the favorite of a large majority of the Republicans in them, and it would unquestionably be bad policy to foment strife among their respective followers. In accordance with an almost unbroken precedent the votes of these states should be conceded to their respective favorites, until it is shown by actual test that either nomination is impossible. We can recall no case where a State with a divided delegation ever succeeded in securing the nomination of its home candidate. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Sherman are the two leading candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination, and it is mid-summer madness to endanger, much more to foment ill feeling between their friends. The coming campaign will demand the closest unity, the heartiest action in the Republican party. It may or it may not be of the gravest importance who is made the standard bearer, but it is very certain that, he he who he may, he must have the hearty support of the friends of the rejected candidate to make success possible. It is highly improbable that Ohio will be able to dictate the candidate or eventually control the choice of the convention, but it may be of supreme importance that her vote be cast solidly and ungrudgingly for the party nominee in November 1888, and to ensure this there should be no wrangling delegation in the convention, nor heart burnings or recriminations left to vex the unity of the party after the die is cast. A minority that would rather fail with Blaine than succeed with Sherman, is a standing menace to the Republican party, and by its foolishness and stubborn tenacity may bring disaster to the candidate, for the sake of whom, it has forced discord among friends.

Cleveland's Record.

From the time Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo to the close of the last session of Congress he seemed to take special pleasure in disapproving all measures in which the old soldiers were especially interested. As mayor he vetoed a resolution of the Common Council appropriating $300 for the proper observance of Decoration Day—an appropriation that public sentiment unanimously favored. He held that "it was obnoxious to the provisions of the constitution. When governor he vetoed a bill authorizing the supervisors of Chautauqua county to appropriate money for a soldiers' monument. The Supply bill of 1883 contained three items two of $1000 each and one of $500, for the relief of three veterans who had been disabled while in the service of the state. Each one of these items was stricken from the bill by Grover Cleveland, because, as he declared they were "gratuities" or "donations" which the state was not obliged to make. A few months before, however, he could see no impropriety in approving a bill allowing a favored contractor $10,000 extra compensation for work on the new capitol, although a similar bill had been vetoed by Governor Cornell on the ground of its unconstitutionality. In the one case the contractor had the benefit of the doubt; in the other, the disabled soldiers, although more deserving by far, were denied that benefit. In 1883 all of the G. A. R posts of this state petitioned the Legislature to make it a misdemanor for persons not holding honorable discharges from the United States Government to wear G. A. R. badges. He vetoed it. The objection was that the fines collected from impostors would go to the G. A. R. posts. He also vetoed a bill appropriating $10,000 for the Gettysburg Battle-field Monument Association, to be expended in the erection of suitable and permanent monuments to mark the position occupied by the New York troops in the battle of Gettysburg. When governor he vetoed a bill appropriating a small sum of money for the benefit of a few volunteers of the Mexican war, stating that "enough had been done in this direction," but as president he approved with alacrity a sweeping bill allowing every man a pension who enlisted in the Mexican war. The explanation is found in the fact that benefits accuring from the latter bill very largely go to Cleveland's Democratic friends in the South. It was their bill, President Cleveland could find time to carefully scan every pension bill, magnify every technical objection and write sneering veto messages, but when it came to considering the proposition to surrender the captured rebel battle-flags—emblems of the prowess of Union soldiers—he could only think of the political effect at the South, and readily approved the order.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)*

"Turning The Rascals Out."

There is a point of view in which the result of the clamor that has been raised about rascals in office is eminently satisfactory to American patriots. We refer to the slight basis upon which it is proved to be founded. There was a severe test in this respect applied when the change in administration took place two years ago. The Republicans had been in power twenty-four years. They had held complete control during much of that time, and in a portion of it the Democratic minority had been so feeble as to be of small consequence. Naturally there were grave suspicions on the one hand and serious misgivings on the other as to the condition into which they had brought the offices of the country.

