The Somerset Herald.

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WEDNESDAY.....April 11, 1888.

THE redemption of Rhode Island from Democratic rule is a good beginning for a Presidential year.

THE President has approved the bill granting pensions to the widows of Generals Logan and Blair.

THE high license law levels all ranks and lays the gilded hell proprietor by the side of the low dive-keeper.

VERMONT'S delegates to the National Republican Convention will go to Chicago unhampered by instructions.

ADVICES from the West indicate rather clearly that the worth of a river is quite as dangerous as that of a Dakota blizzard.

THE Rhode Island Mugwump, who has been crying aloud for free wool, has felt uncommonly sheepish since the late election.

MISSOURI and South Carolina have elected Sherman delegates to the Republican National Convention. It begins to look as though Sherman would have a "Solid South" at Chicago.

THE President last week filled the vacant Maj. Generalship in the regular army caused by the retirement of General Terry, by the appointment of Brigadier General Cook. Colonel Brooke of the Third Infantry, takes the Brigadier Generals' place.

EX-SENATOR ROSCOE CONKLING is lying at the point of death at his home in New York. The latest reports from his bedside are that he is slowly sinking, and that small hope is entertained of his recovery. Should he die, the country will lose one of the greatest men that America has ever produced.

IN the month of March the public debt was reduced from $1,202,454,714 to $1,190,868,155, a decrease of $11,586,559. The reduction is not quite as large as it was in the corresponding month of last year, when it stood at $12,808,467, and it compares still more unfavorably with the decrease of $14,087,884 reported in March, 1886.

CONNECTICUT'S Democratic State Committee voted 14 ayes to 2 nays on the proposition to issue the call for the State Convention without reference to the tariff. A doubtful State that has seven-eighths of its Democracy doubtful upon the supreme issue of the campaign, as made by the inevitable candidate, is excellent fighting ground for the Republican army.

THE returns of the municipal elections recently held in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and of the State election in Rhode Island, are certainly very encouraging to the Republicans. It is very evident from these opening signs that the Democrats are not going to make any decided gains in Republican strongholds and their prospects of carrying any State west of the Allegheny's are anything but favorable.

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, late Attorney General of the United States, whose death is reported in our news columns, was one of the ablest men seen in the latter history of our country. He was a man of strong original character, learned in the law, and lore of books, and had a pride which was never overcome by the attractions of place or party. Always a friend of young men, he has been helpful to many of them, who will always remember him with kindness.

THERE were seven hundred and fifty applications for liquor license in Pittsburgh. Of this number two hundred and forty-eight were granted and one hundred held over; the remainder were refused. This reduction of two-thirds is not quite as heavy as the Philadelphia reduction, but it shows all the same that high license is a success and that the leaven is working, albeit it is not a year since the law went into effect. Our Prohibition friends will please hearken.

BISMARCK, it is said, means to resign the German Chancellorship unless the proposed marriage between Prince Alexander of Batenberg and Princess Victoria of Prussia is abandoned. The Chancellor has always opposed matrimonial alliances with the royal family of England and its connections. It will be remembered that the marriage of Emperor Frederick with the present Empress, who was then the Princess Royal of England, was bitterly fought by the sturdy, opinionated "bulldog of Prussia."

THERE is no reason why the Refunding Direct Tax bill, now before the House, should not pass on its merits. It only aims to settle claims that have already been too long deferred, and is in every way a just measure. The Senate passed the bill by a large majority and it was entitled to fair treatment at the hands of the House. The methods adopted by the filibusters to defeat the passage of this bill will be apt to return to plague them later on in the session. The Republicans can afford to take the matter coolly and bide their time.

THE equestrian statues of Generals Meade, Hancock, Sykes, Sedgwick and Warren to be erected on the Gettysburg battle field will be made from bronze gun metal, General Batchelder having obtained an order from the Secretary of War for seventy thousand pounds of that material for the purpose. Pennsylvania's great battlefield is already well marked with monuments, and when further adorned with the equestrian statues of the great leaders of the men who made the spot historic, it will be still more attractive as a mecca for patriotic Americans of future generations.

LAST year the Democratic majority in Rhode Island was 1,859. This year the Republican majority is 1,984. Last year the Democrats had thirty-nine members in the House and thirteen members in the Senate, while the Republicans had thirty members in the House and twenty in the Senate. This year the Republicans have twenty-five of the forty-seven members of the Senate, with a fighting chance for five more seats, and fifty-four of the seventy-two members of the House, with a fighting chance for seven more seats. Rhode Island is small, but she fires a "first gun" in a Presidential year with a good deal of robustness.

