The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....July 11, 1888.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. BENJ. HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK.

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. Hilbert 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. Cosles.	20. Jeremiah K. Miller.
7. Wm. S. Ellis.	21. George J. Elliott.
8. Edgar Pinchot.	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 O. Payne.	26. J. C. Sturtevant.
13. Peter E. Buck.	27. Joseph T. Jones.
14. Henry H. Bechtel.	28. L. M. Truxal.

JUDICIARY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
JAMES T. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
EDWARD SCULL, of Somerset Borough.
Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

FOR LEGISLATURE,
NOAH S. MILLER, of Jenner Twp.
JAS. L. PUGH, of Somerset Borough.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL B. YODER, of Stonycreek Twp.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
ALEX. HUNTER, of Somerset Twp.

SHERIDAN is safe at Nonquitt.

SENATOR EDMUNDS predicts that Congress will not adjourn before October.

THE Democrats are sorely frightened over Connecticut, and are not easy as to New York and New Jersey.

GROVER'S was too busy writing vetoes of private pension bills to attend the soldiers reunion at Gettysburg last week.

THE noble army of floppers is great and growing. A good ticket and a strong protection platform is drawing the brethren into the fold.

THE total vote of these United States at the Presidential election of 1884 was 10,051,851. This year it should reach close to 12,000,000. It is the question of where the increase will go that puzzles the oldest heads.

THE Philadelphia *North American* says the talk of defeating Congressman Randall for a renomination in his district unless he takes the stump for Cleveland and free trade, will never amount to anything more than talk.

THE Democrats propose to pitch their headquarters in Indianapolis and direct the campaign from that point. This is not surprising since the election of Mr. Barnum as Chairman of the committee. Barnum knows that Indiana is the best mule market in the country.

GENERAL HARRISON has received from Colonel Fred Morley, of Detroit, the original manuscript of President William Henry Harrison's inaugural address. It's a good document to have in the family, but no one has any idea that the General will need it when he comes to deliver his own inaugural next March.

FOUR years ago Sam Randall stumped New York State, and took his solemn oath that the Democratic party would not disturb the tariff if Grover Cleveland should be elected. Mr. Randall is not offering himself as the affidavit maker of the Democratic party this year. He knows Cleveland better than he did four years ago.

THE British free traders who fear that protection will encourage monopolies should explain how it is that under free trade 150 individuals own half the soil of England, and a dozen have the monopoly of the land of Scotland. These are John Bright's figures and he might use them to explain the advantages of free trade—to the monopolist.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extraordinary session on July 17th. The Legislature at its regular session neglected to make the necessary appropriation to keep the inmates of the State prisons at work, and the sole object of the extra session, it is said, is to have legislation for this purpose enacted.

MR. LEVI P. MORTON, at his beautiful home on the Hudson, on Saturday was duly informed by a committee from the Chicago Convention that the Republican party had selected him as its candidate for Vice President. This completes the list of formal notifications, and all that is needed to set the campaign fully going is the respective letters of acceptance.

THE following is the temperance plank adopted by the National Republican Convention, and made a part of the platform: "The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality."

SENATOR CHANDLER's term expires on the 4th of March and the Democratic papers are already opening the campaign against him in the Republican Legislature of New Hampshire. Senator Chandler is just the kind of Republican the Democrats do not like to have at Washington. He knows so much about Southern frauds that he makes it embarrassing to Democratic Senators every time they raise the cry of bloody shirt.

SENATOR HARRISON silenced Senator Voorhees' professions of friendship to the soldiers by a speech in which he said: "The man who lived through the war of the rebellion and did not make s me sacrifice for the success of the Union armies, who did not say one brave word or do one brave thing when, with bare and bleeding breasts, our soldiers looked into the face of hell for their country, can never be enshrined as the soldiers' friend." The same thing is true of General Harrison's opponent to-day.

It will apply to President Cleveland just as well as to Senator Voorhees.

IN formally accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency Wednesday General Harrison so conducted himself and so spoke as to meet the highest expectations, not only of Republicans but of all American citizens. His speech was that of an earnest, zealous Republican, addressed to Republicans, but it was at the same time the sort of speech to excite pleasurable feelings of pride in the hearts of the earnest men of all parties. The speech was not a long one, but in it were graceful and fitting references to the other candidates before the convention; a hearty indorsement of the platform; a masterly characterization of the principles of the party; a dignified acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him, and a frank expression of his gratitude.

The speech is one that will live with Republicans a good many years, and as it is an index to the character of the candidate it will be studied to advantage by those in remote States who have been waiting for this ceremony of formal introduction.

