The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY ..... August 22, 1888.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

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

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

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. THOMAS McCAMANT,
OF BLAIR COUNTY.

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 Finchat.	22. Harry S. Paul.
9. Samuel L. Kurtz.	23. George Shiras, jr.
10. Elwood Griest.	24. P. S. Newmyer.
11. William Cantrell.	25. John W. Wallace.
12. William G. Payne.	26. J. C. Sturtevant.
13. Peter E. Buck.	27. Joseph T. Jones.
14. Henry H. Bechtel.	28. L. M. Troxel.

JUDICIARY.

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

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
EDWARD SCULL, of Somerset Borough.

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.

EVERY Republican should register at once.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL is reported to be improving daily.

SEPTEMBER 6th is the last day on which voters can be registered.

Two Chicago post office clerks have stolen $100,000 from letters in the past two years. "Turn the rascals out."

IN 1840 Indiana gave General William Henry Harrison about 14,000 majority. The State has grown in intelligence, and the majority for General Ben should double that.

DEMOCRATS complain of too much apathy at headquarters in New York. The big Blaine demonstration appears to have knocked out all the little enthusiasm remaining in the Brice committee.

IT is pleasant to learn that the yellow fever epidemic at Jacksonville, Florida, is abating. Prompt sanitary measures and severe medical supervision seem to have put an end to a most serious danger.

CHAIRMAN KISNER, of the Democratic State Committee, is imitating some of his vociferous predecessors. He is already claiming the State. Pennsylvania is a first-rate State for the Democrats to carry all the way up to election day. Then the Republicans carry it.

THE Democrats are dwelling most lovingly on rumored "trouble in the Republican ranks." There is trouble brewing in the Republican ranks—trouble for Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman and Mills, and all the other henchmen of the English free traders.

THE assault upon the Republican party as "the free whisky and rumsellers' party" ended before it was fairly begun. The record of the party in nearly every Northern State refuted the charge. The accusers were laughed out of court as soon as they ventured to state their case.

THE Republican party favors free competition of American products and wares in American markets, as the heritage of those who bear the burdens and responsibilities of citizenship. But foreign competitors should pay a tax for the enjoyment of the same privilege. This is the whole doctrine of protection in a nutshell.

IT should not be forgotten that Thursday, September 6th, is the last day for the registration of voters. Every person who intends to vote should see that his name is on the registry list, and the best way to attend to the matter is to do it personally. Young members of the party should be particular to see that they have not been missed. County committeemen should look up all Republicans and see that they are registered. Do not neglect to attend to this matter promptly.

IN one of his recent speeches General Harrison said: "I have always believed that no man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provision in his days of vigor for the feebleness of old age?"

William L. Scott, Chairman of the Democratic National campaign committee, a rabid free trader, and a member of the coal ring, said in conversation a few years ago: "You can never control the laboring man until he has to live to-day on what he will earn to-morrow."

Workingmen can take choice of sentiments.

THE Vermont State election occurs two weeks from to-day, and the Green Mountain Republicans are prosecuting the campaign with as much earnestness and vigor as if the State was classed among those termed doubtful. The only question, of course, is as to the size of the Republican majority, but there is a clear understanding among Vermont Republicans in regard to the momentousness of the great issue before the country, and their preliminary utterance will doubtless be a very emphatic one.

THE Democratic brag about carrying New York and Indiana in the coming campaign is a good deal like the boasting of old General Bob Toombs, that the South could whip the Yankees with cornstalks. After the war, when an old soldier asked Toombs about this remark, he acknowledged that he had made it, and said: "We could have licked the Yankees with cornstalks, only the d—d rascals wouldn't fight that way." It will be the same way with the Democrats next November. They will say they could have beaten if the Republicans had not dragged in the tariff.

OUR candidate for Congress, Hon. Ed. Scull, will be elected by an increased majority. He has made a good record in the lower branch of our National Congress, has been careful and painstaking in the interests of his constituents, and has stood right in all his votes on popular measures. The experience he has gained during his first term will be valuable to him during the coming session. There will be many and grave measures that will occupy the attention of the next Congress and it is the duty of all good Republicans to endeavor to have their party gain control of that branch of the Government, by holding all the districts we now have and gaining all new ones possible. Go to work for Scull. Let us give him a big majority.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

GENERAL HARRISON is not only making no mistakes in what he does say in his daily addresses to delegates, but he is also keeping no cowardly silence for policy's sake. What the man believes that he says, so courteously as to offend no reasonable person, so plainly as to leave none in doubt concerning the character of his administration of the affairs which he asks the people to intrust to him. He is for a free ballot in the Northern and Southern tiers, and for an honest count of it; he is for liberal treatment of the disabled or aged soldier of the Union; he is for subsidies to American ships carrying American mails; he is for liberal appropriations for a war navy and for coast defenses; and he is for protection to American industries. There is no question of vital interest upon which he has not declared himself unmistakably. Neither the platform nor the candidate of the Republican party has an atom of evasion in its composition. The platform makes a plain declaration of principle; the candidate accepts the declaration according to its plain meaning.

