The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....April 4, 1888.

PRINCE BISMARCK was seventy-three years old Sunday, April 1st.

MIFFLIN COUNTY elected her delegates to the State Convention last week and instructed them for Senator Cameron for President.

DEMOCRATIC newspapers are now worried because Senator Ingalls don't recant and ask to have the record of his speech amended.

THE High License bill passed the New York State Assembly on Thursday by 66 against 61. It was almost a party vote and required 65 votes to prevail.

IF the Democratic party dare to make an open issue in favor of free trade, along the line advocated by the President in his special message, Republicans will accept the challenge.

THE Governor of Texas will call the Legislature together to get clear of the surplus money in the treasury. He could send to Kentucky and get a man that would do it with much less trouble.

BOULANGER stock advanced many points yesterday in France. It looks as though he might force a crisis and get back his epaulettes. A crisis will be better for Boulanger than for France.

THE international council of women that has been held during the past week at Washington is a move in the right direction. The good words of wise women ought to have weight in formulating public opinion.

THE Baltimore & Ohio Relief Association is to be abolished. That is probably the best thing that could be done with it. Whatever merits it has are more than neutralized by its compulsory clause, which takes men's money in spite of their protests.

THE Senate bill granting a pension of $2,000 to Mrs. John A. Logan, passed the House, Friday. This act of justice to the widow of one of America's most distinguished soldiers has been too long delayed. The President should sign the bill at once.

MAJOR MCKINLEY has, through all his Congressional life, made a specialty of his side of the tariff question—the high protective side—and it is said that his response to the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee (the Mills bill) is a very fine piece of work.

WHEN Mr. Cleveland entered upon his office he declared that appointees in the Territories should be selected from residents of the Territories. As in case of his civil-service promises, he has failed to make good his words. Every Governor and leading official has been chosen from defeated and broken-down politicians from distant States.

THE annual election occurs in Rhode Island to-day, Wednesday. A full list of State officers and an entire Legislature will be chosen. The Legislature will have the selection of a United States Senator, the term of Senator Chance expiring on March 4th, 1889. The present State officers are Democratic, having been elected last April through a split in the Republican party, and the Democrats have also a majority on joint ballot in the present Legislature.

THE new treaty with China has been concluded and has received the assent of the Chinese minister and the administration at Washington and is now awaiting the action of the Senate. It prohibits absolutely the immigration to this country of Chinese laborers for a period of twelve years, with privilege of renewal, but permits those now living to visit China and return to the United States under certain restrictions. It also makes an exception in favor of Chinese merchants, students, etc., who may visit and reside in this country. Provision is made for indemnity to Chinese sufferers from mob violence in the West.

THE Bell telephone decision has nowhere aroused greater excitement than in St. Louis, where the Pan-electric system had obtained a strong foothold. The Bell company, the other day, made a demand upon all persons using Pan-electric instruments to deliver them up for destruction. This will be a very easy order to obey, for those who own their telephones ought rightand can do whatever they choose with them; but it will be harder for those who only hire, and have therefore no right to turn them over to anyone else. If they refuse to deliver up these instruments, they are threatened with a suit for infringement by the Bell company. If they do deliver them up, they are threatened by the company which owns them. There is a cheerful reminder in all this of the alternative of the devil and the deep sea.

OMINOUS reports come from the West regarding the railroaders' strike. A number of roads are now involved, and there is danger that all that centre in Chicago will eventually be tied up. Just what effect this will have on the business of the country cannot be conjectured, but it is only fair to suppose that it will be more or less disastrous, as many other interests than those of the companies and their employes will be affected by the crippling of traffic which must follow the action of the strikers. This is a case in which large results follow trifling causes; and the worst feature of the matter is that a solution seems to be as far off now as ever. Shippers along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad were notified yesterday that no freight would be received by that company for the present for Chicago or points west of that place.

THE Free Traders propose to make living cheaper and commerce greater by the Mills bill. If that measure should become the law to-morrow, the results which they profess to expect would not follow. They would find that wages would fall in the industries which their tariff bill has attacked, but that prices would remain about the same. There is sugar refining, for example. The Free Traders attack what they call the sugar trust, and assert that, without the protective tariff, this trust could not exist. If they are right the only purchaser of raw sugar in the country is the trust, so that the reduction of duties on the sugars that go to the refineries would benefit only the members of the trust. What do the consumers think of this? They have been told by the Free Traders that they are to sweeten their tea with cheap sugar. Cheap sugar is very well, but the Mills bill will not give it. Sugar can be made cheap to the consumer only by greatly reducing the rate of duty on grocery sugar. The insignificant cut made by the Mills bill will not, however, effect this. Refined sugars are as cheap as they can be until we can supply our refineries with raw material grown in our own fields.

