The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....July 24, 1889.

THE green postage stamp is said to be poisonous, and it has been decided to substitute a red one in place of it. Has any one ever been poisoned by licking a green postage stamp?

THE Nashville *American* says: "You can't make soup out of Republican platforms." This is a self-evident fact, as the whole country knows the Democratic party is "in the soup."

SULLIVAN AND KILRAIN have shown themselves to be the best long-distance sprinters in the country. Both have done some tall running across half-dozen States since they left New Orleans.

WE have daily announcements from Democratic journals that "Blaine is going to resign." Why don't some of the Democratic hold-over officials set the example, and show him how to do it?

THE decidedly acrid way in which the free trade journals of the democracy constantly allude to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, is not exactly calculated to impress the casual observer with the idea that the two wings of the party will soon "flap together"?

THE civil service rules are now extended over thirty thousand employes of the United States Government. Applicants for positions have to pass the ordeal of an examination, and procure places on their own merits, and not through recommendations.

THE Democratic papers that so delightedly pointed out the strike at Carnegie's works as evidence of the failure of the tariff, will be saddened to know that the strike is off; that the men are again at work, and, according to their ethics, the tariff is saved.

THE Chicago papers announce a great shortage in the wheat crop of Dakota, placing it at 30,000,000 bushels below the usual yield. Remembering that wheat is the foothold of the Chicago gambler, we accept this report with several large grains of allowance.

IF the Governor of Mississippi had put forth half the energy he is now exhibiting to arrest and punish the sluggers that lately invaded that State, to secure American citizens the right to vote without being shot down, we would have more faith in his determination to enforce the law.

HON. R. G. HORR was offered and declined the consulship at Valpariso, and now the Democrats are lost in wonder. No Democrat was ever known to do such a thing. During Cleveland's administration the churchyard yawned, and long buried and forgotten corpses wrangled for positions.

THE most healthy sign that we have lately noted from the South, is the fact that a grand jury in Western Tennessee has found indictments against one hundred and fifty persons for crimes against the election laws. Tampering with the ballot is a flagrant crime throughout the South, and it is high time to call a halt.

THE papers are daily filled with reports of English capitalists buying up our mills and factories. If our people are as ground down, "tariff ridden," and impoverished by the present protective system as our Democratic brethren allege, how comes it that free trade Englishmen are investing millions of dollars in American enterprises?

DEMOCRATIC journalists are putting in their time during these warm days writing "sircastic" paragraphs about "Baby McKee" and "Prince Russell" Harrison. No better evidence can be given of the straits they are driven to than this exhibition of petty malice. A "sucking-bottle" should at once be furnished each of these nurseling scribes.

THE free trade journals throughout the country are demanding that the coming campaign in Ohio be made on the issue of "tariff reform." In this we most heartily agree with our Democratic brethren. By all means let us have a square, stand-up fight—Protection vs. Free Trade—and then just watch the "Buckeye" Republicans wipe up the ground with the free traders.

THE important information that Mr. Cleveland has gone on another fishing expedition has been duly telegraphed all over the land. Well, what of it? It is a pretty general custom that when a man has nothing else to do, he goes fishing. Was it Franklin, or some other philosopher, who described the "sport" as a "rod and line, with a worm at one end and a fool at the other"?

DURING the tariff debate in the last Congress, the Democratic orators went into spasms over the danger threatening the country by reason of the immense surplus accumulating in the National Treasury, which must result in a stringency in the money market, and a consequent panic and general bankruptcy. Nothing, they cried, would avert this threatened calamity but a reduction of the tariff, which would diminish the accretion of useless revenue being collected, locked up, and kept out of the channels of trade. Now comes the declaration of Secretary of the Treasury Windom, that money is not tight; that although the price he has established for four per cent. bonds makes them now yield the holders only about two per cent, the holders will not sell them, and that the surplus is only $57,000,000, of which but $14,000,000 is absolutely in the Treasury, the balance being in the banks, to be used by the people. There is nothing like time and facts to dispel and overthrow Democratic free trade theories.

THE Conventions that are now laboring to form Constitutions for four new States, are being flooded with petitions and propositions regarding the work they have in hand. If the suggestions of all the cranks who volunteer advice were listened to, the supreme law of those incoming States would be fearfully and wonderfully made. The two most interesting propositions with which the Conventions will struggle, are that in North Dakota to do away with the Senate, and have a "single-branched" legislature, and one broached in Washington to do away with the Grand Jury system. If these two new departures be adopted the experiment will be watched with much interest, as neither have yet been tried in any of our States. Staring in the face the proposition to remove the Grand Jury system is the 5th Article of the United States Constitution, which provides that "no person shall be held to answer for a "capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury." How this provision of the Supreme law of the whole land is to be avoided or overcome we are curious to be informed. We see nothing to be gained by either innovation, except on the score of economy.