General Harrison sounded the keynote of a great campaign when he said: "The Republican party has walked in the light of the Declaration of Independence" and intimated that all that the Republican party has done is in keeping with all that the observance of the Fourth of July signifies and implies. Whatever else the other parties may say or do, the Republican party is the party most closely associated with the events that come to mind with the waving of the old flag, and if it should bring about a revival of patriotism will not the whole people be the better for it?

Nothing could be more to the point or in better taste than General Harrison's reference to the opposing party: "The principles of government and the practices in administration upon which issues are now fortunately so clearly made are so important in their relations to the National and to individual prosperity that we may expect an unusual interest in the campaign. Relying wholly upon the considerate judgment of our fellow citizens and the gracious favor of God, we will confidently submit our cause to the arbitrament of a free ballot." There is a sharp challenge in those well chosen words, but not even a Democrat can object to the order of battle.

"THE two paragraphs which follow," says the New York *Tribune*, "should be brought to the attention of every American voter as early as possible, and not once only, but again and again until the final decision has been rendered in November next in favor of the American policy and the interests of American labor, or in favor of British interests and policy:"

From "*The London Times*" on Cleveland's letter to Tammany Hall, cabled to the *N. Y. World*:

It would hardly be possible to put the Free-Trade case more clearly or more strongly, and yet President Cleveland shrinks from the term "Free Trade," and in fact, declares that those who taunt him with being a Free Trader are deceiving the country. * * *

It is certain that the arguments which President Cleveland urges are those which Cobden used to employ forty-five years ago, and which any English Free Trader would employ now. Such propositions as that taxation ought to be strictly limited by the needs of the country; that it is unjust to tax the whole community for the benefit of special classes; that import duties stifle production and limit the area of a country's markets, are purely Free-Trade arguments. As such we are very glad to see President Cleveland using them.

From the London Daily News:

President Cleveland shows that he is the Free Trade candidate in everything but name. The reservation is an important one for American party purposes. The President feels compelled to characterize the attempt to brand him as a Free Trader as deception, but for all that the electoral conflict now in progress is a conflict between free trade and protection, and nothing else.

Mr. Cleveland's British friends can afford to tell the truth. Therefore they do tell the truth, exactly as it stands. But Mr. Cleveland's supporters here cannot afford to tell the truth, and so they resort to the falsehoods which disgust his English admirers. The two quotations are from journals which represent extremes of British opinion, Tory and Liberal, Home Rulers and the fiercest opponents of Home Rule, in England are forced by manufacturing interests to favor that policy of free trade which will give to British dealers free access to American markets. Differing in everything else, British politicians agree in their anxiety to please commercial and manufacturing interests of their own country, and British journals with few exceptions agree in longing and laboring for the overthrow of a tariff which defends Americans against British interests.

President Cleveland puts the case for free trade so strongly and unreservedly that the London *Times* declares "it would be hardly possible" to improve upon his utterance—from a British point of view. That is also the opinion of intelligent Americans. As a British candidate, as a representative of British manufacturing interests, Mr. Cleveland is admirable. True, he "uses the arguments which Mr. Cobden used to employ forty-five years ago, and which any English Free Trader would employ now," as the *Tribune* has repeatedly stated. It is evidence of the weakness of the free trade cause that it has none better to offer, after forty-five years of fresh and marvellous experience in different countries. British experience under free trade has given the Free Trader no new weapons. Experience in Germany and France under protection has supplied him with no facts which help his case. The wonderful development of industries in this country under protection he cannot mention without casting doubt upon the theory he advocates. Musty arguments of forty-five years ago he can repeat as Mr. Cleveland does. The President and his cause are separated by forty-five years from the life of the world of industrial and political progress.

The President brands it as a deception to call him a Free Trader, the *Daily News* says, and nevertheless, "the conflict is between free trade and protection, and nothing else." The English writer has manhood enough to tell the truth. But President Cleveland has not; his supporters have not; and even Mr. Mills and Mr. Watterson, the leaders of the extreme free-trade wing, have not enough manhood to avow the convictions for which they are contending. Truly the contrast must be humiliating to them.

Talks on the Tariff.

The following interesting tariff talk is taken from an interview printed in the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* with Timothy Woodruff one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention. Mr. Woodruff, in telling how he narrowly escaped being a Democrat, says:

"I was educated at Yale College, and was there instructed in political economy by one of the most pronounced free traders in the country, and so when I left college and was about entering a business life, I was theoretically a free trader of the most pronounced type, and finding the Republican party devoted to the protection theory, naturally I was inclined to join the ranks of the Democratic party.