THE great effort that is being made to unhorse Chairman Cooper exists largely in the minds of Democratic editors and a few of the Chairman's personal enemies. Of the delegates already elected to the State Convention about ninety have voluntarily declared themselves in favor of the retention of the red-headed and ever hopeful Cooper at the head of the State Committee. In the seven years that the party has fought under his leadership, it has lost but one battle. With such a leader there is no need of a change. Mr. Andrews will have to wait till after the Presidential battle of 1888 has been fought before he can succeed the present Chairman.

THE amendment to the Constitution of Rhode Island, wiping out the requirement of ownership of one hundred and thirty-four dollar's worth of real estate before a naturalized citizen can vote, was addopted at Wednesday's election by a narrow majority. This restriction was a relic of colonial days, and, since the State became populous, had disfranchised thousands who were competent to vote.

For years the restriction of suffrage in Rhode Island has been used as a handle by the apologists for the measures employed in the South to keep the colored men from voting. But the Democratic finger can no longer be pointed at Rhode Island.

THE evidence evoked by the Civil Service Investigation Committee of the Senate from employes of the Philadelphia Postoffice is startling, even in these days of Democratic corruption. Not only have the Federal officers worked in a gang and by all the methods known to the gangs to "down" Mr. Randall's influence, an influence proceeding less from his Democratic affiliations than from his devotion to the principles of protection, but packages of political documents have been intercepted, and probably destroyed. This is something more than violation of civil service law; it is plain felony. Copies of the questions to be asked at the examination of applicants for places in the public service have been opened, recopied and furnished to "Cleveland Democrats" for their perusal and study prior to examination. And this, if it be not felony, ought to be made so. Civil service reform by larceny and mail rifling is a Democratic invention.

PRESS COMMENTS.

New Orleans Picayune: Strawberries will soon be plentiful enough to start festivals with.

Baltimore American: The free trade cry has the wrong ring in it. It is the Whiskey Ring.

Boston Post: Now the trout fisherman will begin to reel his line and to reel off his lies.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: For President in 1888, Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois; for Vice President, George W. Childs, of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia News: Senator Palmer, of Michigan, in a recent interview, expressed the sensible opinion that it would be imprudent for Mr. Blaine to accept a nomination after his letter, as the people would say it was a trick.

Indianapolis Journal: The impression daily grows stronger that the candidate of the Chicago convention will be a Republican, and one in favor of the protection of an equal ballot, equal representation, and American industry.

Omaha Republican: The Democrats seem to want to have Blaine's letter of declination put in several different ways. In one way, at least, they will get it. Blaine will stump the country for the next Republican nominee. He is not a shirk.

New York Herald: Don Cameron would make a sensible President. He would give the country a positive administration, free from transcendentalism—One that would disappoint no one, except, perhaps, its enemies. We cannot understand his declining the nomination.

Buffalo Express: But already we feel sure that if the Republicans should have the sense to nominate Phil Sheridan he will make the Democratic dyspepsia seem worse than a disease, and give the enemy so much of purgatory that hell would appear a blessing by comparison.

Indianapolis Journal: Democratic organs insist strenuously upon the appointment of a young man to the Chief Justiceship, but it will hardly do take one too young. In this age of progress and intelligence he might turn Republican and what would the Democracy do then, poor thing?

St. Paul Herald (Rep.): Judge Gresham is the one man in the Republican party who can command the support of the masses. If the Democratic nominee is defeated by any other Republican, it will not be with the vote of the farmer and mechanic. Gresham's recent decision in the railroad strike will add more to his political strength than a dozen "barls."

Boston Journal: The ninety-four Democratic Congressmen who voted against the bill to pension General Logan's widow were guilty of a most ungracious act. They cannot complain if loyal citizenship in all sections of the country hold the Democratic party responsible for its Representatives' discreditable ingratitude and meanness.

Baltimore American: Cleveland's efforts to keep his men in line, so that they can construct some kind of a platform at St. Louis for him to stand on, are not unlike those of an artillery driver after a battle to persuade half a dozen green horses, fresh from pasture to pull a captured piece up the mountain. The horses won't pull together, and the driver, if he be a Christian, swears inwardly.

New York Star: There is no one in the State or country who can fail to wish to Senator Conkling a speedy recovery from his malady. The courage with which he took up a new line of life on his retirement from the senate, and the industry and magnificent ability that have enabled him to achieve success in it, have brought to him a degree of personal admiration rarely accorded to public men in America life.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: The bottom fact is that no man has been or will be chosen to represent Ohio in the National Republican Convention, except upon the assertion and presumption that he is a Sherman man, and is not fixing up a job for any one else. Intelligent men generally have first and second choices, but the Ohio delegation will not be well placed for a second choice display; and the second choice proclivities of delegates are not important. The defeat of Keifer and Lawrence, if it was a defeat, was not a misfortune for Sherman.

