The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....January 29, 1890.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, the veteran showman, is dead.

THE fickle season grows from day to day, from thaw to freeze.

THIS may be called a nice winter—but it is not an ice winter.

THE shot-gun policy of the Southern Brigadiers is being ventilated in the United States Senate. Truly, the leaven is working.

TWO THIRDS of all the children born in Connecticut last year were boys. New England may yet be able to even the score without reducing its surplus of women.

GOVERNOR BEAVER on Tuesday issued a proclamation naming February 18 as the date for the election of a successor to the late Hon. William D. Kelley in the Fourth congressional district.

THIRTEEN Congressional districts in Indiana held conventions on Thursday last to elect members of the Republican State Committee, and all of them passed resolutions endorsing President Harrison's administration.

BECAUSE the farmers have asked the Ways and Means Committee to put a tariff on certain farm products imported into this country, the Free Trade organs are on their hind legs shrieking "Monopolists." Great Scott! The idea of a farmer being a monopolist!

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER, of Virginia, passed away Friday. He began a public career when almost a boy, and at the close of the war was a Confederate captain, though only 20 years of age. He was hailed as the most dashing soldier of the Tenth Legion. As a lawyer of ability and a brilliant speaker he gave promise of a bright future. Whiskey wrought his ruin.

THE Republicans of Cambria county held their County Convention at Ebensburg Monday afternoon, and elected George T. Swank, editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, and F. H. Barker, chairman of the Republican County Committee, to represent them in the coming Republican State Convention. The delegates were instructed "to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. George W. Delamater for Governor."

MR. DALZELL, from the Committee on Elections, Friday made the report of the Republican members of the committee to the House in favor of the seating of Charles B. Smith and unseating James M. Jackson, the sitting member, from the Fourth district of West Virginia. The majority concludes that there were 10 illegal votes for the contestant, leaving his actual plurality 39. This, in the judgment of the committee, is as near a correct statement of the true vote as can be given.

A prominent Democratic politician in Ohio says that Governor Campbell and Senator Brice are playing Hill against Cleveland and Cleveland against Hill with a view to the ultimate nomination of ex-Secretary Whitney in 1892. There seems to be no occasion for Campbell and Brice interfering, as the tails of these Kilkenny cats were tied together over a line before either Brice or Campbell came into the National ring, and they have been scratching at each other ever since they parted company at Albany six years ago.

JOHN H. THOMAS, the defeated candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator before the legislative caucus in Ohio, reiterates his charge that Representative Eggerman, of Hardin county, accepted $500 from him with the understanding that he would vote for Thomas, and then demanded more because Brice had given him $600 for his vote. Not receiving a higher bid from Mr. Thomas, Representative Eggerman pocketed the $1,100 from both candidates and voted for Brice, the highest bidder.

ACCORDING to the Steubenville (Ohio) *Gazette* Senator Elect Brice came home from the war in 1863 to stump Ohio for Vallandigham. This is another evidence of rock-ribbed Democracy which will commend Mr. Brice to his party, but the patriotic citizens will prefer the memory of Garfield who, when solicited to leave the army to run for Congress, replied that the army officer who would desert his colors and comrades for such a purpose "ought to be scalped." There was a difference in soldiers in those days as there is in statesmen now. Mr. Brice seems to have represented the opposite of Garfield in the army as he now represents the opposite of the late President in statesmanship.

THE West Virginia Legislature listened yesterday to an argument by Gen. Goff's counsel, which showed conclusively that the so called evidence in the majority report of the Contest Committee—the report that was in favor of Fleming—was taken after the period with which evidence could legally be gathered. He showed further that in regard to two counties in which votes were thrown out there was and had been absolutely no evidence, and defied the other side to produce any. The speech made a profound impression, and it is just possible there may be a Democratic legislator or two with a conscience which will not permit the rendering of a verdict plainly against the evidence.

SENATOR JOHN J. INGALLS had his day last week. The earnestness and sincerity with which he expressed the heartfelt purpose of the progressive citizens of this country—that the colored voters of the South shall exercise their rights—must have opened the eyes of the Bourbon members of the United States Senate. Such an event in the history of the present Congress must serve to convince some of them at least, that the citizenship of the colored man must be accepted as an accomplished fact not to be gotten rid of, and the problem thereof not to be settled till it is settled right. All fair minded men who read Senator Ingall's speech will give serious consideration to the great truths therein.

AMONG the drift that floats from the provisional government of Brazil is news of a revolution in the calendar. The year, which is made up of twelve months in all Christian countries, is to be made up of thirteen in the new republic, and this, apparently, with no other motive than by way of doing something which Christian countries don't do. In like manner the old names of the months are to be changed. Instead of January we are to hear of Shakespeare month; February is to be Homer month, and so on. This is worse than the puerility of Celticism.