The Conspiracy Against Tanner.

Shortly after the inauguration of President Harrison leading Democrats concocted a scheme to attack the administration in detail. They despaired at the outset of injuring the Republican party by a straightforward, manly charge upon the breast-works, and determined to try the effect of concentration upon isolated spots, with the hope that they would be able to bowl over the outposts or separate batteries one by one, and thus discredit the administration. They argued that the President would easily succumb to assaults of this character and lose faith in his own appointees. Corporal Tanner, owing to the nature of his duties, and the difficulty of outlining a policy upon the crude and confused odds and ends bequeathed to him by a Democratic administration, was selected as the first victim.

The work of the Pension Bureau was the favorite make for the jibes and sneers of Cleveland, and it was natural for his disappointed followers to turn their arrows in this direction. Tanner has ever since been the target of the mugwump and Democratic press. The assault has been skillfully engineered. Nothing that falsehood could invent or malice distort to injure the energetic Commissioner of Pensions has been overlooked, and all has been ingeniously contrived to create an impression that there was a public demand for Tanner's removal. President Harrison has thus far appeared to estimate these attacks at their real value, and it will be well for the administration if it fully realizes the significance of the conspiracy; for just as surely as one victim is yielded to this dishonest clamor will the head of another be demanded, and demanded with all the more brazen assurance because of its success in the first instance.

Corporal Tanner is attacked for doing his duty, and practically enforcing that portion of the Republican platform which insists upon the proper recognition of the soldiers' services to the country, and so long as he confines his energies to this work he should be steadfastly upheld. Any soldier who became the victim of casualty or disease while fighting for the country should be maintained by the government, either in a home or by an adequate pension. This is not only an obligation but a sacred duty, and the pension is not a tax, but *quid pro quo*, which the people pay for inestimable benefits received. All the people could have enlisted and run the risk of being maimed and diseased in saving the life of the nation, but they didn't, and the man who did and suffered for it, asks as a right that he be taken care of for it, through the exigencies of war, he is unable to care for himself.

This appears to be the keynote of Tanner's policy, and with it he couples a design to weed out the pension lists and strike from them every bummer whose name has been surreptitiously placed upon them through political intrigue or the connivance of dishonest agents. It is this policy which the mugwumps and Democratic press is insidiously attacking by means of venomous personal onslaught upon Tanner. It is proposed to beat down Tanner and then go for the next conspicuous parapet in the outworks of the administration, but we do not believe that the President will be the instrument of the Democratic conspirators, and their scheme will, we hope, meet the fate it deserves.—Baltimore *American*.

Political Gossip.

Points from an interview with Chauncey M. Depew in New York *Sun*: President Harrison has not been worn out and reduced to a state of nervous irritability by the pressure of office-seekers and contests with the members of his Cabinet. He sees that if the appointments should prove bad, if the men should be incompetent or dishonest, the people will not go back to the leader or representative or source of the influence which dictated the appointment, but criticism and responsibility will fall on him. He is open to suggestions and information from everybody. He seeks to keep nothing in the way between himself and the people. He has no differences with his Cabinet officers. I found that he is in perfect accord with every member of it. There are 4000 applicants for 150 Consulates, and I believe that this proportion will be maintained, if not increased, through all the Departments. The whole country seems to think that Cleveland removed and replaced all the officeholders, and that vacancies can be made everywhere. The fact is that he removed only about one third of the place-holders. If a Cabinet officer has an office-seeker so big and influential that he cannot be frankly told that he has no chance, he usually takes him out for a drive through the big National Cemetery at Arlington. On his return the visitor is likely to reflect that he has seen the only spot where there are more vacancies than there are applicants. Mr. Depew did not indicate whether or not there was any significance in the fact that the President drove him out to Arlington, and did not even tell whether Colonel Sheppard had ever enjoyed that drive.

CAMERON'S ADVICE TO CHRIS. MAGEE.

IN a recent talk with C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg, General Cameron is reported by the *Dispatch* of that city as having said:

'The rewards of politicians are not what they are thought to be, and while I know you are friendly to Donald and could render him valuable aid if he needed it, yet I would if I were your age, seek for prominence in business and commercial life rather than leadership in politics. There is a great deal of ingratitude in politics and a great deal of injustice done people who try to gain the public. The public has a very long memory for a politician's faults, and a very short memory for his better qualities, and, I think the average man of ability would do better if he left the management of politics severely alone. The public is very fickle and hard to please, and those who have had most experience with it are disposed to exclaim with the Psalmist 'All is vanity.' Besides, the pecuniary reward of active business these days is much greater than in politics, while the duties are', on the whole, not so exacting."

SENATOR J. DON. CAMERON.

