The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY ..... July 16, 1890.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR.
GEORGE WALLACE DELAMATER.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
LOUIS ARTHUR WATRES.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.
THOMAS J. STEWART.

COUNTY.

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

FOR STATE SENATOR,
NORMAN B. CRITCHFIELD, of Jenner Twp.
Subject to the decision of the district Conference.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
EPHRAIM D. MILLER, of Rockwood Borough.
JOHN C. WELLER, of Milford Township.

FOR SHERIFF,
ISAIAH GOOD, of Somerset Township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WM. H. SANNER, of Somerset Borough.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
A. J. HILEMAN, of Somerset Borough.

FOR TREASURER,
JOHN HAMER, of Quemahoning Township.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
GEO. F. KIMMELL, of Milford Township.
SAMUEL U. SHOBER, of Somerset Township.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
WM. BICKEY, of Brothersvalley Township.

FOR AUDITORS,
HERMAN SHAFFER, of Somerset Township.
U. D. BROUCHER, of Somerset Township.

GOVERNOR NICHOLLS, of Louisiana, should join the Republican party. He doesn't talk like a Louisiana Democrat.

JUDGE PENNYPACKER, of Philadelphia, has decided that to shave yourself on Sunday is lawful, but to shave some other fellow is unlawful. The Judge evidently believes in protecting home industry, and practices what he preaches.

THIS country is threatened with a European invasion harder to repel than an army with banners. The dreaded gypsy moth has obtained a foothold on the soil of Massachusetts, and its ravages have become so extensive as to necessitate the expenditure of a large amount of money by the State in an effort at extirpation. At present the contest seems a doubtful one.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE MORGAN, of Philadelphia, who, during the extra session of 1883, was the right hand man and spokesman of the Pattison administration, is mad clean through. Mr. Morgan's anger is not directed so much at Mr. Pattison as a candidate as it is at Mr. Pattison's permitting the men who tried to ruin him politically for the past few years to put him in nomination again. He seems to think it a shame that Mr. Pattison should permit Harrity *et al.* to use him after Harrity *et al.* had persistently abused him. Under the circumstances Mr. Morgan will not be very active in the coming campaign.

THE holy horror expressed by Democratic journals lest the passage of the Federal election bill shall degrade the federal judiciary is in strong contrast with Democratic practice in respect to the bench in general, and the United States Supreme Bench in particular. In New York city, for instance, a $30,000 political assessment is considered about the proper thing for a Tammany candidate for judge to pay. If this is not degrading the bench, the *Press* does not know what degradation of the judiciary is. It was a Democratic President, if recollection serves, who appointed to the Supreme Court an alleged lawyer from Mississippi who had never tried a case in his life.

How it can degrade the federal judiciary to intrust them with the power and authority to maintain every man's right to cast a single vote in accordance with the dictates of his conscience and have that vote properly counted is beyond ordinary comprehension. Yet that is the proposition advanced by Democrats in opposing the Federal Election bill. Such argument from a party that has notoriously disgraced and degraded the local and federal judiciary as we have shown is hardly worthy of even passing notice, except to contrast its preaching with its practice.—*N. Y. Press.*

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: Senator Delamater, who came to Philadelphia from New York late on Friday evening, strolled into the store of S. M. Wanamaker yesterday and was introduced to the proprietor. Mr. Wanamaker shook hands with him heartily and after a pleasant chat said:

"By the way, Senator Delamater, ex-Senator Wallace said some very complimentary things about you to me a week before the Scranton convention. It was just after you had been nominated at Harrisburg. He came into the store and some word was said about the probable outcome of the Scranton convention. An allusion was made to the fact that he was considered a very strong man to lead the Democratic State ticket. Mr. Wallace smiled, and then looking at me with a serious expression, said: 'Nobody should deceive themselves about Delamater. He is one of the ablest, one of the most clear-headed, as well as one of the wisest and most clean-cut of the leaders the Republican party has to-day. He is clean, wise and cool, a born leader, and a man of great force of character. Nothing disconcerts him in a political campaign and once he has marked out a line, whether in politics or business, and believes it to be right, he will follow it with a steady persistency that nothing can shake. I do not think the Democrats, or indeed the masses of his own party, know this man, much less appreciate the fact that in Senator Delamater himself they have a whole host, a man who will, once the fight fairly begins, command the admiration and enthusiasm of his party following everywhere.'"

Senator Delamater, who was accompanied by a friend, listened to Mr. Wanamaker's repetition of ex-Senator Wallace's description of him, his brown face becoming slightly flushed with red, and murmured that good words were doubly welcome coming from a member of the opposition party.