In the two years that the Democrats have now had control of the national administration it is safe to say that there has been a searching inquiry instituted into the facts as regards the management of their predecessors in office. Not only has nothing of importance been found to justify the charges of dishonesty, or even carelessness, in the management of these offices, but there has been a surprising exhibit of integrity, when the amount of property involved and the temptation connected with it are considered. The Democrats, with every inducement to find lack of fidelity and capacity here—with the stimulus even of the places for themselves as the direct result of such detection—have very little to show to the discredit of the Republican record in office. The Republican party is entitled to praise for this, and it is praise which all but partisans will be ready to accord.

The rascals have not been turned out, because there were no rascals to turn out. The Democrats, instead of finding rascality in all lines of administration, as they had predicted, have been obliged to invent excuses for change, or fall back upon the equalizing of the offices as their justification for displacements.—*From the Boston Herald (Mug.)*

Clouds of bugs.

ST. PAUL, 14.—St. Paul was last night treated to a phenomenon in the form of clouds of what are variously called Green Bay, Sunday and day bugs. About 10 o'clock a breeze sprang up from the south and with it came countless millions of bugs, which swarmed every light, often becoming so thick around many street lamps as to almost obscure the light. Around the electric light lamps they seemed to congregate in greater numbers than elsewhere, and in the vicinity of Bridge Square, Seven Corners and at the park at the head of Third street the streets were literally covered with the pests. Along the Wabash street of the Second National Bank the sidewalk was covered to a depth of over a foot. Around the market house at whatever point an electric light was located the sidewalk was covered with them.

The Merchant's Hotel received a liberal share of the bugs, the steps leading to the veranda being completely hid from sight, and it is estimated that more than a wagon load of the bugs could have been taken from in front of the building. In Rice Park was witnessed a curious sight. The trees near electric lights were covered with bugs, giving the trees the appearance of being moving masses of life, while the electric light wires were strung with the insects. It is probable that after striking the wire they were unable to get away on account of the current. At 2 o'clock this morning the streets in the vicinity of Bridge Square, which had been cleaned, were again covered with them, and they still continue to come.

Krupp, The Gun-Maker.

BERLIN, July 15.—Friederich Krupp, the well-known German metal founder and gigantic steel gun manufacturer, died to-day in his villa near Essen, Rhenish Prussia. The enormous manufactory at Essen was established by his father in 1827. At first the elder Krupp had only two workmen and the works were conducted on the most limited scale, but under the supervision of the son, who was born at Essen in 1812, they gradually attained their present colossal proportions. Frederick Krupp was the discoverer of the method of casting steel in very large masses. He sent to the London Exhibition of 1851 a block weighing fifty German quintals, which was regarded as a marvel, but he has since cast a block weighing more than four thousand quintals. Herr Krupp manufactured a large number of articles used for peaceful purposes, but his name is more particularly associated with the gigantic steel siege guns which the Germans used with such terrible effect against the city of Paris.

The steel works at Essen are the largest in the world. They cover nearly five hundred acres and employ seven thousand men. Two hundred and forty steam engines, with a power of 8,300 horses, are continually running. There are fifty steam hammers and two hundred and forty furnaces, which consume eighty thousand tons of coal a year. Krupp was at one time offered letters of nobility by the King of Prussia, but declined the honor.

Women Not Legal Jurors.

ST. PAUL, July 16.—A legal case of a very peculiar nature is reported from Washington Territory. Frank Paine, superintendent of the penitentiary, recived an order yesterday from Judge Allan to discharge J. J. Harland, convicted a year ago of swindling, and sentenced to several years in the penitentiary. The jury which convicted Harland was composed of women. An appeal was taken from the decision of Judge Hoyt, before whom the case was tried, to the Supreme Court. The higher court in its finding declared that women were not legal jurors, and that Harland was illegaly held a prisoner. The case was sent back to the lower court, and the prisoner was ordered discharged.

