The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY..... June 13, 1888.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

Thomas Dolan, Lewis Pugh.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. John H. Taggart.	15. John H. Grant.
2. John Wanamaker.	16. Wilson C. Kress.
3. Hibbert P. John.	17. David W. Clark.
4. Wm. C. Hamilton.	18. Geo. G. Hutchison.
5. John S. McKinley.	19. John C. Lower.
6. Joseph R. T. Coates.	20. Jeremiah K. Miller.
7. Wm. S. Ellis.	21. George J. Elliott.
8. Edgar Fluchos.	22. Harry S. Paul.
9. Samuel L. Kurtz.	23. George Shiras, jr.
10. Elwood Griest.	24. P. S. Newmyer.
11. William Connell.	25. John W. Wallace.
12. William G. Payne.	26. J. C. Sturtevant.
13. Peter E. Bock.	27. Joseph T. Jones.
14. Henry H. Bechtel.	28. L. M. Truxal.

JUDICIARY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JAMES T. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia.

HAVE you heard the news from Oregon?

VERY beefy men or very old men are not, as a rule, good runners.

BLOOD-RED handkerchiefs don't alarm a Democrat half as much as a bloody-shirt.

WHAT is the matter with Major William McKinley as a candidate for President?

CHAIRMAN COOPER will open the Republican headquarters at Philadelphia on July 20th.

THE great north-western State gives forth no uncertain sound on the eve of the Presidential contest of 1888.

DEMOCRACY has had its say and named its men, but the enthusiasm will come in when Republicans name the winning team.

SOME people profess to discern the form of Robert T. Lincoln in the dim and misty background where Chicago dark horses are supposed to be quietly browsing.

SENATOR QUAY, in a letter to a Pennsylvania delegate, written a few days ago, said that if the Republican nomination did not go to Sherman it was more than likely to go to Gresham, and that he would not have any particular objection if it did.

AT General Sheridan's time of life—he is 57—there is undoubtedly serious danger in such a complication of physical disorders as that which has beset him. No hero of the civil war is nearer to the popular heart than Sheridan, and there will be offered many earnest prayers for his speedy recovery.

AFTER January 1st, 1889, murderers condemned to death in the State of New York will be ushered into eternity by a swift and painless method. Governor Hill having signed the bill recently passed by the Legislature abolishing hanging and providing that capital punishment should be carried out by the use of electricity.

ONE week from to-day the Chicago Convention will meet and nominate the next President of the United States. Up to date it is any man's fight for the nomination with a certainty that John Sherman will lead on the first ballot. His friends claim that he will go into the convention with 340 votes. It will take 411 to nominate.

THE Democratic National Convention at St. Louis last week created very little interest as the ticket was practically nominated before the convention met. The nomination of Cleveland was a foregone conclusion, and that of Thurman almost as much so since the hour that Grover announced his desire to have the knight of the red bandana for his running mate.

CHAIRMAN COOPER says that he will call the State Committee together the latter part of August or the first of September to nominate a candidate for Auditor General. Colonel Thomas McCamant has notified his friends that he will be a candidate for the position, and as the Republican press of the State is almost unanimous for him, the probabilities are that he will be nominated without opposition.

AND now Mr. Roger Q. Mills says that Cleveland wanted to make the Mills bill even more radical than it was reported. It might just as well have been allowed to represent the real views of the President in all its free trade intensity. It has been greatly emasculated since it came from the hands of the committee, but Grover will never get a chance to sign it even in its present dibilitated condition. The bill will never become a law.

THE Philadelphia *North American* went to great trouble and expense to bulletin the doings of the convention at St. Louis. After it was over it made this comment: "But in these days of Democratic travail the expense and enterprise were wasted, for their was neither interest nor enthusiasm in the streets of Philadelphia over the results. A few idle people lounged lazily in front of the newspaper offices, and once in a while a busier citizen halted for a moment; but there was no cheers and no congratulations."

JUDGING from present indications, the Chicago Convention, for numbers and enthusiasm, will so far exceed the gathering of Democrats at St. Louis last week as to leave no room for comparison. The Harrison Club, of Indiana, proposes to send from two to three thousand men to Chicago in the interest of their candidate. Proportionate representation of the friends of each candidate will produce a throng of Republicans such as Chicago, the city of conventions and big crowds, has never yet seen, and one which she will long remember as marking a notable event in her eventful history.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, late of the Confederacy, in a speech at Baltimore last week, with more frankness than prudence, declared that the Confederate soldiers were getting control of the Government, and eulogized Jeff Davis as a statesman and patriot. Far-seeing men have maintained for years that Democratic success meant the restoration of the South to control in the nation—a declaration which Democrats have denied with heat. The boast of Bradley Johnson proves that there is ground for the charge, and proves also that the South has got so far in her movement to take charge of things that they feel secure in making it a subject of rejoicing and congratulation. This will not strike the northern ear very pleasantly, and will make more certain the defeat the President has invited by his free trade heresies.