ONE of the stock arguments of the free traders and of the advocates of the Mills bill is that the import duty on any article raises by the amount of the duty the price of the article to the consumer, and this rule, it is claimed, applies not only to articles imported, but also to similar articles of domestic production. These same free traders and so called revenue reformers also claim that manufacturers derive all the benefits on the tariff on imports, and that the farmers are made to suffer in consequence because the products of their labor are not protected.

The tenderness and solicitude of the Democrats for the welfare of the farmer is something very touching in these latter days. But let us see whether the statement is true that our farmers derive no protection from the existing tariff. According to the report of the Department of Agriculture of 1887, the yield of various crops in the United States for the year 1886 was as below given, and the duties in the following tables are those now fixed by law:

Crop.	Yield.	Duty.	Tax.
Corn, bushels	1,665,000,000	.10	$166,500,000
Wheat, bushels	457,218,000	.20	91,443,700
Barley, bushels	60,000,000	.10	6,000,000
Oats, bushels	624,000,000	.10	62,400,000
Rye, bushels	26,000,000	.10	2,600,000
Potatoes, bushels	168,000,000	.15	24,360,000
Hay, tons	45,000,000	$2.00	90,000,000
Tobacco, lbs	500,000,000	.35	175,000,000
Rice, lbs	170,000,000	.01½	2,550,000
Sugar, lbs	350,000,000	.02	7,000,000
Total tax			$627,853,700

The above does not include wool, live animals, cheese, butter, lard, honey, hops, pickles, vinegar, oranges, grapes, raisins, peanuts, and many other articles which Mr. Mills proposes to put on the free list. If the farmers are not protected what class in the community is? Whatever protection for his products the farmer enjoys is the result of Republican policy and laws passed under Republican administration.

THE Calhounite Senators grow angry before the effective resistance of the Republicans to the confirmation of the fishteries treaty, and growing angry they speak truthfully and foolishly. The treaty would effect renunciation of American rights, would be an unjust concession to British usurpations, would humble the National spirit, would weaken its naval resources. The mere recital of these evils angers the Calhounites, who would seem to be now, as in the old time, desirous that the naval resources of the country should be weak, and its National spirit low. If to a recital of these evils there be added by any Republican Senator a retrospect of the effect of like evils at a time when secession was attempted, the anger of the Southern Senators passes into fury.

One of them boasts that he was at least as guilty as Jefferson Davis; another taunts the successful Nation that it had not courage to punish the leader of the crushed conspiracy against its existence; another rejoices that what was meant to be a restoration of all States to participation in legislation for the Union of States has proven to be a restoration of the Calhounites to control of the administration. In fine, the speeches of Southern members of the Senate on Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1888, were in like tone with those made in the Autumn of 1860 and the spring of 1861. The simultaneous revival of old time sectional sentiment in all parts of the South is remarkable. In Tennessee the Chief Justice of the State assures a gathering of veterans of the Confederacy that "the right of secession still lives." A Senator from Louisiana coolly assures a branch of the National Legislature that it "is none of its business" to inquire as to frauds committed in an election of Congressmen. A Governor of a Southern State boasts of party success secured by "violation of the Constitution of the United States." In Southern towns men arm themselves and dispossess the legally elected officers of their offices, and violently expatriate the dispossessed. More undisguised hostility to National supremacy hardly existed in the months just preceding the war of the rebellion.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

When Quay Will Talk.

Colonel Quay, the silent man, the astitute political manager, whose closemoutheness is almost proverbial, has at last set a day when he will talk freely, of the Presidential campaign.

The mere fact that he has done so well startle some people, who have justly regarded his caution as bread in the grain burned in so that it would stay.

And yet, even these people will not think less of Senator Quay's wisdom when they hear that the day set by him for talking is "the day after election."

Many an unfortunate candidate and unfortunate political manager who has not observed Senator Quay's rule of silence will wish with sorrow, when they hear of the determination of the National Chairman of the Republican party, that they, too, had waited "until the day after election" before talking.

It is a good rule in politics. Rattling tongues tell more than they intend. A slip of a sentence during a campaign has often turned the scale of victory or defeat. Col. Quay isn't the kind of a man to make such slips.