Determined to Marry or Die.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 14.—Miss Viola Meets, daughter of a prominent citizen of Graham county, N. C, was to have been married on Sunday, the 3d instant, to John Ammons, of the same county. The match was opposed by the father of Miss Meets, who armed himself on the day of the proposed wedding, and swore he would kill Ammons if he should appear on his premises. The daughter said she preferred to marry with her father's consent, but would marry Ammons that day or die. The father violently refusing, she stepped into an adjoining room, and soon afterward the daughter was found a corpse, and in her hand was a vial labled strychnine.

The King of Fasters.

BOSTON, July 18.—Scientists are puzzled here over a discovery some laborers made to-day while tearing down a building, corner of Vernon and Washington streets. The foundation was being removed, where, in a space between two walls, embedded in masonry and solid rock, was found a monster turtle nearly three feet in length and weighing thirty pounds. It was evidently of great age and was all skin. How it got there is a mystery. Sixty years ago that foundation was laid on what was formerly a marsh. It looks as if it had been there all that time, but how it lived without eating is a mystery. The creature was sent to Harvard College for examination.

A Disastrous Cyclone.

WAUPACA, Wis. July 16.—A cyclone at 5 o'clock this evening wrecked the Opera House in this city, unroofed two hotels, blew down the Episcopal Church steeple and caused other heavy damages. The Currian House was struck by lightning but no one was injured.

THE AWFUL HEAT.

An Appalling List of Fatalities—Chicago Leads Off With Three Score Cases of Insolation.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The hot weather of Saturday was intensified to-day, and there was much suffering throughout the city. At 7 this morning the mercury had reached 90 degrees, and at 11 it was at 100. The maximum 102, and the hottest weather experienced in Chicago in years, was reached by 1 o'clock and the temperature remained nearly stationary until 5 o'clock. The street cars going to the various parks were jammed all day, while on the lake every excursion steamer, tug and sail boat which could be chartered was loaded down with masses of people seeking some relief from the intolerable heat. The winds came from the west over the parched prairies and was like a blast from a furnace. At 5 o'clock, however, a mass of clouds gathered in the west and soon a furious squall swept down toward the lake, bringing with it a heavy rain, which lasted half an hour laying the clouds of blinding dust, and leaving behind it a fresh and delightful cool atmosphere. Many of the boats on the lake had a hard time beating back to the shore against the wind and waves, and many excursionists were thoroughly drenched by large waves which were swept over their vessels, but so far as is known there were no casualties.

From the time of the storm the temperature began falling rapidly, and at 9 o'clock to-night had reached 79 degrees with a prospect of going even lower. The number of prostrations from the heat was not as large as yesterday, there being very few laborers at work, but up to 10 o'clock to-night the records of the police department show that not less than forty-five persons were stricken down to-day. Of this number eighteen have already died and probably more will die before morning.

Saturday's list was appalling. The total number of cases cared for by the police is over 100, and of this number 30 have resulted fatally. The police think that a number of cases were cared for privately, both yesterday and to-day, and say that the mortality record, when finally completed from physicians' certificates, will make a showing of deaths from insolation unprecedented in this city. Such a degree of heat has not been experienced in Chicago, according to all authorities, in nearly 30 years.

At Ft. Wayne, Ind., the day was the hottest known for years, the mercury reaching 102 in the shade. A number of prostrations are reported two of which have resulted fatally.

At Rockford, Ill., the temperature reached 104. No prostrations are reported.

At 11 o'clock to-night the latest returns show that 62 persons have died either in or on the way to the various hospitals in the city since Saturday morning. These deaths were all the direct result of sunstroke or heat prostration.

A number of the patients in the hospitals are in a state of comatose to-night, and the physicians consider their cases hopeless. At the county hospital the physicians and nurses have been working almost unceasingly for 36 hours. The crush far exceeds that following the Haymarket riot.

