The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY ..... July 27, 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.

Ohio leads off for the re-nomination of Cleveland in 1888.

And now, there is talk of General Phil Sheridan as a Presidential candidate.

California fruit is now shipped from Sacramento to New York at the rate of $610 per car-load and runs through in a little over six days.

The receipts of the Post-office department have increased so largely that if the growth continues at the same rate we will have one cent postage before long.

The Democratic State Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for Supreme Judge and Treasurer has been called to meet at Allentown, on Wednesday, August 31st.

Democrats are sorely troubled with fear that "the Grand Army is drifting into politics." Their chief worry is produced by the fact that it is not drifting towards Clevelandism.

The Colorado beetle, or potato bug, has found its way across the ocean, and is creating great consternation in Prussia, from whence it is expected to pursue its march throughout Europe.

The coke strike has ended after costing the men $1,000,000 in wages, the mine owners as much more, the railroads an immense sum, and the manufacturing industries of the country an incalculable loss.

At the Democratic primaries, held in Fayette County, on Saturday last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assistant law Judge, Boyle fairly mopped up the ground with Scaright, having a majority exceeding a thousand.

The contemplated Democratic conference on the tariff question has been declared "off." Sam Randall's letter on the proposed free-trade compromise, showed that he could not be bulldozed under pain of excommunication, therefore the meeting has been indefinitely postponed.

Utah must not only get rid of her polygamy but of her disloyalty before she can hope for admittance as a State of the Union. The saints must learn that the Federal Government is superior to the dictum of President Young, and that the church is not the supreme power of the land.

The Clerk of the National House of Representatives has made up the list of the next House and announces that the Democratic majority is sixteen, with two vacancies—one in the Second Rhode Island district, the other in the Twenty-fifth New York district, in place of Hiscock, elected to the United States Senate.

R. M. T. Hunter who was one of the originators of the secession movement that culminated in rebellion, died at his home in Virginia last week. He occupied many important and lucrative positions during his life, and at the time of his death held the insignificant office of custom house inspector in one of the smallest custom houses in the country. This place was given him, through motives of charity by the present administration. Truly "the way of the transgressor is hard."

The Pennsylvania Democracy are attempting to fix up a State ticket in advance of their convention. They have got so far as Hon. Furman Sheppard, of Philadelphia for Supreme Judge provided Judge Mitchell of that city is not nominated by the Republicans. But in the event that Judge Williams, of Tioga should be the Republican nominee then, Mr. Sheppard is slated for the position, with the hope that local pride will induce the Philadelphians to support him without regard to his party affiliations.

A shortage of twelve thousand gallons of whiskey has been discovered in two bonded warehouses at Frankfort in Kentucky, in which were stored 17,000 barrels. Out of 4,400 barrels that was regauged, fifty barrels were almost entirely empty, and 1,200 were short from ten to thirty-eight gallons each. The owners charge that the steal was committed by persons in the employ of the government, and have employed General Green B. Raum, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as their attorney. "Turn the rascals out."

The Gentiles of Utah declare openly that the object of the Mormons is to secure, through deception, admission to the Union, when they will under the plea of State's Rights resume the open practice of polygamy. The Salt Lake *Tribune* exposes the dodge and warns Congress not to admit Utah as a State, and thus permit Mormonism to pass beyond the law. We think that the territory should tarry as such until polygamy, both secret and open, is stamped out beyond recall. The adoption of a constitution means little where the people are determined to live in defiance of it.

It is announced from Washington that there is no doubt that the President will make an extended trip through the Western States in the early autumn, the date whereof has not yet been fixed. It is also further declared that "it is his intention to meet the people of the Western States as president of the whole country and not as the representative of one party," all of which calls to mind President Johnson's famous "swing around the circle" during which he carried the National flag in one hand and a copy of the constitution in the other. The object of both these distinguished "non partisan" Democrats was and is a re-election. This method of electioneering is a matter of right and also of taste which we have no inclination to dispute, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Cleveland will everywhere, have a much more cordial and pleasant reception than did his predecessor at many places.

The Democrats of Ohio assembled in State Convention last week, nominated their ticket, announced their platform and went home to prepare for their coming defeat. Mr. Thurman having positively refused to be a candidate they placed Thomas E. Powell in nomination for Governor. He belongs to the boodle coal-oil faction that elected Payne U. S. Senator and in no event can poll the full vote of his party. Defeat will be nothing new to him however, as he was beaten when a candidate for Attorney General of the State in 1875, and in 1882 was again beaten as a candidate for Congress in the ninth district. The platform on which he has been placed consists principally of the usual denunciations of the Republican party, and declares unequivocally for a reduction of the present tariff to a revenue basis without regard to protection, and fiercely opposes any reduction of the internal revenue tax on liquor. A resolution endorsing Mr. Cleveland's Administration was squeezed through. The significant ignoring of the fast growing sentiment throughout the country in favor of protecting our industries from foreign competition clearly presages a determination to fight that issue, and will almost certainly eventuate in driving from the party all those who sincerely believe in protection. The endorsement of Mr. Cleveland for a second term, accompanied with a declaration in favor of Free trade, brings the issue squarely before the country, and it may be accepted as a fact that the coming Presidential campaign is to be fought out on the great question of Free trade or Protection. We sincerely trust that the Democrotic party of the county will have the courage of their convictions and follow the example of their brethren of Ohio by making an unequivocal declaration on this issue. Ohio has inaugurated the fight for a renomination of Mr. Cleveland, most auspiciously for the Republicans.

