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Essex County Herald.

W. H. BISHOP, Publisher.

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Essex County Herald.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

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Essex County Herald.

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NORTH STAR CHAPTER, No. 25, O. E. S. Stated Meetings the third Monday in each month.

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THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

Eastern Vermont
ROAD AND TROTTING
Horse Breeders' Ass'n

WILL BE HELD AT

ST. JOHNSBURY,

Wednesday and Thursday,

Aug. 21 and 22, 1889.

The Association offers the following stakes and premiums:—

Stake No. 1, for foals of 1888. Entrance $15, in instalments of $3, $5 and $7; sum equal to fifty per cent. of the entrance added by the Association.

Hotel Stake No. 2, for foals of 1887. Entrance $20, in instalments of $5, $5 and $10; $50 added.

No. 3, Highland Stock Farm Stake for foals of 1886. Entrance $25, payable $5, $8 and $12; $100 added.

No. 4. St. Johnsbury Stake for foals of 1885. Entrance $30, payable $5, $10 and $15; $50 added.

No. 5, Maplewood Stock Farm Stake for stallions that have never beaten 2.40. Entrance $40, payable $10, $10 and $20; $100 added.

No. 6, W. W. Grout Stake for mares and geldings that have never beaten 2.40. Entrance $40, payable $10, $15 and $15; $100 added.

No. 7, John W. Currier Stake, stake open to any horse owned by a member of the Association. Entrance $40, payable $10, $10 and $20; $100 added to entrance money.

No. 1 to be half mile heats, best two in three. Nos. 2 and 3, mile heats, best two in three; four to seven inclusive mile heats, three in five; entrance money in each stake to be sent to treasurer in three payments of June 15, July 10 and Aug. 1. Horse or colt entered to be named at time of second payment.

In addition to the foregoing stakes the Association offers the following premiums, open to members only:

No. 1, for matched pairs, $25, divided $12, to first, $8 to second and $5 to third.

No. 2, gentlemen's roadsters that have not been in a race; $25, divided $12 to first, $8 to second and $5 to third.

No. 3, roadsters that have been in race; $25, divided $12 to first, $8 to second and $5 to third.

No. 4, Best brood mare with stock; $25, divided $12, $8 and $5.

No. 5, Best sucking colt, $25; divided $12, $8, $5.

No. 6, year-old geldings and fillies; $25; divided $12 to first, $8 to second and $5 to third.

No. 7, two-year-old geldings and fillies; $25, divided $12 to first, $8 to second and $5 to third.

No. 8, three-year-old geldings and fillies; $25, divided, $12 to first, $8 to second and $5 to third.

No. 9, year-old stallions; $25, divided $12 to first, $8 to second and $5 to third.

No. 10, two-year-old stallions; $25, divided $12 to first, $8 to second and $5 to third.

No. 11, three year-old stallions; $30, divided $15, $10 and $5.

No 12, R. W. Goodrich premium; $25, divided $12, $8, $5. For best representative Morgan two years old and over. Form and action to decide; pedigree not to be considered.

Entries for premiums (free to members) close August 1, 1889.

Horses eligible to only one stake or premium class, except that no horse is barred from stake No. 7 by reason of having been entered for other stakes or premiums.

Entries for stakes to be made to O. H. MOSSMAN, treasurer, Barton, Vt.

Entries for premiums made to E. H. HOFFMAN, secretary, Lyndon, Vt.

The stables and stalls will be in charge of I. D. Gould, and all intending to exhibit should apply seasonably for accommodations, Post Office address Passumpsic, Vt.

Blanks furnished on application.