CROWDING THE RECORD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—With the single exception of July 8, 1876, to-day has been the hottest for over 30 years, the heat being greater than yesterday. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer registered 102 degrees in the shade being just 1 degree less than that of July 8, 1876, and 11 degrees greater than yesterday. Up to a late hour to-night about 50 cases of sunstroke had been reported, 14 of which resulted fatally.

Despite the sweltering heat Dr. McGlynn addressed a very large audience in this city this evening, under the auspices of the Anti-Poverty Society, and was enthusiastically received. In the hall where he spoke the thermometer registered 108 degrees.

BAKED MICHIGANDERS.

DETROIT, July 17.—Without exception today has been the hottest that was ever endured by sweltering Michiganders. At Kalamazoo three cases of sunstroke are reported, one fatal. No fatalities occurred in this city, but sunstrokes have been reported. According to the signal service the mercury reached 100 in the shade during the afternoon, while accurate thermometers about town went higher than that. The breeze that continued throughout the day consisted mostly of hot air. It is growing decidedly cooler tonight.

In Detroit there were six cases of sunstroke, two fatal.

ST. LOUIS SUFFERERS.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—This city was visited with another day of torrid heat, and the suffering was very great. The hot spell set in shortly after sunrise, and at noon the hot air was wafted through the city by a southwestern breeze, which though quite strong, brought only heated air. The thermometer, street record, registered 104 in the shade, and eleven cases of sunstroke and fifteen prostrations were reported. Of these the majority were the results of alcoholism.

TERRIBLE DISTRESS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—There were reported up to midnight forty-eight cases of sunstroke in the city to-day, of which eighteen were fatal, and at the midnight hour there were numerous additional calls for the patrol wagons. The mercury on the streets during most of the day ranged from 100 to 104, and the air was very still. People to-night are standing sitting and even sleeping on the sidewalks and the hospitals are filling up with patients.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING AMONG PRISONERS.

JOLIET, ILL., July 17.—Fourteen convicts at the prison were overcome by the heat this morning, and had to be taken from the galleries to the idle house, where it was cooler. Sixteen went into the hospital and two died. The thermometer registered 100 at daybreak this morning and 113 in the middle of the day. The heat is simply terrific.

FATALITIES AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—The thermometer in Cleveland registered 95.2 degrees at 3 o'clock to-day, which is the highest point reached thus far since the hot season began. Thomas McLoughlin and John Fallon, two ore heavers, who were prostrated by the heat on Saturday, died to-day. A ship carpenter named A. Noel was killed by a sunstroke while enjoying a family picnic in the suburbs.

FOUR DEATHS AT GALESBURG.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 17.—The heat for the past six days has been terrific, averaging 100 degrees in the shade. To-day it reached 104. Four deaths occurred yesterday and to-day from prostration.

A Negro Lynched.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 18.—A lynching occurred at Union City, Ky., yesterday. Early in the week a negro named John Thomas committed a brutal assault on a white girl. A posse was organized and after long search he was found at Humbolt and brought back. His preliminary trial was held yesterday. A large, angry, and determined crowd filled the court-room. He was positively identified by his victim. At this point someone in the crowd shouted:—"That's enough; let's put him where he'll do no more of the devil's work." Then the entire court-room of men, numbering, perhaps, 300 enraged citizens, rose to their feet and with an impulsive rush surged over the posse of officers, sweeping them aside as though a mere bundle of chaff, and despite their desperate but futile efforts to save Thomas, the maddened throng seized the now trembling and panic-stricken wretch. In an instant a good rope was procured and a noose deftly prepared, slipped about the prisoner's neck. Willing hands threw an end of the rope over a beam in the court-room and then the crowd walked away, leaving the body swinging.

Burglars Who Got Left.

