The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....July 10, 1889.

SENATOR THOMAS V. COOPER was appointed Collector of Customs for the district of Philadelphia, Monday.

A CALL has been issued for a National Convention by the Chairman of the National Greenback party, to be held in Cincinnati on September 12.

THE national capital is a rather lonely place just now. It is about as completely deserted by people of prominence in society and politics as New York. The President is still at Washington, but he will soon leave for Deer Park.

INDEPENDENCE DAY was celebrated not only in every city, village and hamlet of this country, but in every capital of Europe and in Mexico. No other day causes such widespread celebration. And this is right. It represents liberty of conscience, and is every man's day.

THOMAS JEFFERSON said: "Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter." Mr. Jefferson was a discerning man, and knew what he was talking about.

THE Johnstown Relief Commission is said to be about ready to begin the distribution of $1,000,000 of the total amount of about $3,000,000 contributed for the relief of the flood sufferers. They seem much less anxious to distribute the fund than the generous public was in contributing it.

SENATOR BEATTY declares that no party will ever live to write the epitaph of the Democratic party. Its epitaph was written long ago when the principles of the old Democratic party were repudiated and died. What is now masquerading under the name is not even a healthy reminiscence.

THE old Bald Knob feud and blood shedding has broken out in the half-civilized districts of Missouri again. Reports of the killing of three more men have just come in and there is every prospect of more slaughter to follow. If the feud is kept up very much longer the fighters on both sides will be all killed off. Then, perhaps, Taney county will have peace.

UNITED STATES MINISTER LINCOLN presided at a floral fete given in London July 4, and in referring to Lincoln Town said its name was not in honor of the man, but a reminder of the freedom to which Abraham Lincoln devoted his best days. We don't hear much from the "son of his father" cranks now-a-days, when Mr. Lincoln is winning his way to a popular place in England more rapidly than any representative of this government in recent years.

OF the twenty-nine counties which gave majorities for the prohibitory amendment twenty-five are Republican and four Democratic. Of the thirty-eight counties which gave majorities against it twenty-two are Democratic and sixteen Republican. The number of the Republican counties in the State is forty-one and the number of Democratic counties twenty-six.

Our Democratic friends who are trying to make the result appear as a partisan matter should study these figures carefully.

WITHIN the last year British capital to the amount of $200,000,000 has been invested in this country. This does not look as if the howling free traders of that country thought that Protection was ruining the people of the United States. There is a vast deal of difference between theoretical teachings and practical business results. Our Democratic brethren are persistently proclaiming that this country is going to the dogs because free trade was beaten at the polls last fall; and yet their allies from the hot-bed of free trade are daily giving them the lie by investing their money here. Evidently they do not find it profitable to practice what they teach.

AT the recent session of the Pennsylvania Legislature a very severe law was passed relative to the killing of song and other wild birds, (except game birds,) or destroying their nests and eggs for other than strictly scientific purposes. Every naturalist in this State must make application to the Prothonotary of his county for a certificate, for which the sum of one dollar is paid, otherwise he cannot, without being liable to prosecution, collect birds, eggs or nests even for scientific study. A law has been upon the statute books for a number of years, giving the right to collect eggs for scientific purposes, and in consequence every school boy at once became a scientist, and rifled the nests indiscriminately, possibly starting a collection that in a short time would be swept away as rubbish, and the only result attained being the startling diminishing of our local birds.

THE reports that come to us from the far West are conflicting and largely speculative as to the relative strength of the two great political parties in the incoming four new Western States. That the Dakotas and Washington are decidedly Republican seems to be generally conceded, but there is a wide divergence in the estimated majorities. The Constitutional Convention of all three are now in session, and in each convention there is a decided Republican majority that controlled the organization and elected the presiding officers. In Montana the Democrats secured a small majority of the delegates, and its convention was organized and is officered by members of that party. The Republicans assert notwithstanding this, that they can and will carry the State at the October election, and if they all pull together earnestly we believe that they will command success.

IN November last they had an election in West Virginia that didn't elect. Eight months have elapsed since that time and through the jugglery of politicians the former Democratic Governor is still wielding the powers of that office. Clearly a new Governor for that State was elected in November last, but through chicanery and corrupt practices he has been prevented from assuming the duties of his office; the Democrats profiting by the fact that the hold-over Governor belongs to their own party. The best evidence that the party now wielding the powers of the government know that they were beaten and that a full, fair and free inquiry will establish that fact, is the means resorted to by them to procrastinate a decision. Everything that can be done has been done to retard the investigation and prevent a change of rulers, and it begins to look as if the Democrats had fully determined to retain the control of the State, by frittering away the time by legal subterfuges and trifling objections and thus prevent any conclusion from being arrived at. The Republicans may, by these tactics, be deprived of the fruits of the victory they won in November, but retribution is surely in store for the Democracy when next the people have an opportunity of declaring their will through the ballot-box. West Virginia is a Republican State, and she will no longer wear the shackles of the "Solid South." She so declared in November last, and the efforts of demagogues and knaves to thwart the will of her people will come to naught. This attempt of Southern Bourbons to keep West Virginia in the Democratic fold by fraud will meet with the same fate as their previous attempt to make Kansas a slave State by force.