The necessaries of life cost about the same here as they do in England, with the exception of provisions, and they are very much cheaper in this country than they are abroad. The most costly thing in the United States is labor. The cutting of rates of duty would chiefly affect the wages of the workingmen who constitute the bone and sinew of our population.

As for commerce, it will grow to be great when the Government bestows some care upon it and gives it some encouragement. Although our merchants are trying to compete with foreign merchants who receive substantial aid from their Governments, it is a disagreeable fact that the United States will not help their citizens even to the extent of paying them a just compensation for their services. And yet the foreign trade of this country is growing very rapidly. It is growing in spite of the indifference of the Government, because the merchants are receiving indirectly the benefit of the protection which is bestowed upon the manufacturers. Under the protective policy the growth of the latter has been so great that they are reaching out after markets abroad. If our Government should adopt a liberal commercial policy we should have all that the Mills bill vainly promises and without Free Trade.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Pittsburg Times: Republicans everywhere will be rejoiced by the latest reports that Mr. Blaine is quite well, because with him and Mr. Conkling on the stump for a good candidate the party cannot fail to win next fall.

New York Herald: Mr. Lincoln has also held a high office—the War Department—under two Presidents, Garfield and Arthur. This public service was distinguished and honorable and establishes the claim upon party appreciation which comes from fitness and experience.

Harrisburg Telegraph: Now there is Wm. L. Scott, his regard for the laboring man is simply overpowering. He has just reduced the wages of his miners below the rate paid at the other collieries. Wm. L. Scott is a great free trader in the blood and brawn of the workingman.

New York Press: It is pre-eminently a year in which Republican success at the polls is probable, as cool, intelligent action, rather than superficial impulse or an indifferent attitude shall prevail. Harmony and well-directed energy should win the battle of 1888 for the cause of Republicanism and the development of American resources.

Cincinnati Commercial: If Sherman should not be nominated the dark and winning horse would appear, in all probability, in Illinois or New York, and the ticket would be Lincoln and Phelps or Depew and Harrison. But several of the conditions are still shadowy, and we should think it premature in March to burst into the full bloom of speculation when the roses do not reach their prime until June, and even in mid-summer the Chicago air sometimes blows chill.

New York Mail and Express: And the last chances of Mr. Cleveland for free trade or for his re-election will die out on the day when a Republican Congressional caucus declares in favor of repealing all the direct war taxes, including that on whisky, which makes the Federal Government a profitable partner for the "whisky ring" that is back of all the Democratic Bourbonism of the South, in all senses of the word.

Johnstown Tribune: Hon. John Cessna, the big right hand of the Republican party in all its best endeavors, is Vice President of the State Constitutional Temperance Amendment Association and President of the Association in Bedford County. At a recent meeting in Bedford Mr. Cessna spoke of the importance of electing men to the Legislature next fall who will favor submission, and give the people a chance to vote upon the question which is now uppermost in their hearts if not in their minds.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The great contest at St. Louis will be for reform. Cleveland will be nominated, but the protectionists, in alliance with the Republicans, will try to make a platform on which he could not stand with any consistency or self respect. In other words, they propose to repeat the folly of 1884, when a war candidate, General McClellan, was nominated on a peace platform. Nominating a Union soldier, the party declared the war a failure.

Troy Telegram: Conkling will fight for the Republican party, but does not aspire to lead it. His voice raised this year in behalf of the party's candidate will be worth thousands of votes. With Cleveland in the field as the Democratic candidate, he will be able to reduce the Democratic vote, for the most intelligent and independent of Democrats entertain profound admiration of Roscoe Conkling. This year his voice should be heard for the Republican party. It is far-reaching, a potential and convincing voice. It is the voice of the patriot, the statesman, the incorruptible citizen, the fervent believer in the principles of the Republican party.

New York Herald: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is an important personage. It is one of the most exalted and honorable places in the world. We have a very contemptuous opinion of the Southern Senators who, as a Washington dispatch relates, are trying to persuade the President to put Mr. Garland, the present Auditor General, in this place. Mr. Garland is incompetent as a lawyer, but that is the least of his disqualifications; he is incompetent as a man of honor. He has no business in the Attorney General's place, which he obtained by such persistent personal begging as was probably never before used to get a Cabinet place, such buttonholing as ought to have excluded him from any place of trust.

Ingalls Explains His Words.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 29.—Senator Ingalls has written to Railroad Commissioner Greene of this State, the following letter, putting a new construction on the attack made on Generals Hancock and McClellan in his recent speech:

"The Democracy and their allies have grossly misrepresented me and endeavored to break the force of my arraignment by personal assaults and by distortion of my language. Every man of intelligence knows that my allusions to Hancock and McClellan were not as soldiers, but as Democratic candidates for the Presidency. As such they were allies of the Confederacy, as Grover Cleveland is and as every Democrat must be who aspires to that office, because he must be elected by the 153 votes of the solid South, which is as much an aggressive and potential force in our politics as it was in 1880. Unless the Republican party has the courage and intelligence to wage the ensuing campaign upon the platform of equal and exact justice to all under the law they will fail, as they deserve to fail."