SHELBYVILLE, ILL., July 15.—James Tolly, an eccentric farmer, had $1,500 stolen from his house by burglars recently. The burglars overlooked $20,000 in coin. Yesterday Tolly was persuaded by his wife to bring the coin to this city and deposit it in bank. The coin was in one package, and two men were required to remove it in from the wagon.

A Ship Pierced by a Swordfish.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The "nose" of a swordfish four feet long, driven through sixteen inches of stout Norwegian pine and penetrating ten inches into the cargo of a sugar laden bark, was one of the nautical curiosities presented to a wondering throng of sailors and landsmen at the wharves of the E. C. Knight sugar refinery yesterday. The vessel through the hull of which the sea monster's weapon had penetrated is the Bark Orffen, which came to this port from Santos, Brazil, by way of the Barbadoes. While her cargo of sugar was being unloaded, a long black object, like the point of an enormous bayonet, was discovered thrust ten inches into one of the hogsheads of sugar, so firmly imbedding it that some difficulty was found in getting the hogshead free from the vessel's bottom. The end of the sword looked like a large marline spike and all attempts to dislodge it were vain. A close examination, however, proved that the object was the "sword" of a swordfish which had been driven through the planking of the bark's hull. The point of the "sword" which projected into the vessel's hold was as hard as flint. The only weapon which made any impression on it was an axe, with which the end was finally broken off and taken on deck.

The fish must have struck the vessel near the region of the equatorial calm. The mate says that while the bark was moving along very slowly, with scarcely a ripple disturbing the surface of the ocean, one calm day in May, a terrible shock was felt which almost threw the vessel aback and hurled some of the crew off their feet. The incident caused considerable excitement on board, and it was feared that a hidden rock had been struck until the captain looked over the starboard quarter, whence the shock appeared to have come, and saw an enormous fish just disappearing beneath the waves.

A Big Assignment.

PITTSBURGH, July 13.—W. H. Everson & Co., of the Scottdale Iron Works, made an assignment to-day to W. Minor Smith, president of the Windsor Locks Steel Company, Bridgeport, Conn. A large percentage of the creditors met at the office of the firm, in the Lewis Block, yesterday, when the firm presented a statement showing $516,700 available assets and $205,462 25 total indebtedness. A. H. Childs, James Laughlin, Jr. and F. M. Hoffstot were appointed a committee to look into the matter of a settlement and they will report at a meeting of the creditors to be called by the assignee as soon as the appraisers have reported to them.

A member of the firm said: "Undue anxiety upon the part of a couple of small creditors to secure the amounts due them, without regard to how their fellow-creditors should fare, make it necessary for us to make an assignment pending the readjustment of our affairs. The depression of our branch of the iron trade and the limited capacity of our mill were the original causes of our trouble. Then just as we had completed the new mill the present strike began. All these things have contributed to the result. The direct cause is the pressure for payment of some of our debts at a time when we could not realize on our assets, a large part of them consisting of real estate."

"We Ail Have Our Day."

NEW YORK, July 13,—General Simon Cameron sailed for England to-day on the Britannic, accompanied by Mr. "Larry" Jerome, Colonel James Duffy and J. M. Foster, of Harrisburg. The aged ex-Senator, now nearly 90 years old strolled about the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning. He said to a reporter that he felt much better than when he made the trip to Bermuda and contemplated a pleasant time in Europe, adding:

"If the sea voyage does not shake me up too much. But I am a very good sailor, and I rather think the salt breeze will brace me up. As to politics I am merely a looker-on now, but still a Republican. I avoid talking politics, especially for publication. Of course, I have some idea as to what is transpiring around me, but I do not take such a lively interest as I once did. I believe the Republican party is strong yet, and not destined to be wiped out very soon. As to men and their ambitions I must refrain from any comments. I shall travel through England, Ireland and Scotland, and may go upon the Continent. When you arrive at my age, young man, I wonder if you will take a very active part in politics. We all have our day."

A Broker Gone.