W. S. BAILEY, President,
East Hardwick, Vt.
O. H. MOSSMAN, Treasurer,
Barton, Vt.

That heroic young priest, Father Damien, has died in his devotion to a sense of duty so exalted that his case is probably the most remarkable of modern times. Sixteen years ago Father Damien left his home in Belgium to go as a missionary among the lepers at Molokai, Sandwich Islands. Only one prospect lay before him. There could be no way of escape. But he gave himself willingly to the service, and his work will live after him. When he went to Molokai the leper colony was as a burrow of beasts. His labors were hard and disgusting beyond belief, but his zeal considered no rebuffs. And to his ministration is due the change in the dreadful settlement where now the unhappy people wait their death like men and not like animals. The last time that news was brought from Father Damien by a passing ship the disease had already seized him. Still he labored as before, and waited; now he has gone to his reward. We do not recall a modern parallel, observes the New York *Sun*, to the serene sacrifice of Father Damien, the missionary and the martyr.

The consumption of beer and whisky is rapidly increasing in India.

"Will the supply last?" is the question the natural gas people are asking.

The famous botanical gardens at Edinburgh, Scotland, have just been opened to the public on Sundays.

Some 200 miles of road are to be built this year in Pennsylvania to develope coal, iron and timber lands.

It is predicted that Manitoba will become one of the great mutton and wool-raising centers of the earth.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker thinks it wiser to improve the postal service than to establish one-cent postage.

The Argentine Republic is growing alarmed over the great influx of Italians of the poorest class and the Government has issued orders limiting the arrivals to 200 per month.

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York, London and Paris *Herald*, wants the United States to send a strong corps of American mechanics to the Paris Exposition to see and learn things.

An American sea captain thinks he has found a gauge of the nearness of an iceberg by the use of a foghorn, and the consequent echo. If so, remarks the New York *Voice*, it will prove a very valuable discovery.

Prospective emigrants are reading with much interest a paragraph which has been going the rounds of the press, to the effect that every man who settles in Colombia, Central America, gets six dollars a month, 250 acres of land, a cow, two pigs and a plow.

The action of the Connecticut House in inviting a New York woman to participate in the House debate on woman suffrage is, declares the New York *Graphic*, without a precedent in the eccentricities of Legislators. The Connecticut men were exceptionally gallant.

The greatest surprise of the day is the statement that the Eiffel tower at the Paris Exposition is not in fact, the Eiffel tower, but the Monguier tower. It is alleged that it was a young engineer of that name in Eiffel's employment who first conceived the idea and worked it out.

According to *Bradstreet's*, the abandonment of silk culture in California is foreshadowed by the action of the Governor of that State in vetoing an appropriation of $10,000 made by the Legislature to carry on experiments. The reason given is that California cannot compete with China or Japan in that industry.

The Washington Memorial Arch, that is now very sure of being erected there, will not be one of the first-class works of art in the world, observes the New York *Sun*, but it will be the finest thing of the kind on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. The popular subscriptions to the fund in its behalf are still coming in finely.

The seals of Behring Sea are in great need of protection. Their earlier haunts among the Georgian Islands, off the coast of New South Wales, the South Shetland Islands, and the other places in the South Seas, are almost deserted, and having taken refuge in Behring Sea, they are threatened there too with extermination.

The musicians have every reason, thinks the Brooklyn *Citizen*, to rise in their might and slay the inventor of the phonograph. Large ones are been constructed that will correctly register the playing of first-class orchestras, and the stage manager has but to turn one crank on the stage instead of ten in the orchestra to get superior music.

Benjamin L. Hurst, of the Pennsylvania Railroad has just celebrated the close of his fifty years' active service as a locomotive engineer, and he is not ready, by a long way, to retire. He is called Uncle Ben by all who know him, and he is still at work running a first-class passenger train. His eye is as clear as ever, and he stands as erect as a cadet.

During the last twenty-five years Queen Victoria has captured 447 agricultural prizes with stock from her Windsor farms. She takes great interest in cattle shows, and is a good judge of Shorthorns and Jerseys. At Windsor, on Abergeldie farm and at Osborne she has herds of cattle worthy a royal owner. The park at Osborne is now stocked with a picturesque herd of West Highland cattle.