THE voters of Oregon do not take kindly to the Mills bill. The late canvass was made on it from one end of the State to the other. The issue was forced by the Democratic leaders not only of Oregon but of the United States. Mr. Smith M. Weed was sent into the State as the special agent of the reform administration, with all the power of patronage, for the express purpose of carrying it for the Democracy and of electing a Democratic United States Senator to help Mr. Cleveland in that body. And what is the result? Mr. Binger Hermann, the present Depublican Congressman, is re-elected by a majority of 7,000, a large gain in the width of the Republican margin. In the returns for the Legislature the most noteworthy gains are found. Of the ninety members of the two Houses the Republicans have 70, a majority of 50 on joint ballot. In the old Legislature the Republican majority on joint ballot was only 16. The result has knocked silly the Democratic claim that they would elect the successor to United States Senator Dolph.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S TRUE PICTURE.—Now that Grover Cleveland has been put in nomination for a second term as chief executive of these United States, all illustrated weeklies and a good many dailies are favoring their patrons with photographic and pen-pictures of him. Most people, by this time, readily recognize his photographic likeness, and know that in personal appearance he presents a sharp and decided contrast to Andrew Jackson, whom some of his fawning flatterers would have us believe he so much resembles.

To aid in the laudable work of placing before the public a life-like picture of this representative Democrat we have selected one out of the thousands that have been published, which the reader will find to be striking, and thoroughly correct in every particular feature. A juster, truer and more life-like picture of any man was never penned.

Read it carefully, cut it out, paste it in your hat; and then stultify your honor, your principles, your judgment, and defame your fair name by voting for him.

"The alleged election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency in 1884 was the most astounding phenomenon in American politics, and it is doubtful whether its parallel can be found in the history of any nation. Obscure men, ignorant men, degraded men, have been elevated to power, but it has never before occurred that a man possessing every acknowledged disqualification has been selected because of them, and elevated from the lowest to the highest estate without ever having expressed a seconded opinion upon any public question. It is not known that he ever made a political speech, tried an important cause, was a member of any legislative body, wrote a remembered paragraph, or expressed an intelligent idea. * * It remains uncertain to this hour whether his predilections in the war of the Union were with the North or the South, and except that he furnished a substitute when conscripted, whom he subsequently permitted to die in the poor-house, it is certain that he sustained no personal relation, either in sentiment or deed, to the most momentous controversy of modern times. He has no perceptible connection with the category of accidents to which his election is due. He had neither personal following, popularity, admiration nor respect, because he had exhibited none of the traits nor attainments that inspire regard. He was not eloquent, nor learned nor cultivated, nor agreeable, nor entertaining, nor attractive in mind, manner or person. His enjoyments were those which are found in the unrestrained indulgence of the appetite and passions, and his chosen associates were the companions of his orgies.

From this inert and vacant mass the transendentalists and Pharisees of our politics have made unto themselves a graven image, to which they bow down and worship with ignominious idolatry and self-abasement; and declare that the thing it represents possesses the courage of Jackson."

A Judicious Democrat.

True to these principles, the Democratic party fought successfully our foreign wars, protected our citizens in every clime, compelled the respect of all nations for our flag, added imperial domain to our territory, and insured peace, prosperity and happiness to all our people.—*Chairman Collins' speech at the Democratic National Convention.*

That word "foreign" betokened presence of mind. The Democratic party fought more on the wrong than on the right side of the Rebellion campaigns, and, in convention assembled, pronounced the war a failure, and cried aloud for a craven peace. Not to go so far back, the first Democratic Administration since the war can hardly be said to have been successful in protecting American citizens in every clime and compelling the respect of all nations for the flag. Considerable noise was made over a Mexican editor who had been properly convicted, and two fine old Mahometan Moors received the support of the American Navy, but the flag has been repeatedly dishonored and insulted in Canadian waters, and Yankee fishermen have been abandoned to their fate.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Letter of Acceptance.