If the new republic can cause education to become more general, taxation to be lower, life and property more secure, religious free love to be more absolute, wages to be higher, commerce to be more active, manufactures to be more developed than under the old monarchy, then the republic will be successful. But there is nothing magical in the name of republic. Those of Venice, and of France in the last century, to wit. Nor will progress be secured to Brazil by boyish juggling with the names and number of months in the calendar.

SAYS the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette*: There is danger that the work of the Road Commission will come to nothing through the spirit of selfishness as manifested in a fear of taxation. A great State like Pennsylvania should have no difficulty in raising enough money to inaugurate a thorough system of road-building without imposing onerous tax burdens on any class. The farmers are certainly as much interested in good roads as any other class, and yet indications are cropping out that they will not advocate any plan which does not contemplate the building of the road by the State. This will be opposed by the owners of city property, who are already highly taxed, but when a vote is reached on a question on which the rural interests are united the city and suburban representatives are easily outvoted.

It is all well enough to say that every community should make its own roads, and pay for them. That is the custom now, and we all know the result. The main thoroughfares are, for the most part, in wretched condition during the winter, and not near as good as they should be the rest of the year. The State must make a radical change in the system, or the roads will not be improved. It will not do to leave the work to township supervisors, as heretofore, but just how far the State should take control is a question that the Road Commission should study carefully before reaching a conclusion.

Goff Pleads For a Fair Count.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 24.—General Nathan Goff appeared before the joint Assembly of the two Houses of the Legislature to-day and spoke in behalf of himself as contestee in the famous gubernatorial contest now pending before the Legislature between A. B. Fleming and Nathan Goff. The House of Delegates, where the joint session was held, was crowded all day. On both floor and gallery scarcely standing room was obtainable. The gallery was filled with colored admirers of the speaker. Goff spoke the full five hours which had been allowed him.

He thanked the House for permitting him to appear personally and plead that cause which he said was not his own, but that of 79,000 voters in the State who, he said, elected him Governor. He made an appeal to the Legislature to act carefully and to commit no error. Other courts err and there is remedy, other judges may go wrong and may be corrected. From the decision of this legislative court there can be no appeal. The judgment is final. The question to decide is not who was wanted for Governor, but who was elected in November, 1888. He referred to the frauds said to have been committed at the election.

"Many a time," he said, "has my blood run quicker, my cheeks turned crimson, when asked of the charges against the purity of the ballot. I have always repudiated the charges. I do so now. All the charges may be true and still show no great number of fraudulent votes, and fewer in proportion to the total vote than in other States."

He spoke of the development of counties by new railroads and coal mines. In these large number of votes had been deducted from Goff's vote. "Those whose votes were cast out were not residents of Virginia; they are there at work earning an honest living."

Goff then took up a list of votes which had been rejected as illegal by the majority of the committee and dwelt long on individual cases. He had plenty of time to go over the entire list of votes rejected, and objected to each. But out of over 400 votes for him rejected by the committee, he only took up 20. The speech was dignified and eloquent and received much applause.

Powderly For Governor.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 23.—Some persons prominent in Lackawanna politics think that the holding of the Democratic Convention in Scranton means the possible selection of General Master Workman Terence V. Powderly as a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair.

A local leader whose relations to Mr. Powderly are more than friendly said in reference to the matter that he did not think that Mr. Powderly would enter into the contest of his own course, but the friends of the General Master Workman not only in Scranton but in some of the other large cities of the State were determined to have him stand for Governor, and if Terence V. Powderly, of Scranton, is nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention there are a number of people who will not be surprised.

Ex-Senator Riddleberger Dead.

WINCHESTER, Va., Jan. 24.—Ex-Senator Riddleberger died at 2:40 o'clock this morning at his residence in Woodstock.

[Harrison Holt Riddleberger was born in Edinburg, Shenanhoah County, Va., October 4, 1844. After receiving a common school education he studied at home for two years under a tutor. During the war of the rebellion he served for three years in the rebel army as lieutenant and captain of cavalry. At the close of the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began to practice at Woodstock, Va., where he resided at the time of his death. His first civil office was that of Commonwealth's Attorney for his county, which he held for two terms. He was then elected and re-elected to the State House of Delegates, serving for four years. He subsequently sat in the State Senate for the same period. He was a member of the State Committee of the Conservative party until 1875, a Presidential Elector on the democratic ticket in 1876 and on the "Readjuster" ticket in 1880. He was Commonwealth's Attorney and State Senator when he was elected to the United States Senate as a "Readjuster." His term expired March 3, 1889.]