Happy is the Republican party in having a national Chairman who knows the value of silence. It is a golden virtue at any time, but never more so than during a Presidential year.—*Philadelphia News.*

Indications of a Continuous Session of Congress.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The opinion prevails that the Fiftieth Congress will be distinguished by a single session. The Tariff bill makes its appearance so late, and the disposition to discuss it for partisan effect may be so strong that the session is likely to be continued without adjournment until March 4th. The Democratic Senators have decided to antagonize with the Mills bill any measure that may come from the Finance Committee, and Republican Senators say they are determined not only to point out the "iniquities" of the Mills bill and the superiority of their measure, but will demonstrate the number and character of disasters that would follow the passage of the former, and at the same time will show that prosperity would be continued by the passage of the latter. The bill will hardly be ready for the Senate until early in September, so that it would not be difficult with an exciting debate in progress to continue the matter well into October, and thus practically conduct the Presidential campaign from Washington.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Buffalo Express: Harrison's pluck will beat Cleveland's luck.

Dayton *Journal*: Blaine is sounding the alarm that will set laborers to thinking.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*: The candidate for Vice President on the Prohibition ticket thanks God that he was a rebel and not a Republican. General Fisk, who was a soldier, is in bad company.

New York *Tribune*: Did you ever know of a person devoted to free whisky leave the Democracy and join the Republican party on that account. Did you ever know of a person devoted to the protection of American industries leave the Republican party and join the Democracy on that account?

Philadelphia *Inquirer*: Mr. Blaine's message to the American workingman is "Don't, Don't be deceived. Don't throw away your independence. Don't share your earnings with strangers. Don't be crowded out by foreigners." And if we understand the mental composition of the American workman, he won't.

Brooklyn *Standard-Union*: In vetoing the bill to pension Widow Rachel Barnes, whose husband went crazy over disease of the eyes contracted in the field, the President says: "It seems to me that the according of pensions is a serious business." So it is, so it is, but not nearly so serious as the "business" that gave rise to pension claims.

Hartford *Courant*: A rank that has been held by Washington, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan should not be cheapened. It should be jealously reserved for the great soldiers of the coming generations. Much better give the major general commanding the army extra pay and allowances by a new act of Congress than make a lieutenant general of him simply because living at the National capital is expensive.

Pittsburgh *Times*: Frequent interviews with the Chairman of the National Republican Committee or anyone connected with headquarters are not the order of the day this year. But it can be stated that confidence in Harrison's election exists there. This is based on the belief that the pivotal States have been secured. In the cities of New York and Brooklyn it is believed that Cleveland's majority will fall 20,000 below 1884, while in the State at large his losses will be heavy. These estimates are on actual data, not the least significant being the number of letters from flopping Democrats which is simply astonishing. In Connecticut and New Jersey a similar state of facts exists, and these States are quite certain to vote with New York against Cleveland.

New York *Tribune*: The point in Mr. Blaine's speech last night which aroused the greatest enthusiasm and created the deepest impression was his emphatic statement. "I have no sores to heal." This called forth the most stirring cheers, and it was immediately followed by the assertion that he would rather have such a cordial welcome as he had received than any office that could be bestowed upon him. Mr. Blaine spoke words of most hearty approval of the Republican candidates. He pronounced General Harrison "a man of civil experience, a man of heroic record in the war, a man of great purity of character, a man of great firmness." Equally high praise was bestowed on Mr. Morton. This is a sufficient earnest of Mr. Blaine's purpose to do all in his power for the success of his party, which he believes to be vitally necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

New York *Herald*: Henry George, writing in his newspaper over his own name, and in the interest of Mr. Cleveland whose re-election he supports with fervor and great ability says that Don Piatt informed him of an interview he had had with Colonel Tracy, in which that gentleman admitted that Connecticut and New Jersey were lost and something would have to done to save New York. Colonel Tracy is editor of the recognized administration organ in this city. Now here is a straight story, told by Mr. George, an entirely veracious man, upon the authority of Donn Piatt, a brilliant and intrepid Democratic leader. It confirms what the *Herald* has said, and the evidences of which multiply from hour to hour, that the Democratic campaign is being thrown away by the mismanagement and imbecility of the amateurs who are playing at politics.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*: Grover Cleveland is the first American President who has ever demeaned himself by attempting to be funny at the expense of crippled and unfortunate veterans of a patriotic war. He stands alone in this, in its bad eminence, among the rulers of modern days. Only a few weeks ago he was indecently arraigning a soldier's widow. This he followed with denouncing a brave officer, who died from his wounds, as a drunkard. He opened his long series of vetoes of private pension bills with gibes and jokes at the expense of impoverished and invalid defenders of the flag. He has throughout his industrious labors in this line improved every excuse, and in most cases constructed an excuse, for questioning the moral character or the personal habits of both soldiers and soldiers' widows. What is there in the former life or private character or personal habits of Grover Cleveland that fits him to cast stones at any one? We do not recall anything. When before has the Presidential office been prostituted to such uses? It is time for universal American manhood and womanhood to cry out against these Executive assaults upon helpless and poverty-burden widows and crippled veterans of the war.