"But just at that time I went into the warehouse business and I had an experience there which soon induced me to believe from a practical standpoint that the great interests of this country could only be developed by protection, and that it was to the interest of every workingman to see to it that the barrier which protects him against the pauper labor of Europe is not broken down. And this experience, while demonstrating the value of protection, was gained at a personal loss. I found, among other articles that were stored in our warehouses, foreign salt, upon which a large duty was imposed. At the same time in this state were our vast salt interests, in which millions of dollars were invested.

"I learned on investigation that the foreign salt dealers could not mine their salt, send it to this country, pay the storage bill, and yet sell it for less money than our domestic salt men could, and that it was the protective tariff alone which enabled the carrying on of the salt works in this state. While without the tariff the storehouse men would make more money, and hence my profits would be increased, still despite self interest, I saw that by the protective tariff alone could the great interest be maintained against foreign competition.

"This realistic illustration of the effects of protection and its advantages over free trade put me in a line of practical investigation, and all the theories inculcated by my free trade professor were knocked endways by facts, and hence I am a protectionist all the way through and am rejoiced to see the Republican party defining its position in a positive manner, leaving no sort of doubt as to its intent, and I hope that this will be clearly set forth in the platform.

The wish of Mr. Woodruff was gratified by the convention, and he is thoroughly satisfied that upon the platform of principles set forth the party will win a glorious victory this fall.

Salt is one of the articles from which the Mills bill proposes to remove the tariff, and hence Mr. Woodruff's views on this subject have additional value.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Hartford *Post*: Alliterative Burchard has gone to Cleveland. Good. May his usual luck attend him.

Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*: Motto of the Mugwump: I would rather be wrong than be consistent.

Sioux City *Journal*: The more that is known of Ben Harrison the more clearly it appears that he is all right.

Peoria *Transcript*: Chairman Barnum has not yet selected the man who shall write the Morey letter of 1888.

Detroit *Tribune*: Let the Bourbon slander mills keep right on grinding. They will grind out votes for Harrison if they keep at it long enough.

Buffalo *Express*: The Democrats have a great deal to say against paying "war taxes" any longer. But they keep very still about Grover Cleveland's shrinking of his peace taxes.

Ben Harrison is what Ex-Governor Bishop calls a "good mixer," as every Hoosier who ever came in contact with him knows. He is hearty and cordial with everybody, and knows how to "shake."—*Dayton Journal.*

Kansas City *Journal*:

"We'll have no banner of English stuff,
No red bandana and Thurman snuff.
For us 'Old Glory' is good enough—
Up with the Stars and Stripes."

Harrisburg *Telegraph*: If prominent Democrats in Pennsylvania keep on jumping into the Republican camp and denouncing Cleveland and free trade, Chairman Kisner will have to shut up his Bill Scott headquarters and beg Chairman Cooper not to make it unanimous.

Rochester *Democrat*: The President has set up a new department not authorized by the constitution or by statute. He has named a certain number of pension clerks to review and pass upon the action of Congress in reference to pension measures before he finally acts upon them.

Brooklyn *Standard-Union*: When the Boston *Herald* observes of the tariff matter, "It is especially to be borne in mind that business is suffering while this question is unsettled," it seems to forget that business was not suffering before its party began to tinker with the tariff.

Cincinnati *Times-Star*: The Chicago platform was constructed by others, but the essential timbers were hewed out by Mr. Sherman. In the coming campaign the distinguished men selected to bear the Republican banner in forefront, upon this platform will have in the Ohio Senator their wisest safest counsellor, their ablest ally, their most powerful champion.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: As a matter of fact, the Chinese issue is an exploded one. The Pacific coast has obtained all it wants in that connection, and has no test to apply to candidates on the question of Chinese immigration. What the people out there are most interested in now is not the exclusion of Chinese labor, but of Chinese and other foreign products which the Democratic party proposes to admit free of duty, or at such a reduction of duties as would prove disastrous to local interests. On that question they know General Harrison to be thoroughly correct and reliable.

St. Paul *Dispatch*: The Republican party takes as its standard bearer the descendant of one who signed the charter of American liberty, and it proclaims that, so far as in it lies, it will maintain the inalienable and inestimable blessings bequeathed by the father of the Republic; that it will adhere to those doctrines and practices in government which have preserved the American people for more than a century in a state of happiness and prosperity, which have made ours the model government of the world, and which have won for us the fear as well as the unwilling admiration of despotism in every land.