JOHNSTOWN, July 12.—P. C. Pettengill, a stock broker, failed to appear at the opening of the Stock Exchange this morning. No one knows where he is, and he is short some $4000 at least. Customers waited a reasonable length of time for Pettengill to appear at his office, and then began making inquiries. He had some heavy dealers, and they were nearly wild. About 1 o'clock some customers received letters from Pettingill saying he had failed, and had left on the fast train last night for parts unknown.

The general opinion is that he has absconded with about $2000 to $4000. Pettingill is but 24 years old and has a young wife whom he took to Chelsea, Mich., on July 3d, to see her mother, who was very sick. The customers have attached all his office furniture and the personal effects left in his room, but they can not realize more than $100.

Gotlieb Bantley, one of the victims, loses $3,000, which are in Richmond Terminal and Kansas and Texas. Yesterday Pettingill purchased two handsome gold watches. His home is in Syracuse, N. Y.

Saved from Suicide.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 13.—When Mrs. D. Isaacs was returning from a walk down near the falls last evening she met a neatly dressed woman whose appearance gave her the idea that the stranger intended to commit suicide. Mrs. Isaacs told of her suspicions and two men hurried down to prevent any suicidal attempt. Just above Table Rock they saw the woman, who crossed the race on a plank at the gate and went on the breakwater just at the brink of the Great Horseshoe Falls. Here, trembling like a leaf, she bent forward to throw herself into eternity. At this moment the two men rushed up and grappled her. She said she had nothing to live for and wanted to die. She was compelled to return. She said she had a little boy and a husband, but was burdened with troubles and wanted to die.

When Mrs. Isaacs presented the boy, who stood near by, and asked her if she would leave a little fellow like that to care for himself she broke down and sobbed. She refused to give her name, but promised to return to her home at the lower bridge, whither she was sent.

Larger than Last Year.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A special from Minneapolis says: Stocks in wheat are running down very fast, the total decrease at Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth last week being 720,000 bushels. It looks now as though there would be nothing left there when the new crop begins to move. The rapid decrease in stocks, however, has not had any material effect on prices here, and in addition to this the air has been thick with rumors of crop damage from all quarters.

The truth is about this crop scare that while there has been some danger and quite a bit of damage to wheat by chinch bugs in the southern counties, the damage as it affects the crop of the State is insignificant. The affected districts have suffered more or less from drought and insects for two years past, and the injury is not widespread. The general condition of the wheat crop in Minnesota and Dakota was never better than now and unless some unexpected disaster overtakes it the total yield will be even larger than that of last year, which was a phenomenal crop.

More Peaches Than any Year Since 1875.

MILFORD, DEL., July 15.—N. D. Draper, one of the large peach-growers of the Peninsula, says:

"We will have more peaches this year than we have had since the heavy peach year of 1875." He says the statement that the crop will be light in this vicinity is erroneous.

THE CYCLONE'S PATH.

Damage to Property Near Easton by the Wind-Storm.

EASTON, PA., July 17.—The storm last night was far more violent than indicated in dispatches sent out at the time. Owing to the prostration of the telephone lines the effect upon the surrounding country can only be learned from those who came in to-day. They report that hail fell in some places, badly cutting the corn, that trees were blown down by the score; houses and barns were struck by lightning and the damage to roads is the greatest done by the many severe rains of the season. In Easton shade trees suffered much, as did the roofs on large buildings. An eye-witness thus described the appearance of the storm during the small cyclone:—