The State Road Laws.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 23.—The road law commission attended the meeting of the State Board of agriculture to-day. Governor Beaver opened the topic, "The Roads and Road Laws of Pennsylvania." He said this year had demonstrated that the road laws were in a deplorable condition. In many cases eight and 10 horses were required to do the work of two. Good roads, he said, could not be had so long as the taxpayer could work out his taxes. He advocated the abolition of all supervisors in a county except one. The basis of the road laws was the law of 1836—a good law at the time—but that was over 50 years ago and circumstances had changed. He thought it desirable for the State to make the more important roads in the State. The economy consisted in making good roads at any cost.

Ingalls Thanked for his Speech

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Senator Ingalls to-day received a visit from a delegation of Louisiana Republicans, who presented to him a resolution adopted at a meeting held this morning, thanking the Senator for "the able and patriotic speech" delivered by him in the Senate yesterday. Senator Ingalls responded briefly. He said that he could not have been so patient as the negroes of Louisiana had been. He urged them to continue to be patient, and said that with patience he felt sure they would win.

INGALLS IN HIS ELEMENT.

The Kansas Senator Pleads for the Colored Race.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At 2 o'clock to-day Mr. Ingalls arose in the Senate chamber and moved the consideration of the bill providing that people of color be assisted in emigrating from the South. As the Senator from Kansas took the floor a cry of "hush" was heard and the hum of voices suddenly ceased. The galleries were crowded, many distinguished persons being present, and there was hardly a vacant seat on the floor. Upon the request of the Senator from Kansas, Chief Clerk Johnson read the bill slowly and distinctly. Mr. Ingalls then stepped to one side of his desk, which was covered with documents, and said:

Mr. President, the race to which we belong is the most arrogant and pretentious, the most exclusive and indomitable in history. Individualism, liberty, fraternity and equality have been its contribution to the State. Every other race has been its enemy or its victim. At every step of its progress, from barbarism to enlightenment, the Caucasian race has refused to assimilate with the Mongolian and African.

The ablest soothsayer could not have foretold the wonderful development of the first century of American Independence. The frontier has been abolished, the climate conquered, and the desert subdued. From the latent resources of the American Constitution has been evoked great and unexpected powers. In it every creed has found a sanctuary, every wrong a redress. Upon the threshold of our second century the people of the United States were confronted by the most portentous problem ever placed before a free people for solution. It involved in the belief of many (but not in mine) the permanency of our form of government. It must be considered frankly and freely, without subterfuge and without reserve.

Mr. Ingalls paid a glowing tribute to the late Henry W. Grady, from whose oration, delivered in Boston in December last, he quoted. Then discussing the arithmetic of the question he said that in 1860 there were in the United States 4,440,000; in 1870 4,480,000; in 1880 6,580,000 negroes. He wished to say in passing that it was his belief that the increase shown from 1870 to 1880 was a deliberate, premeditated fraud upon the census, committed for the purpose of obtaining an increased representation. Continuing, he said:

A COMPLICATED PROBLEM.

To complicate the problem the negro is gregarious. The line of cleavage between the white man and the black is distinct and clear. There is neither amalgamation, absorption, or assimilation between the races. Fred Douglas, the most illustrious living representative of his race (greater by his Caucasian reinforcement than by his African blood), said to me that when the prejudice disappeared the races would become homogeneous. I do not believe it. Such a solution of the difficulty is improbable; if possible, most deplorable. History shows that where the white and black came together during the period of slavery it was by compulsion. The children born claimed white fathers and black mothers; never black fathers and white mothers. There is no poisoning so fatal as adulteration of race. The leaders of the South have come to the conclusion that the present state of affairs cannot exist. They ask that the affair be amicably discussed.

I do not claim a superiority of virtue for the North. My ancestors owned slaves. The conscience of New England was not aroused to a sense of the enormity of the slave system until it became unprofitable. [Laughter.]

Besides, a large part of the people of the United States did not contemplate the freeing of the negro in the war for the Union. When the negro was freed he was given the franchise—not for the purpose of perpetuating the Republican party. That calumny has grown old enough to be superannuated and placed on the retired list. If the negro were not here I thing the people of the United States to-day would hesitate to invite him here; and with the experience of two centuries of slavery and 25 years of ostensible freedom, I believe they would prefer to have them remain in association with their brethren on the Dark Continent. But the negroes are here. They are of ancient lineage—in fact, genuine f. f. v's. [Laughter.]

By their sobriety and steadiness they have justified the judgment of those who relieved them. But to what does their freedom amount? Their citizenship is a name. The black vote of the South is practically suppressed. Senators, editors and the leaders of the South have announced their intention of breaking the control of the negro.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.