Boston *Herald*: The Democrats have nothing to gain by depreciating General Harrison's strength in Indiana. It is considerable. He had not a very strong candidate for an opponent when he ran for Governor, but Harrison's canvass gave him a great reputation with his party and made him the leader of it in his State. Unless there is something to affect his vote this year beyond what is known to exist, he will give his opponent a very hard pull, and with the Democratic dissatisfaction to President Cleveland that exists in Indiana, and the disgust occasioned among the civil-service reformers toward him, Harrison is not unlikely to carry the State. He will make an earnest fight for it, in any event.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*: Now that Blaine has refused nomination, and Harrison is nominated, and Cleveland has overcome his scruples against a second term, and is a scrambling candidate, the Mugwump editors show up as Democrats. And the editors we believe, comprise the whole force. They have no followers. There is not a trace of the Mugwump in any election return. The scattering Wumpers that have not softening of the brain and know enough to know where they are, know they belong to the Democratic party and are in its bowels. We are glad this departed faction has found its place. They are indulging in a small way the same maliciousness towards Harrison that they cultivated with respect to Blaine. It is pleasant to reflect that the Chicago National Republican Convention did not make nominations agreeable to the dudes, who are to American politics what the phylloxera has been to the French vines—the outbreak of a plague that comes of too much artificial enrichment of the soil. The nomination of Harrison in 1888 is not an apology for nominating Blaine in 1884: and the hostility of the Mugwump press is expected and solicited, and one false excuse will do them as well as another to begin with.

It Is Devilish.

We confess that it looks to us like a species of diabolism to see men who profess to be temperance men not merely leaving unsupported the brave men who so tackled the liquor fiend in Pennsylvania, that already all honest men are praising the new law, and all liquordom, not in Pennsylvania alone, is combined to be revenged on them, but who are actually berating and opposing them merely because they do not belong to their political (Third) party. The dictates of humanity, even among savages, teach us to honor brave men and to defend them against their enemies, even when we may not agree with them, yet there are men who profess to be good men who are doing their best to defeat the men who so bravely met the liquor sellers of Pennsylvania. We believe that the people will not sustain that kind of madness.—*Indiana Christian Advocate.*

Mr. Morton Notified.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., July 8.—The members of the Republican National Notification Committee arrived in this village to-day in the parlor car Marietta, attached to the New York Central express train which left the Grand Central depot at New York this morning at half past 10 o'clock. The committee was met here by a local committe and, amid cheering and the booming of cannon, was escorted to Huntington place, where Mr. Morton is living. The local committee consisted of George Esselstyne, President of the village of Rhinebeck; C. W. Bates, President of the local savings fund; Martin Heerance, William B. Kit and Eugene Wells. Numerous flags had been displayed in the village, and many citizens had decorated their houses in honor of the event. Carriages had been provided for the accomodation of the visitors, and quite an imposing little procession moved off to the residence of the Republican party's nominee for the Vice Presidency.

Upon arriving at the house Chairman Estee, clad in a black frock coat and wearing a Harrison and Morton badge, was ushered into the drawing-room, and advanced within a few feet of Mr. Morton. Immediately behind came the other members of the committee. Mr. Morton, arrayed in black clothes and looking in splendid health, stood in the centre of his drawing-room and received the committe. Mrs. Morton, handsome and elegantly attired, stood beside her husband during the notification ceremony. Mrs. Morton's mother, Mrs. Street, and her brother, W. L. Street, and a number of friends of the family were grouped in the rear. Chairman Estee, addressing Mr. Morton, spoke as follows:

The National Convention of the Republican party, recently assembled in Chicago, nominated its candidate for President General Harrison, and with equal unanimity selected you as its nominee for Vice President. By order of that Convention we were appointed a committee to notify the nominee of their selection. This pleasant duty has been input performed in giving General Harrison, your associate upon the ticket, that notification. It only remains for us to discharge the further duty conferred upon us by this special notice to you. The country has already passed judgment upon your selection, and it has met such universal approval that it is only left this committee to add its own expression of the high appreciation of your own personal qualities as well as their confidence in your eminent fitness for the position to which the deliberate judgment of the Convention assigned you. In conclusion, we believe that this notification to you will not be a meaningless formality, but that your nomination will result in a triumphant election.

Mr. Morton made the following reply:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I am profoundly sensible of the high honor which has been conferred upon me by the National Republican Convention recently in session at Chicago, and thank you, gentlemen, for the corteous and complimentary terms in which you have officially announced my nomination as the candidate of the Republican party for Vice President.

I am also deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon the State of New York in the selection of a citizen of this State as one of the standard bearers in the approaching peaceful conflict of the two political parties of the country for supremacy and the Government control. New York represents in a large degree the business interests of all those evergrowing and wide spreading communities of varied interests and industries which it is the mission of the Republican party to foster and protect.