Johnstown Tribune: The Washington correspondent of the Somerset HERALD (who is not Col. Scull, as some of our contemporaries imagine) says that B. F. Jones, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared to him a few days ago that he was not only not a candidate for re-election, but that if the office were tendered him by a unanimous vote he would not accept. Mr. Jones is no doubt correctly reported, but he has no call to worry over the possibility of being retained in his present position. He is a good enough business man, no doubt, but has not the build of a political leader.

Pittsburg Times: Trustworthy information as to the state of Mr. Blaine's health apparently leaves no room for a doubt that previous report of his precarious condition were well based. His complaint is diabetes, and it has already made great ravages on his naturally strong constitution. Dr. Heywood, of Boston, who saw him, thinks it is impossible for him long to survive. This apparently conclusive information will fill Mr. Blaine's countrymen with profound sorrow. For it, however, they have been measurably prepared by reports which have reached them through various channels during the last few months. We will say here that a letter received at *The Times* office last week contained statements confirmatory of the above.

Philadelphia Times: The name of Senator Cameron in connection with the Presidency is discussed among the trained politicians of the party with increasing favor. While there is no suggestion that it would be the part of wisdom or sagacity by his friends to make a point of pushing his claims, there is universal acquiescence that he would be the best man to rally around when the prospects of party defeat become so apparent through the clashing interest and increasing bitterness of a long line of struggling candidates. The personal strength of Cameron in certain sections of the South has never been suggested.

In Virginia and the Carolinas he has personal relations and influence which might be turned to account under conditions neither remote nor impracticable. In New York he could carry more voting strength than any other man without and perhaps, within the State. In Indiana he has strong friends on account of the tangible support and his personal presence in that State in the campaign of 1880, which saved the party. All his training from boyhood up has been in the most vigorous and aggressive school of politics. He manages a political campaign as a general does an army and as a bold and fearless leader he has no equal.

Rhode Island Redeemed from Democratic Rule—A Good Starter for 1888.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—The result of the election to-day was a surprise to the Democrats, who had been building great hopes on Republican dissensions. A year ago Davis, the Democratic candidate, won by a plurality of 2,984. This year he is defeated, Taft, the Republican candidate, carrying the State by about 2,000 on the general ticket. The Republicans win a sweeping victory on the Legislature, capturing this city, and about 25 of the other 35 towns.

Last year the Democrats elected 18 of the 37 Senators and 40 of the 72 Representatives, giving them a majority of 7 on joint ballot, counting independents with their old parties. The term of Senator Chase expires with the present Congress, and the real battle was for the Legislature to the Senatorship.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution abolishing the real-estate qualifications for foreign-born voters will probably not get the necessary two-thirds vote.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—The final returns from yesterday's election give the following majorities upon the Republican ticket: For Governor, Royal C. Taft, 1,564; for Lieutenant Governor, Amos Tapham, 1,735; for Secretary of State, Cross, 1,878; for Attorney General, Horatio Rogers, 1,979; for General Treasurer, Samuel Clark, 2,078. For the constitutional amendment, 19,022; against, 12,500; majority over the necessary two-fifths, 55. The Assembly stands; Senate, Republicans 26, Democrats 6, no election 5; House, Republicans 54, Democrats 10, Prohibition 1; no election 7.

Who Will be Chief Justice?

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Discussion about the Supreme Court vacancy, which is all the more extended and interesting because there are no facts to interfere with the mention of various people, is still continuing among politicians about the Capitol. The *Star*, which has not lost any names lately, adds as its quota of information to-day that Senator Gray of Delaware is more talked of among members of Congress for the vacant Chief Justiceship than any other of the persons mentioned. He seems to have the good will and support of his Democratic colleagues, and it is said that several of the Cabinet Ministers favor his selection.

The Justices of the Supreme Court are, of course, careful to abstain from volunteering any suggestion as to the appointment of a Chief Justice. They invade no other department and permit no invasion of their own. But it is shown that they would greatly prefer the selection of one of their own number, and that, without any thought of seeing their expressions in print, six of them have expressed themselves in favor of Justice Field. The opinions of the other two have not been learned.

So far as Senator Gray is concerned it may be set down as certain that he has the backing of Secretary Bayard and whatever other members of the Cabinet are influenced by him. He has the personal friendship of Mr. Bayard to a remarkable degree, and after several times being made Attorney General of the State by Mr. Bayard's followers, was sent by them to fill Mr. Bayard's unexpired term in the Senate with but one vote to spare. He has never made a reputation in important law cases, or in legal discussions in the Senate, but he is said to be a man of a fair degree of sense and some ability.

The rumors that Mr. Phelps, the Minister to England, would get the appointment are regarded as, to say the least, premature by persons who know the circumstances of his return from England. Ever since Mr. Bayard, began the blundering diplomacy on the fisheries question, which, according to the President's message, resulted in such a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties, Mr. Phelps has been exposed to his diplomacy, and is coming home to tell the President so.