Then saying that he would bring only Southern men and Democrats as witnesses, Mr. Ingalls read an extract from the Memphis *Avalanche* that stated that "Chalmers could not get the office of Governor." This extract was printed in October last. On the 6th of that month the *Avalanche* had said deliberately that the South did not propose to be governed by the negro under any conditions. On account of this condition of affairs General Chalmers had withdrawn from the race for Governor. Mr. Ingalls quoted at length from General Chalmer's address to the Republican voters of Mississippi. He considered that address, he said, one of the most tragic utterances that had ever occurred in political history.

There had been another election in Mississippi with which the country was somewhat familiar. He sent to the clerk's desk to be read an extract from the Jackson *Clarion* of January 2. In this extract was the constant iteration of the announcement that the "Regulars," the "Bulldozers," etc., would be on hand to see that there was a "fair election." At the end of the enunciation Mr. Ingalls remarked sententiously, "They were all there, Mr. President." [Laughter.]

A CRISIS MUST COME.

A number of other references were made, and the Senator continued:

The South evidently intends depriving the negroes of their votes and their independence; and practically the North has acquiesced in this. Forced attempts have been made to pass civil rights laws and Federal election laws, but they have failed. The negro has been abandoned by the North. But I wish to warn the people of the South that the North, the West and the East will not allow their commerce, their manufactures and their social condition to be modified by executive and Congressional majorities, obtained by the suppression of the colored vote or of any other vote. No one can tell how long this patient endurance of the North will continue; but that the crisis will come, in peace or in blood, is the inexorable decree of fate. If this condition of affairs continues nothing can avert armed collision between the races in the South. Ultimately the colored race will be strong enough to resist violence and intelligent enough to resent fraud. The South is standing on a volcano. It is sitting on the safety valve. It is breeding innumerable John Browns and Nat Turners. Already the use of the torch and the dagger has been advised. I deplore it; but, as God is my judge, no other race in the history of the world has submitted to the wrongs heaped upon the negro in the last 25 years without revolution and bloodshed.

Mr. Ingalls sent to the clerk's desk, to be read, newspaper extracts to show that the "theory of extermination" was already being put into practice. In one of these it was stated that 155 negroes were lynched in Mississippi last year. Then continuing:

The negro is no coward. He was brought here a prisoner of war. The Athenians erected a statue to Æsop, who was born a slave. The American nation should also place the slave "upon an eternal pedestal." His conduct has been most admirable. Despotism has made Nihilists, tyranny Communists; injustice is the greatest manufacturer of dynamite. The South should remember that there is nothing so unprofitable as injustice, and that God is a relentless creditor. The South is in greater danger than the enfranchised slave. It has loaded itself with heavier manacles than those with which it burdened the negro.

There is no affection between the North and South. The South has not forgiven the North for its supremacy and its superiority. The South has not accepted the amendments to the Constitution in good faith. They have their own heroes and anniversaries. They exalted their leaders above the leaders of the Union cause. Until these conditions are changed co-operation in solving the Southern problem can not be expected from the North. The South must tred the wine-press alone. I can understand the reverence of the Southern people for Jefferson Davis, and I honor them for their constancy to that heroic man. Ideas can never be annihilated, and no man was ever converted by being overpowered. Davis had not "crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning." He had remained to the end the immovable type, exponent and representative of those ideas for which he had staked all and lost all. On the occasion of the death of Jefferson Davis, the town of Aberdeen, in the State of Mississippi, was shrouded in mourning. The court house was draped, and, as one evidence of their grief, the people of that town strung upon a cable an effigy which they had labeled "Red Proctor." To that town of Aberdeen came a tinner named Faux, small of stature, inoffensive of demeanor and conciliatory of address. While working on the roof of one of the houses to which was attached the cable bearing the effigy of Red Proctor, the tinner Faux, had occasion to move the cable. It slipped and the effigy fell. He protested that he had no desire to offend the citizens of Aberdeen, yet when he came down from that roof he was intercepted by a man named McDonald, who delivered at least 200 blows upon his person with a large whalebone whip. That evening the citizens bought a ticket and sent Faux out of town and he has never been heard of since. McDonald was punished. He was fined $30 and the people about him raised $60 to repay him. If such an outrage had been perpetrated on an American citizen in England a million men would have sprung to arms to avenge the insult. I have said that I do not believe in the Africanization of this country or any part of it; but if this is a specimen of Mississippi justice I would rather a thousand fold that that State should be inhabited by negroes than by the people now living there.

THE ONLY SOLUTIONS.