MR. HARRISON'S FOURTH.

He Addresses a Large Number of People at Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, Conn., July 4.—The morning opened with a nice bright sky and the promise of clearing weather, so that farmers at a distance were well under way for Roseland Park before the clouds thickened and changed the prospects for the day. Before ten o'clock it was drizzling after the fashion of the past three days. Nevertheless the crowd came and was probably as large as last year. It was an enthusiastic and a happy crowd of genuine New Englanders that came to see the President and to hear the speeches and was not to be prevented by a little rain.

During the disposition of the morning portion of the program the rain did not seriously interfere with the exercises. Congressman Russell at 11 o'clock rapped the company to order, and, after pleasant words of welcome to the President and other visitors and to the people assembled, he nominated Governor Bulkeley for chairman of the day. The Governor, in a brief speech, accepted the honor and expressed his pleasure, officially welcoming and presenting to the audience the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Hearty applause and ringing cheers greeted the President as he arose. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is not my purpose to make an address to-day. I did not know until this morning that the program would contain any mention of my name at all; but it would be altogether uncivil if I did not, this opportunity being offered me, express my thanks to those of you who are gathered here this morning and to him upon whose hospitable invitation you have gathered for the friendly and cordial greeting which you have given me, not only here to-day, but in my progress hither yesterday.

Your patriotism has been put to the test by weather conditions as unfavorable as are possible in the summer season, but you will not, I am sure, hold me responsible for the fact that the bureau having these conditions in charge, has failed to secure you such weather as we would have desired to-day.

THE PEOPLE'S PRIDE OF COUNTRY.

It is very gratifying to know that your love of country and your interest in the perpetuation and right observance of this pleasant celebration at Woodstock has so perfectly triumphed over every impediment. I am sure I look into the faces this morning of a body of citizens filled with honest pride in the story of their country and full of serious purpose to maintain those institutions from all taint of corruption or decay.

We stand to-day as a nation exempt from all fears of foreign hurt. It is not in the power of any people upon earth much to harm us, except our own people. We do not say this in any spirit of boastfulness, but rather in one of thankfulness for that Divine Providence which has given us such location and assignment among the nations of the earth that no people of great power touches us on any side. All the more exempt from thoughts of foreign assault ought our thoughts turn to dangers which are internal and from which alone we can have serious harm. All the more should every thoughtful citizen consider how he may promote the public weal, how he may hold up our institutions in honor among ourselves, securing and promoting both in State and national legislation those measures which have best promoted, not individuals, not the special, but the general good of all the people.

BELIEVES IN SUCH CELEBRATIONS.

I think such meetings as these, the old fashioned Fourth of July celebration, have in them very instructive and elevating powers. I think you should be, as doubtless you are, very appreciative and grateful to him who has inaugurated and with so much patience and intelligence perpetuated these gatherings.

I am glad to be here with you to-day. I am glad on this anniversary of that declaration which afterwards established by arms, made us a nation, seriously, as in the presence of Him whose guidance has been conspicuously present in all our affairs, to unite with you in fresh consecration to duty and to the true weal and happiness of all our people. I desire to thank these comrades of the great army of the Union for their escort and attendance here to-day. Surely those who in peril on the red edge of battle have shown their love to the flag will not fail to be good citizens, now that they have returned to those abodes of peace and civil pursuits. Of all you who have gathered from these Connecticut homes I desire to express my thanks for your kind and pleasant reception.

TRIBUTE TO NEW ENGLANDERS.

It seems to be exceedingly appropriate that one like Mr. Bowen, born here on the Connecticut hillsides, drawing in in his youth the vigor and strength which equipped him for the sharp contests of business life in our great city, should return hither, bringing back to the old hills and to the old State a tribute out of that wealth which he has accumulated to beautify and benefit a country to which he himself is so largely indebted.