That he may convince him that the matter could have been settled without the expensive commission is a matter of doubt, but certainly the question will be argued between them before Mr. Phelps returns and gets any additional appointments. It has been rumored here that Mr. Phelps was come to resign, which is not likely, but it can be borne in mind that any honors he receives will be just so many reflections on the head of the State Department.

Roscoe Conkling a Very Sick Man.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Roscoe Conkling is a very sick man. He has been confined to his room since Friday last. The cause is an abscess in his right ear. On Friday afternoon last he left Mr. Horace Russell's office saying he felt badly. When he reached home he became worse and the abscess was discovered. He has slept very little since then and suffers great pain. When a reporter called this morning at his residence, No. 9 Twenty-fourth street, he could learn nothing further than that there had been little change in Mr. Conkling's condition and that his physician had directed that he should be kept very quiet.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Roscoe Conkling's condition changed for the worse last night. He was buoyed up in the evening by the presence of his wife, whom he had not been permitted to see since his illness became serious. After her departure he sank into a stupor, from which he aroused but at long intervals, and then only to display symptoms of delirium.

An Electric Storm in Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, IA., April 6.—During a violent electric storm yesterday a cyclone passed over the city from southwest to northeast. The funnel cloud was seen by many and was accompanied by a roaring noise. It struck in but one place, in the extreme northwest part of the city, and then rebounded in the air, passing rapidly over the western suburbs. At the place where the cloud struck it picked up the residence of Mark Modlin and hurled it to the ground in the rear of the lot. Mrs. Modlin was severely injured. The house of Mr. Richmond was wrecked, and a barn near by was split to kindling-wood. Mr. Modlin says he saw two clouds form and meet, and in a moment his house was hurled from its foundation.

At Silby a tornado swept over the country, doing immense damage to property. Without a moment's waring the wind rose from a slight breeze to a hurricane, and in a short time chimneys, fences, lumber, and other property were torn from their resting places and hurled through the air. A large chimney on the public-school building crashed through the roof into the midst of the Teachers' Institute, but aside from a few slight bruises no one was hurt. The agricultural warehouse of Grant & Hanna was moved fromits foundation, and now stands at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Reports from the rural districts bring intelligence of damage to stock. The house of Jycob Brooks was lifted from its foundation and torn into fragments.

CENTREVILLE, Mich., April 6.—A remarkably severe thunderstorm passed over this place yesterday afternoon, doing much damage to property and causing the loss of three lives, James Parson's barn, in Sherman Township, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, Mrs. Parsons and his little child and a Mrs. Yankee being instantly killed at the same time.

A BAND OF FILLIBUSTERS.

The Tariff-Smashers Fighting the Direct Tax Refunding Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—After keeping quiet during one session, the Mills men broke loose again to-day. On Monday they fought the record of the Committee on Rules directing the Refunding Direct-tax bill to be taken up Tuesday and to-day. Yesterday the bill was only opposed in a dry sort of a way, Oates, of Alabama, and one or two others taking up the time of the House in long-winded speeches; but this afternoon they made good their threats and began to filibuster in the most approved manner. The opposition was led by Oates, McMillen, of Tennessee, and Breckenridge, of Kentucky, all members of the innermost circle of Speaker Carlisle's advisers. He is in sympathy with them, though he gave no aid. Either of these three gentlemen is ready at anytime to denounce the methods of this afternoon whenever used against them.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE BILL.

The Direct tax billl passed the Senate by a large majority and was favorably reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee. The bill provides for the refunding of the direct tax levied during the war, and which was paid by some states and not by others. Justice requires that either the taxes paid shall be refunded or that all the states should be made to pay up. The sum involved amounts to about $17,000,000, nearly all of which would go to the Northern States, Pennsylvania's share alone amounting to about $2,000,000. A majority in the House is in favor it, but the Mills faction is determined it shall not pass for two reasons. First, the command has gone forth that the Democratic platform must be adopted before the convention meets, and the tariff must be cut to pieces before any other legislation is passed; second, Cleveland must be protected in the matter of vetoes. If it can be helped no veto message which would alienate the Democracy of any faction is to come from the White House. It is very generally feared that the President would veto this Direct tax and then there would be a howl—such a howl as loses votes.

The Republicans are taking this fillibustering very calmly. Their turn is to come, and the outlook for Mr. Mills and his Democratic platform is not pleasing. With the Republicans virtually united and a few tariff Democrats besides, there is scarcely any telling what obstruction may be placed in the way of Mr. Mills. The gentleman is now at Fortress Monroe trying to gain strength enough to meet the issue, and he will need it, for his petulance and peevishness on the floor of the House are sufficient to wear away a much stronger man.