The prospects that the South Pennsylvania railroad will be completed seem to be very good, after all. The terms of an arrangement for that purpose have been accepted by nearly all the original promoters of the road, and especially the Pittsburgh capitalists. There ought to be no question of its construction, now that the Supreme Court has forbidden the Pennsylvania Company to interfere with it by purchase. The road will reach a large area of the State, whose mineral and agricultural wealth demands outlet eastward and westward, but which at present has none except by side roads to the two rival lines. Much of it is right on the line of natural travel before the era of railroads,—the line by which the emigrants poured across the Alleghenies into Western Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and by which the national troops moved for the suppression of the Whiskey Insurrection. The notion that there is but one passage through our Alleghenies,—that occupied by the Pennsylvania road,—is a delusion. The truth is there is no such passage, but several lines of less resistance. Of all these the South Pennsylvania probably has secured the best.—"*American*," *Philadelphia*.

The Fish Commission Reports Its Work and Pleads for Fish Protection

Harrisburg, July 22.—The report of the State Commissioner of Fisheries for the years 1885-86 has just been issued. Since submitting their previous report the commissioners feel that they have accomplished something more than the mere expenditure of money. They have built a hatchery at Erie, in which 14,625,000 white fish were hatched last year, being 92 per cent. of the 16,000,000 of eggs obtained from the United States hatching jars. These 14,615,000 fish were placed in Lake Erie during the latter part of the month of March 1886.

Hundreds of thousands of brook trout, rainbow or California mountain trout, and salmon trout have been transplanted to our mountain streams and lakes for game fishing. Food fishes, principally German carp, have also been deposited in large numbers into ponds and streams, these last named being in response to a constant increasing demand, largely from our agricultural population.

The streams of this State are believed to be still capable of producing fish enough to feed the nearly 5,000,000 of our people. If they were not obstructed by dams, polluted by contributions from factories and cities and ravaged out of season by foolish and unreasoning fisherman, who take everything, big or small, in their traps and finely meshed nets, wantonly destroying what they cannot see. It is for these reasons, which are the result of an artificial state of society, where the "poor grow poorer" and the struggle for existence becomes more intense, that fish are always needed to assist the fish that are instinctively anxious to ascend to safe spawning grounds.

Married The Other Girl.

Louisville, Ky., July 24.—William Brown and Mary Sanders, a rustic couple from Nelson county, were married in Jeffersonville this morning. The groom about thirty and the bride sixteen. They had never been so far from home before, and their marriage happened in a curious manner. Each had intended to elope with another person, and it was an accident that caused their wedding. The groom's brother Sam was the sweetheart of Mary Sanders, and her sister Sallie was engaged to William. The parents of the girls objected to the young men and the quartet prepared to elope. Last Wednesday evening Mary and Sallie went over to a neighbor's, and a little while later the young men called for them in buggies. To avoid suspicion the girls were exchanged, Mary going with William and her sister with Sam, and in this fashion they started for the nearest railroad station, which was twelve miles distant. Mr. Sanders was told of their departure by the neighbors, and, mounting a horse started in pursuit. About two miles from the station he overhauled them, and as they refused to stop, seized the horse of the rear buggy, which contained Sallie and Sam Brown. The others put the whip to their horse and reached the station just as the train pulled in. They then thought it not worth while to turn back and decided to go ahead and get married themselves. They arrived in Louisville last night and this morning went to Jeffersonville and were united. They told their story very frankly and when Brown was asked if there would not be trouble he remarked: "No, I guess not. Both girls are nearly alike, though I never went to see this one. I'll make it all right with Sam when I get home."

Incredible Brutality.

Little Rock, Ark., July 20.—News of a most inhuman murder comes from Riverside, Ark., It seems that a man living near that place had a stepson 5 years old, whom he greatly disliked. He was known to treat him most cruelly, beating him in a terrible manner, once putting one of the little fellow's eyes out while whipping him. A few days ago he beat the child in a horrible manner and then tied him by the wrists to a stake in the hot sun, without food or water until he died. Just how long the child was there is not known. But the cords at the wrists had cut into the flesh and the wounds were filled with worms. The fiend finding his victim was dead, armed himself and took to the woods. The child's mother seems indifferent over the affair.