There are five means of solving this race problem. The first is amalgamation; the second, extermination; the third, separation; and the fourth disfranchisement. The fifth, the universal solvent of all human difficulties, has never been proposed or tried, and that is the solution of justice "for which every place should be a temple and all places sanctuary." I appeal to the South to stack its guns and to register every voter, black and white. And if when the experiment has been fairly tried it should be proved that the complexion, burned on the negro by an African sun, is incompatible with freedom, I pledge myself to unite with the people of the South in finding another way out of this difficulty. Till then nothing can be done.

Those who freed the South ask nothing more; they will be content with nothing less. The experiment must be fairly tried. This is the starting point and this the goal. The longer it is deferred the greater will be the exasperation and the more doubtful will be the final result.

Mr. Ingalls finished his speech at 4 P. M., and, upon taking his seat, was loudly applauded. The Senate at once adjourned until Monday.

National Crusaders.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—Among the letters read at the opening of the non-partisan W. C. T. U. Convention this morning was one from Judge Tourgee, saying:

As a student of political history, I venture the assertion that no minority has ever withdrawn from the parent body under greater provocation or more thoroughly exasperating conditions, or ever done so with more self respecting dignity. There is hardly anything in politics that has seemed more horrible than the assumption of the delegates to the W. C. T. U. Convention of the power to pledge their membership, not only to the dogma of female suffrage, but to that infamous and degrading plank of the Prohibition platform which pronounced in favor of excluding the colored man from the suffrage, because of the enforced illiteracy which white American Christians had by the law imposed upon the race for two centuries and a half.

POET WHITTIER'S LETTER.

A letter from Poet Whittier, to which attention was called yesterday, was as follows:

Illness prevents me from doing more than to thank thee for thy letter, and to say that I have always regretted the action of the W. C. T. U., in taking a partisan position. I do not, by any means impeach the motives of the noble and devoted women of that organization, but I have seen no good accomplished by their separate political action. I hope non-partisan workers will not waste time and strength in combating the political organization; but go forward in their own way, which, I think, is the best way, and as far as I can see, the only one to accomplish the great object of temperance effort. With all good wishes, I am thy friend.

The preamble to the Constitution of the new organization reads as follows:

"Viewing with the deepest solicitude the appalling evils of intemperance and believing that a non-partisan, non-sectarian organization of Christian women, devoted solely to the cause of temperance, is needed, we unite ourselves together for this purpose under the following constitution.

The first section read as follows:

This organization shall be known as the American Woman's Christian Temperance League.

Deaths on Snowbound Trains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—It began snowing fiercely again in the Sierra Nevada Mountains yesterday morning. The big snow plows, re-enforced by 3000 men, continued their fight to release the imprisoned trains and open the road to traffic. The officials say that the storm is the worst they have ever encountered in the Sierras, but express their ability to break the blockade and keep the road open when the blockade is raised.

TRUCKEE, Cal., Jan. 23.—At Summit and Cisco the snow-fall is reported the heaviest of any day since the storm began. It was snowing and blowing hard on the mountains last night. The snow plow train was kept running all night from Summit to the tunnel to prevent the blocking of the road as much as possible.

BROWARD, Nev., Jan. 23.—The weather is still blustery, and the storm, with high winds, is causing the snow to drift badly, filling up the roads and cuts as soon as opened for travel. The mercury was 30 degrees below zero on Tuesday night. One, Stewart and his teamster, near Greenup, got lost in the storm with twenty mule teams, and wandered around in the cold and deep snow all night. When daylight came they were within one mile of their home, but almost perished. The mules were so exhausted that they would not pull a wagon to the ranch.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 23.—The first train in ten days over the Union Pacific Railroad arrived here yesterday morning. Passengers report a snow blockade near Baker City, Ore., where eight passenger trains were snowed in, the first one having been caught on Sunday a week ago. The passengers report a terrible experience, three persons having died during the blockade, and a number of women and children being taken sick, and receiving no other attention than that extended by their fellow-passengers.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 23.—The entire Rio Grande system is now open, the snow blockade having been raised late yesterday afternoon. The Union Pacific Portland branch opened yesterday, and the first train in from that city for several days arrived at Denver this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The San Francisco route was opened to-day, and the first through train for the coast left Denver this morning.

WRECKED BY GAS.

Three Terrible Accidents at Columbus Thursday.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 24.—There is a scene of death and destruction in this city to-night, whose horrible features and sickening details are surpassed only by the Johnstown flood. Never in the history of Ohio has such a dreadful disaster occurred as that which sent thrills of horror through the thousands who witnessed it to-night. A double explosion occurred, and it dealt out destruction with dual force.