The death of General Simon Cameron has given rise to considerable speculative comment upon Senator Cameron's political future. It is known from what has already transpired in preliminary stages of Senatorial contests that there are no grounds for the statements that Senator Cameron at this time proposes to retire from politics at the end of his present term. It is very well known among the friends of both the Pennsylvania Senators that Mr. Cameron has been keeping out of the entanglements which follow distribution of patronage in order to strengthen himself for the approaching contest. He believes in the concentration of energy, and with that view agreed with Senator Quay upon a division of territory, and gave the latter authority to act with the knowledge that good Republicans would be selected.

Senator Quay has been in a position to use his own judgement, deferring only to special recommendations left by Senator Cameron. Senator Quay will of course give his support to Mr. Cameron for re-election to the Senate. As there are no available Eastern candidates for the place, this arrangement is very satisfactory, as far as known, to the politicians.

It can be stated upon the authority of those in position to know that there are no grounds whatever upon which any of the fabrications as to Senator Cameron's plans might be based. The next few months of political developements may indicate to what extent the influence of the venerable statesman who has just passed away has been active in his son's behalf. But it is not believed that the sad event will make as much difference as people suppose, as General Cameron had been out of politics for so long a time.

The fact is that Senator J. Don. Cameron, together with Senator Quay, managed all of the late battles of the old General, and the alliance is still continued by the survivors, who are in hearty accord, and in all respects friendly.

DEATH IN A FLOOD.

Many Lives Washed Out by the Raging Waters of the Little Kanawha.

PARKERSBURG, July 19.—The greatest disaster that ever befell the Little Kanawha Valley came last night in the shape of a cloud burst, which has completely flooded the country, destroying many lives, carrying off thousands of dollars in property and ruining the crops for many miles. The deluge from the clouds fell here about dusk and continued to fall in torrents, doing much damage in the city. The worst of the storm struck the lower side of the Kanawha, filling small tributaries from bank to bank, and ending in the worst flood within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. In three hours the Kanawha rose six feet and ran out with such velocity that it carried everything before it. The worst story of all comes from Morristown, a small village near the head of Tucker creek, where the cloud burst concentrated in all its fury.

A MINIATURE JOHNSTOWN.

It came down in the devoted village about midnight and totally destroyed it, together with many of its people. The first report gave the loss at 11, but later news seems to fix the loss at a greater number.

The houses of the citizens are said to have been picked up and hurled against each other in such a short space of time that no chance to escape was given. Among those lost at Morristown are Jake Kiger, his brothers, Joseph and Thomas, a man named Bailey and Orville West, wife and child. The body of a man believed to be another Morristown victim was found on the Richardson farm this morning in a pile of brush. All the bridges and culverts are washed out, and it is impossible to reach or communicate with that point or any other on the upper waters. It is impossible now to enumerate the loss even here, as the river is still rising and

TEARING EVERYTHING LOOSE.

A family boat containing three or four persons went out during the night, and it is believed all are lost, as the last seen of them was when the woman took up a child in her arms and beckoned for assistance as they disappeared in the flood.

A freight train on the Ohio River Railroad broke through a trestle at Harris Ferry, completely wrecking the train and fatally injuring William Neptune. The wreck was caused by a heavy washout. B. & O. trains are delayed by washouts at Kanawha station. It is reported late to-night that Lock No. 1, above the city on the Little Kanawha has given way before the flood.

At this point thousands of logs and a number of boats went out or were sunk.

TERRORS OF THE FLOOD.

In one hour 5,000 logs went out. Mrs. Isaac Tucker, Martin Lawless and an unknown man were drowned

Above, the destruction was still greater. Big Tygart Valley is completely ruined. The big mill near its mouth went out and took the Tygart bridge along with it. In the valley all the fences, crops and much live stock was lost. At Chesterville, a small town about ten miles above, half the residences were carried off bodily and left in corn fields many yards distant. In the Clay district a fine church and three dwellings were wrecked. About noon information was received that the steamer Onedia had been wrecked and sunk at Enterprise, above. Still later a report came that the steamer C. C. Martin was sunk at Burning Springs. Little Tygart was also reported completely ruined. Heatherington's store, Captain Spencer's residence, C. P. Cooper's residence and that of J. W. Smith were completely demolished, but no lives are reported lost as yet.

Horses in a Furnace.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The big livery, boarding and storage stables of Moses Weil at 504, 506 and 508 East Eleventh street were burned to the ground early this morning, 125 horses perishing. The stamping and snorting of the caged brutes were heard a block away, and many brave, but ineffectual attemps were made to rescue them. The fire started shortly before 4 o'clock, and twenty minutes later the buildings were a blazing furnace. When the struggles of the doomed horses were the greatest, and it was perfectly clear that not one of them could be rescued, a big iron gray gelding on the second floor of the building was seen darting to and fro in front of the flame-lighted windows. The fire was burning fiercely in the rear and the staircase was reaching. The crowds in the streets stood gazing at the wild struggles of the poor beast and all were as silent as death when the horse suddenly stopped before one of the windows, and, rearing on his hind legs, thrust the forepart of his body through the window. His forefeet hung over the sidewalk, his nostrils were distended and his eyes seemed to be bursting from his head. He remained there for several minutes looking imploringly at the crowd, and then when the flames began touching him he dragged his body back into the building. Shortly after this the front wall of the building fell out, and the dead body of the poor brute tumbled into the street.