The platform so wisely adopted at Chicago has this mission boldly in view, and by its enunciation of these principles makes the issue of the coming campaign clear and distinct. I accept the position tendered by the Convention of which you are the honored representatives, and will in due time address to you, Mr. Chairman an official communication to that effect.

After Mr. Morton had finished speaking he invited his visitors to luncheon, which was ready to be served on the balcony at the south side of the house. The view from the baleony is a beautiful one. Rich wooded land extends so far as the eye can see, and at the bottom of a valley a brook bubbles along. In the distance the Fishkill Mountains stand in prominence. Mr. Estee gave a toast, "The Next Vice President," to which Mr. Morton gracefully replied.

The party then re-entered their carriages and were driven to Ellersbe, where they had a delightful time inspecting Mr. Morton's new park, and returned to the city at 6 o'clock this evening.

Slipshop Legislation.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8.—The Governor's proclamation reconvening the Legislature was the result of a long conference which he held yesterday with General Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons. The General showed that all the 1,500 prisoners in Sing Sing will be in idleness by July 15, except those on laundry work; that 800 in Clinton prison will be idle by the same time, and all in the Auburn prison by August 15, unless money was rendered available to supply materials to continue work. A bill rendering the necessary million dollars available was passed by the Senate at the recent session, but failed in the House by five or six votes. General Husted declared at the time that the refusal to pass the bill would necessitate an extra session. It is on account of this emergency that the Governor now issues the call, although its wording names no specific object. In the copy sent to the Albany papers and to the Associated Press from the Executive Chamber, this purpose is stated as understood. As nothing is stated in the call, however, the Governor reserves, under the constitution, the right to recommend any other subject to the extra session that he may choose, and it can act on nothing else but what he recommends. If he feels like it, he can call again for an enumeration bill, or a suitable excise law. In his call for extra session in 1885 he named enumeration legislation, "and such legislation only" as the object of the call.

Fifty Persons Injured.

WATER VALLEY, Miss., July 5.—The Tallabusha Fire Association had made the usual preparations for its annual Fourth of July meeting and an immense crowd from the neighboring towns and villages had assembled to see the day's sport. At 1 o'clock, when about 400 people had taken seats on the grand stand the building gave way and fell with a crash, burying in its ruins men, women and children. Indescribable excitement and confusion followed. Whole families were pinioned, as it were, in a solid mass under the debris. Those who were so fortunate as to be on the outside rushed to the rescue, and in a short time the imprisoned victims were released. Nearly fifty persons were taken out with broken arms and legs, bruised bodies, and almost every conceivable wound. No one was killed outright, although some of the wounded, it is thought, cannot live.

Big Fire In New York.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning flames broke out on the top floor of the six-story building extending from 38 to 48 East Eighteenth street and running through to Seventeenth street. The flames started in the book binding establishment of George W. Alexander on that floor, and extended through the upper part of the building. The Century Magazine Company occupies that part of the building on Seventeenth street. The Everett House adjoins the building, and great alarm ensued among the guests. Three alarms and five special calls have been sent out. The loss will probably amount to from $100,000 to $200,000.

The Grasshopper Invasion.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—Otto Luegger, the State Entomologist, has returned from the scene of the grasshopper invasion in the northern part of the State, and says the efforts at destroying the insects have been so successful that at least a half yield may be expected. The fact has been revealed that each insect is attacked by so many parasites that their future invasion is quite improbable.

General Sheridan's Recovery Now Likely.

NONQUITT HOUSE, NONQUITT, MASS., July 8.—The Swatara came to anchor off this village at 2 o'clock this afternoon, after a run of seven hours from new London. About two hours afterward, Gen. Sheridan was brought ashore without any apparent discomfort, and is now in his own cottage. He was somewhat restless last night and consequently has been rather nervous to-day; nevertheless his circulation continues good and his general condition is quite as favorable as it was when he left the Capes of Delaware.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., July 8.—General Sheridan, whose expected coming has been the leading theme of conversation here for a week past, arrived to-day. A large number of strangers were attracted to the spot. The Swartara passed Dumpling Light and cast anchor at more than a mile from the shore just before 2 o'clock this afternoon. As soon as the ship was sighted the shore and landing place were thronged by curious spectators as well as by friends of the General. After about an hour's delay several boats left the Swatara for the shore. In the first boat was Mrs. Sheridan and two Sisters of Charity, who have been faithful attendants upon the General. A party of sailors was in the second boat. These boats pulled to the landing where the party landed, and the women at once proceeded to the new cottage erected for Gen. Sheridan.

CARRIED ON A STRETCHER.