"HOPE springs eternal." Here is a correspondent of "The Southern Farm" urging all persons who owned slaves that were freed by the late war, and the heirs of such owners who are now dead, to make a list of such slaves, stating the name, age and value of each slave, to get this statement properly attested and file it in the clerk of the court's office. "At all events," he adds, "get the list and get it properly attested, and if you do not file it, keep it and leave it with your children if you should die before it is ever of any value. There are many reasons why this should be done. First, it is only the act of a prudent man to chronicle in detail such an event as this. Second, the older men who owned slaves before the war are fast disappearing, and when they are gone it will not be an easy matter for their children or their grandchildren to get at the facts which are as clear to their minds to-day as they were twenty years ago. Third, there is good reason to believe that we or our descendants will at some day get paid for the slaves which were freed by the war. If such a measure were passed, say ten years hence, the necessity for such attested statements is apparent to every one. . . . I for one believe that we will sometime have a Democratic President and a round majority in both Congress and Senate, and when that day comes will not these legislators make reparation as far as possible for the acts of their thieving predecessors by paying as, at least in part if not in full, for our property, of which we have been ruthlessly destroyed? This would in some measure even up for the amount of money we are now paying out for the support of the soldiers who fought against us." Forewarned is forearmed.

Wages and Free-Trade.

From the Irish World.

The testimony taken before the Committee of Ways and Means, on the question of Tariff, shows the impossibility of American workmen competing with the underpaid labor of Europe. One witness, interested in the button business, declared that "Bohemia is the curse of this country so far the button manufacturers are concerned. People there lived like cattle, and worked almost for nothing; and children from six to nine years old, worked too. Do you suppose that our men can compete with them?" Another witness, in the same line of business, testified as to the depreciation of the bone button trade, resulting from foreign competition. He said that the buttons cost him $1.25 a gross to manufacture, and that ninety-five cents of this was pure labor. It would be difficult for the advocates of Free-Trade to show how this manufacturer could remain in business and continue to pay these ninety-five cents for labor if he is not properly protected against Bohemian competition.

Another witness, a spectacle and eye-glass maker, produced a medium quality of spectacles and said that they were made by himself and sold for $1.55 a dozen. Thereupon ensued the following conversation:

Mr. Flower:—You don't mean to tell me that anybody can make spectacles cheaper than that? Witness.—Yes, sir; here is a German copy of that sample that sells at from sixty to eighty cents a dozen after paying, it is alleged, forty-five per cent. duty.

Another witness, engaged in the manufacturing of razors, testified as to the bad effects of German competition. The American workmen, he said, who ground the best razor got $5 a day, while German workmen were paid $10 a week for the same work.

And so with every other trade. The burden of the testimony given before the Committee on Ways and Means goes to show that the discrepancy between the wages paid American workmen and that paid their foreign competitors is so great that it would be the height of folly for American employers to try and continue in business and pay the present rate of wages if ever the Free-Traders should gain the upper hand.

In the first speech he delivered after coming home from Europe Mr. Blaine declared that the question of Protection from the core to the rind was one of wages. The testimony given before the Committee of Ways and Means confirms the statement of the Secretary of State. Yet the advocates of Free-Trade rely upon the vote of the wage workers to bring about a deadly competition that would, in a short time, reduce the wages of American workmen to a point where they would be obliged to adopt a European standard of living.

PRESS COMMENTS.

From the Bradford Star.

It is said that Senator Quay estimates the majority for the Republican State ticket next fall at 50,000. If he is correctly reported it will be nearer 60,000, his estimates being invariably under the actual result.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Philadelphia's four Republican Congressmen will be pained to learn that Colonel Alexander McClure's *Times* will never condone their action in voting for the Federal Election bill. They will hardly dare draw a long breath until the *Times* explains what it proposes to do about it.

From the Wellsboro Agitator.

Ex-Governor Pattison's nomination by the Democrats of Pennsylvania was generally expected and its effect pretty fully discounted. The "old ticket" may attract a few votes from outside the party ranks, but it is safe to predict that it will be defeated by a heavy majority. The attempt to run the campaign on personal issues will not prove a success.

From the Brookville Republican.

Mr. Pattison, who has been renominated for Governor by the Democrats of Pennsylvania, will be called upon to account for many errors committed while Governor of the State, but the most difficult matter that he and his friends are called upon to explain is his calling of an extra session of the Legislature and a persistent effort to compel the Senate to accept an objectionable apportionment of the State, this blunder of his, if it may be called by so mild a term, costing the State more than a half million of dollars. There will be apportionments to make by the next Legislature, and Republicans and taxpayers cannot afford to place Mr. Pattison where he can repeat that infliction upon a helpless people.

The Political Bearing of the New States.