The intention to save Cleveland the exercise of his veto power is shown in the disposition made of the Blair Educational bill. It will never be heard from again this session because the President has plainly intimated that he would veto it. If he did he would lose votes in the South, and this misfortune must be averted. He has started again on vetoes, sending in one to-day and another is expected on the public building at Buffalo, New York.

A DAY OF FILLIBUSTERING.

In the House the entire day was consumed in voting upon dilatory motions submitted by the opponents of the Direct tax bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—It is Wednesday yet in the house and the end is not yet in sight. To-day has been spent in roll calls, relieved once in a while by a sharp debate. There is no night session. Both sides, being very much tired yet, agreed to a suspension of hostilities until, to-morrow morning at 11:45 o'clock, when it will still be the same legislative day which began Wednesday at noon. Each side of the House has boldly notified the other that it does not intend to give in, and it seems to have settled down to a question of endurance.

THE CAUSE OF THE OPPOSITION.

The objectors to the passage of the Direct Tax-Refunding bill seem to be influenced by two considerations. One is that the present congestion of the Treasury is a precious thing, which can be of use to smash the protective tariff, and hence they don't intend to let pass a bill taking $20,000,000 out of the Treasury. Another consideration is that the bulk of the money will go to the Northern States. Some portions of the tax were collected from every State and Territory in the Union, and the District of Columbia, excepting Utah. The amount paid by some of the Southern States was small, but in round numbers $154,000 was collected from Arkansas, $118,000 from Georgia, $600,000 from Kentucky, $386,000 from Louisiana, $371,000 from Maryland, $646,000 from Missouri, $377,000 from North Carolina, $222,000 from South Carolina, $392,000 from Tennessee and $412,000 from Texas. The South Carolina collection was made by United states authorities taking possession of a whole county. The three largest slices paid were $2,213,000 by New York, $1,336,000 by Ohio, and $1,946,000 by Pennsylvania. The States and Territories which paid only part, and which are still in debt to the United States under the Direct-Tax Law, are given in the following table, together with their indebtedness:

Alabama	$506,736 09	S. Carolina	$141,174 31
Arkansas	107,184 82	Tennessee	277,493 32
Colorado	718 37	Texas	147,365 16
Florida	72,756 41	Utah	20,282 00
Georgia	466,984 41	Virginia	28,062 99
Mississippi	299,760 01	Washington	3,483 17
N. Carolina	109,742 06		

WHAT IS BACK OF THE FIGHT.

More is hidden behind the fight against this bill than appears on the surface. The same spirit which made the Confederacy possible—envy of the North—is the main feeling which moves in the opposition to this bill and a protective tariff, Gen. Herbert, of Alabama, Chairman, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said this afternoon. "I don't propose to vote against any Bill which gives my people only $2,000,000 while the North gets $5,000,000." This same feeling actuates the unprogressive men of the South, and the tariff must be pulled to pieces to drag down the North. This and the fact that they don't want the surplus reduced by paying war claims of which the North receives the lion's share is the great principle on which the most rabid tariff-reformers are fighting. Col. Oates, of Alabama boasted on Tuesday that no bribe of money could drag him away from the great principles of Democracy, and as long as the illegal and unjust tax on raw cotton of 1865 and 1866, amounting to about $68,000,000, was not paid back, that long he would oppose this direct tax bill. When asked by Mr. Dalzell why the cotton tax was illegal and unjust he refused to answer. The South must get $3 for every one given the North or they won't play. They are satisfied to fillibuster with only three of the appropriation bills disposed of and a tariff bill staring them in the face.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The House spent the day in fillibustering on the Direct tax bill, this being Wednesday with it. The recess ended at 11:45 and when sitting was resumed there was some discussion about an agreement between the two factions, but it failed. The old tactics were continued until 5:30 P. M., when a recess was taken until 1:30 P. M. to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—To-morrow will be the fifth day of the great deadlock in the House, and there are no indications of a break. When Judge Taylor, of Ohio, who is leading the fight on the part of the majority, made an offer on Saturday the minority to give them fifty minutes of an hour on a general debate and then go into a Committee of the Whole for an indefinite period, it was thought the end could be seen.

By unanimous consent a recess of the House was taken until to-morrow, and numerous consultations have been held since, but Gen. Oates and his forty supporters have determined to fight; so the effort to secure a bribe in the shape of an amendment refunding the cotton tax is to be continued.

After the recess was taken on Saturday, Judge Taylor was surrounded by a number of Republicans, who thought they saw in his offer for debate a sign of weakening, but they were soon undeceived, being shown that the offer was made in good faith and to remove any objections the minority might have. But the minority means to rule or ruin, and won't listen to anything but the cotton tax being added.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, is satisfied. He says every day spent in the deadlock just take that much time away from the consideration of the Mills' tariff bill. In this way the country is protected. He is sure that no cotton tax amendment is going to be added to the bill, and that the minority will get all the fighting they want before this deadlock is broken.