Trailed by Bloodhounds and Lynched.

St. Louis, July 22.—A special from Mineola, Tex., says:—William Johnson, a desperado, shot and killed Baker, a saloonkeeper, Tuesday night, and fled the country. The Sheriff pursued him with bloodhounds and found the criminal in a swamp. He shot three of the dogs and one of the deputies, but was finally captured and, without further ceremony, was lynched.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

An Express Train Ploughs in a Gang of Italian Laborers With Terrible Results.

Hohokus, N. J., July 21.—At 7:15 o'clock this morning a horrible accident occurred on the Erie Railroad at a point about a third of a mile above here, resulting in the killing of 11 men and serious injury of five others. A gang of 42 Italian laborers were at work blasting the tracks when they noticed the milk train coming up the road from Hohokus. They immediately stepped over to the down track, but in their hurry failed to notice the Chicago express bearing down upon them. Before anyone knew exactly what was happening the express had ploughed into their midst, knocking the unfortunates right and left, killing 10 of the number outright and wounding six others, one so badly that he died before he reached Patterson, whither, the wounded, were carried as soon as accommodation could be secured to convey them. The express was unable to come to a stop until it reached the Hohokus station, where it was found that the cow catcher and step of the engine were broken, but no other damage was done. Investigation shows that the train hands were entirely blameless.

The wounded were not removed until half an hour later, when a construction train took them to Patterson. All the station hands who were available, as well as some residents in the vicinity, hastened to the scene where the comrades of the dead and injured men were already administering to the wants of those who were not past need. Most of the unfortunates had been hurled down the embankment of the track, while some were lying around between the rails horribly mutilated. Hats, coats and shoes, which had been torn from the victims, were scattered about, and in some places there were little pools of blood, pieces of human bones, and ragged strips of flesh. Some had their legs torn off; others were lying with hideous gashes in their heads, and some were so horribly mangled as to be unrecognizable.

The killed were: Guiseppe Toario, Rimaldo. Genelve, Galio Pisagreie, Dominico Stampro, Donodo Damporosa, Pasnagle Dibiano, Michael Tobio, two men named Dominico Saldonella, and one whose name is unknown. One man with his shoulder fractured was found sitting under a bridge, 150 yards from where he was struck, where he had been carried by the engine. He was taken, with the other five wounded, to the Patterson Hospital.

The railroad men have different opinions as to who is to blame for the accident. Some censure Conolly, foreman of the gang, but he was around the curve at the tool box, and was unable to see the train. His assistant was with the gang, and some regard him as responsible, but he explains that the suddenness of the arrival of the trains put all precautions at naught, as there was no time to warn the men, and his voice could not have been heard above the noise created by the milk train. Moreover, the Chicago express was not on time, and he had no way of knowing of its proximity. The men were probably as much to blame as anybody. They are insufferably stupid at times, and have to be pulled out of the way of approaching trains. All the dead men were married.

The engineer of the express in a statement made when he reached Jersey City, said that before he reached the curve he blew a warning whistle, not knowing, however, that any people were on the track. The moment his train had turned the curve he saw the Italians huddled like a lot of sheep on the very track his engine was on. They had got over there to avoid a train coming from New York City, and had their backs turned to the express. He tried hard to stop his train but no human power could have done so in time to avoid killing the men. The engine, he said, mowed them down as a scythe cuts grass, and their mangled bodies were thrown in all directions. The conductor did not know what had happened until the train slowed up. Passengers on following trains counted fifteen bodies. The company will make rigid examination.

Conductor Bampero, who was on the construction train behind the express, states that he never saw so horrible a scene. One unfortunate whose brains were scattered for 30 yards along the track, jumped up three times after he was thrown aside by the cowcatcher; another man, whom he went to lift up by the hand while he was yet quering, caught his wrist in convulsive death grip from which he was with difficulty released. He saw many similar cases, and describes the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying as something awful.

The Fire Record.

New York, July 20.—By 6 o'clock this morning the great fire at the Standard Oil Works, at Constable Hook, N. J., was under control. Two large warehouses, three immense tanks, four big docks and over 10,000 barrels of oil were destroyed. At one time it looked as if the office, several warehouses the dozen or more tanks in the neighborhood, a large brick storehouse, the docks along the river front and the manufactories of the Bayonne Chemical Works, the Oxford Copper and Sulphur Company and the Standard Match Company and the large lumber yard of A. W. Booth & Brother would be destroyed. The Standard people seeing their danger telegraphed to their works at Green Point for assistance. Five powerful tugs were sent from that place and they arrived at Constable Hook at half-past 1 o'clok.