The politicians of both parties are figuring upon the changes in the political situation caused by the admission of Idaho and Wyoming into the sisterhood of States, says the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. At the next Presidential election six new States will be represented in the Electoral College, casting a total vote of 19. The situation is figured out here to be like this: At the last election was 401, of which 233 were cast for Harrison, and 168 for Cleveland. The sure Republican vote was 182, and Harrison carried the two doubtful States of New York and Indiana, with a combined vote of 81. At the next election it is safe to say that five of the six new States will be Republican, and one, Montana, may be classed as doubtful. The "sure Republican vote" will thus be increased to 198. But the total Electoral vote will probably be 420, making 211 necessary to a choice, so that the Republicans will be 13 short of victory. If they can carry Indiana, they will have four majority in the Electoral College. Giving the Democrats all the States they carried in 1888, and New York and Montana, they will still lack four votes of victory. The conclusion is plain, therefore, that New York and Indiana will be the pivotal States in 1892, as they were in 1888, with this difference, however, that the Republicans must carry one or the other in order to win, while the Democrats must carry both. The Republicans have thus been greatly strengthened, not only in the Senate, but in the Electoral College by the admission of the new States.

A Dark Crime Recalled.

William Zechrist eighty-six years old, wandered away from his son-in-law's, William McCann, near Masontown, Fayette County, Pa., and after three days his body was found lying in a stream with the water running over it. Appearances indicated that he had been sitting on a log and had fallen off, and that it had rolled upon him. Neighbors heard the cry of some one in distress, but did not respond. Zechrist's death recalls a tragedy in which he figured nearly forty years ago, when he lived in Westmoreland County. One night his house burned down, and he reported that two men had robbed him and killed his wife; then set fire to the house to cover the crime, and that he barely escaped with his life. Two men named Ward and Gibson were arrested and convicted of murder and arson on purely circumstantial evidence. Subsequently Zechrist claimed to have found under a log the money he alleged the robbers got. Suspicion then shifted from Ward and Gibson to Zechrist, and they were granted a new trial and acquitted. Zechrist left the county, went to Uniontown, and married his second wife, who died, and he married a third time, but he and the last wife did not live together.

General Fremont Dead.

NEW YORK, July 13.—General John Charles Fremont died at his residence, No. 49 West Twenty-fifth street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. His death was sudden and unexpected and resulted from an attack of peritonitis. Dr. Martin attended the patient, but was unable to afford relief. The General was out on Friday in apparently good health. His son, who lives at Sing Sing, was notified of his father's illness, but was unable to reach New York before death occurred.

John Charles Fremont was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. His father was a Frenchman, who had settled in Norfolk, Va., and his mother was a Virginia lady. In July, 1838, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers and began the career of exploration that made him famous. While in Washington he met Jessie, daughter of Senator Thomas H. Benton, with whom he afterward eloped, the young couple being secretly married. After conducting various surveys Fremont was instructed to take charge of an expedition for the exploration of the Rocky Mountains. He made a careful examination of the South Pass and the Wind River Mountains, the highest point of the latter being named after him, Fremont's Peak. Immediately afterward followed his exploration of the then unknown region between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope. This was one of his most famous expeditions. If gained for him the title of "The Pathfinder" and promotion in rank.

While engaged in exploring the Sacramento Valley in May, 1846, Fremont received dispatches from Washington directing him to watch over the interests of the United States in California, there being reason to apprehend that the province would be transferred to Great Britain. This he did so effectively as to save California for the Union, and was elected one of its first United States Senators. A quarrel he had with Gen. Stephen W. Kearney caused Fremont's resignation from the army.

In the first National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, he was nominated for the Presidency and was defeated by Buchanan in the following November. He was again nominated for the Presidency by the Cleveland convention of 1864, which was made up of disaffected Republicans, but he declined the nomination.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he was made a Major General and served with great distinction in Missouri and Virginia until 1862, when he was relieved at his own request.

Since the close of the war he has taken little part in public affairs. From 1878 to 1881 he was Governor of Arizona. At the present session of Congress his rank of Major General was restored to him and he was retired as such.

General Fremont was a man of wonderful achievement, indomitable courage, great perseverence, a bitter hater of slavery though born in the South, and a great lover of the Union. His services won for him much renown both at home and abroad.

Louisiana Lottery Bill.

BATON ROUGE, July 10.—At a late hour last night the House received a message from the Senate returning the lottery bill and veto thereon in accordance with the report of the Senate judiciary committee, which was likewise transmitted. Mr. Shields, of New Orleans, offered the following:

The Senate having refused to consider the veto message of the Governor on House bill No. 214, which bill is an amendment to the constitution passed by the requisite two-thirds majority of all the members elected to both Houses, and as the action of the Senate denying the right or authority of the Governor to veto a constitutional amendment is in entire accord with the views of this House, that we heartily agree and concur in the action of the Senate, adopt their reasons as ours, and that the Clerk of the House be instructed to deliver to the Secretary of the State for promulgation, enrolled House bill No. 214, with certified copy of the proceedings of the House on the said bill, and to take the receipt of the Secretary for the same.