The fire broke out in the cellar. A delay in notifying the fireman caused by the watchman running some blocks to inform his employer that his place was on fire, instead of sending out an alarm, gave the fire tremendous headway, and though the firemen worked heroically the place was completely gutted. The neighborhood being a tenement district, great excitement was created, and it was necessary for the police to clear the street, which was filled with half clad people. This was hardly accomplished when the front wall of the building fell into the street. Several firemen and policemen were caught by the flying bricks and slightly injured.

In the burned buildings were stabled 128 horses, of which only three were rescued. Of 150 vehicles of all descriptions, 50 were entirely destroyed. The loss on stock is $10,000. The horses were valued at $15,000 and the building at $20,000. It will probably take a week to remove the carcasses of the horses, and in the meantime energetic measures will have to be adopted by the health board to make the neighborhood fit to live in. Dr. Lenahan, acting chief of the disinfecting corps, has issued orders to send a large quantity of disinfectants to the place.

Fumes that Kill Forests.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 18.—At the hearing to-day of the bill in equity filed by the Arnold Coal Company to have the Pennsylvania Saw Manufacturing Company, at Natrona, restrained from allowing noxious vapors to escape into the air from its works, so as to be destructive to health and vegetation, Professor S. P. Langley testified that these vapors were exceedingly injurious. Trees died as though smitten by the wrath of omnipotence. Vegetation of all kinds, not even excepting the Canadian thistle, soon wilted, and the plague was worse than that of locusts, destroying even roots. Grapes were ruined, it was alleged, even after they had escaped contagion to the stage of full growth.

Dr. Langley testified to an analysis of fresh-fallen snow and to finding it impregnated with copper. He had also hung a towel covered with pure glycerine against the side of a barn two miles distant from the works and thus found the amount and character of precipitation at that distance. He had put the fumes into an atmospheric condenser and found large quantities of copper. He added also that the island near Natrona is liable to be deposited into the Gulf of Mexico, as the trees and other vegetation whose roots protect its banks are being destroyed.

A Woman Tarred and Feathered.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., July 18.—A mob of one hundred men, with black masks over their faces, attacked the house of Nancy Vincent, a notorious resort at Montpelier, this county, Tuesday night. One male inmate was whipped with switches. The other inmates escaped. The Vincent woman was tarred and feathered and the house and furniture were demolished. The occupants fled.

Doling Out The Fund.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., July 18.—Judge Cummin and William R. Thompson, of Pittsburg, arrived here from Cresson this morning at 10 o'clock, and at once went to the office, where they started to pay out the $900,000. They were late coming, but no time was lost in getting down to work. More than 200 persons were in waiting ready to receive their money, but the growling and grumbling that was done among the crowd when they received the amounts they are to get was simply terrible. Chal L. Dick, who has been at work ever since the flood, said he did not want any money, and also stated that he and another lawyer had mutually agreed not to take the oath which is required of applicants. Mr. Dick's loss, outside of his labor, would reach over $5000, but he put it in at $3000. This morning, when he went for his voucher, he received the following:

JOHNSTOWN, PA., July 18.—To Hon. H. H Cummin, State Relief Commission—Dear Sir: The bearer, Chal L. Dick, is entitled to the sum of $80, the same being the amount on account as recommended by the Board of Inquiry and approved by the Johnstown Finance Committee for the Relief of the sufferers by the flood of May 31, 1889, in the Conemaugh Valley. Board of Inquiry, $80. By John H. Brown, John Harman.

When Mr. Dick received the above he held it up to the gaze of every one and uttered some sentences that would scarcely do to appear in print. His next door neighbor, Mr. Dick says, lost two fine properties, and is now awarded $80.

THE ORDER OF DISTRIBUTION.

At the office are employed about forty clerks, who are busy making out applications for poor people, who are glad to get anything. The distribution will be as follows: Seventh ward, Johnstown, Thursday, July 18; Fourth ward, Johnstown, Friday, July 19; Sixth ward, Johnstown, Grubbtown and Upper Loder townships, Saturday and Monday, July 20 and 22; Fifth ward, Johnstown Tuesday and Wednesday, July 23 and 24.

Only the poorest of the people in these places were on hand to-day, and the impression here is that those who can possibly subsist without taking the oath required will refuse to swear.

Women who are weak from sickness are waiting a chance to get a little money, if ever so little is coming. Some were there in torn dresses and some without shoes; others were carrying children in their arms, and the squalling of the youngsters made things lively for those engaged in making out applications. It seems to be a forgone conclusion that if the Governor were on the scene himself he would feel sorry that matters have been delayed so long.