Though the firemen kept throwing powerful streams upon it the tank, which was all that separated the large frame warehouse, also used as a cooperage, from the flames, also caught fire and was soon blazing. For about half an hour the firemen kept the destroying element from crossing the dozen feet that still intervened and they might have saved the threatened building had not a pipe at the base of the tank burst and hurled the burning fluid up against the structure and fired it. As it was stored with inflammable material it was speedily licked up by the flames which then got beyond control and swept down toward the river.

At the docks there had been a large number of vessels. These had, however, been towed out into the stream, but none too soon. First one pier took fire, then another and another until the four large piers were also in flames, casting a lurid glare upon the waters of New York Bay. By this time the tugs had arrived and they fought the fire from the water. Each of them threw several streams upon the burning piers and it was only the efforts of the men on the tugs that checked the spread of the flames and saved factories and lumber yards along the water front. On the land side the fire had also been got under control and the office, storehouse and neighboring tanks were saved. The Standard people estimated their loss at about $1,000,000. There was no insurance.

United States Officers Boycotted.

Louisville, Ky., July 22.—United States Marshall Gross and his large force of deputies, who left Tuesday to levy on property of residents of Taylor county, Kentucky, for refusal to pay taxes on railroad bonds, has been boycotted by the hotels of Campellsville which refused to entertain him. He with his force encamped in the open air and is not making much progress in levying on property. All stores are closed up and most of the personal property has been removed and the live stock has been taken out of the county. Several houses were levied upon in the absence of something better. A large crowd of people accompanied the officers, but no attempts at interference or disturbance were made. Suit was brought against the Marshal to-day for $1,000, for unlawful camping in the Court-House yard, by the County jailer. The people seem determined not to pay the taxes and a general boycott of the officers seem imminent, as neighboring towns have said they would not take care of any stock levied on in Taylor county.

He Was Jealous of His Young Wife.

Indiana, Pa., July 21.—Last night Peter Burkhard, aged 70, a wealthy farmer near Petersburg, having become jealous of his young wife, deliberately shot her dead in the presence of their 4-year-old boy and then killed himself.

Fatal Blunder on The B. & O.

Pittsburg, July 25.—The West Newton, Accomodation which left the Baltimore and Ohio depot at 3:20 yesterday afternoon, ran through an opn switch at Scott's siding, just above Everson's mills, almost completely wrecking the train and injured six of the passengers and the firemen and engineer. The latter cannot recover. The improper turning of the switch seems to have been the result either of maliciousness or gross carelessness.

At the time of the casualty the train was running at a very moderate rate of speed, a fortunate circumstances for the hundred and fifty passengers on board.

INTO THE OPEN SWITCH.

The first intimation Engineer J. J. Moore had of anything wrong was when the locomotive turned from the main track into the siding. He reversed his lever as quick as lightning, blew a waring whistle and seized his dazed firemen, Frank Hughes, and pushed him from the engine. He did not jump himself until the snubbing post had been snapped off and the pilot wheels left the end of the rails. Then he leaped, but landed too close to the engine, and was fattally burned by the escaping steam. He also had an arm and a leg broken by flying timbers, and received serious internal injuries.

The engine shot out into open space for about thirty feet, and was followed by the tender, which cut off the cab roof, smokestack and dome and landed with trucks upward at least twenty feet ahead of the boiler. The combination baggage and smoker, that followed, dashed completely over the engine, and turned on its side in the street. The smoking compartment contained 32 men, but, singularly enough, not one of them was injured, although the car was badly wrecked, every seat having been torn loose from the floor. The front wheels of the first passenger coach plunged from the trestle, but the forward end sank deep into the ground and the rear trucks did not leave the rails.

PASSENGERS IN A PANIC.

Although the distance from the switch to the end of the siding was not 75 feet, the passengers were in a frenzy of excitement by the time the locomotive had taken the flying leap. Despite this fact only two people, W. S. Campbell and Judson Moore, of Allegheny were slightly injured.

The ladies' coach, which was the last one, telescoped the car ahead, but did not leave the track. In this were two sisters, Maggie and Katie Gilhooly, aged 19 and 20 respectively, who jumped from the rear platform to the street below. The former had a leg broken in two places and was badly bruised while the other received internal injuries that make her recovery extremely doubtful. The girls live in Middle Fork, W. Va., but were employed as servants at Homewood. They had been attending services at the Cathedral. Christina Nelson, of Homestead, and Annie Conley, of West Newton, were also slightly bruised.

Doctors Orr and Ebertson were at the scene directly after the accident, and after dressing the wounds they sent the injured to the different hospitals.

Kittie Gilhooly, who is at the Mercy Hospital, is also not expected to live but a few hours. Two of her ribs were broken and the bones penetrated her lungs, inflicting fatal injuries.

J. J. Moore, the engineer on the wrecked train, died at an early hour this morning at the West Penn Hospital. Word was immediately telegraphed to his friends in Connellsville. His body will be taken there today.