New York *Tribune*: If advanced proof-slips of the President's letter of acceptance of a nomination were sent to all the newspapers of the country yesterday, it was, of course, on the distinct understanding that the interesting communication should not be printed until word was received from St. Louis that the candidates had been chosen. The *Tribune* in laying the letter before its readers this morning, desires to state that its premature appearance is not due to an unhallowed desire to get a beat on its esteemed contemporaries, but to one of those annoying inadvertences from which even the best regulated newspapers are not wholly free.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1888.—To the National Democratic Committee.—Gentlemen: Your telegram informing me of my renomination for the Presidency of the United States has been received. In response I hasten to assure you of my unconditional acceptance, and I have directed Dan to prepare the dispatch. It is understood, of course, that the salary will continue to be $50,000 a year and expenses. Four years ago in my letter formally agreeing to run I gave it to be understood in plain but affecting terms that on high public grounds I would decline a second term. There was no expression in that letter more admired than this self-abnegating one; indeed, I am told that several Mugwumps as they read it burst into happy tears, exclaiming, "That's so like him." But I never allow high public grounds to interfere with what I have before characterized as my personal comfort. The longer I live in the White House the better I enjoy it, and the more reluctant I become to resume my sequestered law practice in Western New York. Hence, as I remarked before, I accept the renomination. Thank you one and all, gentlemen, and if you come to Washington before the 4th of next March, at noon, I should be pleased to have you call.

I had intended in this communication to point with ill-concealed emotion to my renomination as a signal proof of the hold which I have acquired on the confidence of the party. But Dan—whom I have encouraged to talk to me with perfect frankness—opposed to my doing so. Dan argues that my solid success at St. Louis may justly be interpreted as showing that the Democratic party has run short of experienced public men with illustrious records. "Why are you going to run a second time?" he pointedly asked me a few minutes ago, as he read, blue pencil in hand, the first draft of this letter. "On your reputation as a constructive statement? Of course not; for between ourselves you haven't got any such reputation. You are going to run on your luck and your assurance. Don't point with emotion to your renomination." I did not stop to discuss this point with Dan, contenting myself with striking out the paragraph in which I gave way to my emotion. Let me again assure you that although it is my earnest, and unchangeable, and intensely patriotic conviction that no man who has the welfare of our dear country at heart can accept a nomination for a second Presidential term, still I accept your nomination with the utmost eagerness. My appetite was never better.

I have not yet seen the platform which the convention has adopted, but that makes no matter. An officeholder who wants more spoils as badly as I do is not going to be particular about the platform on which he is elected. I may say in passing that I have just laid in a new stock of reform exhortations which can scarcely fail to awaken the untmost enthusiasm for me in the Mugwump bosom. These exhortations are printed in colors, each one of them is adorned with my signature and photograph, and is enclosed in a neat basswood frame. Price three cents or two for five, with a liberal discount to campaign clubs. One of these taking illuminated reform cards contains such an annoying typographical error that I feel constrained thus publicly to correct it. I intended it to read:

Cleveland is a notable political Reformer.
Public office is a public Trust.

But it is printed:

Cleveland is a notable political Reformer.
Public office is a public Bust.

I will pay $10 reward and no questions asked for the detection of the proof reader who passed this glaring error.

I have only to add that if it should be thought best I am willing to take an affidavit before a high toned notary public that I accept the nomination. I mention this in order that any ultramarine who may have been laboring under the impression that I mean what I said in 1884 may be undeceived.

One word more and I will relieve your patience. I wish to assure all Federal officeholders who are in attendance at the convention, either as delegates, or managers of the machine, that I shall take an early opportunity to have their wages raised. Again assuring you that I accept the nomination, and that if elected I shall continue to be a reformer after your own heart, to wit: a reformer who gracefully yields to the party pressure whenever the spoils seekers apply, I remain, gratefully yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Altoona Tribune: The composition of the Democratic tariff plank will not change the issue between the two parties. Mr. Cleveland's message will be his platform and upon that the country will judge him.

Philadelphia Ledger: Later news from Oregon gives a great deal of significance to the election straw out there. The wind is blowing very favorably to the Republicans, their normal majority being more than doubled, and the legislature more strongly Republican than ever before.

Philadelphia Bulletin: It is solemnly announced that Jeffersen Davis is watching the proceedings of the St. Louis Convention with the deepest interest. Of course he is, like every other Democrat.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin*: The current everywhere is against the continuance of the Cleveland administration. Rhode Island recently made one stroke, and now Oregon has made one much harder.

Boston *Advertiser*: The century sees again, what it has always observed, that Democratic Presidents are controlled from the South, and Mr. Cleveland, in order to secure his renomination, has accepted the policy laid down to him by the Southern leaders.

Troy *Times*: The Prohibition party as a distinctive organization has ever carried a State. It has never polled one-twentieth the number of votes necessary to carry a State. It never can and never will. It assumption that, acting as assistant of the Democratic party this year, it will make sure its own National triumph in '92, is, if honest, the inspiration of pitiable lunacy—worse than the stuff that wildest dreams are made of, for there is no pretense that dreams are based upon other than the unconscious revelries of the imagination without reason, and fitful fancies that defy all logic.

Brooklyn *Times*: The red bandana is very properly selected as the Democratic emblem. It's made in England, you know!

Detroit *Tribune*: Mr. Cleveland doesn't want any Union soldier to run on his ticket. Neither do the Southern brigadiers who are running this administration.