WANT THEIR NAMES SUPPRESSED.

This morning Judge Cummin asked Mr. Thompson to suppress the names of certain parties who had received money because they were once well off and did not now want their names to go to the world as charity subjects. The names were accordingly suppressed. Judge Cummin says their accounts have all been adjusted, and that they are all right.

WILL REFUSE TO TAKE THE OATH.

W. Horace Rose and John P. Linton have joined hands with Chal L. Dick, and now say they will not sign the oath required. It is thought others will join this move, and from present appearances the best people here will take no such amounts as offered. If this move should prove to be a concerted one there will be some trouble here over the matter.

The highest amount of money paid to any one person to-day was $200, the lowest $50. More than two thirds of the applicants received $80 or less.

Daring Counterfeiter Captured in Ohio.

DAYTON, July 18.—United States Secret Service men captured $21,000 in counterfeit money here to-day and had a pistol duel with James Guyon, a counterfeiter, resulting in Guyson's escape and Detective Donello receiving a wound in the head.

Nelson Driggs keeps the United States Hotel, a road house near the Soldiers' Home. About 15 years ago Driggs and Guyon were members of a gang of counterfeiters in Illinois. Driggs was arrested and served 11 years at Joliet. Guyon escaped, carrying with him counterfeit plates and $40,000 in bogus greenbacks. This money never made its appearance till last February. Chief Bell, of the Secret Service, came here in March and made Driggs's acquaintance, pretending to be McWilliams, of Hartford, Conn. A short time ago Bell broached the subject of counterfeit money to Driggs, who offered to get $40,000 counterfeit for him. Bell then summoned Detective Denello to assist him. Driggs went to Cincinnati to get the stuff, but returned with only $10,000 saying Guyon would come last night with the balance. Guyon came and Driggs delivered $21,000 of the bogus money to Bell receiving in return what purported to be $7,000 in good money, but which was really only $600. Driggs was then placed under arrest and guarded in his room.

This morning an attempt was made to capture Guyon, who was supposed to be concealed on Brigg's premises. Bell, who was reinforced by five more secret service officers posted his men, three of them at the edge of a wooded lot adjoining the house, with instructions to close in at a signal. Guyon, it proved, was hid in some underbrush, and when the officers closed in he passed unobserved between them. But he had not gone far when they saw him and opened fire on him. Guyon dodged behind a tree and returned the fire, putting a bullet through Donello's right ear and glancing over his scalp. Guyon then took to his heels and was soon lost to sight. The officers are scouring the country in search of him. One of the officers claims to have wounded Guyon during the pistol battle.

The Market Is Ours.

Philadelphia North American.

The failure of the wheat crop in India and Russia is almost certain to give the United States the command of the markets of the world. India, it appears, will be no factor in the world's food supply this year, while Russia and Austro-Hungary, the two great exporting countries of Europe, will hardly have enough wheat to supply their own wants. Roumania and eastern Germany will also be unable to export wheat this year and the shortage will be so great that the United States will have the European market completely at her mercy. It is true that England, France and Spain will have crops above the average, but they will not have nearly as much as they need for themselves. England, France and Italy must always buy wheat, and this year they will get none from Russia or Austro-Hungary, and little or none at all from India, so they will have to make their purchases almost entirely from us. Should the wheat crop here be a failure prices would jump to enormous figures; but in spite of the expected shortage in North Dakota and Montana, it is fairly probable that we shall have a sufficiently large crop to supply the world without stinting the home market.

Mother and Babies Perish.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 18.—The dead bodies of Mrs. William Gilchrist and her two daughters, Violet and Ivy, aged two years and five years respectively, were found at 8 o'clock this morning lying in Yankee run, a small stream six miles north of this city. They were the wife and children of a well known stone contractor in this city. Mr. Gilchrist kissed his wife and children good-bye last Tuesday morning, his wife saying they would go on a short visit to relatives in Sharon, Pa. Five hundred and fifty dollars that was in the house, Mrs. Gilchrist took with her, saying she would deposit it in Wick Bros'. bank before she left, but the deposit was never made. The only explanation of the affair is that the unfortunate woman lost the money and was crazed. She was seen, accompanied by her children, at 8 o'clock last night near where the bodies were found, walking about in an aimless manner, avoiding any persons who might approach. The water in the creek was only ten inches deep, and the crazed mother must have drowned one child at a time, and then, clasping one in each arm, lay down and ended her own life.

HOGAN'S FATE.