Fierce Storm At Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, July 22.—The protracted hot spell was broken to-night by the heaviest storm known here since the great Butcher's Run disaster, thirteen years ago, when nearly 200 people were drowned. Fortunately to-night's storm was not attended by any fatalities as far as could be learned at midnight. The damage to property, however, will reach at least $100,000.

The storm broke over the city about 6 o'clock and in two hours two and one-half inches of rain had fallen. The water poured down the hill streets in torrents, flooding cellars and washing away foundations of houses. In the hill districts many houses were rendered unsafe and several were completely wrecked.

At Butcher's Run the sewers became clogged up and the water overflowing filled the houses to the depth of several feet. The occupants, remembering the terrible scenes of July 1864, became panic-stricken and for a time the wildest excitement prevailed. No one was injured, however, but a number of houses were washed from their foundations.

Outside of the city the small streams overflowed their banks, doing great damage. Telegraph wires are down in all directions and heavy washouts are reported on the railroads leading East and West from the city. At midnight the rain was still falling, with indications of it continuing all night.

The mercury touched 95° this afternoon, but fell 25° before 11 o'clock to-night. Five fatal cases of sunstroke occurred during the day.

The Oil City Tragedy.

Oil City, July 20.—There are now four victims of John McNerney's drunken rage last night. The list is: Mrs. McNerney, whose head was battered to a jelly, presumably with the stock of her husband's gun; John McNerney, Jr., who went to his mother's assistance and was shot by his father; Officer James, who started to arrest McNerney and was shot, and McNerney himself, who was shot by another officer before he would submit to arrest.

Mrs. McNerney was quite dead when found, but the other three lived until this morning. The tragedy is the most horrible that has ever occurred in this section of the State. Great crowds of people gathered today about the little frame house where the McNerney's lived and discussed the terrible deed. McNerney has always been a quarrelsome, brutal man when intoxicated, and has frequently beaten his wife.

There was no witness to the beginning of tragedy, save the son, and he is now dead. It is the generally accepted theory, however, that McNerney came home drunk and troublesome, that he quarreled with his wife and then beat her brains with the gun stock. It is thought that the son endeavored to protect his mother, and was then shot by the infuriated man. Officer James bravely rushed into the house only to receive the other charge from the gun and then McNerney received his death wound from another policeman's pistol.

Medal of Honor to a Veteran.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—C. B. Lower, a private in Company K of the old Pennsylvania Bucktails during the war, and now an employe of the Washington Safe Deposit Company, was yesterday, by order of the President, granted a medal of honor for gallant and meritorious services during the war. The special acts for which the medal was granted were for continuing in the battle of the Wilderness after having been wounded; for participation in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna River and Bethesda Church while still suffering from his wound, and for escaping from the Confederates while being transported from Libby Prison to Andersonville by jumping from a moving train and making his way across the mountains into Virginia and thence back to his command.

German Gifts for Coast Guards.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—The Secretary of State has received through the German Minister at Washington from the Emperor of Germany a check for $1000 and two handsome gold watches, the latter embellished with the likeness and monogram of the Emperor, with a request that the money be equally divided among the families of the five members of the life-saving crew at Dam Neck Mill Station, Va., who lost their lives in attempting to rescue the crew of the German ship Elizabeth on the eighth of January last, and that the watches be presented to Frank Tedford and Joseph E. Etheridge, the only survivers of the life-saving crew. The money and watches have been turned over to General Superintendent Kimball for distribution.

A FLOOD DOES GREAT DAMAGE.

Heavy Storms Wash Away Dams, Factories and Block Railroads—Rivers Become Raging Torrents—Several Lives Lost.

Springfield, Mass., July 24.—At Miller's Falls much damage was done last night and to-day by heavy rains. Two passenger trains and one freight with five car-loads of hogs are stalled on the Fitchburg road within two miles of that village by wash-outs and land-slides. A dozen washouts have occurred within 24 hours. Teams returning from Ewing, to which place passengers were transferred, narrowly escaped swamping on the banks of Miller's river. The freight house at Miller's Falls has been undermined, one side of it already having settled three feet. All the contents of the building have been removed to a safe locality.

No details have been received of the drowning of 18 persons in Berkshire county. The dispatch announcing the disaster stated that it occurred on the New York side of the Tahonic mountains.

News from Mill River valley is that C. E. Thayer's grist mill dam and Morton's dam gave way. A repetition of the flood of a few years ago was feared by the inhabitants of the valley, who were keeping awake ready to flee for their lives on the approach of danger. The extent of the damage by the washing out of the Williamsburg dams cannot be learned to-night.

Boston, July 24.—It is reported that 18 lives have been lost by the flood at Great Barrington, Mass. It is also reported that the dams at Williamsburg have given way.