A rather strange way of raising the wind in Spain is a tax of twelve per cent. on money left to be expended in masses for the repose of the soul of the deceased. This may be to discourage such bequests, for a shrewd observer of Spanish affairs says: "More money has been expended in masses than would have covered Spain with railroads, even on a British scale of magnificence and extravagance."

APPALLING.

Ten Thousand Lives Said to Be Lost

In the Series of Disasters Near Johnstown, Pa.

Fire Adds Terrors to the Floods.

The first accounts sent out of the Johnstown disaster are far below the wildest estimates placed upon the extent of the calamity, and instead of 2000 or 3000 it is probable the death list will reach 8000; many say 10,000.

It is now known that two passenger trains, two sections of the day express, on the Pennsylvania railroad, have been thrown into the torrent and the passengers drowned. These trains were held at Johnstown from Friday at 11 a. m., and were lying on a siding between the Johnstown and Conemaugh stations.

The awful torrent came town the narrow defile between the mountains, a distance of nine miles, and with a fall of 300 feet in that distance, sweeping away the villages of South Fork, Mineral Point, Woodvale and Conemaugh, leaving but one building standing, a woolen mill, where but an hour before had stood hundreds, and dashing on with the roar of a cateract and the speed of the wind upon the fair city at the foothills.

The plain in which but last Friday sat Johnstown sits in the mountains like a jewel in a queen's diadem. Here is where the trains were standing when the tide of water like a catapult came down upon them with such relentless force that the heavy trains, locomotives, Pullmans and all were overturned and swept down the torrent, and were lodged against the great stone viaduct along with 41 locomotives from the Johnstown roundhouse, the heavy machinery of the Gautier mill, the accumulated debris of more than a thousand houses, furniture, bridges, lumber, drift and human beings.

The low arches of the stone viaduct choked up immediately, and the water backed back over the entire level of the valley upon which the city stood to the depth of 38 feet.

There is no possibility of telling just who has been lost, as thousands are missing. The survivors, many of whom tell of the most thrilling escapes from death, house roofs car doors and planks, seek the banks and gaze with stupor born of paralysis of their mental faculties from fright and horror they have been subjected to. The number of people who are visible from the banks are so few in contrast with the population of the various little boroughs which constitute the city that the question, Where are the people? is asked on all sides.

The impression is gaining that the disclosures yet to come where the gorge collected, and which is now burning over an area of several acres, will be yet more ghastly.

The awfulness of the scene defies lanlanguage to depict, as it does the imagination to conceive.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Fashion's Folly Responsible for the Disaster.

Lake Conemaugh, which burst and wiped Johnstown out of existence, was originally a reservoir for the old Pennsylvania canal; it was two miles wide, five miles long, and in some places 70 feet deep.

Ten years ago it was purchased by Pittsburg society gentlemen, millionaire iron and steel manufacturers, who built a hand-club house on the banks of the lake and surrounded it with elegant cottages. It was probably the most exclusive gathering in America, unrivalled by even Tuxedo Park.

Recognizing the menace which the lake had to the region below, the club had the dam inspected once a month by the Pennsylvania railroad engineer and their investigation showed that nothing less than a convulsion of nature would tear the barrier away and loosen the weapon of death. The steady rains of 48 hours increased the volume of water in all the mountain streams, which were already swelled by the lesser rains earlier in the week. From the best information obtained it is evident that something in the nature of a cloud-burst must have been the culmination of the struggle of the water against the embankment.

DEVASTATED DISTRICT.

Johnstown and its Environment—Millions in Manufacturing.

Johnstown is situated at the junction of two rivers, the Stony creek on the western side and the Little Conemaugh on the eastern side. It is comprised of six boroughs—Woodvale, Conemaugh, Johnstown, Prospect, Millvale and Cambria. East Conemaug, Grubbtowne, Millville and Coopersdale are contiguous, and united by the Johnstown street railway, and together aggregate a population of about 35,000 people.