TOPEKA, KAN., March 29.—A State League of Republican clubs was organized here by a convention of 600 delegates yesterday, and Senator Ingall's utterance in the Senate against Gens. Hancock and McClellan was heartily indorsed after a stormy debate. Captain John Brown, son of the famous John Brown, of Ossawatomie, was received with wild enthusiasm which he caused to boil over when he made a speech in favor of the nomination of James G. Blaine for President. The suggestion of Ingalls for President was warmly received, but did not arouse nearly as much enthusiasm as Blaine's name.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Senator Ingalls, in a speech before Kit Carson Post, G. A. R., last night, said that he would always reiterate the sentiments expressed by him in a recent speech in the Senate on the Dependent Pension bill. At the close of his remarks he referred to the grand review on Pennsylvania avenue of the Union troops as being led by those gallant Generals, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, McClellan and Logan. This was the only reference he made by name to Hancock and McClellan.

Violent Demonstrations in Chicago by the Burlington Men.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The first encounter between the sympathizers of the striking switchmen and the men who have replaced them took place at 4:30 this afternoon, when a "Q" switch engine and its crew attempted to transfer some freight cars to the Northwestern tracks. A crowd of switchmen of other roads were about the place and jeered at the new train men on the "Q" engine. When the train reached Kinzie street and Western avenue it ran off a switch that had been turned and a number of cars were ditched. The mob then set upon the crew of the engine and train and the fireman and engineer took to their heels, getting numerous cuffs as they escaped. The new switchmen followed suit and were pursued and roughly used by the crowd, which was made up of the toughest kind of citizens.

The Pinkerton men, of whom there were six or eight on the train, attempted to protect the trainmen, but the mob set upon them and disarmed them in a twinkling. They were powerless and after making a few efforts to defend themselves took to flight to escape the drubbing they were receiving at the hands of the furious mob. Several of the Pinkerton men were hurt and one of them is thought to have sustained serious injuries.

SUPERINTENDENT BESLER BEATEN.

On the same train was Division Superintendent Besler, of the Burlington Road. When the trouble commenced he hurried to the front and some one in the crowd recognized him. The disclosure of his identity was the signal for the mob to fall on him and beat him. The attack came from all sides, and it was only after having been badly used up that he escaped and ran to a switch house, whe he locked himself in and escaped further punishment.

The riot created great excitement, and the Pinkerton men and officers flocked to the scene. The mob quickly dispersed, however, and only one man was arrested, William Quirk. Police were ordered to the scene of the disturbance from nearly all stations. Quirk was a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul switchman, and his arrest precipitated a strike of 171 switchmen, 28 engineers and 28 firemen on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. When it was known that he had been arrested a crowd followed him to the station house and endeavored to get him released. Numerous offers of bail were made. Eight thousand dollars surety for his appearance was offered, but he was locked up.

A STRIKE ON THE ST. PAUL.

When the crowd realized that their comrade had to remain in the police station the Milwaukee and St. Paul men, in their rage, decided to strike and immediately deserted their engines. The whole yard's force of switchmen, engineers and firemen, 227 in all, quit work, leaving twenty-eight engines standing on the tracks. It is rumored the brakemen of the same road will go out to-night. The strikers say the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road has been particularly friendly to the Burlington and they have been ready and willing to quit for some time.

Division Superintendent Besler had both eyes blacked and was very badly bruised. The firemen and engineer of the train which was attacked were also badly pounded.

When asked about the company's position in regard to the riot Mr. Morton, of the "Q" road, said it was an unfortunate affair, but was not wholly unexpected, as the company had anticipated trouble of this kind. He said, however, that he did not think it would occur again, as the company would try to prevent it. Mr. Norton said that they had engaged forty new switchmen to-day. The company now have sixteen switch engines at work. Ninety-seven cars of stock were brought in to-day and considerable work was done at the lumber district. All of the freight cars the company had at its disposal were loaded at the freight house, and the reason that a greater number was not loaded was because Burlington 'empties' are tied up on other roads.

A GENERAL BOYCOTT ORDERED.

An extra edition of an evening paper says: "A meeting of five hundred engineers, firemen and switchmen was held at Fourteenth and Jefferson streets this afternoon. There were representatives from all the roads present and it was resolved that a general boycott be declared against Burlington freight on all roads. The sentiment expressed was that the Burlington Road had gone too far. There was no reason why the engineers' demands should not be complied with. They were reasonable and the time had come to enforce them."

TROUBLE IN VARIOUS QUARTERS.

Charles Francis, a switchman in the employ of the Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs Road, a Burlington line, was run over by switch engine No. 31 in the middle yards at St. Joseph on Tuesday night. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict declaring the engineer incompetent. Immediately upon learning of the killing of Francis all the switchmen in the employ of the Burlington system quit work.