Some of the Northern Democrats are growing very uneasy. They are beginning to hear from their constituents, and the meaning of the warning is plain. Last night at their caucus an effort was made to bring up their direct tax bill, but it was squelched instanter. Mr. Oates and his contingent won't be bound by a caucus in this matter, and open rebellion would be a bad thing for the President's party. That side of the House is in a bad fix and doesn't know how to get out.

It is probable that a statement will be made in the House to-morrow regarding Mr. Taylor's proposition of yesterday. This statement will give the grounds on which the minority justify their course and will refuse concurrence in Mr. Taylor's suggestions. The minority claim that they are as strong now as when the fillibustering began. Every thing points to a deadlock that will be historic in the future annals of Congress.

CARS FALL INTO A RIVER.

Ten Persons Killed and Twenty Injured on the St. Paul Railroad.

NEWHAMPTON, Iowa, April 5.—A terrible accident occured about four miles west of here on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, by which nine or ten persons perished and fifteen or twenty were injured.

The train which left Chicago yesterday morning at 11:30 and was due here at 2:13 this morning passed here nearly on time, and when about four miles west plunged into a creek, the bridge over which was washed away.

The creek was swollen by an immense volume of water which had been running for the past few days, and in addition an ice gorge was formed, which, previous to the arrival of the train, had carried away a portion of the bridge and left nothing to show there was danger ahead. The train plunged into the stream and three coaches were immediately submerged.

A scene of the wildest confusion ensued, and those of the train crew and passengers who escaped death or injury were immediately called into service to relieve the other passengers. It was with great difficulty that they could be reached, owing to the rushing of water through the car windows. Those rescued from the smoking car, which was almost entirely submerged, were taken from the windows.

Some were maimed to such an extent that they were powerless to help themselves, and were nearly drowned before help could reach them. At 11 o'clock this morning six dead bodies had been taken out from the wreck, and three more are known to be under the debris. In addition to passengers known to have been killed, from fifteen to twenty have been rescued that are more or less seriously injured.

Mr. Carnegie Tired Out.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 5.—Andrew Carnegie has ordered the shutting down of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works. This is the result of the refusal of the men to go back to the twelve hour system, according to Carnegie's recent proposition, and will throw upward of 5,000 men out of employment. The news has thrown labor circles into the greatest excitement. The shut down will continue till next January. The evening papers publish a story to-day to the effect that Mr. Carnegie is anxious to dispose of his great iron and steel interests. Labor troubles and business cares are resting too heavily upon him. The report originates with Mr. Carnegie's most intimate friends.

A few days ago a representative of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company was in Pittsburg with an order for 5,000 tons of steel rails to be used for the extension of the company's line through Texas. The order was offered to the Edgar Thompson Steel Company while Andrew Carnegie was still in the city.

The steel company refused it on the ground that its mills at Braddock were shut down and it was not likely they would be working very soon. It is understood that the price offered for the rails was $31 per ton. The representative of the railway company left for Chicago, where the order will probably be placed.

This incident was related to-day as an indication of Mr. Carnegie's determination to make no concessions to the strikers at Braddock who have declined his offer to conduct the plant on a co-operative basis.

Death in a Casting Pit.

NEW YORK, April 5.—This afternoon six moulders employed in Delamater's iron foundry began the work of casting a large cylinder. To facilitate the work a plank was laid across the big mould, which was about twenty feet in diameter and five feet deep. The six men, carrying a ladle containing 200 pounds of molten iron, had scarcely reached the centre of the plank when the slender piece of wood, only fourteen inches wide, broke. The men were precipitated into the earthen pit, and the heavy laille scattered its contents over them. Two of the men miraculously escaped with comparatively slight burns, and when the ambulances arrived their wounds were dressed and they were sent home; but the four others were less fortunate, and were horribly burned and scarred by the molten iron. The four seriously injured were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where House Surgeon Connelly said that two of the men would probably die, and that the other two, though fearfully disfigured, would survive.

Fatal Result of Rude Play.

BURGETTSTOWN, PA., April 8.—Six boys, ranging in age from ten to fifteen years who have been reading dime literature, went into a barn yesterday afternoon to play "cowboy." They had two or three pistols and ropes, the latter being used as lassoes. During the play one of the boys, after boasting of his ability to throw a rope around the neck of an Indian and choke him to death, gave his lassoe a sling and it chanced to fall over the neck of little James Barton, who started to run. The boy held on and the rope tightened around Jimmy's throat. The others thought was great sport, and laughed at the struggles of the little fellow to get free. This lasted for some time. Finally the mother of one of the boys appeared upon the scene. She quickly released the little sufferer, but too late too save his life. He died within a few minutes after the removal of the rope.

The Western Flood.