New York Democracy.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The Democratic State Committee, at its meeting at Saratoga to-day, decided to hold the State Convention at Buffalo on September 12. This selection as well as the date of meeting, it is claimed by some, is a victory for the friends of Cleveland, the Hill men wanting the Convention to be held at Saratoga and five or six days earlier. The convention of liquor dealers will meet at Buffalo on September 3, and if the State Convention could have been held at Saratoga at that early date the liquor dealers might have been persuaded to postpone all committals to Hill until after he had had the chance of being nominated. Now, it is said, the liquor men must commit themselves to Hill's candidacy. The Governor's friends, however, are thoroughly organized, which is thought to be hardly true of the opposition. Lieutenant Governor Jones could have the second place on the ticket again with Hill, but he is credited with having said that he will have first or none. A friend of the Governor's says that if Jones shall not be renominated Roswell P. Flower will be the man.

James Langdon Curtis.

NEW YORK, August 17.—A grizzled little old gentleman moved cheerily about the little back office at 62 William street to-day. He doesn't look like a candidate for the Presidency, but he is. The little gentleman's name is James Langdon Curtis, and he has just received the nomination of the American party for President.

"I am not prepared to outline my views yet," he said to a reporter. "I have just come over from Washington and am worn out, physically and mentally, having had only two hours' sleep, and I am going to Coney Island to take a few days rest. While there I shall think over my letter of acceptance, and when I return I shall give the press my views on my race, but not before."

GREAT OCEAN DISASTER.

Eighty Passengers, Thirty three Sea men and six Officers Lost.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The steamship Geiser, of the Thingvalla line, which left New York last Saturday, August 11, for Stettin, was run into off Cape Race, Tuesday, by the steamship Thingvalla, of the same line. Her side was stove in and she sank rapidly. The panic-stricken people were got into boats as rapidly as possible, the Thingvalla boats being also used in the work of rescue. The Geiser sank so fast, however, that before the boats returned from the Thingvalla on their first trip, the disabled steamer had gone down, leaving scores of people struggling in the water. Many of these were picked up, but when the roll was called on board the Thingvalla it was found that 72 passengers and 33 of the crew of the Geiser were missing.

THE WIELAND TO THE RESCUE.

The Hamburg line steamship Wieland, which was in the vicinity, came up in time to assist in the work of rescue, and she divided the rescued party with the Thingvalla, the latter proceeding in a damaged condition for Halifax, while the Wieland proceeded to New York, arriving at Quarantine late this afternoon. It is reported that 14 passengers and 17 of the crew were saved, including Captain Moller.

ONLY THIRTY-ONE SAVED.

The collision between the Thingvalla and Geiser occurred off Cable Island. The Geiser sank in five minutes. The Thingvalla passengers, 455 in number, were transferred to the Wieland and brought here with the 14 passengers and 17 of the crew of the Geiser. All the others on the Geiser, 72 passengers and 33 crew, were drowned. The Thingvalla is trying to reach Halifax. The exact extent of her injuries is unknown. The Thingvalla left Stettin July 25 and Copenhagen August 4 for New York. She is commanded by Captain Laub. She is 1,811 tons register. The Geiser was of 1,871 tons.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

The collision occurred about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. First Mate Henry Brown had been in charge, the captain having retired at 11 P. M., the night being perfectly clear and no danger apprehended. About 4 o'clock Captain Moller was awakened by a call from the chief officer on the bridge, who said there was danger of a collision. A moment later there was a shrill blowing of whistles, which awakened the passengers, but before they could get on deck or seize life preservers there was a terrible shock, and the vessel's side was crushed in. Some of the water-tight compartments were broken into, and the ship began at once to sink. Those on board were thrown into confusion and panic. A rush was made for the boats.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official report of the Geiser disaster shows that there were 93 passengers on board of whom seven were second cabin and the remainder steerage. The crew numbered 70 men, including officers. None of the cabin passengers were saved, and 17 of the crew were saved, inclusive of the officers. Of the steerage passengers 14 were saved. The loss of life is therefore 132.

THE CAPTAIN'S ACCOUNT.