The Burlington Railroad Company received information to day that fifty of their switchmen at Creston, Iowa, quit work. Their places are reported to have been filled by conductors and brakemen.

One hundred brakemen and switchmen formerly employed by the Reading Railroad Company, arrived to-night and will be put to work to-morrow.

The probability of the brakemen going out continues to grow, though that action is not looked for until the "Q" shall have obtained its full complement of switchmen. The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Road has seven hundred cars consigned to the Burlington Road on their tracks. The other roads are in a similar condition, and if the "Q" can take care of its freight the other roads will tender it all the freight on their hands in order to avoid a blockade.

Chief Arthur denies that the engineers have broken away from the order.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The Burlington Railroad strike has spread to two other railroads and there is no knowing where it will stop. The men on the St. Paul had all left their trains between midnight and daylight yesterday and a strike occurred on the Panhandle at 7 o'clock A. M., but was ended when the officials proved that no Burlington cars had been put on the tracks. At 2 o'clock the Fort Wayne men were ordered to put a train of Burlington cars in the yard, but refused, and in a few minutes every man in the yard was idle. When the 2:30 passenger train came in the engineer and fireman left the engine at Sixteenth street and the conductor had to bring it into the depot.

HOW AMONG THE ST. PAUL MEN.

A committee on the St. Paul road's men yesterday offered Local Manager Earling to resume work on condition that the road would not accept "Q" freight until the strike was settled. This proposal was telegraphed to General Manager Roswell Miller at Milwaukee, and on receipt of his reply in the evening a general meeting of the St. Paul strikers was called to act on the realy, which was kept secret. The company's ultimatum was rejected and a general row ensued. The switchmen accused the engineers of treachery and cowardice. A passenger engineer made a speech defending himself, was knocked down and beaten. For a time a free fight was imminent. The more conservative men left the hall in disgust. The meeting adjourned at midnight without coming to any conclusion.

The St. Paul road secured a large number of new men to-day and was enabled to dispose of its freight business easily.

FT. WAYNE MEN HESITATING.

The Ft. Wayne men at a meeting this afternoon decided to return to work if the company would not handle Burlington cars. To this demand the Superintendent replied that the men would not be taken back unless they agreed to work on any cars that were offered, Burlington included. The men, after considerable debate, postponed their decision until to-morrow.

It is understood that as soon as the Panhandle engineers are asked to handle Burlington cars they will strike also, but they have not yet been asked to do so.

It was expected last night that a strike had been ordered on the Santa Fe, Lake Shore and Alton roads, but this proves to be incorrect. A few switchmen on the Alton struck against Burlington cars, but their action did not obstruct traffic. The Burlington handled no freight to-day, but will have a full force of men to-morrow.

REASONS FOR ARTHUR'S ABSENCE.

It is said the reason Mr. Arthur left Chicago was that, seeing a general strike here was inevitable, more money would be needed to sustain the idle men; and he will see to raising it. It is probable, however, the real reason was that he was sick and disgusted with the way things were going and desired to be out of the way. He does not approve of of the proceedings outside the strike of the Burlington engineers and firemen; but as he can't help himself now nor make his voice heard, he determined to put himself outside the storm area. He feels keenly the situation in which he finds himself and the Brotherhood, but has lately refused to talk further than to say that the Burlington engineers and firemen were firm and confident. He did take occasion to say, however, that there was no deal or understanding between the engineers and switchmen or brakemen, and that whatever was being done now was in the nature of an independent movement altogether.

Terrible Fate of a School Teacher.

RENOVA, PA., April 1.—A report has reached this point of a brutal murder committed four or five miles south of Curwensville, in Clearfield county, but the particulars, owing to the distance of the point from any telegraph office, are hard to obtain.

Miss Lizzie Eastman, a young lady teaching school in one of the farming districts of Clearfield county, was found dead in the school house last Tuesday evening. Her tongue had been cut from its roots and lay beside her body. The school had been dismissed as usual at 4 o'clok and the pupils left their teacher alone in the school house. In the right hand of the dead woman was found a lead pencil and on the floor near her dead body was written in her handwriting the revolting particulars of her death.

DYING AS SHE TOLD HER TALE.

Two tramps had entered the school house after the pupils had been dismissed. They overpowered and outraged her, afterwards severing her tongue with a knife and then fled, leaving her for dead. She recovered sufficiently to write on the school house floor and had succeeded in giving the above particulars, with description of her assailants, when she grew too weak to write more, and died before she was found.

The affair has created a great sensation here, where the young lady was well and favorably known. Miss Eastman was a remarkably beautiful girl, but of a most fearless disposition. She had often been warned against tarrying too long after school, as the tramps were not infrequent in the neighborhood. She always laughed at such remarks and asserted that she was not afraid of being molested.

LYNCHERS ON THE TRAIL.