At the same time a launch belonging to the ship, towing a boat in which was a stretcher whereon the General rested steamed in toward the shore, to the north and nearly opposite the cottage. As the boat came into shallow water a dozen sailors waded to it and carefully and tenderly lifted the stretcher up and bore it to the shore. The crowd of spectators, among whom were several photographers, pressed forword in the hope of getting a view of the General's features. They were disappointed, however, for a large umbrella which was held over him to shield him from the sun's rays also acted as an effectual barrier to curiosity. Once ashore, the sailors carried the General up to his cottage and into his room. As the General reached the cottage he was seen to raise one hand, as if in greeting, and when he reached his room he expressed his approval with all he saw and manifested a wish to examine the rooms of the cottage in detail—a thing impracticable.

IN COMFORTABLE QUARTERS.

Col. Michael Sheridan, of the General's staff, accompanied the party from the ship to the shore, and was in constant attendance on his brother. The cottage is most tastefully decorated. Its front windows look out over Buzzards Bay, and it is in close proximity to several other fine summer residences. The General was placed in the front parlor, as it is the pleasantest and most convenient room. The cottage though spacious has its capacity well tested. The entire party go to the hotel, which is only a short distance away, for their meals. Mrs. Sheridan came from the cottage late in the afternoon, evidently very happy at the successful termination of what was regarded as a very hazardous experiment. All the conditions now seem to favor the General's recovery, and at no place on the new England coast could he be assured greater quiet.

Col. Kellogg said that a bulletin giving details of the General's condition will probably be issued to the press by the attending physicians each evening at 9 o'clock.

Wrecked by Wind.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A destructive wind storm struck the town of Edwardsburg, Ind. about 11 o'clock last night, creating sad havoc throughout the village. The town consists of about 700 inhabitants and contains between 250 and 300 buildings. It is located on the Grand Trunk Railway, 113 miles from Chicago, on the shores of Diamond Lake. The wind struck the village with terrific force, overturning and carrying away many of the houses. There is not a business house in the place that is not damaged to more or less an extent, and the town is almost a complete wreck. A large and handsome hotel that had just been completed and had not yet been furnished was moved about fifteen feet from its foundations and completely wrecked. Several dwelling houses were unroofed and a number of barns destroyed, leaving the horses and cattle unhurt. No one was injured as far as known.

The little lake was turned into a veritable sea, and the pleasure boats upon it were lifted completely out of the water and thrown up high and dry on the land.

No Wonder it Cried.

HARRISBURG, July 7.—Mrs. T. J. Eby lives with her husband on a farm near Mahantango, Junita county. They have a three-months-old baby, and the youngster had a terrible experience the other night. Mrs. Eby had been in the habit of putting the babe in its carriage and placing it under a tree in the yard. The child also slept in the coach at night. A night or two ago Mrs. Eby heard her baby uttering a half suppressed cry. It was soon still, however, but later in the night the mother was again awakened This time the child continued to cry, and Mrs. Eby took it to bed with her.

The next morning the woman was about to put the baby in the carriage again, when she was surprised to find a large black snake coiled among the blankets. She killed and burned the reptile. The child's neck was marked with red streaks, which indicate that the snake had coiled around the child's neck. The little one has nearly recovered, but was very sick for a few days.

To weak in Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Senator Cullom intends to call up, to-morrow, the bill to amend the inter-State commerce law. Senator Hoar will speak on the treaty Tuesday. Senator Dolph will seek an opportunity, during the week, to bring up the sea coast bill for discussion and action. The army appropriation bill, which is in an unfinished state, is likely so be the only appropriation bill debate during the week. Should the nomination of Mr. Fuller be reached considerable time is likely to be spent in secret session.

The tariff and appropriation bills will engage the attention of the house during the week. The committee on appropriation expect to report the general deficiency and the fortification bills (the last of the regular appropriation bills yet to come before the house) early in the week, and will demand prompt action upon them. Less than a dozen pages of of that part of the tariff bill which fixes duties remain to be acted upon; but, as they include the woolen schedules upon which much debate is expected, it is thought unlikely that the bill will be disposed of this week.

Sixtieth Hanging.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—The sixtieth execution that has taken place on the gallows at Fort Smith, Ark., was witnessed there to-day by about a hundred people. The culprit in this case was Gus Bogles, a bootblack of Denison, Texas nineteen years old, who murdered William Morgan, at Blue Tank, in Creek Nation, a year ago. The drop fell at 12:52 P. M., and although the victim's neck was broken he struggled very hard and was 12½ minutes dying. Bogles had a very ugly disposition and swore he would never hang. This morning he thrust his hand through the grating of his cell and snatched a pistol from a guard, but before he could use it a fellow prisoner took it from him. He declared his innocence on the gallows, and asked the jailer to shoot him.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson shows that during the fiscal year closed June 30, 3,864 postoffices were established; 1,642 discontinued; 6,139 fourth class postmasters appointed on resignations; 1,224 on removals, and 625 on account of deaths; 382 Presidential postmasters resigned; 20 were removed, and there were 34 deaths. The whole number of fourth class postmasters appointed during the year was 11,852, while the whole number of Presidential postmasters was 436.