Great Barrington, Mass., July 24.—The cloud-burst of Friday morning caused great damage to property along the banks of Green river, which were overflowed for miles around. Williams bridge, at Atford, a structure 65 feet long and 10 feet above the ordinary level of the river, was swept away. Kellogg's grist mill, below the village, was saved only by opening the water gates after the dam had been seriously damaged. At the dam of the Berkshire heights reservoir the water stood four feet.

Dover, N. H., July 24.—From 8 P. M. Thursday until the same hour to-night nine inches of rain have fallen. The Cocheco river is a roaring torrent. At 7 o'clock to-night the volume of water rushing over the Cocheco dam was 37 inches and increasing hourly. All low lands throughout this region are covered with water. A great part of the hay crop has been spoiled and several high way bridges are in danger of being carried away.

Lake Pleasant, Mass., July 24.—The most severe rain known in this vicinity prevailed last night. All the mountain streams are swollen and their roaring can be heard for miles. No trains have passed here to-day. There is a washout 20 feet deep on the Fitchburg road near Erving. The Connecticut river is veay high. Highways are badly damaged, and many bridges were swept away.

Manchester, N. H., July 24.—The severest storm in this locality in many years has been in progress since Thursday, and rain is still falling. Streets and culverts have been washed out. The Merrimac river is a torrent and it is feared that mills will not be able to start to-morrow unless the rain ceases.

Greenfield, Mass., July 24.—Trains are nearly all suspended on the Fitchburg road, owing to washouts. The passengers by the St. Louis express from the West, which was detained at Miller's Falls all day, are now at the hotel here. It will take till Monday afternoon to build the trestles to take the place of the embankment which was washed out and will take two weeks to replace the embankment.

No Market For Cattle.

St. Louis, July 23.—A special from Denver, Col., says the cattlemen who now have their herds going north on the great cattle trail have decided upon a move which will face about 50,000 head now on the trail and drive them back into Texas. The reason for so doing is because there is absolutely no market for the cattle. The meeting at which this decision was arrived at was held on Tuesday night in the rooms of the Cattle Grower's Association. This action practically removes from existence forever the long-used "cattle trail" for the transportation of cattle.

Such a decision was only made after it became apparent that no remedy could be depended upon. The cause of the trouble lies principally in the exaggerated nature of the information affecting the stock market. It was thought that the hard winter had made cattle scarce in Wyoming, Montana and Dakota, and it was not learned that Wyoming wanted no cattle whatever until the herds were started.

The trail was established in 1866, and the cowboys had to fight their way through hostile bands of Indians for the first few years. Last year 300,000 cattle were driven over the trail; this year but 70,000 have been started, and two thirds of these are being turned back. Theodore Ives, of Fort Worth, declared the act disastrous, and the result of the failure to get the cattle to market will have the effect of putting $2,000,000 worth of beef back into Texas, which is already overstocked, thus driving driving prices down to ruinous figures. It may cause a number of failures.

Captain Cutler thought there would be no more shipments of cattle by trail. Texas will have to consume her own cattle—in other words, the cowboys will have to establish packing-houses, do their own killing and make their own shipments.

The settling-up of the Western country is what played the mischief with raising cattle in large herds. The trail has gradually been growing narrower, until last year it was but three miles miles wide, and now this has been thrown open to settlement.

McGlynn Says the Anti-Poverty Society Will Have a Presidential Candidate.

New York, July 22.—Cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs greeted Dr. McGlynn's announcement in Irving Hall last night that the Anti-Poverty Society would have a candidate of its own in the field at the next Presidential election.

He made the announcement at the business meeting of the society. He was making a speech in answer to the question, which he said was continually being asked, in spite of the fact that he had already answered it hundreds of times, "How does the Anti-Poverty Society propose to abolish poverty?"

Dr. McGlynn said: "How are we going to do it?" None so blind as those who will not see. We are going to do it by talking to the voters, by persuading the voters to accept out ideas, by electing an Anti-Poverty majority to the Legislature and to Congress. In every future election we are to nominate candidates of our own, pledged to carry out our ideas, and we are to keep on reiterating our platform principles."

The audience cheered itself hoarse when Dr. McGlynn said that the Labor party, with its Anti-Poverty principles, would make no compromises with any other political party; but would nominate absolutely independent United Labor candidates for every elective office. Then, he said: "We will have a candidate for President of the United States too."

"He'll be Dr. McGlynn," shouted an excited anti-Pauper, jumping out of his seat and waving his black Derby. It was at this signal that set the audience wild for two minutes. Dr. McGlynn went ahead with his speech in the uproar.

1,100,000 Busheis of Wheat Burned.