Brooklyn *Standard-Union*: The Territory of Dakota contains 150,000 square miles—four times as large as Ohio. The people ask to be admitted as two States—North and South Dakota. Will the people of the East see justice done them? Then vote in November, "Justice to Dakota."

New York *Tribune*: If protection has accomplished such striking results on the Pacific slope (in Oregon) what is it likely to do in the great manufacturing centres east of the Mississippi? Mr. Blaine was evidently correct—and almost prophetic—when he stated in his recent letter that the protective issue was greater than any candidate.

Gresham Is Willing.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—At a special meeting of the Conkling Republican Club the following letter was read from Judge Gresham, answering a letter sent him last week notifying him that the club endorsed him for President:

CHAMBER CIRCUIT JUDGE UNITED STATES, CHICAGO, June 4.

T. W. Rickmond, Pittsburg, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—I am just in receipt of your letter of May 29 informing me that the Conkling Republican Club, of Pittsburg, of which you are secretary, has honored me by an expression of confidence in my fitness for the Presidential office. I beg to assure you, and through you the members of your club, that I appreciate this undeserved compliment. I have done nothing to influence the action of the convention, and shall not be disappointed whatever the result may be. I prefer that this letter be not published.

Very truly yours,
W. Q. GRESHAM.

The letter was read at the meeting, at which a reporter was present, and it was beyond the power of the club to suppress its contents.

The Rebels Victorious.

Wednesday, the 6th inst., was observed as Confederate Memorial Day in Baltimore, when Bradley T. Johnson, of that city, formerly of Virginia, and a Rebel General, delivered the address of the occasion to a number of Rebel soldiers. In part he said:

The South is progressing; she is not dead. These old Confederate soldiers and their descendents elect ninety out of every hundred Congressmen, thirty-four of the United States Senators, and the President of the United States. [Applause.] The Government of the United States is controlled by Confederate soldiers. These old Confederate soldiers are not idle. Their work for twenty-six years in Government, in railroad, and industrial enterprises of all sorts, in making itself felt all over this land. It 1890 Texas will send twenty-five men to Congress. The anxiety will be then, not who can carry New York in the election, but who can win in Texas. [Applause.] * * * Every Confederate soldier carries with him, chained to his heart a casket of his dead hopes and aspirations, all through his life, as Douglas did the heart of Bruce to the Holy Land, to show his devotion to the cause for which he fought. If the time should ever come, and it were necessary, there are ten thousand in Maryland who would stand for their cause as Douglas did for Bruce. I have been respected. I have no sympathy with that slush and sentimentality that is always gushing over to the other people. I won't do that. I recall the sentimentality exhibited by some just before the eightieth birthday of Jefferson Davis, a man, who, of all the Confederates, has been singled out by his enemies, and branded by malice and prejudice, and kept from his rights. I cannot forget Jefferson Davis. He is a patient statesman and a hero. He is renowned for his patriotism. I hope he will go down to his grave with the disfranchisement his enemies have put upon him, for I am sure he has no desire for it, to be otherwise, and would never accept the right of suffrage except by unanimous consent, of which there is not the remotest hope. Let him rest in peace in his old age.

WITH ONE VOICE.

The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis

RENOMINATES CLEVELAND!

A. G. THURMAN FOR SECOND PLACE.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The Democratic National Convention which has been in session here for the past three days adjourned finally this afternoon, after having named as the Democratic standard-bearers in the coming campaign Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio. The former was nominated by acclamation; the latter on the first ballot. The platform was the result of long and anxious deliberation and is a complete endorsement of Cleveland's tariff policy.

The Convention met on Tuesday at noon and was called to order by Wm. H. Barnum, Chairman, of the National Committee, who, after prayer, announced that the committee had chosen Gov. Stephen M. White, of California, as temporary Chairman, and F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, as secretary. Governor White was escorted to the chair and made an eloquent speech. At its conclusion, the Colorado delegation presented the chair with a solid silver gavel in remembrance of the Democratic opposition to demonetization The roll of the states was then called for members of the committees on credentials, organization and platform. The Pennsylvania delegation had met the day before and agreed upon their members, as follows: Credentials, John H. Orvis; Permanent Organization, Lewis M. Cassidy; Resolutions, W. T. Mutchler. At the same time, Charles E. Boyle was elected chairman of the delegation, and Delos Rockwell, secretary. J. N. Bittinger was chosen as vice president to represent the state, and Robert Patterson named as a member of the committee on notification of candidates. Senators Voorhees and Turpie appeared before the delegation to press the claims of Gray for the Vice Presidency, but after an earnest speech in favor of Thurman by W. L. Scott the delegation decided to stand by the Old Roman. Scott was re-elected to the National Committee and rumor says he may become chairman of it.