Captain Moller had rushed to the bridge, clothed only in his night dress. He says he heard two whistles, meaning that his steamer would keep on her course. He recognized the Thingvalla approaching amidships on the starboard side. The Geiser's engines were reversed and she was backing water. The same was being done by the Thingvalla, but both steamer were under too heavy a headway to avert the catastrophe. Captain Moller continues: "The passengers had now been awakened, and were scrambling over each other in wild confusion in an effort to reach the upper decks. They forgot the first rule on board ship in case of accident, to seize life preservers. I called to them to do so, but they paid no heed. I gave orders to man the boats and the small boat eastern was lowered, but the settling of the steamer aft at this moment sank the boat. In less than two minute from the time I reached the the bridge we were struck, and within the same length of time thereafter the vessel was partly under water. I had hardly given orders to man the life and small boats when I was swept from the bridge.

PASSENGERS PANIC-STRICKEN.

"The panic stricken passengers made a jump for the few boats that were launched, and the boats were immediately capsized. As soon as I came to the surface I began to swim. I saw nothing in the darkness but the mast of the ship, but I heard the awful cries of those who were struggling in the water or sinking to death. I suppose I had been in the water five minutes when I came near a rowboat from the Thingvalla and was picked up. The officers and crew of the Thingvalla did everything that human beings could do to save the lives of those who went down with the Geiser."

PRINCIPALLY NORTHWESTERN FARMERS.

Other accounts corroborate the Captain's statement as to the panic of the passengers and the swamping of the boats. The passengers were mostly farmers from the Northwest, who had by years of industry and economy accumulated a competence, and were going on a visit to their native land. Many were especially attracted thither at this time by the great exposition at Copenhagen. Those that were saved lost all their effects, and even all their clothing except their nightwear.

THE PASSENGERS STORIES.

Anders Wilse, of Minneapolis, one of those saved, says that being used to early rising he was awake when the crash came, about 4 o'clock. He heard the cries of the officers and crew, and the orders for all to come on deck. He rushed up and tried to cut loose one of the lifeboats, but could not do so. The steamer sank with terrible rapidity. He was taken down in the whirlpool.

When he came up he was under an overturned life boat. He swam around until he was picked up.

Olen Jansen, of St. Paul, Minn., says that when he heard the ships crash together he seized a life-preserver and rushed on deck. He cut one of the Geiser's boats loose, but it stuck to the steamer until she sank. The life boat was than freed, but turned over before it reached the water. He got on the upturned boat and was sayed by the boatswain of the crew from the Thingvalla. The most miraculous escape of all was that of the second mate, Mr. Jorgenzen. He was in his bunk when the collision occurred. The black nose of the Thingvalla scraped by his bunk, and pushing against the door of his cabin held it closed. The anchor chain of the Thingvalla was hanging almost within his reach. He sprang for it, and grasping it went up hand over hand onto the Thingvalla.

HALIFAX, August 17.—The Danish steamer Thingvalla was signaled off the harbor at 6 o'clock this morning, in charge of Pilot William White, of Boat No. 2. She crawled along at the rate of two miles an hour, and three hours elapsed before she arrived at the wharf of her agents. Meanwhile crowds lined the water front. Captain Lamb made the following statement:

I was in bed on the morning of the 14th. The second officer relieved the first officer on the bridge at 4 o'clock in the morning. About 4:30 I was awakened by hearing the second officer shout out, 'Port Helm!' A moment later the telegraph bell rang to reverse engines. I jumped out of bed and rushed on deck in my night clothes. Just as I arrived on deck there was a tremendous crash. We had collided with a large steamer and struck her amidships, just below the mainmast. For a moment all was confusion, and there were loud shrieks from the people on both ships. I immediately ran aft and ordered my crew to prepare boats for launching. By the time I returned to the bridge we had disentangled ourselves from the strange ship. I found on the bridge the second officer of the vessel we had collided with. From him I learned that she was our sister ship, the Geiser. The Thingvalla had cut into the Geiser clean to the mate's stateroom. That officer was asleep at the time. He rolled out of his bunk and grasped the chains of our anchor. My first duty was to look after my ship and quiet my passengers. This I did. Daylight was just breaking and there was no fog, but it was hazy, and there was a slight shower of rain.

A Railroad King Dead.

Charles Crocker, one of the famous four big railroad kings of the Pacific coast, breathed his last at 3:30 P. M. yesterday at Monterey Cal., leaving behind him a fortune estimated at $60,000,000. The deceased was 66 years old, and suffered intensely from diabetes. Last winter he visited many places in Germany in the hope that he might derive some benefit from the waters there. When he returned to California a few weeks ago he repaired immediately to Monterey.