The Daring Aeronaut Drowned in the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, July 18.—There seems to be no longer any doubt that the most daring and foremost aeronaut of the world, Prof. E. D. Hogan, of Jackson, Michigan, is lost. He made an ascension from the yard of the Nassau Gas Company's works in Brooklyn Tuesday, and while he has not been heard from word has come back that his balloon dipped in the ocean Tuesday evening in latitude 39:50, longitude 71:30, tugged away at the car for a time, then broke loose and sailed away in a stiff breeze. The point at which the car was dropped is almost directly south of the eastern tip of Long Island and almost due east of Philadelphia, thus being more than a hundred miles from land in any direction. It was here that the hero of over 400 successful balloon ascensions must have gone down.

Prof Hogan came to New York to make an experimental trip in Peter Campbell's air ship. About 15,000 feet of gas were forced into it so that it would carry fully 700 pounds. Into the car were placed 250 pounds of sand bags and the electric motor to rise and lower the balloon and guide it. The professor stepped in, the ropes were cut and he sailed away to death.

LOST CONTROL OF THE SHIP.

At the height of a few hundred feet, the propeller-fan got loose and fell clattering to the ground, leaving the aeronaut at the mercy of the winds which were blowing swiftly toward the ocean. The inventor, Mr. Campbell, and John Burrell, who backed the enterprise are missing, not caring to face the dead man's friends. A dispatch from Providence, Rhode Island, says a balloon passed over that city at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening. If this is authentic it must have been another balloon.

Pilot Phelan, of the pilot boat Caprice, brings the only authentic news. He brought the bark Belt into port to-day and reported the balloon. He was seen at the offices of the pilot commissioners this afternoon, he said:

PILOT PHELAN'S STORY.

"At 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday last, when we were about 150 miles south southeast of Sandy Hook running before a stiff 25 mile north northwest breeze, the lookout aloft sighted two schooners and a peculiar looking object lying near them on the surface of the ocean. One of the two schooners was to leeward of the object, which the lookout took to be a square rigger, and was bearing northward. The second schooner was bearing east southeast. We made up to the object, and at about 6:30 made her out to be a balloon, about 50 or 60 feet in diameter. She was in longitude 71:50, latitude 39:56.

"As it was getting dark, and we knew that probably some one was probably in danger in the balloon, we crowded on extra sail and fairly flew over the water toward it. At about 7 o'clock, an hour and a half after we had first sighted the balloon, when we were about 100 yards from it, the balloon parted from some heavy object in the water, which it had been dragging along, and flew up into the air. When several hundred feet above the surface of the sea it was caught in the north northwest wind and went before it east southeast at the rate of about 25 miles an hour.

TUGGING AT THE CAR.

"When we first sighted the balloon and drew close enough to make her out, she was egg-shaped and tugging very hard at what must have been the car. About five ropes held her to the car, which was buried five feet under water. The balloon was assuming all kinds of shapes, inflating and collapsing. At the last try it collapsed at the end, and, assuming the shape of a pumpkin, arose in the air. There was nothing hanging to the ropes of the balloon.

"If Prof. Hogan was in the balloon when we came up with her then he was drowned. Assistance could not have been rendered to him by the schooner I spoke of as being to leeward and bound northward. It is not at all improbable the schooner bound east southeast may have something to say when she arrives at her destination. We cruised over the spot in which the balloon and its car parted. There were no signs of life and no evidence that a human being had found his death in the water. There were no floating objects. Everything was as quiet and as calm as a mill pond. At the time a heavy haze prevailed, though the sky was clear."

THE AERONAUT'S CAREER.

Prof. Hogan was forty years old, and made over 400 successful balloon ascensions and 32 parachute jumps in the 28 years he has followed the dangerous business. He was regarded as the foremost aeronaut in the world. Some of his friends are still hoping that he may be alive, even if injured, and landed in some out of the way place. He had a contract to appear at Ottawa, Canada, to-morrow to make a jump, and they regarded his absence as a sure sign that some serious raishap has befallen him, or otherwise they say he would surely appear to perform his contract if he had to crawl on his hands and knees to do so. A report was in circulation here that the balloon had descended near Pittsburgh.

Inventor Campbell says the ship was not built according to his directions. He says the neck of the balloon was at the bottom of the car and that it is possible Aeronaut Hogan may have died of asphyxitation, as there was more or less gas escaping all the time. All experienced aeronauts agree that the neck of the balloon should be at lest 15 feet above the car.

A Husband's Awful Crime.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—A special from Bryan, Williams county, Ohio, brings news of a terrible tragedy near Edgarton. Hiram Hoadley, Jr., and his wife separated for a second time, after having made up last September. The wife sued for a divorce and went to live with her father, Farmer Newman. This morning Hoadley secreted himself near the house. His wife came out to milk the cows, and he seized her with his left hand and with his right he fired three shots into her breast and left her for dead. Mr. Newman heard the report of the shots and started in the direction of the barn, when he met Hoadley, who at once shot the old man three times in the breast, one ball passing through the heart. Hoadley then pursued his mother and a younger sister of Mrs. Hoadley, and but for timely assistance would have killed them also. Hoadley then returned to the place where the wife fell. He found her still living, and locking his arm in her's, emptied two more chambers of his revolver, one in her forehead and the other in her mouth, and then shot himself, inflicting a wound from which he died at 11 o'clock to-day. Hoadley had three revolvers on his person, and it is thought he intended to kill the entire Newman family. He leaves four children by a former wife. He was once a prominent politician of Williams county, and a very prosperous and respected citizen.