After filibustering by the units until 12:30 a. m. the above was finally adopted by a vote of 61 to 27. This disposes of the lottery question as far as the Legislature is concerned.

Riot on a Train.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 10.—There are grave fears that a serious race war will break out in the Pocahontas and Bramwell mining region, arising out of a terrible riot occuring on a train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, on the evening of July 4. Two or three hundred colored miners from Pocahontas had been on an excursion on the Bluestone branch of the railroad, and on returning many were under the influence of liquor. While in the cars some of the negroes got into a row with an unknown white man, and were proceeding to cut his throat, when Detective W. T. Baldwin and three of his detectives who were on the train interfered. The detectives were at once attacked and a terrible riot ensued in the cars, the seats being broken to pieces and used as clubs.

Baldwin was terribly beaten about the head and is in a precarious condition. Campbell, another detective, was badly wounded in the side. Detective Robertson had his right arm broken. R. M. Baldwin, the fourth detective, escaped. Nine negroes were knocked down, and one was shot in the shoulder and in the left arm. The train was stopped at Bramwell, where the citizens came to the aid of the detectives and probably saved their lives. Six negroes are now in jail.

State Board of Health.

HARRISBURG, July 10.—At the annual meeting of the State Board of Health to-day action was taken with a view to the adoption of a resolution absolutely prohibiting public funerals of persons who have died of contagious diseases and to secure the aid and co-operation of clergymen in the matter. A resolution was adopted recommending that all State and county institutions, including asylums, hospitals, State schools, almshouses, prisons, etc., should take measures for the purification of their sewarage before permitting it to enter the natural water courses. It was urged that the State herself should set an example of good sanitary order and cleanliness for smaller communities and private citizens to follow.

Dr. George G. Graff, of Lewisburg, was unanimously re-elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

Stolen Money Found on the Prairie.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., July 12.—In the early part of last month a Northern Pacific train was boarded near New Salem by two masked men who terrorized the trainmen and got away with several pouches of registered mail matter. One of the robbers was afterwards captured by a sheriff's posse, but only $100 was found on him, and Postal Inspector Walker, satisfied that several thousand dollars had been stolen, last Sunday determined to search in the neighborhood of the spot on the prairie where the robber had been captured, and was rewarded by finding in torn bits and ragged pieces a large amount of currency, only containing one big bill, $1000. There were found numerous tens and twenties, more or less mutilated. Coyotes or gophers had torn and separated the money and the winds had scatteredit.

Eight Hours a Day.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Mr. Bliss, from the Committee on Labor, to-day reported with some minor amendments the bill constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers employed by the Government. In a report on the bill the committee states that the question of shortening the hours of labor is being considered the world over, and in the main workmen have succeeded in having the hours reduced. The committee thinks the Government can well afford to set an example of liberality to the rest of the world and accede the same hours to it laborers as it does to its clerks. It is recommended that the bill as mended be passed.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

LAKE CITY, MINN., July 12.—What will probably prove to be the most disastrous cyclone that has ever struck this community, passed over this city at 5 o'clock this evening, inflicting the loss of life perhaps 100 or 200 people and damaging property to an extent that at this writing cannot be estimated. What appeared to be an ordinary electric storm was first noticed coming up from the West. In half an hour the whole heavens was converted into a complete canopy of lightning, which was watched with interest by the brave citizens of the little village, and with fear by the timid woman and children. A little before dark a terrific wind storm struck the community. Trees and houses were fast demolished in its path, and everybody sought their cellars. When the storm had somewhat subsided it was learned that a horrible calamity had befallen the place, a calamity that has not been equaled since the St. Cloud cyclone several years ago.

AN EXCURSION STEAMER CAPSIZED.

People began to gather in the streets, and soon the news scattered abroad that an excursion boat with over 200 people on it was capsized in the middle of Lake Pepin. The boat proved to be the steamer Sea Wing which came down the lake from Diamond Bluff, a small place about 17 miles north of here, on an excursion to the encampment of the First Regiment, N. G. S. M., which is being held a mile below this city. The steamer started back on the homeward trip about 8 o'clock, and although there were signs of an approaching storm, it was not considered in any way serious and no danger was anticipated. The boat was crowded to to its fullest capacity, about 150 men, women and children from Red Wing and Diamond Bluff being on board, and about 50 people on a barge which was attached to the side of the steamer. When about opposite Lake City the boat began to feel the effects of the storm, but the officers kept on the way, while the storm increased as the boat continued up the lake and in 15 minutes was at its height. Nearing Central Point, about two miles above Lake City, the steamer was at the mercy of the waves, which were now washing over the boat, and all was confusion. The boat momentarily ran onto a bar and the barge was cut loose and the steamer again set adrift in the lake. A number of those on the barge jumped and swam ashore.