MANKOTA, MINN., April 9.—Althought the Minnesota at noon to-day was ten inches lower than the highest point yet reached out still the situation has unfavorable outlook. It is raining here, and rains are reported from up the river. The ice in the Minnesota at the mouth of the Blue Earth, ten miles above, broke an hour ago, and is now coming down in great masses

It is reported that four farmers with their teams attempted to cross the river on the ice below the gorge at Judson, all of whom were overwhelmed by a portion of the breaking gorge and drowned. Their names have not been ascertained, nor have their bodies been found.

A cake of ice passed udder the Minnesota river bridge bearing a man's new hat. Property in West Mankato and on the Northside has suffered great destruction.

The Return of the Wanderer.

UNIONTOWN, PA., April 8.—George Little, who mysteriously disappeared three months ago on the eve of his marriage to Miss Jennie Coughenour, turned up again on Saturday at his old home. His explanation of his conduct is that on the night of his disappearance he was assaulted by masked men and given the alternative of dying or leaving town. He went to Los Angeles, California, remaining for some time, but determined to return to his intended bride at any risk. As his money gave out he had to work and walk his way back, and his tanned appearance bears out the latter assertion. His intention is to seek a reconciliation with Miss Coughenour.

WIPED OUT BY A DELUGE.

Some Thrilling Escapes—People Fleeing By Night Through the Icy Waters.

MASON CITY, IO., April 6.—The greatest freshet ever known in this county was experienced last night, the town of Rock Falls, on the banks of the Shell Rock river, experiencing it most disastrously. The iron bridge, 155 feet long, and the dam are both gone, and the damage to property there will not fall short of $25,000. About two weeks ago the ice in the Shell Rock became loose and formed an immense gorge miles in extent, and some places piled up twenty feet high. The heavy rain of Thursday loosened the water in the sloughs and creeks, which poured in a resistless torrent into the river, forcing it beyond its banks and loosening the ice gorge, which went down the river with such force that everything in its course was swept before the flood.

NARROW ESCAPE OF VILLAGERS.

The village of Rock Falls, south of the river, is completely inundated; houses and barns were crushed and swept away, and in some instances no vestige remains of what was before a substantial structure. The house of Mr. Cruikshank, where he lived with his wife and three children, was crushed like an egg shell. The husband, hearing the torrent of ice and water got out of bed, and before he could light a lamp the water in the chamber was up to his waist. He pushed two of his children through a window and escaped.

The woman rushed with her child to the upper story of the house just as it was yielding to the force of the flood, and escaped through the roof by jumping on the floating ice, where they remained for two hours until daylight, when neighbors rescued them. A house in which a Mrs. Anderson lived with her five children was swept from its foundation and against some trees, where it lodged, the woman and children escaping on the floating ice, where they remained barefooted and in their night clothes until daylight, when the water receded and their rescue was made. If it had not been that the ice gorge broke, causing the flood to subside, they would doubtless have perished. When the water receded it left immense piles of ice in the streets. High cakes three feet thick are piled up on one another ten to fifteen feet high, and they will be there for weeks before they melt and make the streets passable. It looks like an immense arctic scene with the roofs of the houses protruding through.

A DOCTOR'S DILEMMA.

Thomas Eperrett, one of the founders of the town, was taken suddenly ill during the night and telegraphed for a physician, who arrived at the swollen river but couldn't cross. Then from both sides of the river they attempted to get a line across to haul over the medicine, but were unsuccessful, kites were made and attempted to be flown over, but the wind blew a gale and this scheme was abandoned. Wooden ram-rods with strings tied to them were fired from guns and the most muscular of men attempted to throw stones with lines attached across, but all to no avail.

Death of Ex-Attorney General Brewster.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney General of the United States during President Arthur's administration, and during whose term of office the famous Star Route cases were pushed to a conclusion, died early this morning at his home in this city, aged seventy-one years. He had been suffering during the entire winter with disease of the kidneys, but his condition did not become serious until a month ago, since which time he has been confined to his house.

About a week ago it was discovered by his physicians that paralysis of the bladder had set in, and his failure since then has been marked. Early this morning he sank into a heavy slumber and passed quietly away. Mr Brewster was one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Philadelphia Bar He was born October 0th, 1816, in Salem, County, N. J. He had been twice married, but was a widower at the time of his death, his second wife having died about two years ago.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The flag on the Department of Justice was placed at half-mast as soon as the death of ex-Attorney General Brewster was announced, and Attorney-General Garland issued an order that the building be draped in mourning and that it be closed on the day of the funeral.

A Wonderful Feat.