As soon as the body was found, a posse was organized to go in pursuit of the villains who had murdered her, but so many hours had elapsed since the deed was committed that the men made good their escape. The description left by the young girl is sufficiently complete, so that the men can probably be identified if found, unless they have taken extraordinary precautions to disguise themselves. Such is the state of excitement here that if they were found they would be hung without parley.

A young man who was engaged to the unfortunate girl is almost crazy, and swears that he will not rest until he has found the fiends and slain them both.

The parents of the girl are bowed down with grief, and there is general mourning among her many friends. Her pretty ways and pleasant manners had endeared her to every one.

General Badeau Once More.

General Adam Badeau is out with another letter concerning the controversey between the Grant family and himself relative to Badeau's claim for $35,000 as compensation for literary services rendered to General Grant. In this letter, which is addressed "Once More to the American People," he reviews concisely the facts in the dispute, and replying to Colonel Fred D. Grant's answer to Badeau's first letter, he styles Col. Grant's letter as "full of vulgar personal matter." He also says: "I appreciate all the honor and happiness that my relations with General Grant brought into my life; these were never interrupted until two months before his death, and nothing shall ever persuade me to attempt to unsay what I have said of him, and I believe it still."

He closes the statement with eulogium of Grant and strives to make it appear that it is the members of the Grant family who are defaming the dead general's memory.

Opposed to Store Clothes.

ATLANTA, GA., March 30.—The penalty of wearing store clothes in Robin County, Ga., is death. Some time ago the murder of Wm. Thomas in that county was reported. To-day one of the murderers, Joseph Hopkins, was brought to this city, and he tells a curious story as to why the crime was committed.

"Thomas came cavorting up to the church" said he, "a-wearin' store clothes. Us boys did not like to see him taking the shine off us, so we concluded to have a little fun. We axed him to take a drink, but he was too uppity to do it. My brother then threw a stone at him to see how he would run, and he ran sure enough. Then we both ran after him, throwing stones at him, when suddenly he dropped down dead. My brother is to be hung on May 11, and I am going to the coal mines for life. But I never did like a man that wore store clothes."

Frightfully Mangled by Machinery.

MEADVILLE, PA., March 29.—William Hazen, owner of a grist-mill at Centreville, while oiling the machinery yesterday was caught on an upright shaft and wound around it until his clothes were stripped from his body, the forearm broken, the shoulders ground to a jelly, the ribs fractured and driven into the lungs, and his head and body dreadfully mangled. Hazen, who is 53 years of age, displayed remarkable heroism. After his body had stopped the machinery and his life was so nearly crushed out of him he coolly directed a neighbor how to release him.

200,000 Acres of Illegally Patented Land.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 29.—The *Evening Star* to-day says the Secretary of the Interior has instructed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to demand from the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company a relinquishment or reconveyance to the United States of the title to 200,364 acres of land patented to the company without authority of law. The land lies north and outside of the twenty-mile limit of the grant. The Secretary has further ordered the restoration to the public domain of all lands selected by the company and not patented to it.

Three Children Cremated.

MACON, MO., March 30.—Three little children of T. S. Richardson, a farmer living near here, were burned to death to-day during the absence of their parents from home. Four of the children, the oldest being but eight, were in a play house that had been made for them of rails and thatched with straw, when one of them struck a match and ignited the hatch. In an instant the little house was in flames. The oldest child escaped, but the others perished. Mrs. Richardson was overcome by the dreadful news and it is feared will loose her mind.

Veterans Ordered to Return Their Arms.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 29.—Owing to the rapid organization of companies of the National Guard throughout the State, and the lack of a sufficient number of arms for them, the Governor has addressed orders to the G. A. R. Posts of the State, requiring them to return their arms to each Post authorized by the Legislature. The order has created a great deal of dissatisfaction among G. A. R. men, who doubt the authority of the Governor in the premises.

Funeral of Chief Justice Waite.

TOLEDO, O., March 29.—The special train bearing the remains of Chief Justice Waite rolled into the Pennsylvania depot at 10 o'clock and the distinguished company of the funeral cortege alighted. The casket containing the body was removed from the special car and placed in the hearse and the funeral cortege proceeded to the residence of Hon. Richard Waite, a brother of the deceased. A tremendous crowd gathered in the vicinity of the residence and awaited the arrival of the funeral cortege. The casket was borne into the house by a squad of Toledo cadets. Upon it lay the beautiful wreath from President and Mrs. Cleveland and two pairs of creased palms, crossed and fastened together with white satin ribbons. The room was filled with a large number of beautiful floral tributes from many local friends of the deceased. Among them was a bank of flowers with the letters, "Final Decree." Another large volume, with the word, "Constitution" upon its floral page. The latter design was from the Lucas County Bar Association. Another handsome tribute was from the Chinese Legation in Washington, and was one of the most beautiful in the large number. After the casket was placed in the parlor the pall bearers, cadets and others retired, and the doors were closely guarded by two colored servants of the late Chief Justice.