A HORRIFYING SPECTACLE.

As the barge also floated again into the deep water, those on the barge saw the steamer as it was carried helplessly out into the middle of the lake, and as they were being tossed about on the raging waters, they were horrified a moment later to observe the steamer capsize and its cargo of 150 people precipitated into the lake. Those on the barge remained there until they were drifted nearer the shore, and they were all rescued or swam ashore. Among them were two ladies who were brought to the beach by strong and ready swimmers. There were about 50 in all that were on the barge. The events that transpired on the steamer after it separated from the barge are probably most clearly related by those who were rescued from it about half an hour ago. It is now 12 o'clock (midnight.) As soon as the storm had begun to effect the progress of the boat, Captain Weaten gave instructions to run the boat into the Wisconsin shore, but the storm was too terrible.

OVER 100 DROWNED.

In five minutes more the waves began to wash into the boat and fill its lower decks, and while the hailstones as large as hens' eggs fell down on the heads of the poor and helpless creature who were huddled together on the top, a huge wave struck the craft on the side at the same moment that a terrific blast of wind more horribly forcible than the other came up and carried the boat over, all of the people on board, 150 or more being thrown into the water, some being caught underneath and others thrown into the waves. The boat turned bottom upward and only about 25 people were observed to be floating on the surface.

HOW 25 PEOPLE ESCAPED.

These caught hold of the boat and climbed upon the upturned bottom, those first securing a posit. n assisting the others. In 10 minutes more the 25 or so who had obtained momentary safety on the boat could observe no others of the boat's crew or passengers floating on the surface of the continuing high sea of waves. Afterwards, however, a flash of lightning lighted up the surface of the lake and the sight of an occasional white dress of a drowning woman or child was observable, but it was impossible for those who watched the horrible sight to save any of those in the water.

WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION.

Reports from outlying towns show that the storm visited destruction upon many places. While the central storm point was at Lake Kohlman, the wind was of the force of a hurricane over all of the territory north of St. Paul, and its track was marked by rain for a distance of 14 miles. Beginning at Lake Maccarron, and extending across to Lake Vadnais the storm left nothing standing in the path. Farm houses were unroofed, all standing grain prostrated and trees uprooted. Vague reports are coming in continually. At New Canada it is reported that 20 lives were lost and scores injured. The damage to property is also extensive. White Bear Lake was crowded with excursionists, but it escaped the cyclone, though there was a general scare, a hard blow and a severe hail storm.

A Boy of 16 Hanged.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 11.—Armstead Jones colored, aged 16, was hanged in Orangeburg to-day. He was one of the youngest persons ever hanged in this State. He was hanged for the cold-blooded and deliberate assassination of his stepmother last February. Armstead and his younger brother Josing, a 13-year-old boy, quarreled with their stepmother about some trivial matter, and decided to get their father's wife out of the way.

Armstead procured an old gun, which was heavily loaded, and one evening just before they expected their stepmother to go to the spring for water they secured themselves in the vicinity behind some bushes. When Mrs. Jones made her appearance Armstead took deadly aim and fired. He met his fate stolidly, and appeared to have no fear of death.

Killed Two Men and Escaped.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 13.—Information was received here last night of the capture in Montana of William Hudkins, one of the most notorious desperadoes of West Virginia. Four years ago Hudkins, and a companion stopped a Baltimore & Ohio train in a deep cut and stoned the trainmen and passengers. A chance blow killed Conductor James Johns, and several other persons were seriously injured. Hudkins was captured, but escaped from a crowded Court room while on trial. He was captured again in Tennessee, and again escaped, killing one of his guards. This is his third capture. Two officers have been sent after him.

A Bloody Race War.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.—A terrible race riot in which the list of killed and wounded is placed at 16, is raging in Fayette county. The scene of the tragedy is Starr's mills at a fish pond. A large crowd assembled to catch fish and a row occurred between a negro and a white man. Others were soon interested and engaged in the difficulty, and a general war ensued. The result was that 4 negroes were killed, 8 wounded, 2 white men seriously wounded, and 3 or 4 grazed. The row is still going on at last reports, and probably will continue to-night, as the white men, who were comparatively unarmed, telegraphed to Griffin for guns and ammunition.

About 100 shots were exchanged. One wounded white man is W. B. Harral, and the other McElvaney. When the rioters had exhausted their ammunition they looted the stores of a neighboring merchant and took all his powder, as well as every knife and pistol on the place. The crowds on both sides are being augmented by friends, and bloodier times are expected to-night than even those of to-day.