It is pleasant to know that his example in this respect is spreading among those sons of New England who have gone, not only to great cities and marts of trade upon our Atlantic seaboard, but even to the far West—that they are coming back and re possessing themselves of old New England homes and giving their influence and their means to preserve and perpetuate here that high manhood, type of simple but strong citizenship, which was the pride of these States in early years. There are behind me several gentlemen with manuscripts in their pockets who are burning for utterance, and I will do again to-day that which I have so much formed the habit of doing at Washington, give way to Senators and members of Congress.

As the President resumed his seat three cheers were called for and given with a will.

Johnstown Money for Starving Coal Miners.

CHICAGO, July 7.—No less than 25,000 people in the coal mining districts of Braidwood and Coal City are dependent upon charity. The men were forced to strike owing to the tyranny of the officials of the Chicago, Wilmington and Vermillion Coal Companies and by repeated reductions in their wages, and now many families among them are starving. A committee of striking miners was given a check for $1,000 out of the Johnstown relief fund Saturday, by Treasurer Onahan. The State Board of Charities will investigate the destitute district Monday.

Broke his Fathers Skull.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 5.—Coroner Burbett's investigation of the death of Charles L. Schaffer, a glassblower, shows that he was killed by a blow from a baseball bat, struck by his son Walter, a boy sixteen years old. The man went home drunk, and after sleeping for a time got up out of bed and said he would get his revolver and "fix the family." The boy followed him down stairs when he seized a chair to strike him. Walter grabbed the baseball bat and struck his father a blow on the head, fracturing his skull. The boy admits that he hit him and says he did so because he feared his father would shoot his mother.

THE BLAME IS PLACED.

A Coroner's Jury Charges the Terrible Johnstown Disaster to the Frail South Fork Dam.

JOHNSTOWN, July 6.—Coroner Evans, of Cambria county, has found the members of the South Fork Fishing Club responsible for the loss of life and the destruction of property occasioned by the bursting of the dam at Conemaugh Lake. The last session of the Coroner's court was held this evening and one witness was examined. At the conclusion of the testimony the jury deliberated upon the case for about half an hour, and then found a verdict against the members of the club. The following is a verbatim copy of the verdict as written by the coroner:

We, the undersigned jury, impannelled to investigate the cause of the death of Ellen Hite, on the day of May 31, after hearing the testimony, find that Ellen Hite came to her death from drowning, and that the drowning was caused by the breaking of the South Fork dam. We further find from the testimony and what we saw on the ground, there was not sufficient waste weir, nor was the dam constructed sufficiently strong, nor of the proper material to withstand the overflow, and hence we find that the owners of said dam were culpable in not making it as secure as it should have been, especially in view of the fact that a population of many thousands were in the valley below, and we hold that the owners are responsible for the fearful loss of life and property resulting from the breaking of the dam.

Witness our hands and seal July 6, 1889.

JOHN CONO,
ABRAHAM FERVER,
H. B. BLAIR,
JOHN H. DEVINE,
JOHN A. WISTINGER,
F. W. COMICK.

HE DECLINED TO TESTIFY.

Upon assembling this evening all the members of the jury were present. Lieutenant Reese, of the United States Army, a competent engineer and one of the men who had made an inspection of the dam after the flood, had been requested by the Coroner to be present and give his testimony. A note was received from Lieutenant Reese saying that upon the advice of his superior officer he would not be present. The Coroner said if he thought it would be necessary he would make the engineer testify, but under the circumstances, he did not think so.

Mr. James Shoemaker, a grocer of Johnstown, who lost all his property in the flood, together with his wife and six children, was called to testify. He declined to be sworn, and after being affirmed, testified as follows:

I was at the South Fork dam nine years ago this spring. The fishing club were then repairing the dam. It was leaking at the time. The men used dirt and straw to fill in the dam. I drove out on the dam. In the centre was a break which prevented us from going across, and I saw a wagon load of straw or hay which they had dumped in the dam and threw dirt upon it. The stuff was clay, gravel and stone that they had dug out of the hillside toward Johnstown. The work did not indicate any packing or puddling.

THE BREAK IN THE DAM

was not large. The water was running through the bottom of it. I did not take particular notice as to the quality of the material they were repairing the dam with. I did dot know who the owners of the dam were at that time. I have been there once since, but could not see whether the dam was leaking or not. The pipes were there the first time, and the water was running through the dam. Hay was right above the pipes, and in the breast of the dam. The dirt was dumped into the dam from the top. There is no doubt in my mind that if there had been pipes there to let the water through it could have been drawn off. The dam was wide enough then for me to turn a two-horse carriage on the top. I did not know the exact width of the dam at the break.

At the conclusion of Mr. Shoemaker's testimony he retired, and upon the faces of the jurymen were looks of determination. It did not take them long to make up their minds after the evidence had been reviewed by Coroner Evans, and they rendered the verdict as given above.