The dam or, reservoir, is a short distance from South Fork, and for the escaping flood, the only waterway is the bed of the Little Conemaugh. At this time of year the mountain streams swell the rivers even with their banks, and when struck by this tremendous head of water from the dam—1½x5 miles in area—from an elevation of over 300 feet, the effect can be imagined. South Fork and Mineral Point lie directly in the path of this flood and the houses are nearly all light frame buildings utterly unequal to such resistance. There are large lumber interests here and these, of course, were swept away. After passing Mineral Point, the hills on either bank converge—there is absolutely no opening for the water until it strikes East Conemaugh, except the constantly narrowing banks of this mountain stream. East Conemaugh is built upon a slope, but close to the water are the roundhouses of the Pennsylvania railroad; these and the lower part of the borough received the full force of the water.

From here the line of the torrent is directly through the centre of Johnston. Along this line are the fine residences and larger business houses of the city, but few of them of great strength, excepting perhaps the mammoth retail stores of Wood, Morrell & Co., claimed to be the largest and most complete in the state, and were worth in stock and structure about $1,000,000, and the elegant general offices of the Camden Iron and Steel company, and these buildings must have been submerged.

The rivers unite at the stone bridge of the Pennsylvania railroad, leaping over which it struck Millville and the open hearth and converting departments of the company, and from there immediately the entire plant and the borough of Cambria. This establishment is worth not less than $6,000,000.

At this point the hills again narrow the river bed until it widens into the sites of the beautiful and but recently built bridges of Monellville and Coopersdale, nearly all of which were entirely under water.

From here the waters again collect until they reach Sanghollow, a large village; from there to New Florence, Prospect Bow, Peelowille, a part of Millville, a large part of ward 5 and ward 6 of Johnstown, Grubbtown and the banks of the Stony creek, considerably above the point, were beyond the reach of the water.

Summing up the total amount of manufactories in and about the doomed city in the flood's track foots up $10,000,000, and other properties as much more. In addition, at least six expensive iron bridges—three quite new—were washed away. The flood of the coal mines could not have been followed by great mortality, because the veins are generally high up on the hillsides, and the larger mines have been abandoned since the introduction of natural gas.

Nearly all the dwellings were of the smaller kind, and were occupied by the workmen, by whom they were owned. The number of men thrown out of employment is about 6000.

This is not the first time this prosperous town has suffered by floods. Two years ago the entire town was flooded, water being four feet deep on the principal streets. At that time it was thought the reservoir had bursted. About 20 years ago a flood came down the same valley, following substantially the same tract. It totally wrecked Conemaugh and a part of Johnstown and Millville. The other boroughs were not then built. Quite a number of lives were lost at that time.

EFFECTS OF THE FLOOD.

Thousands of Persons Drowned—Fire Aids the Destruction.

Not only were thousands of persons drowned in the flood, but fire, even more dreadful to contemplate, aided in the destruction of precious lives.

When the scores of homes had been torn from their foundations and were rushing down with the torrent, they were thrown together with many obstructions and timbers against the new railroad bridge in the town. This checked their onward course and in less than an hour an immense heap of wooden structures was formed.

From some unknown cause, probably an overturned stove, the upper part of the wreckage caught. At first it burned slowly, and a long line of smoke was seen slowly mounting into the air. It looked to those who witnessed the scene from the opposite side of the Conemaugh as if a funeral pyre had been lighted, and it was indeed that, for in the mass of houses and other wreckage were crowds of men, women and children. They had remained in their almost destroyed houses, thinking it was better to remain there than to trust themselves to the rushing waters.

When they saw the timber on fire they realized their awful situation, and their screams were soon added to the awful chorus of horror. They were literally roasted on the flood.

Other buildings and their half drowned inmates were thrown against the mass. Thus the terrible scene was repeated.

The fire suddenly went out, the ruins parted, broke up, and were swept under the bridge into darkness.

There were fully 30,000 people living in and around Johnstown whose houses were either swept away or flooded.