"I saw a cloud come down the Delaware resembling nearly to the ground. Suddenly a cross wind struck it, there was a blinding flash of lightning, a terrific clash, and then the roar of falling debris as the cyclone struck the Judd carriage-factory and spread it flat along the ground. Then came another crash, and I saw that roof had disappeared," and he pointed to the Delaware Rolling-Mill in the north end of Phillipsburg, where a section of roof 100 feet long and 50 feet across had been precipitated upon the furnaces and ovens below. Manager Howe says that had the accident occurred at another time except Saturday night it would have resulted in the death of at least a score of men. The damage to the mill reaches $20,000. It had just been undergoing repairs. The finest residence in Phillipsburg are those of Dr. Browne and W. M. Davis. In both the shade trees were blown down by the dozen. The barn of Joseph Lerch, near Easton, with all its contents and two horses, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, causing a loss of $5,000. Reports from Nazareth state that the value of timber blown down will exceed $2,000. The Bangor & Portland railroad, which has just been reopened its entire length, after repairing damages of ten days' ago, is again badly washed, and had a force of men at work to-day. The damage to property in Northampton and warren counties, N. J., will exceed $50,000.

AT CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Pa., July 18.—A fierce rain and hail-storm, accompanied with wind, visited this section this afternoon. Hail as large as a walnut fell, doing considerable damage to property. Buildings of all kinds were demolised, roofs taken from dwelling-houses, and barns and trees by the hundred prostrated, windows crushed in, awnings blown into the streets and chimney tops demolished. At the Indian School the damage was considerable. Several of the Government buildings were relieved of their roofs. About twenty-five panes of stained glass and several gaslights were smashed. The windows in the Market-house were shattered. Reports from the adjoining township say that the storm was not so severe as at this place. The loss will foot up thousands of dollars. At Mechanicsburg a portion of the Methodist Church was blown down, the steeple on the Reformed Church damaged, Myers' carriage and wagon-factory completely demolished and a number of dwellings unroofed. Trees along the streets were blown down. A man named Snyder was seriously injured by falling timber. The Opera House tower was considerably damaged.

Fire in an Orphan Asylum.

NEW YORK, July 16.—An hour before daybreak a fire broke out at St. Joseph's Asylum, at Eighty-ninth and Avenue A. The main building was ablaze and the colony of children within in an uproar. The outbreak had occurred in the basement. Nearly two hundred children, the full complement of the institution, were asleep within the walls.

The Sisters in charge, who throughout the scene of terror and confusion that followed struggled with great heroism to preserve order and to facilitate the work of rescue aroused the sleepers promptly, and sped them on their way to the street. The thick smoke and unknown terrors that beset their way threw them into a panic, however, and the Sisters maintained their hold on them with difficulty.

A police roundsman luckily came to the rescue, and gave valuable assistance in removing the little ones. With his aid the building was soon cleared, and the children directed to the police station at Eighty-eighth street, where they were marshaled by the Sisters. None were missing.

Hubert Butze, a nine-year-old orphan, was severely burned in escaping. A hook-and-ladder company reached the asylum as the last of the children were emerging on the streets. Shrieks were heard from an upper story, and three female attendants were found to be imprisoned on the third floor. They had not dared to follow the children down stairs. Ladders were thrown up to the window, and Captain Joseph Shaw and Police Roundsman Wise carried them down. They were overcome with terror but uninjured. The firemen made short work of the fire. It damaged the building $2,500. How it broke out is not known.

A Great Year For Beer.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—When the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is made next December it will show increased receipts from customs and internal revenue for the fiscal year that closed on June 30. The collectors of internal revenue have in many instances forwarded their annual statements to the Commissioner, who says that the increase in the amount of receipts will aggregate about $2,000,000. There has been a general increase all along the line, and for the first time oleomargarine figures in the internal revenue collections.

Commissioner Miller, in speaking of the increased collections, says the $2,000,000 additional collected last year is probably the result of the Oleomargarine act and the enormous increase in the beer-making business. Bottled beer, he says, is now more generally used than ever before, especially in small country towns, where it was almost unheard of a few years ago. While the manufacture of beer has steadily increased there has been a gradual falling off in the quantity of whiskey distilled. The Commissioner, who has calculated the profit derived from the manufacture of beer, says that the brewer realizes about 100 per cent. on every barrel he sells, while the retail dealer realizes about 200 per cent.