Secretary Blaine's Health.

BAR HARBOR, July 18.—Judging from a visit paid to Secretary Blaine to-day at his cottage by a correspondent, it is unhesitatingly stated that the Premier is anything else than a sick man. He was exceedingly busy with an immense amount of correspondence, which he had just begun to dispose of when called upon. Shortly before he had returned from a long drive and when asked about his health he replied that he had uniformly declined for the past five years to affirm or deny anything concerning his health. He would not interfere with the enterprising correspondents of certain newspapers, who, about once in sixty days, set afloat some astonishing stories in regard to his physical condition, the stories being generally concocted by persons who had never spoken to him. Mr. Blaine said these gentlemen were welcome to the field without any form of correction or denial from him. Mr. Blaine can be daily seen on the streets, either walking or driving.

Walker Blaine said there was not the slightest foundation for the story of his father's resignation, nor for the report even that he contemplated resigning.

Another Dam Breaks.

LANCASTER, O., July 21.—One of the most disastrous storms ever known in the Hocking Valley culminated in the breaking of Sharpe's dam, at Sugar Grove, on the Hocking Canal, yesterday. The dam held in store a large body of water that supplied the lower levels of the canal. The heavy rains had filled the reservoir to the banks, when, suddenly, the dam gave way, and with a mighty roar the sea of water went out through the valley, taking with it every movable object. For 20 miles the soil is ploughed up. Trees, fences, crops and hundreds of head of live stock have been swept away. No lives were lost because the people had taken warning and because the houses are situated on the bluff that overlooks the valley. But the canal for miles is a wreck, and thousands of feet of railroad track are washed away.

At Athens the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore and Hocking Valley Railroad tracks are carried away, and trains will be delayed several days. Roads and bridges are annihilated, and the whole valley for miles looks like a dry water course. Competent judges place the loss in the hundreds of thousands.

The Fatal Kerosene.

LEWISTON, PA., July 18.—A very sad and horrible accident occurred last evening near Maitland, this county, which resulted in the death of three little children this morning. Michael Stine, the father, was busy in the harvest field some distance away from the house. Mrs. Stine, the mother, was confined to her bed by illness in a room adjoining the kitchen. She instructed her 9 year old daughter to make fire in the kitchen stove preparatory to getting supper. The girl's two sisters, aged 6 and 3 years respectively, were with her. The fire was stubborn and did not burn as rapidly as was desired and the eldest girl procured a coal oil can and poured some of the contents on the simmering fire, while the other little ones stood close by to witness the results. It immediately ignited and exploded the can. The flames and oil spread all over the three children, when a panic among them ensued.

The mother was horror stricken, and while too sick to leave her bed, yet she went to their rescue notwithstanding, and after putting the fire out she rang the dinner bell and called the workmen in, but then the children were so horribly burned that all medical skill could do was to alleviate the pain until death ended their sufferings this morning.

Important Question Involved in Franklin County.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 17.—The suit which was begun some time ago by ex-Sheriff Kurtz against Franklin county, to recover $10,000 claimed to be due him for boarding prisoners and tramps during his term, was discontinued to day by the Sheriff's counsel. It is understood that the suit will be renewed in other form in a few days. The question involved is an important one. At the time Kurtz was elected the amount paid by the county for boarding prisoners was fixed by a special act of the Legislature applicable to this county. This special act was repealed during his term, and the amount allowed for boarding decreased by the court from forty cents a day to twenty-five cents a day. The counsel for the sheriff claim that the repealing act was unconstitutional, so far as it was applied to him, since the fees and emoluments of an officer can not be either increased or diminished during the term for which he was elected.

Shot for a White Mask.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 18.—Postmaster Gray, at Cain, Lamar county, was shot and killed yesterday by a man who escaped. Gray lived an hour, and gave the following account of the affair: "A few days ago a package came to the office addressed 'Cain.' No person living there bears that name, so he returned it to the sender. A man named Burrows called for the package yesterday, and being told it had been returned, asked Gray if he had seen the contents. Gray said yes, upon which Burrow shot him and threatened to shoot Mrs. Gray and her sister." Gray said the package had come to the office partly open, and he could not help seeing that it contained a white mask.

Gray also said Burrows was the same Rube Burrows, the Arkansas train robber, who escaped from the officers at Montgomery, Ala., a year or so ago, the time his brother Jim was caught and carried back to Arkansas.

Makes Cattle Crazy.