Where the thousands of people who were living in happy ignorance of the approaching disaster have been scattered, if living, can only be conjectured. But the dead, they have for several days been floating silently down the Conemaugh, turning around in its swirling water, catching in the boughs of trees whose trunks are hidden in the river, and presenting their ghastly faces to the view of any who could stand on the banks and witness the heartrending spectacle.

At Nineveh, nine miles down the stream, 106 bodies, mostly women and children, were laid out in a sawmill, and additions were being made by wagon loads at a time, which were being picked up on the meadows, over which the great tide had surged with the fury of a demon. They were found with their hands yet clinging tenaciously to branches of trees and shrubs. In one case a young couple were found locked in each other's arms. In another case a mother was found with a child clasped in each arm and held closely to her bosom.

Some of the bodies were horribly mangled, and the features twisted and contorted as if they died in the most excruciating agony, and others are found lying in stretched-out positions with calm faces. Many a tear was dropped by the men as they worked away removing the bodies. An old lady with fine gray hair was picked up alive, although nearly every bone in her body was broken. Judging from the number of women and children found in the swamps of Ninevah the female portion of the population suffered most.

The horrors of the scene will not cease when the waters recede, or when the dead are buried and the living provided with shelter, food and clothing. A man was caught by the arm and pleaded piteously for a knife to sever the member. Others were literally all smashed and squeezed to death beneath the grinding timbers and surging waters. Some were pressed deep into the water and the flood soon ended their misery, but, to add to the horrors of this scene, a fire broke out in the mass of timbers and nobody escaped. Flames soon devoured the people, and nothing now is left but the charred and scattered remains floating somewhere on the water.

The cries of suffering and pain only doubled the horror of the great disaster. Long after dark the flames shot high above the burning mass of lumber, lighting up the vast flood of rushing waters on all sides.

The city of Johnstown is annihilated. There is scarcely a frame house left in the town. There is only one frame house standing in Cambria City. Every house is said to have been washed away to Conemaugh and Morrellville. All along the river, between the Alleghany and Johnstown, dead bodies are being picked up.

INCIDENTS OF THE FLOOD.

Pictures of Wreck and Misery—Aid Freely Offered.

Great indignation is felt against the stockholders o. the South Fork lake. When the dam was first made people protested against its construction. To confine a body of water one mile wide, four miles long and 60 feet deep is no easy task, and fears have often been expressed that such a catastrophe would happen some day. It is even asserted that an attempt will be made to compel the stockholders to foot the damages, and, if this should be done, they will be ruined financially.

Relief committees are being organized everywhere. All the newspaper offices, the post office and all the larger business establishments all over the country have opened up subscriptions for the sufferers, and thousands of dollars are being gathered together.

The dead have been computed at not less than 8000, and the number may even exceed this estimate. This seems incredible, but not until the waters will have abated and the work of removing the dead from this tremendous mass begins it will be impossible to tell how many lives have been lost.

The president has sent a telegram to the mayor of Johnstown, Pa., expressing his sympathy for the people of that city in their recent calamity, and saying that the secretary of war is considering means for their relief. He also made a contribution to the relief fund.

From New Bethlehem it was telegraphed that the Dubois dam had been swept away, and soon after the dam and boom at Brookville, belonging to Wainwright & Bryant was carred off by the waters, and 8,000,000 gallons of whiskey were destroyed. Their loss is calculated at $200,000. At Lockhaven the boom burst, and 5,000,000 feet of logs were swept away, causing a loss of $300,000, and in a stream above there were 50,000,000 feet of logs and nothing, it is expected, will be saved.

In the history of western Pennsylvania journalism there has never been such difficulty surrounding the gathering of news as in the present disaster.

The damage to mining property cannot be estimated. A number of collieries are flooded and many are completely wrecked. It will be two weeks before the mines can resume. The Reading Coal and Iron Company will be the greatest sufferer.