After the verdict had been read our correspondent interrogated the Coroner as to what his future course would be in the matter. Dr. Evans said: "As far as I am concerned the case is now settled. It is now the duty of the proper officers to take it up and act as the law directs. I will make my report and send a transcript of the verdict to the Cambria County Court at Ebensburg, and the Prosecuting Attorney of the county, Mr. John Fendlow, should take it up. There is no necessity of any instructions from me in the matter. The verdict is plain enough and there is no mistaking what the jury means."

A NOTABLE "FOURTH."

Four More New States and Four More Stars Added to the Flag

Thursday was a red-letter day in the history of the Republic—one of the most truly notable, in a civic sense, of all the national anniversaries ever celebrated by the American people, as four new states were taking steps to be admitted to the Union, to add four new stars to its flag. On that day, at Olympia, Bismarck, Sioux Falls and Helena, the respective capitals of Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, Constitutional Conventions met to consummate the preliminary work of Congress to make of these territories sovereign commonwealths of the great Republic. Never before were so many states virtually admitted in a single day, and seldom before have the territories admitted been of such wealth and importance as the least of these. Their area is vast, their natural wealth enormous their population large and strong, intelligent and enterprising. It is not only more acres that are added to the Union; it is more physical moral force.

The constitution to be adopted by the conventions will be submitted to the approval of the people of the respective territories on the first Tuesday of October next, and on the same day state officers will be chosen, as well as Representatives and Senators in Congress. Thereupon, it having been notified to the President that a majority of the people of each of the four territories have ratified the constitution presented to them, he shall issue a proclamation formally announcing the admission of the new states to the Federal Union. To the next Congress Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montanna will, together, send eight Senators and five Representatives, two of the latter being furnished by South Dakota. The aggregate area of the added commonwealths is 400,000 square miles, which is larger than that of the 13 original states, and their combined population is about 1,000,000 souls.

Dynamiters at Work.

BRADFORD, July 5.—An attempt was made last night to blow up the office of the *Evening Star*, of this city, with dynamite. A dynamite cartridge with a fuse and cap attached to it was thrown over the transom of the office door, but did not explode. The fire which was applied to the fuse failed to burn and an explosion was averted.

The police are looking up the case and hope to find the prepetrators of the outrage. Edward Ronan, a sanitary policeman, was also visited by dynamiters and his front stoop shattered by an explosive. The windows of the building were all broken by the concussion.

They Quarreled About A Beau.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 4.—Ida Elliott was shot between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning by Annie Kirchessner. Ida was on the doorstep of her residence with a gentleman, when Annie put in an appearance with a revolver in her hand. She said to Ida: "I told you I would shoot you, and I will do so." She pushed the revolver close to Ida's face and pulled the trigger, and the bullet struck her between the eyes. Ida is seriously hurt, but will recover. Annie has been arrested. These girls are only 16 years old, and a quarrel about a beau is said to be the cause of the shooting.

A Night of Horror.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, July 5.—No further loss of life is reported from the collision of an excursion and freight train on the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad, near this city, last night. Brakeman Carrigan was instantly killed while attempting to set the brakes on the freight train. The engineer and firemen on both trains jumped for their lives. Engineer Snyder, of the excursion train, was so badly injured that he may die. Young Simplot, a passenger on the excursion train, has been pronounced beyond recovery.

Beyond this there were no fatalities or serious injuries, owing to the fact that the excursion train was returning to the park unloaded when the collision occurred. Over 2,000 people were still in the park, depending on the return of the excursion train from the city to convey them home. Of these, by far the greater number were women and children who, in the struggle for places on the preceding train, had been overcome by excited and burly men.

AN INCONSOLABLE CROWD.

When the report of the accident reached the park the exhausted and anxiously waiting people were almost inconsolable. A long night of dreary waiting was before them. Added to this, the air became exceedingly cold and penetrating. The park skirts along a stream between the high and heavily foliaged bluffs, and is thickly dotted with stately elms, beneath whose umbrageous shade hundreds of exhausted women and children awaited the passage of the dreary night. Mothers divested themselves of their under garments and wrapped them about the forms of their babies to protect them from the cold.

There was a rumor that one of the colliding trains was the excursion section which had just left the park, containing 1,200 people, many of whom were relatives and friends of those on the picnic grounds. Women fainted and strong men burst into tears, and great excitement prevailed until this rumor was corrected.

FIRES STARTED AT LAST.