From being an humble storekeeper in Sacramento he became the Second Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and was noted as one of the four great railroad magnates who formed a combination in 1862 and obtained from the United States Government a subsidy of $27,855,680 for the building of a railroad across the continent. This combination from that time to the present has had practical control of all the material interests of the Pacific coast, and to-day it controls over 5000 miles of railroad and more than $300,000,000 of capital.

In 1861 Crocker, with Governor Leland Stanford, now United States Senator; Collis P. Huntington and Mark Hopkins, a partner of Huntington, formed a company, that proposed constructing a railroad across the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the great American Desert to connect with the roads that then terminated at Missouri River, a distance of 1800 miles. They started with an aggregate capital of less than $500,000, but they obtained large subsidies of bonds from the Government, in addition to land grants of 8,000,000 acres. All that they have repaid the Government is $3,913,000.

Crocker was the typical railroad contractor and in the management of the big enterprise he was given the supervision of the work of constructing the road. Stanford's political sagacity and diplomatic handling of men and measures bore as good fruits for the concern as Huntington's audacity and genius reaped among the more wealthy men in the financial world, Hopkins, the lawyer, who was the first to die, his demise having occurred a few year ago, acted as legal adviser for his associates.

The serious work of building the Central Pacific from Sacramento eastward was not begun until 1864, the extraordinary and rich yields of the Comstock Lode, on the east side of the Sierra Nevadas, lending a strong stimulus to the further development of this enterprise. While Crocker was awarded all the contracts through the assistance of his three associates, yet each of the four shared equally in the profits.

The work of pushing the road over the Sierra Nevada Mountains was attended with the utmost difficulty. It required four years from 1864 to 1868, to cross these mountains. Snowsheds thirty-four miles in length had had to be built to protect the road, while a long tunnel had to be bored through the Sierras. Congress had meanwhile started the Union Pacific Railroad westward from the Missouri River, intending that it should meet and join the Central Pacific on its way eastward. As large subsidies were being allowed for each mile of road built, together with alternate grants of land for a distance of ten miles on each side of the track, it was to the interest of each corporation to build as many miles as possible.

The race across the continent attracted world-wide attention. The Union Pacific built some sections at the rate of five miles a day, though the Pacific magnates made a good showing by building 535 miles of road in the short space of ten months. They met the Union Pacific near Ogden, Utah Territory, 1032 miles west of the Missouri River.

The hard work and exposure broke Crocker's naturally strong constitution, and for the past fourteen years he has been more or less an invalid. He resided in the fashionable quarter of San Francisco known as "Nob Hill." His eldest son, Colonel Charles Frederick Crocker, is the Third Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad, and will succeed his father. His only daughter was married last year to Mr. Alexander, of New York.

Standing by the Soldier.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—The Republican members are very well pleased to-night over the record they have made during the past week on their proposition, which has created a deadlock in the House. They have stood solidly together in support of the motion made by Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, to set aside two days for pension legislation, and the Democrats have been forced to vote almost solidly against the proposition or to refrain from voting altogether, thus leaving the House without a quorum. Every Republican has voted steadily in favor of pension legislation, and only a very few Northern Democrats have voted with them. The great body of Democrats have refrained from voting and have shirked, thus placing the Democratic majority in direct opposition to pension legislation.

The result has been a deadlock which has prevented all work, including the consideration of conference reports, appropriation bills and other privileged matter which the needs of the country demand shall receive immediate consideration. The Republicans intend to stand out some time longer and to force the Democrats, if possible, to show their hands more plainly than they have. There is no probability that a special order for pension bills will be made, as the Democrats will sacrifice any interests to prevent the passage of pension bills.

This is the first time the Republicans have had an opportunity to force a direct issue and to make the Democrats as a party vote their sentiments. They have succeeded admirably, although it has been at great cost.

The House during the morning hour resumed the consideration of the resolution assigning certain days for general pension legislation, the pending question being on the demand for the previous question. The vote resulted—yeas, 119; nays, 5. One hundred and seventy-four members having responded to their names further proceedings under the call were dispensed with. Mr. Payson, of Illinois, asked unanimous consent that the hour should be extended until the resolution was disposed of, but a demand for the regular order, made by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, operated as an objection.

General Sheridan's Will.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—The will of the late General Sheridan, dated May 23, 1888, was to-day admitted to probate. He left to his wife one-third of all his personal property, the same in lieu of dower. To Mrs. Kate Sheridan, his mother (since deceased,) he left the Ohio homestead, to revert to his son, P. H. Sheridan, in fee simple. All the rest of his property he leaves to his wife, M. V. Sheridan, and Linden Kent, his attorney, in trust to recover rents, etc., for the maintenance and education of his four children, and, if more than is necessary, the excess to paid to his wife. As each of his children shall reach the age of 21 years the trustee shall assign to such child its share of the estate. He gives the care and guardianship of his children to his wife, and names the trustees as executrix and executors. The petition states that his personal estate consists of $2,721 money, $8,000 stocks, etc., $5,000 swords, etc., $3,000 household furniture, $600 horse and carriage and $500 in the house at Nonquitt, and the indebtedness is not more than $1,250. Letters testamentary were granted Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Sheridan and Mr. Kent, on bond of $2,500.