VIEWING THE REMAINS.

The remains, having been privately viewed by Mrs. Waite and other members of the family, at 12:30 were removed to the Guild-rooms of the Trinity Church. Shortly after 1 o'clock the lid was removed and the face of the dead exposed to view. The features were a trifle pinched in appearance, but wore the same kindly, benignant expression which was their chief characteristic in life. The doors were opened to admit the crowd of people which packed the adjacent street. The cadets were on duty to maintain proper order and keep the crowd moving as rapidly as circumstances would permit. So dense was the throng of people eager to take a last look at the revered dead that it was impossible at times for the street cars to force a passage. The doors were closed at 2:45 and many thousands were disappointed in obtaining a view of the remains. The casket was inclosed and removed to the church adjoining. The chancel, pulpit and stalls for the choristers were heavily draped in black. The lectern bore a fine wreath of lilies, sent from Washington. The pulpit bore a fragrant bed of Bermuda lilies. The family pew of the Waites, which he occupied for so many years, was beautifully decorated with calla lilies and draped in black. It was set apart for the use of mourners during the funeral services.

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

Shortly after the body of the Chief Justice was taken into the church the doors were opened. The distinguished guests entered in a body and were seated on either side of the main aisle as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; the Supreme Court Marshals; the committe from the United States Senate; the committee from the House; the Federal Judges of the United States; Governor Foraker and staff; the Supreme Court of Ohio; National and State ex-officers from a distance; Lieutenant Governor Lyons and the committe from the State Senate; the Speaker of the House and the House Committee; members of the Ohio Legislature; the Bar of Lucas county and the visiting Judges and lawyers; officers of the City Government; the Board of Trade. Representatives of the press from a distance, accompanied by the local press, occupied seats at the front and extreme left of the church. The services of the church consisted of the regular funeral services of the Protestant Episcopal Church and were impressive. The music was rendered by a well-trained male choir, all attired in the beautiful white surplice. At the conclusion of the service Rev. Dr. H. B. Wallbridge, a former rector of the Trinity Church, and now of New York city, delivered a fitting and tender address that was very impressive.

After the services at the church the remains were placed in the hearse and the procession formed and wended its silent way to Forest Cemetery. The attendance was very large and the streets in front and at the side of the church were packed with people who had vainly tried to find ingress.

Terrific Explosion in a Missouri Coal Mine.

RICH HILL, MO., March 29.—The most horrible mine disaster that has ever occurred in the West happened at noon to-day in Keith & Perry's No. 6 mine, and, as a result, a large number of men are entombed and thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed. At the dinner hour, when the men were ascending eight at a time on the cage, a terrible gas explosion occurred, filling every entry with a flame of fire which shot out of the shaft a distance 1,040 feet. It cannot be ascertained to-night just how many men are yet in the mine, but at 11 o'clock one man had been taken out dead. The work of removing the debris and cleaning the shaft has been going on all the afternoon, but it will be several hours before much can be done toward entering the mine proper. A reporter called at the residence of the superintendent at 11 o'clock and found him propped up in a chair with his face and hands bandaged and scarely able to talk, but he made the following statement:

"At just seven minutes after noon, I was telephoned that an explosion had occurred at No. 6, which is four miles northeast of town. I went out as soon as possible and found the south cage, on which the men always ascend, stuck in the shaft about half way from the bottom with eight men on it I went down on a tub lowered with ropes, and found them all badly burned and in a frenzy, in fact they were crazy, some shouting and others singing. I found it impossible to have this cage hoisted, as the timbers where all blown out of position. We finally managed to be hoisted by means of ropes and pullies, in a fainting condition, and it was then ascertained that the north cage could be worked by clearing some timbers which had been driven through from the south shaft. This was done by sawing them off short.

"I then called for volunteers to go down with me to see if any of the poor fellows at the bottom could be got out. Robert Brick, George Henry, Charles Smallwood and Mat Duleland responded. When we reached the bottom I looked through into the entry and saw a light, and I ased who was there and a voice responded 'Gray,' ond I told him to put out his light. I then asked him to crawl to me, but he was so exhausted that he could not do so, and I reached through the small aperture ond dragged him on to the cage. Just as this was done a wind rushed with the velocity of a cyclone up the entry, putting out all our lights but one. This was followed by two loud reports and a seething flame of fire, which came with a deafening roar, completely enveloping us for a length of time which seemed like an age and shot out the mouth of the shaft 240 feet above our heads, and we were all horribly burned, and thought our time had come, and the flames receded as suddenly as they came, and we had to abandon the attempt to save the others.