Heavy Rains Inundate Cities and Damage Corps.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 9.—Two destructive storms have visited this section during the past two days. Rain, with thunder, lightning, and hail, with violent winds swept the territory within a radius of thirty-five miles, doing a large amount of damage. A ride through the territory yesterday showed bridges swept away, buildings unroofed, trees and fences down, and crops in a deplorable condition. This is between here and Athens O., and along the Little Kanawaha and Ohio Rivers. Two fatalities are reported. John Thompson, a farmer, was instantly killed by lightning. Howard James attempted to ford a swollen stream at the accustomed place and was washed down with the torrent. Last night the second storm added to the destruction. Trees were blown down here, cellars flooded, foundations undermined, and a large amount of damage done. Several inches of rain fell, the water rushing through the streets like a mill race. Roads were washed out and telegraph lines prostrated, so that the news of the actual damage outside is coming in slowly.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 9.—A washout at Twenty-third and Vine streets from the heavy rain-storm occurred early this morning. Two houses were totally destroyed and six people were rescued only by hard work of the fire department. Several other houses were badly damaged.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.—Advices from Montpelier, Ind., state that a terrific wind and hail storm, followed by rain, passed near there Saturday evening, leveling fences, trees, and small buildings. Hail fell in great quantities, and the corn in the line of the storm is damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars. The farm house of John Mossburg was struck by lightning and demolished. The occupants—the farmer, with his wife and daughter—escaped injury. The entire country in the track of the tornado is flooded with water waist-deep.

WABASH, IND., July 8.—Reports from the great rain storm which swept over this section Saturday evening show that the damage is greater than first reported. Washouts are numerous, and the crops have suffered considerably. The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway road was badly washed out.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., July 9.—This section was once more deluged yesterday, rain falling steadily and heavily from 11 A. M. until late at night. Fully half of the wheat of McLean County is in the shock, and the wheat harvest will end next week with favorable weather. The yield is wonderful, both in its excellent quality and great quantity.

To Rebuild Jerusalem.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Doctor Siwartha a well-known resident of this city, left Chicago to-day for England, where he expects to spend months in organizing an extensive movement for the resettlement of Palestine. In both England and America this movement has already excited widespread interest. A number of families in this city are preparing to leave here in the autumn and Siwartha expects a large colony to leave England for Palestine next spring. These people are earnest, religious and practical in their plans They do not expect that the settlement and restoration of Palestine will be brought about by anything that looks outwardly like a miracle. It must be guided by political sagacity and business judgment, both pervaded by a deep religious impulse. Captain Conder, who made the elaborate official survey of Palestine, says that it may easily become the rival in fertility of the best parts of Southern Italy. With a territory as large as Great Britian and with every variety of climate to choose from, it presents an inviting field to the immigrant. As soon as a sufficient number of people are there to form the nucleus of a new nation, it is expected that the European Powers will unite to declare Palestine an independent nation. The Jews proper, according to the expectation, will only form the smaller part, about one-sixth of the new population. The larger element will be English and American.

Dr. Siwartha has already worked out extensive and careful plans for the rebuilding of Jerusalem, for its temples, public buildings, gates and walls, in harmony with the prophetic description of the Bible. According to his idea the new Jerusalem is to be a centre of learning, of political influence and a religious capital. When asked if he thought guarantees could be secured from nations in Europe that have acted in concert on the Eastern question, the Doctor said:

"The question is one that has already been discussed by European statesmen, and the disposal of Palestine has thus far been a difficult problem, because the population there for 1800 years has not been accustomed to self government. Ten years ago, just before the Berlin Treaty, and at that time of course the question was up for discussion, statesmen expressed themselves freely that Palestine ought to be made a neutral nation like Switzerland or Belgium, therefore under the guarantee of Great Powers, to secure its immunity for wars. In England and the United States a great many men and women of large wealth have been interested in this enterprise and the plans meet with their approval. I have made a long study, not only to develop all Palestine, but all the great Euphrates Valley, which is capable of sustaining 100,000,000 people, and of again being a great centre of the world's activities."