At last the men made a raid upon the lunch and ice cream stands scattered about the grounds, and reducing them to kindling wood, started fires in various places, about which the shivering women and children gathered. When the fuel thus furnished was exhausted an assault was made upon the large dancing hall, and that would have been demolished had a report not arrived that a relief train had been sent out from Oelwein. This train did not arrive until about 3 A. M., and the incidents on the grounds were almost indescribable in their misery and confusion.

The rough element had possession of the grounds for a season. Drunken men threatened all manner of violence, and respectable woman dared not venture away from companions or friends. On every hand were

WEEPING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Here and there could be found babes ranging in age from 6 to 18 months, living upon the ground with naught over them but the open sky and the tearful eyes of anxious motherhood. Women thoroughly exhausted had fallen asleep here and there, guarded by other women, armed with all manner of rude weapons of defense.

Finally the relief train arrived, consisting of 45 freight and stock cars, in all degrees of uncleanliness. Into these foul boxes the people were packed like sardines, where they were compelled to remain over an hour before the train started. Several women fainted, and one did not regain consciousness for three hours.

The train finally pulled out with its load of misery, reaching this city at 6 o'clock this morning. Many of the children were so ill that it was necessary to place them at once under the care of physicians, and it is expected that some of them will die from the effects of their enforced sojourn over night in Twin Springs Park.

Killed His Father.

SCRANTON, July 5.—The particulars of a terrible tragedy committed in this city Tuesday night came to light this morning. Chas. Shaffer, a glassblower, who lives on Marion street, came home intoxicated on Tuesday evening. After throwing everything about in the room he went to bed. Mrs. Shaffer went to a room occupied by some of her children. In a short time Shaffer got up and staggered to the clothes press, from which he took the clothes and threw them upon the floor. Then he picked up a lamp. He declared that he was going to get his revolver, and would fix the family. As he started down he kicked a chair from the head of the stairs to the bottom.

His son Walter, aged 16 years, to prevent him from getting the revolver, started down after him. At the foot of the stairs Shaffer caught up the chair and made an effort to strike the boy with it. The boy grasped a baseball bat behind the door and struck him on the head, fracturing his skull and felling him to the floor. Shaffer lived about ten hours. It was attempted to hush up the matter, but this morning it leaked out and the boy was arrested.

Gen. Hastings Protests.

JOHNSTOWN, July 8.—General Hastings to-night sent the following dispatch to Hon. R. L. Johnson, President Judge of Cambria county, Ebensburg, Pa.:

The saloons and other houses licensed to sell liquor in Johnstown and vicinity opened their doors to the public to-day, and have continued the sale of liquor during the day and night. At this hour, 9 o'clock, there are many drunken people upon the streets, and it is considered in some parts of Johnstown to be dangerous to travel the public thoroughfares.

I respectfully call your attention to the fact that the people of the several boroughs and townships of the valley at present have no money or means whereby to surround themselves with adequate police protection, which would be a necessity where so many drinking houses are open to the public. I therefore beg of you to recall your order permitting the sale of liquor in Johnstown, and the remaining devastated portion of the Conemaugh Valley.

D. H. HASTINGS, Adjutant General.

Four Fourth Fatalities.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—Four fatalities occurred here this evening, the result of various methods of celebrating the Fourth. A chance bullet struck George Coggin in the head, and inflicted an injury from which he died shortly afterward. A bullet from an accidentally discharged revolver in a gunshop pierced the heart of Alexander McDougal and killed him instantly.

Bartender Brubaker, in a dispute over the price of a round of drinks in his saloon, stabbed P. L. O'Brien in the groin, O'Brien will die. Thomas Alston, a colored man from Topeka, was hacked almost to pieces in a drunken row in one of the bottoms saloons. He died shortly afterward. John Taylor, also colored, was arrested for the crime.

Fire Wastes Another Town.

ELLENSBURG, WASH., TY., July 5.—Fire last evening destroyed 10 blocks in the business portion of this town. All of the hotels and business houses are burned except the First National Bank building, Bloomer & O'Connor's dry goods house, H. Getzian's shoe store, one saloon and one general store. The loss will reach many hundred of thousands of dollars. Many families are rendered homeless, and help has been asked for. The town has about 3,000 people.

Poisoned by Ice Cream.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 5.—The celebration at Adair yesterday had a serious termination, nearly a hundred people having been poisoned by eating ice cream. They were at a general picnic, and after dinner the people by scores were taken with terrible pains. It was found that the ice cream was made in some new cans, and it is thought that sulphate of zinc from the cans entered the ice-cream. One physician was poisoned and that left but two doctors to attend to the great crowd of stricken people. Nearly a panic ensued at first, but last evening they were more quiet, and it is thought that all save possibly one or two will recover.