The convention reassembled at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning. No sooner had the meeting opened than the chair was deluged by a flood of resolutions, the reading and reference of which took considerable time. Finally Charles E. Boyle put an end to it by moving that all resolutions be referred to the committee on resolutions without reading or debate. It was so ordered. The committee on permanent organization appeared at this juncture and presented, through Lewis C. Cassidy, their report, naming General Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, as permanent chairman. The latter, upon taking the chair, made an eloquent address defining the differences between the political parties, reciting the famous Jeffersonian platform, reviewing the record of the party and pledging it to future good works. His remarks were heartily applauded, and upon their conclusion Congressman Tim Campbell, of New York, offered a resolution. Objection was made under the rule, but when he explained that it was a resolution of sympathy for General Sheridan, the objection was withdrawn and the resolution passed unanimously. Mrs. E. A. Merriweather, of St. Louis, addressed the convention on woman's suffrage.

After some wrangling over adjournment, the eloquent little Ex-Chairman Hensel, of Pennsylvania, with ready tact and resonant voice, proposed that the roll of states be called for nominations for President, but that no ballots be taken until the committee reports were in. The motion finally prevailed and Alabama, the first state on the list, yielded to New York. In a moment after the tall form of Daniel Dougherty, the silver-tongued orator who nominated Hancock in 1880, appeared on the platform. "I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate grover Cleveland," were the words with which the gifted Philadelphia lawyer closed his eloquent speech. At the mention of the name the audience went wild with enthusiasm, which burst forth with wild renewed energy when a heroic portrait of the President was displayed in the portal of a gigantic painting of the Capitol of Washington, on the northern end of the building. McKenzie, of Kentucky, seconded the nomination and moved that the rules be suspended and Grover Cleveland be nominated by acclamation, but the chair ordered the roll call to go on. State after state was called, but they were all solid for Grover, and at the conclusion of the roll call McKenzie's motion prevailed with a shout that nearly raised the roof. After a long and hot debate it was agreed to adjourn until morning in order to give the platform committe time to report.

The third and last day of the convention was a hot one. The convention as well as the weather was hot, so was Henry Watterson, chairman of the platform committee, who brought in the document and presented it upon the opening of the convention this morning. In moving its adoption he said it was a platform "on which Democracy would stand without feeling that they are away from home." Senator Gorman also made a speech endorsing the platform and it was adopted without dissent, and supplemented by the passage of a resolution endorsing the Mills bill. Resolutions were also adopted declaring for the admission into the Union of Washington, Dakota, Montana and New Mexico, expressing sympathy with Ireland in her struggle for Home Rule and honoring the memory of Thomas A. Hendricks, deceased.

The convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President. When California was called, Delegate Tarpey, in a glowing speech, nominated Allan G. Thurman. T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, who was prepared to nominate Gen. John. C. Black, was obliged to confess that he was in receipt of a letter from Black declining. Senator Voorhees nominated Gov. Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana. As the various other states were called, numerous orators seconded the nomination of Thurman, while a few spoke for Gray. But the tide was setting in toward the Old Roman and he was nominated on the first ballot.

The nomination was made unanimous and the convention came to a close amid noisy enthusiasm.

The work of the St. Louis Convention was the chief subject of conversation in Washington on Thursday. The Democrats expressed in chorus an approval of the Mills bill. The general Republican view was expressed by Mr. McKinley, who said the platform on the tariff ought to be entirely satisfactory to Republicans. It makes the issue clear between free trade and protection. It is the 1884 platform, as Watterson and Morrison meant it, and against the construction put upon it by Randall and others in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. It is the platform of 1884 as interpreted by President Cleveland's free trade message. It approves the Mills bill, which, as its authors claim, is but a partial response to the President's message, to be supplanted hereafter by a bill which shall more fully embody its ideas and those of his party upon this economic question. It is for free wool, free salt, free lumber, free flax, free agricultural products, and against the protective system.

Has Four Husbands Living.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Henry Englander appeared in Essex Market Court to-day charged with the larceny of $115 in jewelry from Esther Eckstein Mussbaum in Philadelphia. She said he induced her to open a boarding house and then solicited her to go to Philadelphia to get into the dry goods business. In that city he stole her jewelry. A Tombs lawyer appeared for the defendant and on cross-examination the woman admitted that she had four husbands living and named them. He tried to make a point of this, but Englander was held in $1,000 for trial.

A FIGHTING CHANCE.