"I yelled to the men on the top to hoist away, but it was some time before they got the signal or understood my meaning. The moments thus spent were a living death. I thought they could not hear me, and concluded we would have to crawl through into the south shaft and undertake to climbing out that way. I was just in the act of doing so when I felt the cage move and we ascended about 20 feet, when the cage began descending. I thought the machinery broken and that we were falling to an awful and certain death. The wall that went up from those men was heartrending and I shall never forget it. The knowledge that at the top were their wives extending their arms ready to clasp and shield them from farther danger was maddening enough to destroy reason. All at once, however, the cage came to a sudden stop, and again began responding to the pressure of ropes and pulleys, and we were soon at the top."

It is probable that all who were in the mine at the time of the first explosion are dead. The bravery of Superintendent Sweeny almost cost him his life, and is applauded by every body. About 95 miners are employed in this mine, and the probabilities are that the majority of them were out, but this cannot be told to-night. They are mostly negroes who came from Springfield, Ill., when the mine was opened less than a year ago.

KANSAS CITY, March 29.—All the mining region about Rich Hill is in mourning to-night. Sixty or more miners were killed by an explosion in mine No. 8 this afternoon and many others were injured, some of them fatally.

Forty bodies had been taken out at dusk and a number of others were discovered underneath heavy masses of earth and timbers, which could not at once be removed. Among the wounded bodies taken out was that of a mine superintendent, who had been severely injured internally, but who may possibly recover.

TWO EXPLOSIONS.

The two shocks were felt by those living about the mine. Immediately after the first one occurred the occupants of the neighboring houses rushed into the streets and ran crying to the mouth of the mine. The lamentations of those who had relatives or friends inside were of the wildest kind. Women fainted, children screamed and men cursed or prayed in one discordant chorus.

As the bodies of the victims were brought out and laid upon the ground the grief of the spectators increased. Wives fell upon the bodies of dead husbands and rent the air with their agonizing cries. Some insisted on entering the mine themselves and could be restrained from carrying out their purpose only with the utmost difficulty. Frequently the relief party were driven back by smoke and poisonous gasses, which rushed out the opening in dense volumes. Two or three of those who composed the succoring party were overpowered by the smoke and, being forgotten in the excitement, were left to die.

A TERRIBLE DEATH-LIST.

It is impossible at this hour to ascertain the names of the victims, but it is feared that the list will be even longer than at first stated. A number of workmen who were at first supposed to have left the mine in reality prolonged their labors and were among those whom the shock killed or injured. A long row of corpses near the opening of the mine tells the history of one of the saddest accidents of the year. Some are injured beyond recognition and others are being identified by the clothing they wore. Several had no friends in this vicinity and will have to be buried at the public expense.

Rich Hill is a little town of Bates county, south of here, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It is the centre of the coal mining country of that region. Mine No. 8, in which the explosion occurred, is situated a few miles out of town.

A Massachusett's Mite.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—Last December a girl baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hale, of North Adams, Mass. When it first saw the light the child weighed only only one and a half pounds. By keeping the child well wrapped in cotton and flannels its life was saved. The question of how to feed the infant was all important, too, and food was given, a drop at a time, from a medicine drop. This plan was kept up for about a month before the tiny being was able to take nourishment from a bottle. The child is now three months old, well and active, and weighs six pounds. The parents of the child are both large people, the mother weighing about 160 pounds.

Additional Local.

School Report.

Report of the Gebharts School, (Milford township,) for the term ending March 27, 1888.

Number enrolled during term, males, 16, females, 16; total 32. Average attendance during term, males, 12, females, 13; total 25. Percentage of atendance during term, males, 80, females, 90; total, 86. Attended every day during term: Nevin Meyers, Estella Markel, Mattie Baker.

The following received prizes for spelling: Best speller in "A" class, Lizzie Baker; best speller in "B" class, Ollie Newman; best speller in "C" class, Mattie Baker; best speller in "D" class, John Newman.

The school closed with appropriate exercises, consisting of select readings, recitations and songs, all well rendered and in which all scholars took an active part. Mabel Dennison, a little girl six years old, deserves special mention for the manner in which she recited "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck," giving such expression and gestures as would have done credit to one of mature years. Thus has closed a pleasant and profitable term of school and I hereby return thanks to patrons and pupils for their hearty co-operation in making the school such a grand success.

GEORGE M. BAKER, Teacher

Daley Items.

Our schools will close in about twenty days.

The ground hog kept his promise pretty well this year.

A few weeks ago thieves entered Squire Reel's smoke house, but were frightened off before securing any plunder.

The wife of Mr. James Keough died on March 14, 1888, aged 26 years, one month and one day. She leaves a husband and two children, besides numerous relatives and friends to mourn her loss. She was a devout member of the Christian Church of this place.

NOT OFTEN.

DALEY, March 30, 1888.

Washington Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 2, 1888.

The State Chairmanship contest in Pennsylvania is attracting a good deal of attention here, for Cooper has a very general reputation throughout the country as a successful organizer. During the past six or eight years it has been no uncommon thing for the Chairmen of the State Committees of New York, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and other States, to write to Cooper for information concerning the Pennsylvania plan of organization.