A few minutes after 5 o'clock an alarm of fire sounded, calling out the entire department. The streets were thronged with the thousands of toilers who were returning to their homes from workshops and factories, and they quickly spread the news that a frightful calamity had happened in the southern part of the city. The streets leading to that place were soon crowded with people going to the scene. Their presence there heaped horror upon horror, as will be seen later on. An explosion had occurred at the double residence of Messrs. Michael Bowers and John Marriott, at the corner of Wall and Noble alleys.

CAUSED BY NATURAL GAS.

The cause of the calamity was an accumulation of natural gas in the cellar of the house referred to. The city has recently been supplied with natural gas, and leading past the house of Marriott and Bowers is one of the mains through which the fluid is furnished to the public. The pipes had leaked and the explosive fuel had found its way through fissures in the ground to the cellar which was the seat of the horror. It became ignited in some unknown manner and exploded with terrific force, wrecking the building and filling the air with debris. Mrs. Marriott was blown out of the house, and a man named Goulding, who was standing near the structure, was blown across the street. Mrs. Marriott was carried across the street into the residence of William James. Dr. Wissinger, a prominent, physician, was called to attend her injuries. The house where the injured lady lay was soon crowded with people attracted by the accident, and it was soon necessary to close the doors that no more might enter.

NOT A WORD OF WARNING.

Little knew those scores of spectators huddled around the sufferer that they were standing in a death trap, which was on the verge of carrying them into eternity. Suddenly the air was rent by a thunderous explosion, which made the earth quake and filled the air with flying timbers, bricks and debris of all kinds. Darkness ensued, and then a death like stillness reigned for a few moments. It was broken by shrieks and death groans. The house in which lay the powerless form of Mrs. Marriott was blown to atoms and its occupants buried beneath the wreck. Hundreds of spectators who lined the sidewalk were knocked violently down by the shock and laid powerless.

STILL ANOTHER HORROR.

Then to cap the climax, a team of spirited horses attached to one of the fire department trucks became terrified by the explosion, and dashed away into the street, carrying death in their wake. They ran over and injured scores of people. A beautiful little babe was knocked from its mother's arms, and falling beneath the wheels of the vehicle was crushed to death.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

As soon as the maddened steeds had disappeared in the darkness, many of the spectators and firemen who had been uninjured by either of the horrors, turned their attention to digging out the persons buried beneath the ruins of the house. Guided by the cries and moans of the mangled and dying, men groped in the darkness, pulling out a dead body here, a mangled yet living form there, and conveying them to resting places. Groups of men, women and children gathered around the prostrate forms, and blood-curdling shrieks made the awful scene more revolting, as friends recognized friends injured or dead; parents found their mutilated children and vice versa. It required several hours to remove all the dead and injured from the ruins, and it is not yet known who and how many are the victims.

The houses for several blocks around the scene of the explosion have been turned into hospitals, where many are being cared for. Miss Belle Smith, who was badly injured, had gone into the doomed house just prior to the explosion. Her face was badly bruised and she was suffering from many bruises about the body. She was almost completely buried in the debris and had to be dug out. The doctors pronounce her injuries serious, but think she will recover. Elmer Gates, a young man, was standing opposite the house when the second explosion occurred, and was struck by a missile which broke his leg.

A young man named Meshlider, who is a resident of Granville, was severely burned and shocked.

Pet Merritt, a 16 year old girl, was severely burned about the shoulders and chest. When she reached the street she was almost naked. Her life was saved by turning a stream of water on her.

STORIES OF SPECTATORS.

Dr. T. K. Wissinger was in the James house when he was hurt. He was attending a patient injured at the other place when the second explosion occurred. He says he suddenly saw the flames creeping along the floor and immediately threw himself under a table and placed his hands over his face to shield his eyes. Benjamin Morgan, also a spectator, was badly injured. He was knocked down by one of the hose carts in the general rush for safety after the first explosion, and then was run over by the mad crowd. Morgan lives at Shawnee and was a delegate to the miners' convention, which has been in session here. He is thought to be internally injured.

Theodore Shouting was watching the fire across the street when the explosion occurred. The blaze and falling debris frightened the horses of a hose cart, which wheeled and ran onto the pavement. The gentleman was knocked down and had one leg broken in two places.

Tom Doyle, a saloon porter, was burned in a most horrible manner. When the impromptu bandages were removed from his hands the flesh dropped off in many places, leaving his bones exposed. Police officer Lynsky was in the house at the time it fell and was badly injured. The scenes at the morgue are ghastly. The remains of those killed are cut and burned almost beyond recognition.

Peter Marriott, a lamp lighter, occupied one part of an adjoining house, which was wrecked. He has four children, and all of them were badly injured. Another part of the house was occupied by a widow, who disappeared when the explosion occurred and cannot be found. Archie McNeil had his leg broken and was otherwise injured. Mr. McNeil was one of the by standers who was caught by the falling walls.