SULLIVAN

IS STILL CHAMPION OF THE FISTIC WORLD.

HE DEFEATS KILRAIN IN A BATTLE OF SEVENTY-FIVE ROUNDS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—John L. Sullivan to-day defeated Jake Kilrain for the championship of the world, $20,000 and the *Police Gazette* diamond-beveled, gold champion's belt in 75 rounds, lasting 2 hours and 15 minutes.

The battle took place at Richburg, Perry county, Miss., and though Kilrain was suffering from a terrible constitutional malady, he made a splendid fight and took enough of punishment to kill an ordinary man. He was not knocked out, but when it was evident that he had no more chance, Charley Mitchell went over to Sullivan's corner and offered to give in for Jake if Sullivan would make Kilrain a present. The answer was characteristic of the man. It was: "Let the duffer come on and fight." As soon as Mike Donovan heard this he then threw up the sponge for Kilrain.

SULLIVAN WANTS TO FIGHT MITCHELL.

Then ensued a scene of wild excitement. Charley Johnson kissed Sullivan, who broke from his grasp and wanted to fight Charley Mitchell then and there. It was all that Johnson and Cleary could do to keep the big fellow from hitting Mitchell. Then Cleary himself wanted to fight with Mitchell, but he, too, was prevented.

The men fought in what appeared to be a very small 24-foot ring, surrounded on three sides by wooden seats ranged in amphitheatrical order. The intention was to have the affair come off earlier in the morning, but the first trains did not arrive until near 9 o'clock and it was 10 before the last one reached the ground.

MITCHELL'S FEAR OF ARREST.

Then Charley Mitchell kicked against acting as Kilrain's second, on the ground that the laws of Mississippi were very severe on the subject, and he didnot want to be arrested. He was in constant communication with J. T. Norris, an Ohio detective, and had several written opinions from him advising him not to second Kilrain or to permit Jake to fight in Mississippi.

THE SHERIFF EASILY FIXED.

The sheriff of the county was on the ground early in the morning, but, after he had commanded that the peace be not broken, ways and means were found to induce him to go away about his business in another part of the country.

THE FIGHT DESPERATE.

The fight was a desperate one. Sullivan, though fat, was in very fair condition, and, though the terrible heat made him perspire like a Turkish bather, he was as strong at the finish as he was at the beginning of the fight. The heat during the fight was certainly not less than 110 degrees, and how men stood it bareheaded is a marvel.

John Fitzpatrick was the referee. He is a man of integrity, but he does not thoroughly understand prize fighting rules and he permitted both men to infract them almost with impunity.

Kilrain spiked Sullivan's foot terribly. He fairly tore the outside of Sullivan's left shoe off his foot, and blood colored his white stockings crimson. He also struck a number of blows below the belt. Had the rule about going down without a blow been strictly enforced, he would have been disqualified early in the battle.

Sullivan, for the first time in his life, deliberately and purposely fouled an opponent. He once sat down with terrific force on Kilrain's chest, and another time, after knocking him down, jumped on his stomach with both knees.

WRESTLING DIDN'T HELP JAKE.

Jake's supposed wrestling abilities did not help him a bit. Sully threw him several times and was able to break nearly all his holds with ease.

Sullivan's hardest blows were with the right fist under Kilrain's heart. He cracked two of Kilrain's ribs and in turn broke one of the fingers of his right hand on Jake's head.

Both men had a small army of advisers and retainers. Tom Allen was the consultor for Kilrain, and Joe Coburn had a good deal to tell Sullivan. The latter was very strong on his legs, and during the rests between the rounds stood up two-thirds of the time.

HOW HONORS WERE DIVIDED.

The first round was very short, as Kilrain caught Sully around the neck and swung him to the ground over his hip. Sully evened this up by giving Jake two or three good thumps in the next round and also a bursting fall. Kilrain drew first blood from John's left ear, but Sullivan scored nearly all the knock downs, a dozen or more in all.

Sullivan took a strong lead at the start and nearly had Jake knocked out in seven rounds, but Kilrain rounded to, and in the next 20 rounds it looked as though he had an even chance of winning.

In one round Sullivan was struck so hard in the stomach that he vomited all over the ring. Kilrain chivalrously declined to strike him while he was sick.

HARD BLOWS ON BOTH SIDES.

Sullivan nearly knocked Jake senseless several times during the latter part of the fight when he could get near Kilrain, who trotted away from him and fought in the most provokingly exasperating manner.

Both of Sullivan's eyes were terribly lumped, but Kilrain is also badly mashed.

BEST FIGHT ON RECORD.