A considerable amount of speculation has been indulged in as to what stand the two Pennsylvania Senators would take in the Chairmanship matter. Senator Cameron has removed all doubt as to his position by announcing unequivocally that he is in favor of Cooper's re-election. The junior Senator is still in Florida, and will not return to Washington until the last of this week, and of course no one can speak for him during his absence. At present each candidate—Cooper and Andrews—claims that Quay is for him. Well, we will see what we will see.

Last week I gave you a Presidential ticket—Depew and Harrison. If that doesn't suit you, how will this one do?—Harrison and Phelps.

With Harrison and Phelps
We'll thrash the Free Trade whelps,
And toss the horde
Right over board—
With Harrison and Phelps.
With Harrison and Phelps
We'll down the Rebel yelps
Of Brigadiers,
With Union cheers—
With Harrison and Phelps.

While the whole talk in Democratic circles relates to the probable nominee of the party for Vice President, the second place on the ticket is only incidentally discussed among Republicans. The reason for this is very obvious. Until it is shown who will head the ticket, speculation is idle as to the Vice Presidential nomination; for the geographical phase of the question is the all-important one.

If an eastern man heads the ticket a western man will be given second place; and vice versa. In all these speculations, however, Indiana has one advantage over any other State. If the Presidential nomination goes east, the Vice Presidency is morally certain to go to Indiana. Whereas, if the west gets the first place, there will be a fight for second place between New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

I ought to say, however, that I meet quite a good many Republicans here who think the second place on the ticket should be given to a southern man; and in this connection they name Congressman Nathan Goff, Jr., of W. Va.; ex-Congressman John S. Wise, of Virginia, and ex-Governor H. C. Warmouth, of Louisiana.

There is one thing you can bank on—if Indiana gets a place on the ticket, the man selected will not be Gresham, but Harrison. I reach this conclusion somewhat reluctantly as I believe Gresham is the best man of the two—but it is Gospel, nevertheless. The Indiana Republicans insist that Harrison is the stronger man for that State—and they ought to know.

Time—March 4th, 1880. Place—front door of the White House. A knock. A voice within, (G. Cleveland):

"Who's yer?"

Echo, (B. Harrison):

"Hoosier!"

I see that Wharton Barker is a candidate for National delegate in the Montgomery-Bucks district. I know Barker intimately. The man who takes him for a d—n fool, errs grievously. He is a man of brilliant parts. However, he lacks—well, I presume, you would call it discretion; I usually denominate it "horse sense."

Senator Cameron has been in New York several days. He returned to the Capital to-day.

Senators Teller, of Colorado, Stewart, of Nevada, Stanford, of California and one or two other western men, seem determined to cause the Republican party a good deal of unnecessary embarrassment on the everlasting silver question.

Time—March 4th, 1889. Place—White House.

Cleveland: "What month is this, Daniel?"

Lamont: "March."

Republican party: "March!"

Very little business was transacted in either branch of Congress last week. On Wednesday nothing was done, on account of Chief Justice Waite's funeral, and on Friday—Good Friday—the House accomplished nothing, while the Senate was not in session at all.

This week promises to be more exciting, as the war on the Mills bill will probably be inaugurated before the week's close.

There is nothing new in the matter of the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. The general impression here is that the President will take his time in making the appointment, as there is now no urgent demand for the filling of the vacancy. It is impossible to formulate any sort of a definite opinion as to who will be the President's choice. Minister Phelps has as good a chance as anyone.

The Republicans of Virginia have a pretty family quarrel on hand. Their State Committee, at a meeting decided that the State Convention, to be held May 17th, shall elect all the delegates to the National Convention; utterly ignoring the rule adopted at the last National Convention, that all delegates should be elected in the same manner in which Congressmen are nominated. Another set of delegates will be chosen in accordance with this rule. The fight is really between the Malone and Wise factions. Mahone is for Sherman.

Major General Alfred H. Terry U. S. A., on account of bad health, has asked to be ordered before a retiring board.

Last week was a red-letter one for the fair sex. The Women's International Council in session from Sunday, March 25th to Sunday, April 1st, brought to Washington hundreds of the brightest women of America. It must not be supposed that all of them were "woman suffragists." The regular annual convention of the Woman's Suffrage Association began yesterday.

A poem in six words:

March 4, 1885.
Grover,
In Clover.

March 4, 1889.
Grover,
Kicked over.

It was rumored here a few days ago tha Hon. Lambert Tree, Minister to Belgium, was to be recalled. It seems that his friends besought the President to "spare that Tree," and he was spared.

The Presidential Year of 1888.

The *New York Weekly Herald*, containing an impartial epitome each week of all political parties, will be mailed to any address in the United States or Canada, from June 6th until after the Presid