Minneapolis, July 22.—The St. Anthony Elevator, one of the largest in the Northwest located two miles east of this city on the Manitoba Railroad, caught fire at 7:20 o'clock last evening. The elevator was a triple structure, connected by a tram-way, and had a capacity of 2,700,000 bushels. The buildings are all destroyed, with contents, about 1,100,000 bushels of wheat. Loss on buildings and machinery, $250,000; loss on grain, $25,000. Insurance on the wheat is not now known. The wheat destroyed is one-tenth of the visible supply in the Northwest exclusive of Duluth. The elevator was the largest in the Northwest, owned by a large syndicate of Minneapolis capitalists. The origin of the fire is not known. Two watchmen were on duty in the engine room at the time, but cannot tell the cause.

John McNierney's Crime.

Oil City, July 20.—Shortly before 12 o,clock last night John McNierney, a laborer beat his wife to death, fatally shot his son John aged twenty-one, for interfering in behalf of his mother, and then shot Officer James, who tried to arrest him, in the groin, inflicting a fatal wound. Officers Warden and Henderson then came to the assistance of James, and soon brought the desperate man down with a shot through his back. After disarming him the officers entered the house, where a sickening sight met their eyes.

Mrs. McNierney was found in one corner of the room, dead, her face and head completely smashed to a jelly, the room bespattered with blood and brains, supposed to have been inflicted with a shot-gun stock. Physicians were speedily upon the spot, and upon examination of officer James' and young McNierney's wounds pronounced them fatal. The wound of young McNierney is not necessarily fatal. There was no witness to the affair except the son, who is unable to speak. McNierney is said to have been intoxicated at the time, and from all that can be learned was abusing his wife when the son went to her assistance.

Oil City, July 21.—The funeral of the three victims of the tragedy of Tuesday night took place, to-day. The murdered mother and son were buried from the Catholic church. The procession that followed the remains to the grave was the largest ever witnessed in this city. The body of the murderer, McNearney, was consigned to a resting place in the potter's field, the parish refusing to permit him to lie in consecrated ground. The remains of the assassin were simply hustled into a cheap coffin, and without any previous preparation whatever. At 7 this morning it was taken quietly away and buried without any religious ceremony of any kind.

Many Women In Peril.

Cincinnati, July 20.—Briggs Swift's old porkhouse on the Northwest corner of Ninth and Sycamore Streets, which was recently remodeled for manufacturing purposes, burned this forenoon, involving a loss of $150,000. The fire started in the ice cream freezer factory of the Gooch Freezer Company, which occupied the first and second stories of the four-story structure. Their place being filled with dry lumber, the fire almost instantly communicated to the whole building. The entire fire department force was called out, and succeeded in saving adjoining buildings. The other occupants of the building were Wrigley Brothers, manufacturers of paper boxes, and the White Star Laundry. All were completely burned out.

In the box factory there were sixty-five and in the laundry thirty-five girls. Their screams could be heard for squares and the excitement attending their rescue was intense. They were all brought out in safety, but many of them narrowly escaped a horrible death. Captain George Leist, of Engine Company No 6, was prostrated and was taken home. His condition is serious.

No More Human Roasts.

Chicago, July 21.—Sir John B. Thurston, governor of the Feejee islands, is here. The governor is on his way to England to enjoy a short season of rest. He says there are about 150 islands comprising his charge. They were annexed to Great Britain ten years ago. At present the population of the islands is about 120,000 natives and 3,000 Europeans. The present capital is at Siva. The principal products of the islands are coppra, or cocoanuts, tea, and lately the English planters have succeeded in raising a good quality of coffee and cotton. Owing to the humanizing teachings of his predecessor, Sir Austin Gordon, cannibalism had become one of the lost arts, and to-day there were but few of these man-eating creatures to be found on any of the islands. Some years ago it was found to be exceedingly difficult to induce the lazy and careless Polynesian natives to work on the plantations, and the government finally concluded to send to the islands the industrious coolies from India, and at present there were about 8,000 of these laborers, whose services were let by the government agents on specific contracts.

The Treasury Department Forger Gets Twelve Years.

Washington, July 20. Oscar J. Harvey, the Treasury Department forger, was arraigned in the District Criminal Court this afternoon and pleaded guilty to the charge set forth in the indictment. He was sentenced by Judge Montgomery to twelve years imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary.

In passing sentence Judge Montgomery said that while the situation of the prisoner's family appealed to him, the protection of society was to be considered and an example must be made. There was but one way to stop crime, and that was to punish it. The prisoner had robbed the government, not through a sudden unthinking impulse, but through a scheme pursued for months. The reasons urged for a lenient sentence were matters for the consideration of the Executive. He himself could do no less than sentence the accused to twelve years imprisonment—three years on each count of the indictment.

The prisoner received the sentence with composure.

A Chicago Woman Kills and Eats a Mad Dog.