Won't Vote for Pattison.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: Daniel Meehan, formerly chairman of the Bradford county Democratic committee, now superintendent of the Pennsylvania canal company, is one of the Democrats who is opposed to his party's candidate for Governor. He is very outspoken in his opposition. Said he:

"I am utterly opposed to Pattison on account of his veto of the soldier burial bill, which was happily passed over his head, and is to-day one of the best and most humane laws in our State. I think you understand me when I say that I oppose Pattison's election for Governor not because I have any love for the Republican party. I have great respect for the Democratic party, believing its mission, when properly directed, will tend to keep our Government, both State and National, from being run into partisan extremes. But a people without sentiment for the nature of their institutions will not be able to perpetuate our form of government. It was innate sentiment that prompted the young men of our State and country to volunteer in '61 in defense of the Union, and not sordid gain, as some of this day say, actuated them. Governor Pattison, by his veto of that bill, did all that was in his power to crush out of the minds of the rising and coming generation that natural and just appreciation of patriotism.

"My further reason for opposing Pattison is, if he were elected (which is not possible,) it would only demoralize the Democratic party in the future. The Democrats of Pennsylvania were not responsible for Governor Pattison's acts, whether good or bad, until they renominated him. Now every member of the party who votes for him approves of all his acts. Therefore the Republican party can, with utmost propriety, charge the Democrats with being soldier haters. Should he be elected again, what is to prevent him from showing his contempt for the soldiers in a still more marked way? It was the soldiers who saved the Union of these States. Yes, they saved Pennsylvania from pillage. But, of course, that was all wrong, according to Mr. Pattison's Christian and political (not Democratic) notions. This subject is worthy of being treated by a masterly hand, and of course I am only able to give a mere outline of the poison that Governor Pattison, by his than one man power, tried to inject into our manner of treating the brave volunteer soldiers of our country."

A Determined Effort Will be Made to Pass the Federal Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A tremendous amount of work is being done in the interests of the election bill, and the workers do not meet with any serious obstacle. The great thing to accomplish is to excite some enthusiasm among the Senators. Those grave and reverend gentlemen are not emotional and are slow to move, but there are signs of awakening among them. The committee of senators appointed to consider by what means the Federal election bill could be passed through the Senate, if it is determined to take it up and press it to passage, have been conferring during the day. The proposition submitted to the next caucus will probably be to have a motion made in the Senate to fix a time for taking a vote on the measure and to let the fight come up on this motion. There would be no parliamentary means of limiting the debate upon this restrictive proposition, but the majority would, if they adopted this course of procedure, rely upon a test of physical endurance to force a vote. They will prevent an adjournment, and then see which party would get tired first, at least this is one proposition.

This plan will in all probability be presented to the next caucus for consideration. There will be strong opposition to it, but just how strong is a question. It is reported to-day that if the majority do resort to a change of rules then they will determine to go the full length and will take up the apportionment bill also. Superintendent of Census Porter and some of the Senators have been talking over the progress of the work of the census, and it is said that he has informed them that the census enumeration will be completed and verified in a short time. The caucus will be held on Monday night. The committee has definitely decided on such a change of rules as will permit of the calling for the previous question.

Speaking of the prospects of the lodge bill to-day Judge Payson, of Illinois, one of the ablest and wisest of the members of the House, said: "The Federal election bill will be taken up by the Senate and will be passed, this is certain as anything can be that has not been actually accomplished. It is nonsense to talk of laying back and saying that the House has performed its duty and there let it rest. If there was reason to pass the bill by the House then it must become a law and be applied to the elections this fall. Having taken hold of the plow it will not do to stop and look back."

Fire and Famine at Sea.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Captain Walter Campbell, of the ship Hoogley, of Melbourne was at the Maritime Exchange to-day and has cleared up the mystery as to the fate of the schooner Carmelite, of Vancouver, B. C., which sailed from Sydney on December 27 last and had not since been heard from. The Hoogley sailed from Sydney on January 30, and in the latter part of February sighted the Carmelite flying a signal of distress. The Captain reported that she was on fire, and that they had the hatches closed. Captain Campbell set to work to help the Carmelite's crew.

For five days and nights the two crews worked hard at the pumps, but the flames gained on them, and on the fifth day burst through the decks, and the intense heat and the smoke drove the crews over into the boats. When the two Captains saw that the schooner was lost the Hoogley set sail for Valparaiso.

FROM FIRE INTO A CYCLONE.

When about 800 miles from the South American coast a cyclone came up, and they scudded before it under bare poles, and were driven far out of their course. During this three the provisions and water had been gradually sinking lower and lower. Rations were reduced, and a half pint of water was each man's daily allowance. Soon the water gave out entirely. The sufferings of the crew in the fierce heat were intense. At night a sail was spread to catch the rain which fell, and the men tried to slake their thirst. Small doses of brandy were served from the Captain's store.