Pittsburg is absolutely wild with excitement. Every hour brings fresh news of disaster. The wildest sort of rumors are afloat and the estimates now being made place the loss of life far up in the thousands.

A house was seen floating down the Kiskimenetta today, near the intersection with the Alleghany. In an upper window was a man quietly trusting to fate. The house swept down and crashed against the railroad bridge at the intersection, and no more was seen of the man.

There were some ludicrous scenes which at a less sorrowful time would have occasioned much merriment. Two amphibians saw a whiskey barrel coming down the Alleghany river with stamps apparently in good condition, and every indication that the barrel contained some 40 or more gallons of liquor. But they found the bung out and the disgust on their countenances was visible at a distance of 200 feet. Another floating barrel that excited vehement desire for its possession on the part of a crowd of navigators was found to contain lard.

Some of the latest reports from Johnstown say that seven houses are still standing, but the chances are that hardly one is there. It is estimated that 10,000 people are lost, and that Johnstown, Conemaugh, Morrelltown and other suburban towns have been washed from the face of the earth. The region above Johnstown is yet to be heard from; but in the mountains the same scenes of desolation are reported.

The Pennsylvania railroad has bought or contracted for $100,000 worth of lumber for rebuilding uses on the lines affected. The contracts were made by telegraph yesterday, and were generally at the owner's price without demur. Lumber yards all over western Pennsylvania have been drawn upon for all the heavy timber in sight.

Measures are being taken all over the country by governors, mayors, Masonic bodies, etc., for the relief of the sufferers at Johnstown and vicinity. The movements seem to be general.

Wholesale robbery of the victims is reported, and thieves are arriving by the score. One unfeeling wretch was seen to rifle the pockets of a dead man, and remove his gold watch and chain, and then turn to a woman and take from her finger a ring. A drunken Hungarian with a pick in his hand, was discovered in a partly demolished residence in the act of breaking open a trunk, when a police officer came up behind him and dealt him a blow with his club which rendered him unconscious. The cash collected by the committee here for the sufferers has reached $2000, and it is probable that this will be doubled in a day or two. A carload of provisions and clothing was sent to Johnstown this morning from here.

The commissioners and poor directors of Indiana, Cambria and Westmoreland counties have met at Nineveh to decide upon a plan for the burial of the dead. It is likely that a plot of ground will be selected just across the river in Cambria county, and the same will be purchased by the three counties. One or two long graves will be made, and the unfortunate dead, as fast as they can be found, will be placed there. Poor Board Attorney Speigle of this county states that no expense will be spared in regard to the burial of the dead. Immediate action will have to be taken, as some of the dead have turned black and are rapidly decomposing.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PITTSBURG is in a bad way for pitchers.

AMHERST COLLEGE recently beat Yale by 5 to 4.

BROUTHERS, of Boston, leads the League in batting.

THE Cleveland Club is breaking all "baby" records.

CLARKSON, of Boston, is pitching a slow ball this season.

IN the '89 lexicon of the game base hits are called "safeties."

THE Detroit Club has signed pitcher Shreve, late of Indianapolis.

THE Indianapolis Club sports the ugliest uniform in the League.

THE Pittsburg Club has suspended Pitchers Morris and Conway.

THERE have been comparatively few shutout games so far this season.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE is a great admirer of the popular American game.

THE Southern League has increased the salaries of its umpires to $150 a month.

FROST, the Fort Worth (Texas) catcher, had his collar bone broken by a foul tip.

BURDOCK, the veteran second baseman, is playing with a New York semi-professional team.

ONE American manufacturer of baseballs employs 500 hands and keeps 40,000 balls in stock.

THE Kansas Citys are reported to be the finest lot of men on the bases ever gotten together.

TORONTO (Canada) clergymen of all denominations patronize the games in that city in large numbers.

WARD and Keefe have been re-elected President and Secretary, respectively, of the Ball Player's Brotherhood.

THE daily "take" of the New Yorks in gross, that is, at their grounds in Staten Island, averages only $350.