Chicago, July 19.—Considerable excitement was caused in Justice Kersten's court this morning when Mrs. Morris Hammermiller, a delicate little woman, whose husband is sick with lung disease, calmly told His Honor that she had cooked the dog she had been ordered to kill and fed it to her family. The brute had bitten a neighbor's child and was supposed to be mad. Evidence of its death having been produced in the shape of the hide and feet of the deceased canine, she was asked what had been done with the rest of him. The skinning had been done so skillfully that suspicions were aroused. Through an interpreter she told how she was boiling and frying portions of him daily for food. The death of the dog was declared to have been established and the case was dismissed.

Jeffersonian Simplicity.

Kansas City, July 22.—The Cleveland invitation has just been completed. It is in book form, making a volume eleven inches long, sixteen inches wide, and four inches thick. The binding is of sealskin.

On the front cover of the book, sunk in the binding, is a square of white satin, bordered with blue plush. Upon the satin, elegantly engrossed, is the following: "Kansas City. To the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Greeting. 1887."

Upon the back of the book, in gold letters, is: "Kansas City Greeting. To the President and Mrs Cleveland."

The water color pictures by Mr. Barson are bunched together following the title page in the following order: Kansas City, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Indian Territory and Colorado. Then comes the invitation, signed by 21,000 citizens. The book is enclosed in a case of imitation seal skin, embossed with gold and lined with gold plush.

Coke Region Affairs.

Pittsburgh, July 21.—The strikers are resuming work in the coke regions, and by Monday it is expected that all the works will be in operation. The Union, Mayfield, Denley, Stonerville, Mullen and Southwest Works, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 started up to-day with large forces. Everything is quiet, and when resumption shall be declared general the Pinkerton men will be withdrawn. Since the strike was inaugurated, eleven weeks ago, forty-eight blast furnaces have been compelled to shut down on account of the scarcity of coke. This has reduced the production of pig iron 400,000 tons. It is thought that with a resumption of operations, however, the production will be increased 40,000 tons a week before the middle of August.

Georgia's Heavy Tax On Wine Rooms.

Atlanta, July 20.—The bill taxing wine rooms $10,000 passed the House to-day by the requisite majority. It is thought that the Senate will pass it also.

A NEW GOLD FIELD.

A Bonanza Found in Michigan.

The *Mining Journal* gives a history of the discovery on the Lake Superior Iron Company's lands, and states that last week, at a depth of 19 feet from the surface, a blast opened up a "chimney" or bunch of quartz wonderfully rich in free gold. Two more holes were put into this rock and about a bushel of it was taken out, all showing free gold. Specimens that the writer examined are as full of native gold as the Calaunt & Heela rock is of copper, and would yield from $25,000 to $30,0000 of the precious metal. This chimney is round in form and from eight to ten inches in diameter. It has been followed down some 3 feet, and is as rich at the bottom as at the point where it was first encountered. The vein of quartz in which it is carried was 2½ feet wide at the surface. It has widened 4 feet at the depth of 16 feet, and has now a width of from 3 to 3½ feet. It dips south at an angle of about 75 degrees, its trend being almost due east and west. The rich rock described was first found on the hanging wall, but is now near the footwall. Work on the exploration has been suspended temporarily, the men being employed in guarding the find from "specimen seekers", the rock being so rich that the company proposes to build a strong storehouse in which to "stock" it. A strong fence has been put up around the shaft to exclude the curious who have no business on the inside. Samples of quartz have been sent to James S. Fay, general manager of the Lake Superior Iron Company, at Boston, and he is expected on the ground this week, when it is probable that something definite regarding the future steps the company will take to develop the property will be disclosed.

Cyclone in Indiana.

Wabash, July 20.—A genuine hail cyclone passed through the northern part of the county yesterday doing an immense amount of damage. The storm came from the west through Miami county and crossed the Lake Erie and Western Railway at a point between Denver and Peru. Its path through this county was from two to three miles and in that space no vegetation escaped.

The hail fall was phenomenal in every way. The stones were of the size of hens' eggs and could be gathered by the bushel after the storm. A great number of fine forest trees were broken off and piled up in an interminable mass. Not a field of grain escaped destruction in the pathway of the storm. The corn was riddled and stripped of the ears and silk. Oats were thrashed out and the stalks driven into the earth. Apples, melons, grapes and all small fruits and vegetables were cut to pieces and nothing can be saved.

A Web-Footed Family.

Lexington, Ga., July 24.—One of the most remarkable freaks in nature is observed in the Young Family, of the Salem neighborhood, this county. Mr. William Young, who lives near Salem, a carpenter by trade, was born with the middle and right fingers of his right hand together. The joints are perfect and he finds no inconvenience from the peculiar formation of his hand. The remarkable part is that his little baby was born with the same two fingers grown together. Mr. Young has nine brothers who have natural fingers. Neither his father nor his father's brothers had any such freak of nature, yet their only sister has the identical fingers grown together. His grandfather had three fingers on each hand and three toes of each foot grown together, and as far back as he can trace simil