While his estate may ultimately realize a comfortable sum, Mrs. Sheridan had practically no income from the moment her husband's pay stopped with his death. The General's home at the corner of Seventeenth street and Rhode Island avenue, this city, was purchased by Chicago friends at a cost of $43,000. He had also a three-story brick house on Michigan avenue, Chicago, and some unimproved property in the west end of that city. His cottage at Nonquitt is a small affair, and he had a small interest in a Western ranch. He carried about $30,000 insurance on his life, and $3,000 in an army mutual benefit society. The rent of the Chicago house barely pays the taxes upon that and the other property in that city, and the ranch interest is an expense and not a profit. The widow receives no pension by law, her husband not having died from wounds or disease contracted in the service.

A House of Death.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—The difficulty over the regulations in Vermillion and Lafayette parishes resulted, as was feared, in considerable bloodshed. The regulators have been whipping negroes for some weeks past, because of miscegenation and other charges. The negroes thus whipped took refuge in a town called Freetown, nine miles from Iberia, occupied altogether by colored people, who promised the refugees protection. It is said that the Freetown darkies armed themselves from fear lest the white people of the neighborhood would upset the peace and interfere with them and the friends they had taken in.

Whether this is so or not the story was circulated, and a large number of white citizens of the ward petitioned Captain Code, of New Iberia, a deputy sheriff, and Captain of the Attakapas Rangers, to come out to Freetown and disarm the negroes there. With a party of eight men he left New Iberia yesterday afternoon, and was joined a short distance from that town by 150 white men from Vermillion and Lafayette parishes. They marched to Freetown, near which place they found a party of armed negroes fortified in the house of a preacher named Calestin Narre, and called on them to surrender their weapons.

Nearly two hours was wasted in negotiations, but the negroes refused to surrender, whereupon the whites advanced upon the house and firing became general. It continued for half an hour, when the firing from the negro cabin became weak, and finally ceased altogether. Two white men were thrown out to reconnoiter the building. They approached the door, when the firing was renewed, and one of them, Payson Smith, was instantly killed, falling within the cabin.

The whites then kept up firing volley after volley into the cabin for half hour riddling the house. The negroes who sprang from it were instantly shot down and killed as they ran across the field. The shooting had continued for nearly five hours, and as the ammunition had been apparently exhausted in the cabin the whites again approached it. They found it a house of death, for five dead negroes lay on the floor.

The total loss of life in the affray was one white and seven negroes.

A Brave Act.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Arthur Gray, a drayman in the employ of D. M. Cowperthwait & Co, was bitten by a mad dog on Friday afternoon. He had just driven up to his employers' store when he noticed a bull dog chasing a child, and snapping at it viciously. Jumping from his dray, he seized the dog by the throat and called for a bucket of water. Gray is a small but well-knit man, and in spite of the animal's furious struggles to free himself, succeeded in retaining his grip on the brutes throat. The dog, however, half-turned on him, and managed to get a hold on one of his fingers. Gray then forced the mad dog's head into a bucket of water, which had been brought to him. At sight of the water the dog became more furious than ever, and in the struggle that ensued bit Gray severely in the wrist, who raised him in the air and threw him to the pavement. The dog then ran away yelling and disappeared in the frightened crowd.

Gray's hand is badly swollen, but he does not seem to have any fear of hydrophobia. He said that he had been bitten by dogs before, but that he was not afaird of them. When asked why he held on to the infuriated brute so long, he laughed and said that he thought that was the best thing to do.

Lawlessness in Kansas.

WICHITA, Kansas, August 17.—One of the officers of the militia company which returned from Stevens county relates that there is every prospect of another outbreak between Woodsdale and Hugoton, as the people of the former place avow they will be revenged for the death of their four citizens. The situation in Grant county, he said, is also so strained that the citizens asked General Myers to leave one company at each of the towns—Cincinnati and Ulysses—as between these places the bitterest rivalry exists over the county seat question. Both towns are paying numbers of lawless characters from the Neutral Strip $1 a day and board to remain within their borders, so that they can vote on the county seat question in about thirty days. A complication has arisen in the fact that Hugoton and Woodsdale men have taken sides with the rival towns of Grant county. Arms are said to be in possession of the belligerents. Each side is afraid of the other, hence the request for troops.