During this time one of the men grew delirious and sprang overboard. Another unfortunate sailor tried to quench his thirst with salt water and went mad. It was only owing to the coolness of the two Captains, who knew what was at stake, that the men were prevented from murdering one another. Out of a total crew of twenty-one men only eight could leave their bunks to work the ship.

LIVING ON LEATHER AND BRANDY.

The provisions ran out some time after the water supply had gone, and the men chewed pieces of leather to alleviate the frightful pangs of starvation. Only the small store of brandy saved the most of the men from death. On the 10th of May they sighted a steamer bound for Cape Horn, but she failed to see the Hoogley's signal. At this time the men could no longer work the ship, and she was drifting toward the South American coast.

However, they were sighted by the coasting steamer El Reo, of the Guano Company, and she went to their assistance, towing them into the port of Ascunsion. There they received medical attention, but the crew had to be shipped on to the hospital at Valparaiso.

Couldn't Stand the Disgrace.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., July 13.—Deward Lippincott, husband of Julia Lippincott, the forger, died at Medford yesterday afternoon. The former proprietor of Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, could not stand the disgrace brought on him by his wife's crimes, and he died from mental worry and anxiety. Mrs. Lippincott is still in Camden jail, being unable to secure bondsmen.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Many People Killed by an Explosion.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The steamer Tioga, of the Erie Transportation Company, was badly wrecked by an explosion at 5:45 o'clock this evening while lying at her dock, at Randolph street and the river. It is reported 15 people are killed, but the report cannot be verified. Up to this time only three bodies have been recovered.

The explosion was a terrific one, and a column of smoke shot 200 feet into the air, succeeded a second later by a whirlwind of flame, which illuminated bridges, buildings, water and spars in a fearful nature. The startled crowds rushed to the river banks, docks, bridges, and soon the scene was thronged with an immense crowd. A general fire alarm had been turned in and soon 50 streams of water from the steamers and fire tugs were pouring into the hold of the big iron boat through the gaping hole amidship, from which the flames poured in a torrent.

SEARCHING FOR THE VICTIMS.

The Tioga, which was one of the largest and finest propellers on the lakes, is badly wrecked, her upper works being nearly blown away and her wooden work badly burned. At 10 o'clock the fire was so far under control that the search for the victims of the explosion was begun. Three bodies were soon brought out, blackened and mangled. They were apparently the remains of unfortunate members of the steamer's crew, caught aboard at the time of the explosion.

When the explosion occurred there were between 10 and 15 men in the fan-tail of the boat, while scores of others were forward. There was also several stevedores on the dock and in the warehouses.

A TERRIBLE SIGHT.

The bridge tender at the Rudolph street bridge, less than 100 feet away, saw a man whirling upward in the air in the midst of a tremendous mass of blazing wreckage. The poor fellow fell into the river, but was rescued unconscious and cared for.

The explosion did much damage to surrounding buildings, and windows were broken nearly half a mile away. Up to midnight seven dead and wounded men had been taken from the boat and it was then believed that not more than eight others were in the hold. These men are doubtless dead, as 10 fire engines have poured tons of water into the big hole just above the spot where they were at work at the time of the explosion. It will be at least an hour day before the water can be pumped from the hold and the bodies recovered. There is good reason to believe that the explosion was caused by gas generated by oil barrels stored near the fan-tail.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk Dead.

General Clinton B. Fisk, widely known as a politician, and one of the most prominent lay members of the M. E. Church in America, who was the Prohibition candidate for President in 1888, died on Wednesday at his residence in New York city, in the 63d year of his age.

Early in the war he became Colonel of the Thirty-second Missouri Infantry in the Union army. He was promoted to Brigadier-General in 1862; was brevoted Major General of Volunteers, and after the end of the war he was Assistant Commissioner under General Howard in the management of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1874 he was appointed by President Grant to the position of President of the Board of Indian Commissioners, the duties of which he discharged with ability and credit.

In 1886 he was made the Prohibition candidate for Governor of New Jersey, and polled 16,579 votes, the Democratic candidate slipping in by a plurality of about 5000. The Prohibition National Convention which met at Indianapolis in June, 1888, nominated General Fisk for the Presidency, and he made a vigorous campaign. His vote in the country at large was 246,870, as compared with 150,369 for St. John in 1884.

He was also active in educational and religious circles. He aided largely in establishing Fisk University, an institution for the education of colored youths at Nashville, Tenn., and it was named for him.

A Gigantic Infant.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Perhaps the largest infant that ever saw the light of day was born at 4339 North Eighteenth street, on Sunday. The baby has not been weighed for it is deemed by many an unlucky act to weigh a newly-born child, but competent authorities who have seen and handled it are sure that its weight is not less than 25 pounds. This big-little boy is as large as the average child of 3 months. He is bright and hearty, and all his limbs are well developed. He crows and laughs incessantly and seems to be in the best of health. The mother is the wife of Matthew Hardigan, who works in one of the big iron factories of Phoenixville. Mrs. Hardigan, who is about 35 years old, is a perfect giantess, over 6 feet tall, and proportionately built. Her husband is about 40 years old and is of the average build.