The verdict here is that the fight was the best that ever took place between heavyweights. Sullivan weighed 215 pounds and Kilrain 200.

KILRAIN CRIES LIKE A CHILD.

Over $500 was raised for Kilrain on the train coming home. The poor fellow cried like a child over his defeat, but in reality he was never in it with Sullivan, who was a better man to-day than he ever was before.

SURELY WILL RETIRE.

Sullivan will travel with Muldoon hereafter and will probably never fight again.

Brutal Highwaymen.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—The boldest, most successful and most reckless highway robbery ever attempted in this city occurred in the glaring light of day last Tuesday morning and has just come to light. Henry Hage came here to be married. Tuesday morning Hage left the house for the purpose of getting shaved. He found no one at the shop and started homeward.

Soon afterward he was accosted by a stranger, who told him he was a barber and would take him to his house and shave him. He accompanied him, and they had proceeded but a short distance when the newly made acquaintance dashed a quantity of vitriol in Hage's face. Hage was then taken out in the woods by the robber and his accomplices.

After robbing him of about $20,000 the brutes bound him hand and foot and tied him to a tree. Hage remained in the woods unconscious, bound and helpless for three days. Friday he succeeded in freeing himself and wandered home. He has not yet regained conciousness and may become permanently deranged.

There is no clue to the theives. The $20,000 of which he was robbed was in the form of two negotiable drafts, one on a Milwaukee and the other on a New York bank.

MITCHELL CHALLENGES SULLIVAN.

Charlie Mitchell, it is said, has already sent his challenge to Sullivan. Billy Madden will also in a day or two challenge the champion for Jack Ashton, who wants to fight him in the early part of next year. Before dark Kilrain was back in his old quarters at the Southern Athletic Club house anticipating a writ of arrest. Sullivan was removed to a place of security by his friends.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure)	
GRANT'S (Alum Powder) *	
RUMFORD'S, when fresh	
HANFORD'S, when fresh	
REDHEAD'S	
CHARM (Alum Powder) *	
AMAZON (Alum Powder) *	
CLEVELAND'S short wt. jar	
PIONEER (San Francisco)	
CZAR	
DR. PRICE'S	
SNOW FLAKE (Groff's)	
LEWIS'	
PEARL (Andrews & Co.)	
HECKER'S	
GILLET'S	
ANDREWS & CO. "Regal" * Milwaukee, (Contains Alum.)	
BULK (Powder sold loose)	
RUMFORD'S, when not fresh	

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. "H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Scheller only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

To Be Paid at Once.

JOHNSTOWN, July 6.—The Board of Inquiry has made a complete register of all the property losses in the valley. The board has divided the sufferers into six classes, according to their present destitution, their prospects for recovering something from the general wreck and their wage-earning capacity. Class one consists of widows with children without any means of subsistence, up to class six, persons who had losses, but are not in need of immediate assistance.

The board, as the result of its work of classification, will report to Governor Beaver on Tuesday that in class No. 1 they have placed 205 cases, to which they recommend the payment of $1,000 each. In class 2 there are 257 cases, each to receive $600. Class 3 contains 372 cases, to each of which a payment of $400 is recommended. The payment of these three classes will require $496,000, and it is reccommended that they be paid at once. This to be immediately followed by paying 1,038 cases in class 5, $200 each, requiring an additional sum of $600,000.

The recommendation of the committee provide for the immediate disbursement of $1,186,000 to 3,680 different families, or an average of $322 to each family. These 3,680 cases will include all those who are in immediate want.

Class 6 will include the heaviest losses, but they are not in immediate want, and no recommendation is made now in their cases but they will be considered further along.

DISTRIBUTING ITS OWN FUNDS.

JOHNSTOWN, July 7.—A committe of Grand Army men reached here to-day with a fund amounting to nearly $15,000, which will be distributed among the veterans of Post 20, who suffered loss by the flood. The committee consists of Department Commander Thomas J. Stewart, Assistant Adjutant Gen. James McCormick, Senior Vice Department Commander John G. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster General H. G. Williams, Council of Administration, Eli G. Sellers, William Ensley, John F. Hunter, Levi Shingle, and Benjamin Meyers. Upon their arrival here they went at once to the headquarters of the local post, in Alma Hall.

One hundred and twenty-three living members of Post 30 have reported their losses, and the aggregate is $254,000. Eleven members of the post were drowned. The local men gave a registration of their losses to the committee, and it was gone over very carefully by Commander Stewart and the other visitors. The statement of the sufferers was so clear and so satisfactory that Commander Stewart will to-morrow morning begin a distribution of the fund of which his committe has charge. It is the aim of the G. A. R. people to relieve first those who are most needy. The committee will distribute all its funds before going home.