And as Sheridan is a Very Good Fighter it is Thought That He May Come Out Ahead.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—It was with a feeling of relief that General Sheridan's physicians saw 4 o'clock, then 5 and 6 o'clock pass to-day without any recurrence of heart failure. They had expected it to make its accustomed appearance on this the third day from his last attack, and had prepared themselves for the worst. They knew that the Generals strength was insufficient to make it probable that he would be able to survive any severe attack. They accordingly administered preventive remedies and endeavored to tone up the general's system so that he might be in as good a condition as possible to make the struggle, should it become necessary. They also telegraphed for Doctor Pepper in order that he might be on hand in case his services should be needed and that gentleman arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Fortunately, however, the day passed without any recurrence of the alarming symptoms. Whether this was due to the preparations made to receive the attack or to an actual improvement in the condition of the General's health the doctors will not state. Nor does the bulletin issued this evening afford any indication that the organic valvular disease of the heart is in any way under subjection or more sympathetic to treatment than it has hitherto showed itself to be. The probabilities are, therefore, that the preventive medicine which was administered this forenoon proved successful in postponing at least the heart failure.

HELPED BY OXYGEN.

The day has passed fairly comfortably with the General. He has made no progress, however, and the physicians content themselves with saying that his "condition continues at least as favorable as it has been for three days past." At intervals throughout the day his cough, which has never left him, produced a sort of a semi-suffocation, during which it was difficult for him to breathe but the application of a stream of oxygen to his nostrils and mouth at these times assisted him in recovering his respiration and in restoring him to tranquillity. He still expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to pull through, and greeted Dr. Pepper this afternoon with a remark to that effect.

He was aware, equally with the doctors, of the possible recurrence of the heart failure to-day, and as the afternoon and evening passed by without making its appearance, he expressed his pleasure and repeated that he was going to get well. His mind has been perfectly clear all day. His pulse is slower and the expectoration produced by his coughing has been lessened. According to the 7 o'clock bulletin there is no present indications of any serious complications impending.

SOME OF THE SYMPTOMS.

An Associated Press dispatch says that to-day's examination of the heart, liver and kidneys showed that those organs, while diseased more or less, were still capable of sustaining life, and that the General might, if fully recovered, live for an indefinite period by taking good care of himself, avoiding excitement and carefully dieting himself. It was also found that the congestion in the lungs had cleared up to a great extent. The stomach is delicate and the General has for a long time been dyspeptic, but he is perfectly able to assimilate the quart of peptonized milk which is given him daily, and this is capable of keeping his strength up until he rallies sufficiently to partake of more substantial food. On the whole it can be said that the consultation was of an encouraging nature. The case is, however, a desperate and critical though not altogether a hopeless one, but should the General go 48 hours longer without a return of heart trouble, it is believed that he will then have a good fighting chance to get well.

It was found to-day that there was an extensive trouble of the mitral valves, and that owing to a change in their structure they did not fully close the aperture and thus allowed blood to be forced back into the heart.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—There are no changes to report in General Sheridan's condition, this morning, except that he is taking and apparently assimilating an increased quantity of nourishment.

Midnight—There is no change to be noted in General Sheridan's condition since 9 p. m. He has coughed occasionally, but without distress. His pulse is good and his respiration is about the same as before. He has slept comfortably at times during the evening.

Blaine Is Still in Demand.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 8.—Judge West to-night sends the following from his home in Bellefontaine to a friend here: "Have just received the following telegram from Chicago: 'The Chicago Blaine Club indorses your Springfield speech, and utters the campaign cry: 'Blaine brings victory.'" W. N. Whitely, discussing last night's Blaine meeting to-night, said: "Am heartily in sympathy with the move. I believe such a meeting should be held in every school district in the Northern States. The object is to convince all other candidates that the people desire Blaine, then they as true Republicans should, when the convention assembles, give heed to this great demand from the rank and file of the party and gracefully withdraw in favor of Blaine, as Chase and Seward did for Lincoln. Blaine's nomination means certain success." Whitely is the man who took the plug hat brigade, 1,500 strong, to Indianapolis in 1884 to see Blaine.

A Denial From Chauncey Depew.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The subject of the letter published in St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* to-day, to the effect that Mr. Depew is not a candidate for the nomination at Chicago, was this afternoon brought to Mr. Depew's notice by a United Press reporter. Mr. Depew replied that he had no friend in New York who could, or would, write such a letter as alleged. If such a letter had been written Mr. Depew pronounced it unwarranted and untrue.

The letter in question was from a gentleman in New York, supposed to be in Mr. Depew's confidence, and was addressed to a delegate-at-large from a Western State. The explanation of the alleged decision of Mr. Depew to retire from the race was that though he believed he could carry New York, his nomination, because of his record as a railroad president and corporation lawyer, might cost some Northwestern electoral votes.

Could a Very Sick Man.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The *Herald* has a special from St. Louis stating that Jay Gould arrived there at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and immediately proceeded on his journey southward. He was seen by a correspondent at one of the suburban stations.