Lightning Kills Nine Men.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 13.—A most remarkable occurrence followed a negro funeral at Mount Pleasant about six miles south of Nashville, nine negroes being killed by a single stroke of lightning. The party had scarcely left the grave when a severe rain and thunder storm burst upon them. All immediately ran for trees scattered about the graveyard. Scarcely had the nine negroes reached the shelter of an immense oak when a terrific thunder-cloud burst and the tree was struck. The whole party of nine tumbled together and died instantly. Three others who were sheltered under another tree saw the party killed, but were themselves uninjured. It was noticed that the part of each body nearest the tree was scarred and their clothes torn. The most intense excitement prevailed there all the evening and the wailing and moaning of the frightened negroes was heartrending.

Prohibs Blow up a Saloon.

MARION, Ind., July 16.—At 1:15 this morning the town of Fairmount, ten miles south of here, was startled by a terrific explosion. The entire population turned out on the street and seemed to know just where to locate the disaster. The building rented by Ira Smith, and to have been occupied by him to-day, and the adjoining building, owned by A. E. Bryant, were totally wrecked and in flames. There is not the slighest doubt the buildings were blown up with dynamite. Fairmount is a Quaker town, and has never had a saloon. Recently Ira Smith was granted a saloon license by the county commissioners, and Smith was prepared to move his stock in to-day. Thursday night a meeting of Fairmount citizens was held, and a resolution was adopted that no saloon could ever be established in that village. The explosion last night showed the villagers to have been in earnest.

Blown 300 Feet.

BRADFORD, July 13.—The boiler of the locomotive No. 20 of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad, exploded this morning. The engine and twenty-eight cars were standing on the siding at Crawford's. Just as the Erie freight passed the boiler of No. 20 blew up. Four or five of the Erie cars were wrecked and blown from the track by flying fragments.

Arthur Eckles, aged 26, the engineer, was found three-quarters of an hour after the explosion in a clump of bushes fully 300 feet from the wreck. He was horribly burned and unconscious and died at nine o'clock this morning. John M. Wilson, the fireman was blown over the passing train and was found on the hillside. He was fearfully burned and cannot live.

The engine is a complete wreck, only the driving wheels and truck being left. A fragment weighing fifteen tons was carried 300 feet. Nine of the trainmen were slightly injured. Low water in the boiler is supposed to have been the cause of the disaster.

To Hang at the Age of Twelve.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 17.—At Barnwell Judge Hudson has sentenced Axey Cherry, a colored girl 12 years old, to be hanged on the third Friday in September, for the murder of the infant of Mr. Amos Williams, of Allendale, in Barnwell county. The child was sent by her mother to act as nurse for the Williams baby. She poked around the house and attended to her duties in so negligent a manner that she had to be constantly scolded. After a scolding one day she was over heard muttering to herself that she wasn't going to bother with that baby much more.

A few days after this concentrated lye was used in scouring the floor, and when Mrs. Williams left the room for a few minutes she told Axey that the lye was poisonous and that she musn't touch it. On her return Mrs. Williams was horrified to find her baby's mouth full of concentrated lye. Axey ran out of the house saying as she left: "I don't reckon I will have to nurse that baby much longer now."

Dashed to Death.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—An accident occurred in Owen township, Indiana, 20 miles from Jeffersonville, last Saturday by which three men were killed and another badly injured. A large force had been employed on the fruit farm of Angus Dean, gathering peaches. The principal orchard is situated on a high bluff over the river, and a heavy car was rigged up on an inclined plane to convey the fruit in a boat below. This car was heavily loaded and four men took a seat on it to assist in unloading it at the bottom. The car was started and when a quarter of the way down, the ropes which held it back, broke. The car being freed, dashed down the hill at a terrific speed and striking a large bumper at the bottom, was overturned and dashed to pieces. One of the men jumped off and striking on his head broke his neck and died almost instantly. The other three were frightfully