Short, but Terrific.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—A terrific storm of wind, hail and rain of great intensity raged here for a few minutes this afternoon, beginning shortly after 2 o'clock, and passing over almost immediately. During its short existence it accomplished a great deal of damage. Trees were uprooted, signs and shutters torn from their fastenings and chimneys blown down.

The round house of the Penna. R. R. was struck by lightning and completely destroyed. It is believed that a boy is buried in the ruins. Lightning swept the switch board at the telephone office and burned out a number of connections. It also struck the dwelling of Foreman William Burns of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Works, at Highland Park, and set it on fire.

It is believed that when communication is re-established with the neighboring towns it will be found that the damage will reach a very high figure.

Running Down a Lie.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6.—General Harrison has received a number of letters making inquiry as to the truth of a charge made against him to the effect that in a public speech, delivered some years since, he said that "$1 a day was enough for any workingman." This story has been sent all over the country in one shape or another, and tens of thousands of postal cards containing the story have been sent to this State.

The friends and supporters of General Harrison state that it is an absolute falsehood, and the proprietors of the *Journal* have placed in one of the city banks $1,000 which that paper states "will be paid to any man, woman or child producing the proof that General Harrison ever uttered any such sentiment."

This offer is unlimited either as to time or place. It will be paid to anybody who will produce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the state of Indiana, or in any town, city township, county or state in the United States or Territories and at any time.

Both to Prison for Life.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 9.—The eleven-year-old Banville Combs, of Beathitt county, Kentucky, killed his sister with a skillet, attempted to cremate the body, and then buried it in a creek. Now comes a terrible coincidence. On the day before the boy was to be tried his uncle, James Combs, became involved in a quarrel with a brother over the division of a lot of tobacco and killed him on the spot, splitting his head open. He was arrested and arraigned before the same judge as the boy.

Each pleaded guilty and asked for mercy, and each was sentenced to the penitentiary at Frankfort for life—the boy on account of his youth and the uncle because of some doubt as to premeditation. The two were chained together and left over the mountain for Frankfort.

Widespread Damage in the West.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The almost total paralysis of the telegraph service west of Chicago to-day indicated that the storm of the last few days, culminating last night, was widespread and severe. A great network of wires covers the territory stretching to the Rocky Mountains, but so few of the hundreds of lines running in all directions were this morning in anything like working order that business west of here was almost at a standstill. The winds and rains that began sweeping over the West on Saturday had until last night their worst effects apparently confined to the territory close to the city. Yesterday the Western Union had virtually remedied the trouble, when last evening the storms seem to have broken out with redoubled fury and played havoc over the entire West.

The cut of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway as it enters the tunnel nine miles west of Elizabeth, Ill., was washed in, covering the railway track ten feet deep with clay for a distance of 200 feet. Passengers were transferred at the outlet of the tunnel.

There was a cloudburst last night at Princeton, Scott County, Iowa. Rain fell in torrents, washing bridges away and flooding roads in some places ten feet in depth. The same state of things is reported from Jones, Linn and throughout Clinton and Jackson counties in Iowa, only with less damages. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul depot and water tank at Emmetsburg were leveled to the ground. At Balmond a store and a number of dwellings were shattered. Near Ottumwa the burst came so suddenly upon the crowds of people celebrating the Fourth in groves that thousands were drenched before sheltered. Much damage was done by prostrating growing grain, especially oats. A hail storm in the southern part of the county injured the apple crop. Near Mason City, Iowa, the rain and wind were accompanied by a fierce electric storm. Many horses and cattle standing near wire fences were killed. At Algona, Iowa, a circus was dispersed and a church spire blown down.

Too Many Stars and Bars.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 5.—While the alleged reunion of Federal and Confederate veterans on the Gettysburg battle-field was placid on the surface, yet there was an undercurrent of dissatisfaction that is just now beginning to crop out. So marked was the deference shown to the ex-rebels present, and so prominent their flaunting of the rebel flag that some of the Union veterans were disgusted and left the field.

Among them was Daniel McLauchlin, of Frankford, Philadelphia, who uses crutches when he walks because of a wound received in the army. He was free to talk while in Harrisburg, and said he was compelled to leave Gettysburg on account of the flaunting of the rebel flag over the graves of his dead comrades. "Ex-rebels who tried to kill us twenty-five years ago," said he, "paraded the National Cemetery, wearing the rebel flag as a badge. I could stand anything but that. One of the Union veterans tore a rebel flag from a man's breast. I'm willing to share my bed and board with a rebel, but he can't stand up and flaunt the stars and bars in my face without a protest."

The New Census Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Sunset Cox has reported his bill for the eleventh census, finally