Mr. Gould has aged wonderfully, says the correspondent. In appearance he is 20 years older than when he departed for Europe. He has a tell-tale stoop and leans his head to one side as though in great pain. His skin is sallow and his eye is dull. To appearance he is a very sick man. His private physician never left his side at the station, and during the half hour's stop neither spoke to the other.

A Modern Codiva.

GAINESVILLE, TEX., June 11.—Near here, yesterday, at sunset, Dr. Wiley, a prominent physician, stripped his wife of all her clothes and beat her unmercifully. She escaped from him and ran through the streets in an entirely nude condition. The doctor pursued her, firing at her from his revolver, but failed to hit her. She sought refuge in a neighbor's house, where the doctor, on attempting to enter, was disarmed and handed over to the officers. He was taken to the Montague jail to prevent lynching by the infuriated citizens. Mrs. Wiley, who is a most estimable lady, will die from the effects of the beating and kicks.

James Freeman Clark Dead.

BOSTON June 8.—James Freeman Clark, the philanthropist pastor of the Church of the Trinity, died in Hyde Park at 10:55 to, night. He has been in failing health for several weeks.

A Desperate Gang Make a Raid on a Railroad Train.

CINCINNATI, O., June 8.—At a little after 10 o'clock to-night the American Express messenger, J. H. Zimmermann, and baggagemaster Joe Ketchum were alone together in the express and baggage car of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railway train, which is due here at 11 o'clock city time. Zimmermann, when the train left Delphi, a station twelve miles west of here, called Ketchum's attention to some tramps that he saw through the glass window of the car door leading to the front platform next to the locomotive tender. Both men went toward the front door. When within ten feet of it the tramps began firing through the glass window. Ketchum, fell, shot in four places, two balls entering his abdomen, and one in his breast and one in his left shoulder. Zimmermann tried to draw his pistol, but it stuck in his hippocket and he retreated to the rear platform of the car, where he met the conductor. The latter pulled the bell-rope and stopped the train.

A FIGHT ON THE TENDER.

While this was going on one of the tramps climbed on the tender, where he was met by the engineer and fireman and knocked stiff by two blows from a monkey-wrench. The engineer and fireman then rolled him off the tender while the train was at full speed. Before he was thrown overboard, however, a second robber attempted to climb on the tender, but he weakened and dodged back at the sight of the prostrate form of his companion. Before the train stopped more than one robber was seen to jump off and disappear in the darkness.

All of them wore masks completely covering their faces. Not a word was spoken by the robbers during the entire affray, and not a shot was fired at them. Indeed, that was not possible under the circumstances. The night was very dark and Zimmermann and Ketchum, supposing them to be tramps went with a lantern to the front door and gave the miscreants every advantage.

FOUR MEN IN THE GANG.

Had they spoken instead of firing the men would have opened the door and would have been entirely in their power. They fired at Mr. Zimmerman and the conductor they think not less than fifteen shots. Zimmerman says he saw four men distinctly and that all of them wore masks. They did not get inside of the car and so have become robbers and murderers without pay.

The police, mounted and on foot, aided by a large force of citizens, are patrolling the river front and scouring the country to intercept the scoundrels. The Sheriff is out with a large posse. A train with thirty policemen went down from here by rail, starting at 12 o'clock and will get as many mounts as possible down at Delphi. The Kentucky authorities have also been notified to be on the look-out. At this hour (12:40) no further intelligence has been received.

Zimmerman, the express messenger, says the men were expert robbers. He says their pistols were of large calibre and that they seemed cool and courageous. Joseph Ketchum is now under the care of Surgeons Muscroft and Dandridge. It appears his bladder has been penetrated by one ball, and there is no hope of his recovery. The man tumbled off the tender has not been found. Two suspects have been arrested.

A PRICE ON THEIR HEADS.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Joseph Ketcham the baggagemaster who was slain by robbers in his car on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, near Delhi, last night died of his injuries at five o'clock to-night.

President M. E. Ingalls, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad who is in New York, telegraphed from that city to-day an offer of $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the robbers.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—At midnight Chief Gill received a dispatch from Lieutenant Schmidt, at Delhi, saying that the "Big Four" desperadoes had been located in an empty house on the Muddy Creek about a mile from the train robbery. Three men are in the house nursing the fourth one, the latter having been injured by being thrown from the train. The house has been surrounded and an attempt will be made to capture the desperadoes. It is more than probable that they will not be taken without a fight, as the robbers are heavily armed.

Two more arrests were made this evening in connection with the robbery at Cheviot. They registered as William Schmidt, of Columbus, Ohio, and William Coates, of Richmond, Indiana.

They Backed Out.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 9.—The people who came here to-day to see Potts and Hazlett go over the Horseshoe Fall in their barrel were disappointed. The daring coopers did not do anything, as they had been unable to get the New York Central or Erie railroad to put up $1,000 to repay them for taking the risk.