RED BANK, N. J., July 18.—The buffalo fly has appeared in Monmouth county, and the farmers have lost many head of cattle by it. The fly is small and of a black color. Its method of attack is for the female fly to bore into the flesh at the base of the horns and deposit her eggs, and when the grub hatches it penetrates the head at the base of the horns and also works through the horns.

The animal thus afflicted shakes its head and attempts to scratch the top of its head with its hind hoofs. While the grub is growing the animal becomes crazy and butts its head against fences, which results oftentimes in the breaking off of its horns. There is no cure for the animal after the fly has once deposited its eggs. The most effective way to keep the flies off the cattle is to daub the base of the horns with wood or coal tar.

McQuade Goes Free.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 19.—Arthur J. McQuade was one of the Board of Aldermen of New York City in 1884, members of which including McQuade, were indicated in 1885 for alleged bribery in connection with the Broadway Railroad franchise. McQuade was convicted in New York, and was for months confined in Sing Sing. His counsel secured a new trial by due processes of law, and the case was removed to this county for trial.

The case was submitted to the jury to-night at 7 o'clock, and at 8 P. M. a verdict of "innocent" was rendered. McQuade is now free. It is the first acquittal in the famous so-called "boodle cases."

Four Lievs for a Watch.

LINCOLN, NEB., July 18.—Four men lost their lives in this city under peculiar circumstances yesterday afternoon. A watch was dropped in a cesspool and the men were endeavoring to recover it. They dug a large hole in the side of the pool and one man stood on a ladder above the water, and made an opening into the pool. The foul air and gas rushed out and overcame him and he fell into the water. A friend went to his assistance and was likewise overcome. One by one seven men fell into the water, which by this time was full of muck and slime from the vault. Three men were rescued, some by men who afterwards perished in attempting to save others.

Gov. Lowry Backs Down.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Detective Norris, of Ohio, finding that no arrests on account of the Sullivan-Kilrain fight could be made here without a requisition, notified Governor Lowry to that effect, and has received instructions to return home and await the action of the Grand Jury, after which whatever requisitions are needed will be issued.

William Muldoon went to Nong Branch to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—At Purvis, Miss., to-day, referee Fitzpatrick, Bud Renaud, C. B. Rich and others connected with the Sullivan-Kilrain fight were admitted to bail, to appear at the next term of court. The next regular term is in December, but a special term may be held in August.

Destruction Wrought by Texas Floods.

COLUMBUS, TEX., July 18.—It has been raining here for three weeks, and the Colorado river is thirty-one feet high and still rising. Several lives are known to have been lost, including two men drowned while crossing the Dry Frio on Saturday. The damage to the cotton crop in this county is estimated at $500,000 and similarly alarming reports come from the neighborhood of Uvalde.

Blown to Atoms.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The boiler in the planing mill of the R. V. Stone Lumber Company, on Hoyne avenue, exploded this morning. The mill was blown to atoms, scarcely a board or a sign of the machinery being left. The following were killed: Jefferson King, engineer; A. Dollar, laborer; Fred Beiffel, teamster.

Four other employes had most miraculous escapes. The body of King was recovered from the ruins frightfully mangled. Dollar was outside of the building, and was in search of work. He was also badly mangled and burned. Beiffel was a teamster for another firm. His head was crushed by a piece of the boiler. The flames which followed the explosion were soon extinguished. The financial loss is about $20,000.

Harrison Hears a Sermon.

DEER PARK, Md., July 21.—President Harrison heard a sermon to-day by the Rev. E. D. Meade, Episcopalian, on the duties of business men as Christians. A passing reference to politics by the preacher was to the effect that the employment of improper agencies in public affairs to counteract similar agencies was never justifiable. The President and his father-in-law, Dr. Scott, remained after services and partook of communion.

Cannot Get a Candidate.

AUSBURY PARK, N. J. July.—19—Prohibitionists of the State met in Convention here to-day, but they did not nominate a candidate for Governor. They adjourned over until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. It is quietly whispered about to-night that they cannot get anyone possessing the requisite degree of strength or prominence to accept the honor. The leaders have been trying to settle the matter, but they cannot.

Dynamite Explosion.

A terrible accident happened on the Barley farm, in Bloomfield Township, Bedford County, on Tuesday. The Bedford Development Company has been prospecting for minerals on the farm, and found it necessary to do considerable blasting. A man named Smith, of Emlenton, Pa., and J. B. Hare, of West Elizabeth, undertook to put off a blast with dynamite. There was a premature discharge, and Smith was literally blown to pieces. Hare was hurled a distance of twenty-five feet, but, strang to say, was not seriously hurt.

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An Attack of Gravel.

THE TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF A LADY AT 60—HOW SHE WAS CURED.

There is nothing I now enjoy that I do not owe to having used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. My troubles, from which I never expected to recover, began in my kidneys. First there were pains in my back. I was