ON a three-bagger Billy Sunday, of the Pittsburgs, recently ran from the home plate to third base in 10 4-5 seconds.

JOHN MORRILL says he never played ball with as sober, quiet, orderly or easily managed team as the Washingtons.

THE Boston Club has appointed two physicians to the team, and one of the two will be in attendance at every game.

GEORGE HENNINGER, aged ninety, and Henry Geist, aged eighty-nine, are among the warmest baseball zealots in Bethlehem, Penn.

A FEATURE of the New York game this year is the magnificent fielding of O'Rourke. He covers a great deal of ground and throws admirably.

THE grand stand of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, which was partially destroyed by fire, will be torn down and a new one built. The loss is $18,000.

THE stockholders of the old Detroit National League Club have declared a dividend of $54,000. The directors own four-fifths of the 400 shares of stock. The par value of each share is $50, and the holders will receive $135 per share.

IN a recent game between the Brooklyns and Kansas City Clubs the latter scored in every inning, winning the game by 18 to 12 runs. It rarely happens that in a game between first-class clubs runs are made by one side in every inning.

THE rivalry between New York and Chicago is much greater than between any other teams. The games are bitterly contested, and no matter how badly the two clubs may play against other nines, they play a fine game when pitted against each other.

HARRY WRIGHT, manager of the Philadelphias, says that batting will win more games than fielding, and he proposes to play the strongest batting team he can put in the field. An error was not of such vital consequence last year, when scores were small. It takes good hitting to win this year.

THE highest baseball club in New York city, in the location of its home grounds, if not on record, is that made up of *Tribune* employes. It practises daily upon the top of the *Tribune* building. There is a space there a hundred feet long and surrounded by a high wall, where everything but heavy batting is perfectly feasible.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

The Vossiche Zeitung says that a telegram has been received from Capt. Wissmann, the German commissioner in East Africa, announcing that smallpox has broken out among the men composing his Soudanese contingent and asking that doctors be sent him.

It is said that the man who drove the team which took Dr. Cronin away from his home at Chicago on the night of his murder has been taken into custody. His name is given as Mack, and he was found in a cheap lodging house.

The tension between Germany and Switzerland has been increased by the arrest at Zurich of two traveling German booksellers, against whom false information has been given by socialists.

A telegram received at London states that several tribes in Morocco have rebelled against the sultan. The rebels have made prisoners of a number of officers and threaten to kill them.

The Cunard Steamship company and the Oceanic Steam Navigation company have secured the contracts to carry the outward British mails.

Geraldine Ulmar returns to the American stage next season as prima donna in McCaull's Opera company.

A dispatch from Berlin says it is fully believed that England and America will cordially assent to the decisions of the Samoan conference.

One hundred arrests have been made in connection with the riot at Belgrade. Among those arrested is ex-Premier Garashanine, who is accused by witnesses of having incited the progressists to attack the opposing party.

A destructive cyclone swept through a portion of West Virginia. At Falling Waters the barn of J. W. Criswell was blown down, killing J. E. Powell, a pump maker, and fatally injuring John Vogle. Wheat was beaten to the ground, trees were uprooted and much fencing destroyed.

A monument to the Chicago policemen who were killed in the Anarchist riot was unveiled on Memorial Day. The monument consists of a pedestal surmounted by a bronze statue of a policeman in uniform, of heroic size. It stands upon the scene of the riot, at the intersection of Desplaines and West Randolph streets, and is something over 20 feet in height.

The Chicago police say they are on the eve of a great move in the Cronin mystery.

Six men were killed and six wounded by the falling of a large tobacco factory at Danville, Va.

A special from St. Paul, Minn., says: The deal which has been going on for some time looking to the purchase by the Northern Pacific of the Great Northwestern Central railroad is practically settled. This will mean the opening up of the entire Canadian Northwest.