Carlisle D. Graham, who twice braved the rapids, entertained the people with an experiment to show that it was not a fatal plunge to go over the Horseshoe. He did not go himself, but sent his pet Scotch terrier in an ale-barrel. The canine was enclosed in a hammock made from a coffee sack. The bung was all that stood between the dog and suffocation. A start was made from the Canadian saide and the barrel shot over the cataract only to appear again fourteen minutes later in the eddy below. The barrel was fished out by a boatman, and when the head was knocked out the pup was found to be nearly suffocated. Graham dosed him and two hours later he was as lively as ever, being troubled only by three or four slight bruises and a little lameness.

Graham says he will go over the falls if anyone will put up money to pay him for it. He does not care for any more museum money.

The Endicott Pear Tree Dead.

BOSTON, June 9.—The world's famous Endicott pear tree, planted by Governor John Endicott, on the ancient, orchard farm at Danver's New Mills in 1630 or 1633, is dead. Tradition has it that 1630 was the date when the tree was planted, but there is also evidence that Governor Endicott did not break up the ground for his orchard till 1633. There is no doubt, however, of the great antiquity of the pear tree and that it was from 250 to 260 years old. The tree stood on the north bank of the river, about half way between the mills and the railroad track. It had but one rival, an ancient pear tree at Truro, on the sands of Cape Cod, planted prior to 1644.

A New Cunpowder Invented.

LONDON, June 12.—A new rifle powder has been invented by S. J. Mackie, one of the staff of the *Standard*. It is a cotton powder, white, capable of being compressed, and fired with fulminate of lead—the lowest and safest detonator known. Five and twenty grains of it will give results more than equal to 50 grains of the best black powder. It is absolutely safe, for when thrown on a fire it only burns with a pale blue flame. Dampness does not injure it, nor climate effect it.

A Mormon Colonization Scheme.

EL PASO, TEX., June 12.—Solon Humphreys, of New York, for himself and his associates, has about closed here an important deal for the sale of 400,000 acres of land in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, to Andrew J. Stewart and George M. Brown, of Salt Lake City, agents, of the Mormon Church of Latter Day Saints, for colonization purposes.

A Double Tragedy.

ALTOONA, PA., June 11.—The village of Glasgow, on the Bell's Gap Railroad, was the scene of a tragedy this morning. Ellis Wingert, a farmer, was shot and instantly killed by a woodsman named McKee, for a cause not given.

McKee immediately shot himself in the head, and lived until evening, refusing to speak of the deed. The Cambria authorities were notified, and Dr. Livengood, of this city, made a post mortem examination.

Lost in the Bay.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—The steamer Joppa, belonging to the Maryland Steamboat Company, last night ran into T. Harrison Garrett's pleasure yacht Gleam, and sunk her off Seven-foot knoll. On the yacht was a pleasure party, consisting of Mr. Garrett and a number of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Garrett was seen to fall over board and drown The Joppa was on her regular down trip, and the Gleam was returning to Baltimore from Annapolis. She was expected at South street wharf late last night. Carriages were there in waiting to convey the Garrett party to their homes.

The Gleam was struck near amidship and almost cut in two. As soon as the collision occurred both the crews of the Joppa and the Gleam went to work to rescue the passengers of the yacht. The life-boat of the latter was manned and the passengers transferred to the steamer. The yacht passengers who had been put aboard the Joppa were transferred to the steamer Sue, which was signalled, and landed the passengers in Baltimore.

Asa Needham, the agent of the Potomac Steamboat Company, stated that the passengers of the Gleam explained to him that when the Joppa struck the yacht Mr. Garrett at once became greatly excited, and sprang and grabbed the bow chain of the steamer and held on to it untill it parted. He then dropped overboard. The yacht, which is said to have been cut almost in half, sunk in a short time after having been struck. The steamer Joppa, after the passengers had been transferred to the Sue, continued on her trip.

The Sue went to Baltimore and landed the passengers shortly before 11 o'clock this morning. The steamer also stopped at Locust Point and landed the yacht's crew, who boarded the Baltimore and Ohio tugboat, Convoy, and sailed for the scene of the accident. Engineer Dashiell, of the convoy, reports passing the steamer Joppa at 2 o'clock this morning, going down the bay. The lifeboat of the Gleam is on the wharf of the Potomac Steamboat company.

Captain Peter Geoghegan, who had a talk with his brother, Captain Wm. Geoghegan, of the steamer Sue, shortly after she arrived, stated that there was no doubt of the drowning of Mr. Garrett. He said his brother told him that the steamer Joppa laid to for three hours after she struck the yacht, and her captain and crew made every effort to recover the body of Mr. Garrett. Captain Geoghegan reiterated the statement that Mr. Garrett fell overboard from the bow of the