MADE A MANIAC.

The saddest case was that of Ed Pfeifer. He was struck by the falling timbers and terribly cut about the head. The shock of the blows rendered the man a raving maniac for the time being. It required the united efforts of several men to hold him on the seat of the patrol wagon as it dashed up the street.

At midnight half a dozen people were unaccounted for, among whom were the widow Tull and her son, who occupied part of the first house that exploded.

He Feared His Disgrace.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Geo. H. Loundsberry, who resigned as cashier of the New York Postoffice yesterday, shot himself dead at Hackensack, N. J., this evening. It is reported that there is a deficiency of $25,000 in his accounts.

Loundsberry had been in the postoffice for nineteen years, and before that had been assistant cashier in the Custom House. He was a member of the grain commission firm of Huffman & Co. It is thought he lost the money in speculation. He was a man of good habits and had an interesting family at Hackensack.

Suffering in South Dakota.

CHICAGO, January 22.—An Associated Press reporter, just from the Northwest, brings with him a tale of horrible suffering and destitution in nineteen counties of South Dakota. F. E. Paxton, a well-to-do business man o Shabbona, DeKalb county, this State, who has spent some days in the afflicted district, says:

"The successive failure of four years' crops has reduced those formerly well-to-do to a condition of direct distress. Many thousands of families are entirely without means of any kind. They lack the wherewithal to purchase the necessaries of life, while the ominous placard confronts them in every store where they once had credit: 'No trust given; goods sold for cash only.' Mr. Paxton described the condition of the people in Kingsbury and Miner counties as simply heartrending.

The women and children bear evidences of the hardships they have undergone in their pinched and meagre faces. In many instances they are unprovided with clothing with which to withstand the rigors of winter, what they now have being in a ragged and wornout condition. At one place, said Mr. Paxton, I saw two children walking with their feet wrapped up in pieces of old blanket through the snow. They told me they had no shoes for many months. I lifted the youngest up, a girl of 7 or 8 years; she was little better than a skelton.

Mr. Paxton exhibited a map which he said had been marked by the Governor, showing the area over which the destitution extended. It includes the counties above named.

MRS. A. C. Cleveland, of Esmond, S. D., confirms Mr. Paxton's story of the widespread destitution prevailing. This lady is now in Minneapolis, where she is making heroic efforts in behalf of the sufferers. She says flour is very badly needed and will try and induce Minneapolis millers to donate at least a car-load.

The Ditman Mystery.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Banker Joseph C. Ditman, who was last seen alive December 11 last, was cleared up to-day by the finding of his decomposed and swollen body floating on the Schuylkill river, under the Pennsylvania railroad bridge at Filbert street. It had apparently just risen to the surface. The discovery was made by three employes of the Philadelphia gas works. The body was taken on board the police tug and a search of the clothing made, which settled beyond all doubt the question of identity.

The diamond ring and gold watch worn by Mr. Ditman when alive were found, and in a wallet in an inside pocket of the coat besides some papers, was a card requesting the finder, in case of accidental death, to notify James Pitcher, secretary Mutual Accident Association, 320 Broadway, New York.

The card indicated that deceased was insured in that association for $5000.

On the afternoon of December 11 Banker Ditman started out from his home for a drive in Fairmont Park. About dusk a park guard found his horse and buggy in the park, the vehicle being empty. The reins were broken near the animal's head, and the first impression was that there had been a runaway and that the banker was thrown from his buggy into the water. The dragging of the bottom of the river was commenced and kept up for several weeks. Dynamite was also used, but all efforts to bring the body to the surface proved unavailing.

When found to-day there were no marks of violence discernible on the body and whether it is a case of accident or suicide will probably never be known. At the time of his disappearance Mr. Ditman was president of the Quaker City National bank.

His Own Detective.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—In front of the Astor house, Officer Walsh, of the Broadway squad, saw a man pull out a revolver, sneak up behind another man, and putting the revolver in front of his face command him to stand still. The officer rushed up and knocked the revolver to the sidewalk and put the owner of it under arrest. They went to the Tombs, where a good case developed itself. The man who held the revolver is Richard A. E. Goebler, who, on Nov. 1, was robbed of $1,500 in a Bowery dive in a three card monte game. He then notified the central office of the occurrence, but they failed to make an arrest until Goebler, through his own detective work, caused the arrest of William Johnson, on the Bowery, about four weeks ago. He hunted for Davis, Johnson's pal, until he saw him walking down Broadway. The officer was a surprised man when he learned that the man who was going to be a complainant was none other than a perjurer wanted by the police. Davis was handcuffed and brought to the district attorney's office.