Mrs. Hardigan has had 12 children. Three are dead. She has been married twice is remarkably handsome, and her children are noted for their beauty among their neighbors. Although her baby was only born on Saturday night, the mother was downstairs to-day, moving about her household duties. The Hardigan family originally lived in Phoenixville, and moved into their present home about three months ago. The husband lives in Phoenixville, and has not yet seen the latest and largest addition to his family. The other children were of the usual size.

Fierce Race Riot.

GRIFFIN, GA., July 10.—A fatal race riot occurred at Starr's Mill Pond, in Fayette county, this afternoon, in which four negroes were killed and six wounded. Eight white men were shot also. A darky selling wine on the occasion became engaged in a war of words with a white man about the purchase of some wine, which resulted in the negro getting slightly cut. From this the quarrel began and was taken up by others, until the white man became involved with a negro who had a gun, but who did not care to use it.

Anderson Williams, another negro, told him if he would not shoot the —— scoundrel to give him the gun and he would shoot him himself. He took the gun and emptied its contents into the white man's chest and bowels. He was immediately shot in the neck and died in a few minutes. The shooting then became general, shots sounding like a canebrake burning. After emptying their weapons a demand was made of a merchant for more ammunition. He refused to sell, but the infuriated rioters ran roughshod over him and helped themselves to all he had. There were over 500 people on the ground, and it is a mystery that the shooting was not more fatal in its results.

Shot Dead by a Hatfield.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 12.—Detective J. W. Napler, better known as "Kentucky Bill," has been found dead with a bullet-hole through his heart in Harlin county. He had evidently been murdered by the indignant Hatfield gang, against whom he recently expressed the opinion that they had murdered Dave Stratton, one of the McCoy gang, whose body was found near the railroad track at Brownstown some weeks since Bill had started out with warrants for the chief suspects, and the bullet-hole through his heart indicates how near he came to effecting a capture.

A Systematic Horse Thief.

LANCASTER, PA., July 14.—A man who refused to give his name was arrested here yesterday with two horses in his possession, which he had stolen near Shippensburg, Cumberland county, from David R. Foglesanger. In the thief's possession was a memorandum book containing the names and location of many farmers owning valuable horses and the number they owned, and maps showing every road in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Explorer Stanley Married.

LONDON, July 12.—The marriage of Mr. Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant took place to-day in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Stanley showed the effects of the illness by which he was attacked yesterday, and he was compelled to use a stick to assist him in walking to and from the altar. The Abbey was crowded with friends of the bride and groom.

The ceremony was performed by the very Rev. George Bradley, D. D., Dean of Westminster. A great crowd congregated about the Abbey and loudly cheered Mr. Stanley and Miss Tennant and the wedding guests on their arrival.

Miss Tennant's dress was of white cricled silk, trimmed with white satin embroidered with pearls and orange sprays. She wore a miniature of the Queen, which had been presented to Mr. Stanley by Her Majesty as a wedding gift. The representative of King Leopold, of Belgium, was Mr. Stanley's best man. All the officers of Mr. Stanley's last expidition into Africa were present at the wedding.

Mr. Stanley, who reached the Abbey first, rose upon the entrance of Miss Tennant, and the ceremony at once began. During the ceremony he held the stick which he was compelled to use for support while walking. As he repeated the service his voice was almost inaudible, showing the results of his illness. Miss Tennant's voice was clear and steady, and only faltered as she repeated the words "in sickness and in health."

Train Robbers Booty Found.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 12.—On the night of June 7 last, a Northern Pacific train was boarded near New Salem, N. D., by two masked men who terrorized passengers and got away with several pouches of registered mail matter. One of the robbers was afterward captured by a sheriff's posse. Believing that part of the money at least had been concealed by the captured robber, or rather thrown away during his short flight after discovery, Postoffice Inspector Watkins left the city last Friday morning, taking one assistant with him. On Sunday morning they reached the spot on the bank of the stream where they got their man. Recent rains had caused a heavy growth of grass, and the wind had been sweeping over the place since June 10, but after a day's search over a space of about four acres the shrewdness of the inspector was rewarded by finding in torn bits and ragged pieces a large amount of currency. There were found numerous tens and twenties, more or less mutilated, and one bill of $1,000. In the prairie the grass was knee deep. The whole bundle had been dropped in one place, and in the robbers haste had not been securely hid. Coyotes or gophers had torn and separated the money and the winds had scattered it. The amount recovered, the inspector will not disclose, but it is thought to be $20,000.

His Grave D