JACKSON, MICH., April 4.—Prof. Hogan made a magnificent leap from his balloon shortly after noon to-day. The first attempt at an ascension was a failure, but the second effort was a success and the air-ship soon reached a height estimated at nearly 10,000 feet. At this elevation the balloon seemed to stand still, and by the aid of glasses Hogan could be seen edging over the side of the car. Suddenly a cry went up, "He has jumped," and the crowds craned their necks to see the man dash himself to pieces. The parachute failed to work at first and the daring aeronaut was seen diving to the earth with lightning speed. A moment later, however, the umbrella-shaped life-preserver opened its wings and Hogan's rapid descent was checked. From that point he dropped slowly and reached the earth safely in four minutes at a point about one and one-half miles from the city. The foothardy man dropped 500 feet before his parachute opened.

President Cleveland Was a Foot.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The funny romance about the 300 pound chief executive "putting spurs to his horse, and, like a knight of old, galloping to the rescue of the fair one in distress," which appears in one of the New York papers this morning is appreciated here The facts of the case are that a Mrs. Wright had her horse backed up against the fence near the President's country house a few evenings ago and it began to get frightened. Secretary Fairchild and the President were plodding up and down the road on foot when they noticed the lady's difficulty, and the Secretary kindly took the horse by the bridle and led him to the middle of the road. The lady then switched the animal bravely and started toward the city, while the President and Secretary continued their tramp.

A Young Fiend.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—At Industry, a few miles down the Ohio river, has been discovered a colored boy with fiendish propensities. His mother goes out to wash and leaves her children in care of a girl thirteen years old. The charge consists of a boy between five and six years and twins ten months old. On Tuesday the girl left the house for a short time and on returning found the twins screaming, the boy had a cut on his head, begging her to drown him, and the stove turned over.

The boy had upset the stove and was hurt by its falling, but it was found that he had deliberately broken both thighs of one of the babes and a thigh and an arm on the other. Every effort to get him to tell the story of his cruelty has failed.

The New York State Convention to be Held at New York City.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Democratic State Committee to-day decided to hold the State Convention at New York on May 15. Invitations came from Albany, Buffalo and Syracuse. On the first ballot New York and Albany had 13 votes each and Buffalo and Syracuse 4 each. On the second ballot New York had 18 and Albany 16 votes and the selection of New York was made unanimous. This is a victory for Hill and Tammany Hall, as Cleveland wanted the convention at Buffalo.

Burned to Death.

WILKESBARRE, PA., April 6.—Mrs. Mary Sharp, of Wanemie, was engaged in the manufacture of whisky this afternoon when the pot containing the same toppled over into a hot fire. The fluid blazed, setting fire to her clothing, and she was burned to death in a few moments. Three of her children who tried to save her were also burned and will die. The husband and father, John Sharp, who was at work at the time, is report to have become insane.

Fifteen Children In a Well.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A dispatch from Palmyra, Mo., says: Yesterday being Arbor Day, the teachers and scholars of the public schools started, shortly after dinner, to the outskirts of the city to dig up trees to transplant in the school house yards. On reaching the old Primrose place some of the smaller children, who were in advance, gathered around a well and attempted to pump some water to drink. The planks on which they stood gave way and fifteen of the children were precipitated into the well, containing five feet of water. By means of a rope the teachers were successful in getting all but one out alive. Arthur, the nine-year-old son of Mrs. Lem Little, a widow, was drowned. Several others were injured, but none fatally.

Blaine's Health Sadly Shaken.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 5.—James W. Drape of this city is in receipt of a letter from a personal friend, a Pittsburgher now in Vienna, a prominent citizen and a wide awake politician, in which this passage occurs: "I saw Mr. Blaine quite often at Florence, and it is evident that he is very greatly broken in health. He looks every day of 70 years, and yet is only 58. Washington excitement and too much hard work have been his troubles, and any one who sees him will know the reason of his withdrawal from Presidential aspirations. I fear his life will not be long spared."

Jacob Sharp Dead.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Jacob Sharp—he who for so long has stood at the bar of the court as a briber Alderman—passed to another and higher court at 9:20 to-night. He had been nearly unconscious for about three days, growing weaker all the time. Only two days ago his case was to be called, but was postponed on account of his sickness. Few except the doctors believed he was really so ill, but even the extraordinary vitality of the old man could not withstand such a complication of diseases.

The Trout Dying Off.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—Information was received from Allentown by Fish Commissioner Powell that 200,000 of 700,000 trout fry, procured for the stocking of streams, had died, it is supposed, from insufficient tank accommodation.

Additional Local.

School Report.

The following is a report of the Ursina Public Schools, for the term ending March 29, 1888:

Whole number of pupils in attendance during the term males, 104; females, 72; total, 176.

Average attendance during term, males, 92; females, 60; total, 152.

Per cent. of attendance during term, males 94; females, 92; total, 93.

Number of promotions from Primary to Intermediate grade, 9; from Intermediate grade to Grammar grade, 1.

This being my twelfth term of Public school, I trust the people of Ursina will not consider me egotistic if I will make public this report. I simply wish to thank the par