Three Young Fiends.

LANCASTER, Aug. 18.—The Prohibition people of this county have a large tent in which they hold nightly meetings, moving it around from one village to another. Since the campaign opened the temperance people have suffered from numerous outrages. At Refton station several nights ago, rotton eggs and a black jack were thrown at Rev. Kellogg while that gentleman was speaking. The most daring outrage took place at Manheim, Thursday evening. There were over 500 persons, mostly women and children, in the tent when three young men were seen to strike a light and then steal out.

Yesterday a bomb made of gas pipe ten inches long was found in the tent, it was filled with rock powder, and each end had a wooden plug driven in tightly. A fuse which had been saturated with coal oil was lighted but did not burn. There is great excitement over the finding of the bomb, and last night but few people attended the meeting.

A Warning to France.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Emperor William attended the unveiling of the monument erected in memory of the late Prince Frederick Charles, at Frankfort, to-day. The Emperor was present at a breakfast given in his honor after the unveiling, and gave a toast to German unity. In his speech he said:

This is a serious time. Emperor William I, Prince Frederick Charles and other great Militaty commanders and helpers in the creation of the Empire are no more, though they will continue to live in the memory of the German people forever. Just as the people of Brandenburg, with their iron strength and unwearied activity, wrest a livelihood from the sterile soil, so the Third Army Corps wrested victory from the enemy. The deeds which the Third Army Corps achieved they owed to the Prince. There can be no question as to the surrender of what has thus been gained. Our eighteen army corps, over 46,000,000 of people, ought rather to be kept on the battle-field than to permit one stone of what has been gained to be taken.

Fighting Yellow Fever.

While the number of cases of yellow fever in Jacksonville, Florida, has been not more than twenty-one to date, and there have been only three deaths, the dreadful disease is believed to be epidemic and confined to no single locality of the city. It is stated that fully ten thousand people have left the place and that nearly all have gone who are able or wanted to get away. Numerous cities have established quarantine against Jacksonville, and business there is at a standstill, with many working people thrown out of employment, who cannot fail to be in distress soon, even if they escape the scourge. The health authorities are active, and among the precautions regularly taken is to burn tar and pine sawdust in the streets all night. A theory that violent concussion will shake the fever germs of the air and dissipate the active principle of the disease has been lately suggested. Even this experiment, it is stated, will be tried, with cannon kept booming over the city.

Not Democratic This Year.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Congressman King, of Minnesota, who has been down to New York for a week, and who has the reputation of the only man who ever succeeded in winning a legal battle against Jay Gould, is a breezy talker, and has created considerable enthusiasm among Republicans by predicting that his State will give 35,000 or 45,000 majority in spite of all Democratic assertions about free trade converts there.

Robbing Letter Boxes.

Wholesale letter-box robberies, extending over a period of two years, have just been discovered at Chicago by United States post-office inspectors. Frederick Von Oberkampf and Thomas J. Mack were arrested on Saturday; the former waived a preliminary hearing, and was held for trial in $5,000 bail, while the latter's case was continued till Tuesday next in the same amount. Von Oberkamps confessed on Monday. Other arrests are expected.

The discovery was made through Von Oberkampf giving a forged check to his landlady, who returned him $30 in change. The check turned out to have been forged, and the police located the man in a room on North Market street. In searching this room the officers were astonished to find a trunk filled to the top with letters. They had all been opened, bore no postmark, and each had had the stamp removed. It was then ascertained that Von Oberkampf occupied still another room, and when this was searched another trunk full of letters, all in the precise condition described above, was found. At another room in a hotel was found a valise packed with broken mail matter and a bunch of keys. One of the keys was one which opened the mail pouches, and another would open any letter-box in Chicago.

All the captured mail matter was taken to the post-office inspector. The envelopes contained all sorts of queer things usually sent through the mails, from dry goods samples and bits of jewelry to writing-pads and numerous photographs. But that which showed the magnitude of the depredations was the presence of piles of insurance policies, trust deeds, drafts, checks, money orders, and promissory notes. These represented in the aggregate nearly $100,000. The largest check was for $10,000, drawn by a wholesale grocery house of Chicago on the Continental National Bank. Numerous other drafts, ranging in figures from $750 to $1,000, and a score drawn for $500 each, were found. It is estimated that the aggregate value of the recovered goods will reach a million dollars.

Indiana White Caps.

EVANSVILLE, Indiana, August 18.—Some startling revelations are being made concerning the operations of the White Caps organization. While the infamous operations of the lawless gang have been known, the fountain-head of the organization has remained a mystery, which is now being revealed through