HOUSING THE HOMELESS.

JOHNSTOWN, July 7.—Six carloads of portable houses reached the Baltimore and Ohio station this morning. There are three houses in each car. They will be unloaded to-morrow, and promptly put together by Contractor Hughes. About 40 of the portable houses now here cannot be occupied yet, because they are without sashes. The windows were shipped in a separate car, which has not yet arrived.

There are nine carloads of lumber on the Pennsylvania tracks for the two-story houses to be constructed by Contractor Hughes. Mr. Hughes said to-day that he wanted to get these cars unloaded to-morrow morning, if possible, when he would immediately begin the erection of the houses. He says he will put up ten houses on Tuesday and ten every day thereafter, providing there is no delay in the arrival of lumber.

NOT TOO LAZY TO WORK.

JOHNSTOWN, July 6.—Captain Kuhn, chief of the commissary department, to-day furnished his officers with a list of 100 men who were formerly employed by the Cambria Iron Company, but within the past month have grown too lazy to work. The men do nothing but lounge about the town and secure their subsistence from the commissary depots.

The officers in charge will be requested not to give them any more supplies, and the local authorities will be asked to enforce the tramp law in regard to them. This means that they will be put to work and be fed upon bread and water or else forced to leave the town.

PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN GO HOME.

JOHNSTOWN, July 7.—The Philadelphia firemen who have been here for the past three weeks under the command of Captain Howard left for their homes this morning. They left their four engines and 1,500 feet of hose here in care of the local fire department. The machines will be allowed to remain here to protect the town until the authorities can purchase new ones.

Cameron's Bequests.

HARRISBURG, July 6.—General Cameron's will has not yet been admitted to probate, but the following are said to be among its bequests: Harrisburg Hospital, $10,000; Home for the Friendless, Harrisburg, $10,000; his library and $5,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association, of Harrisburg, as the foundation of a library for journeymen and apprentices; Mrs. James Duffy, of Marietta, $5,000, in grateful recognition of her uniform kindness to his son, Simon; German Reformed Church, of Maytown, Lancaster county, $5,000, and a parsonage; John Campbell, his servant, $2,000; Old Donegal Church, $2,000; Harris Park, Front street, $1,000; a legacy of $5,000 to his sister, Mrs. Bobbs, of Indianapolis, has lapsed by her death.

Great Floods in Texas.

FORT WORTH, July 4.—Several inches of rain fell in this part of the State yesterday and great damage has resulted. Reports from the West show heavy rains for two hundred miles. The Brazos and the Trinity rivers are booming. At Benbrook, twelve miles west, the bridge of the Texas and Pacific and five hundred feet of the track are washed away. The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, for two miles out, is submerged. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Fort Worth and Denver have abandoned their tracks north. The Texas and Pacific has abandoned trains both east and west.

At Fort Worth the bottom lands to the north for two miles and to the east for a mile and a half are submerged and truck farms are gone. The Trinity rose four and a half feet in an hour, and the dwellers on the low lands barely escaped. City Marshal Farmer, Sheriff Richardson and their entire force for the time became a rescuing corps, and manned the boats which brought the people to the city, where they are quartered in large warehouses. There are two hundred men, women and children thus cared for.

H. Plume and sister are said to have been washed away and Mrs. H. S. Bentley and Patrick, her son, who lived on the Trinity, are missing and said to be drowned. Their house was carried away. The river here is two miles wide and all the cabins and tents are gone. The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas operator last night received a message that the west fork of the Trinity was coming down with an eight foot rise. Six inches more of water and the waterworks will have to be abandoned.

The loss can hardly be computed, but conservative estimates place it as high as $2,000,000. There is some fear for the little villages along the Trinity above Fort Worth, but there is no telegraphic communication and dothing definite can be learned.

A Drop of 1,200 Feet.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5.—One of the most frightful experiences ever had by an aeronaut was that of Prof. Walborne Allen yesterday afternoon. Allen actually dropped from the clouds a distance of 1,200 feet, but he lives to tell the tale of the remarkable fall. His airship What Cheer, a new balloon, proved to be a treacherous carrier. The ascension was made about 4:30 o'clock. The balloon rose 200 feet, when it was caught in a current of air going directly opposite from the way in which it had set out. This surprised the spectators. Suddenly the balloon veered again and set off to the north. Then reaching an altitude of about 1,200 feet, a current of air from the west swept the ballon toward East Providence and over toward the big Wilkesbarre pier. For a moment the airship seemed to stand still and waver. Suddenly the balloon collapsed. It reeled and turned bottom up, and then it rolled around once more