Four Killed at a Crossing.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Payne were killed this afternoon while on the way to witness the interment of their 5 months' old child in Rose Hill Cemetery. Simon Anderson, the driver of their carriage and Mrs. Reprogal, who was accompanying them on their sad errand, were also killed.

Near the cemetery gate the carriage had to cross the tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The hearse reached the graveyard entrance without mishap, and was being followed by the carriage.

No flagman is stationed at the crossing by the railroad, and the driver did not see the in bound Chicago express until it was almost upon him. The engine struck the centre of the carriage and utterly demolished it.

The 9-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pane was also in the carriage, but strangely enough escaped with slight scalp wounds.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating

Sick Headache

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Heart-burn

Sour Stomach

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THERE ARE MANY USES FOR SAPOLIO.

To clean tombstones. To renew oil-cloth. To renovate paint. To brighten metals.
To polish knives. To scrub floors. To wash cut sinks. To scour bath-tubs.
To clean dishes. To whiten marble. To remove rust. To scour kettles.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Boatists to clean lake tents.
Surgeons to polish their instruments.
Confectioners to scour their pans.
Mechanics to brighten their tools.
Cooks to clean the kitchen sink.
Painters to clean off surfaces.
Engineers to clean parts of machines.
Milliners to renovate old straws.
Sextons to clean the tombstones.
Hostlers on brasses and white horses.
Artists to clean their palettes.
Wheelmen to clean bicycles.
Housemaids to scrub marble floors.
Chemists to remove stains.
Carvers to sharpen their knives.
Shrewd cooks to scour old straw hats.
Soldiers to brighten their arms.
Housewives to clean carpets.

EVERY ONE FINDS A NEW USE.

Will Employ 2,000 Men.

CONNELLSVILLE PA., January 24.—An extensive iron and steel mill is to be built at Dunbar early in the spring.

A company has been formed and the capital stock placed at $75,000 in $100 shares. The members of the company are business men at this place, Dunbar, New Haven and Leechburg. Dr. J. J. Miller, of Dunbar, has been instrumental in forming it. Bliss & Marshall, the coke operators, have donated a site of 12 acres, on which the mill will be built.

It is expected that employment will be given to 2,000 men. The capacity will be 600 tons of steel per day. One department will make sheet iron from muck bar. There are to be eight puddling furnaces, one scrap and three heating furnaces and two sheet mills.

Destitution in Fact.

CHICAGO, January 27.—The report of the destitution in South Dakota resulting from crop failure, was further confirmed to-day by three railway officials who are in a position to know the facts. According to these gentlemen the majority of sufferers are confined to a strip of country 50 miles wide and extending on both sides of the railroad from Harrarden to Aberdeen. Mr. Crandon, who has just returned from a trip to Dakota, said the crop failure and consequent privation is in probably 15 different counties, but with the exception of Miner, no entire county failed to produce some grain.

The residents of Miner county are, therefore, in greater want than most of their neighbors. Citizens of many of the districts where the crops failed are in need of food, clothing and fuel—all necessities of life.

Out but a Few Minutes.

DANVILLE, VA., Jan'y 27—Mrs. Cora Scales Morris, of Reidsville, N. C. who for several days past has been on trial for her life at Wentworth, the county seat of Rockingham, charged with the murder of her husband by poison, was acquited to day. The jury remained out but a few minutes before bringing in a verdict of not guilty. She is a very handsome young woman, of good family, and her case has excited great interest throughout this section of Virginia and North Carolina.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

A Ten-Year-Old Child Saved After the Failure of Four Physicians.

My little girl, ten years of age, was taken sick in March, 1888, with scarlet fever. When recovering she took a severe cold, which developed Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Her ankles, feet were terribly swollen; she had a burning fever, ank all the symptoms of an aggravated case of Bright's Disease. The best physicians attended her, and

Her Life was Dispaired Of.

But a mother's love and prayers surmount all difficulties, and I determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. This was a last resort, and I hoped, although the case was a very severe one, that the Favorite Remedy would do for her what it had done for others. How happy I am that I determined upon this course. The fever left her—her appetite improved—and one by one the well known symptoms of the disease left her. Words fail to express my gratitude, and I cannot too earnestly recommend the Favorite Remedy. It was

A MARVELOUS RECOVERY,

and is due entirely to the Favorite Remedy, which was the only medicine taken after her case was abandoned by the physicians.

Mrs. Laura A. Kempton, West Rutland, Vermont. The diseases that follow Scarlet Fever, Measles, Diphtheria, and various other complaints often leave behind them sequelias of the most obstinate and dangerous character. To expel all traces of such disorders, and fill the veins with pure blood, use

*DR. KEN