Severe storms prevail throughout France. The greatest damage has been done in the departments of Seine-et-Marne, Aube, Yonne, Haut-Soane and Ardennes, where in some places the country is almost devastated.

It is reported from Northern Michigan that a heavy rain storm has prevailed in that section. Heavy rains have fallen for fifty hours in central Illinois. At Galena there was a damaging frost, blighting fields of corn and blasting fruit trees. There will be much damage done by floods.

At Alexandria, Va., the tannery of C. C. Smoot & Sons, covering a square of ground, was destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of leather, hides, etc. The loss is $36,000 to $50,000; insurance, $12,000.

Louisville, Ky., will have the first electric railway in operation in about two weeks. It reaches the full length of the city from east to west, and is five or six miles in length. The trucks have arrived; the cables, both overhead and underground, have been placed, and the plant for the station is being got ready.

Dispatches from Oklahoma report the finding of rich iron mines a short distance from Guthrie. The ore is said to be very fine, and probably contains about 65 per cent. of iron. A shaft will be sunk at once, and a thorough examination of the deposit made.

Prince Aloisisch Warsonberg and a lieutenant of hussars fought a duel at Vienna. The former was mortally wounded and is now dying.

There is no change in the strike situation at Marquette, Mich. Not a pound of ore is moving on the docks. Hundreds of imported workmen have arrived by a special train, which ran right on the docks. Both sides remain firm.

It has been officially announced at the New York exchange that no more quotations will be distributed by stock indicators or tickers. Quotations will be gathered on the floor, but members will have to furnish them to customers by memorandum as in olden times. The new order goes into effect at once.

The grand jury at Scranton, Pa., found a true bill against "Sam" Crane, now of the Metropolitan Base Ball club, charging him with stealing $1500 from Edwin Fraunfelter. The allegation is that Crane eloped with Fraunfelter's wife and induced the woman to take with her $1500 of her husband's money.

The magistrate to which Reporter Sims applied for a summons for the Duke of Cambridge, Eng., and Police Inspector Robinson, whom he charged with having assaulted him during the review of the fire brigade at Whitehall, refused to grant an order for their appearance. Mr. Sims has therefore applied to the court of Queen's bench for a mandamus to compel the magistrate to issue the order.

Joseph Roseberry, 75 years old and intemperate, fatally shot his wife in Philadelphia and then killed himself. Mrs. Roseberry is 52 years old and left her husband two weeks ago on account of his bad habits.

It is reported at Port Huron, Mich., that the steamer E. S. Pease has foundered in Saginaw bay. The Pease was commanded by John Stirling. The crew, consisting of the captain, Samuel Jamieson, chief engineer; Martin Donahue, mate; William Gaines, second mate, and eight or ten, are lost.

W. R. Anderson, a steamship owner of London, has arrived at Ottawa, Ont., to negotiate with the government for the construction of the steamships for the Atlantic service—the vessels to have a speed of 20 knots an hour. A subsidy for this service was passed during the recent session of parliament.

The evictions on Lord Lansdowne's Luggacurran estate have been completed. Eight tenants were evicted one day recently, making twenty-four in all. Strong resistance was offered by the tenants and their friends, and the police made several charges against them with their batons. Nine arrests were made. Fifteen tenants settled with the landlord.

In the New Jersey Extraction works a furnace blew up and threw boiling copper over a number of employes. William Dale was fatally burned and Edward McNamee is in a critical condition. Others were badly injured.

A fierce gale has raged over Lakes Ontario and Erie and portions of Lakes Huron and Michigan for two or three days. All around the lakes vessels are reported wind bound and driven ashore. At Chicago the wind reached a velocity of 40 miles an hour, and a number of vessels were forced to anchor outside.

A cable dispatch has been received at London, from General Hippolyte, the insurgent leader in Hayti, saying that he has defeated President Legitime, captured Port-au-Prince, the capital of that country, and proclaimed himself provisional president.

Mr. Vizetelly, the well-known bookseller of London, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for publishing Zola's novels.