

SIXTEEN DEAD

MRS. WM. GASTON'S NAME Added to the List of Victims of the Fearful Flood.

Work of Repair and the Relief of the Victims.

Bodies of Those who Perished Recovered One by One.

ACTION OF COMMISSIONERS. All the Roads and Bridges Closed to Travel.

Some Interesting Scenes and Incidents of the Wreck.

The Missing all Known to be Safe but Two.

The feature of the situation yesterday was the rush of sight-seers to the flood-stricken localities.

Over the river, at Caldwell's run and out the National road as far east as vehicles could make their way, there was one constant cavalcade of vehicles of every description.

Many of them from out of town, either from the towns over the river or even remoter places on this side.

The vehicles carried from two to twelve persons, or even more.

There were probably five hundred vehicles on the pike. Then there were almost or quite as many horsemen, as many more people who made the tour on foot, and not a few bicyclists.

The sight-seers who visited Triadelphia in one way or another numbered several thousand.

There were at times, where the flood had encroached upon the road, head-locks of vehicles.

Two or three barges were wrecked, and a hundred or more of this city, fell dead in the road at Triadelphia.

The Elm Grove Railway ran motor cars from the city to the point this side of Woods' run where the track was washed away.

There has been, but the bridge and at least a hundred and fifty feet of track are still gone, and it was necessary to transfer around to the Bethany pike, where the trains ran on to the Park.

Hundreds of people visited the Park, and many made the trip to Triadelphia from the end of the motor line.

THE LIST OF DEAD INCREASED. Mrs. Gaston, the wife of William Gaston, who was drowned at Point Mills, and who was herself rescued after nearly a mile's perilous ride through the angry flood on a log, died from her injuries at 11 a. m. yesterday.

She was forty-five years of age, and was married to a man who was nearly sixty years old, never married.

This makes the list of dead sixteen so far as definitely known. They are: The Howley family, Mrs. Howley and her children, John, aged 11, Mary, aged 8, Tommie, aged nearly 5, and an infant girl which died in her arms.

Herman Stenzel, his mother, Mrs. Barbara Stenzel, and Alice and Anna Wingert, Mrs. Stenzel's nieces.

John Howley, who was being brought down on Caldwell's run. Mrs. Jane Faye and her daughters, Alice and Belle, drowned at Triadelphia.

Mary, Anne Johnson, who died in her home at Clinton. Mrs. William Gaston, aged sixty, drowned at Point Mills, and his body recovered at Elm Grove.

Mrs. William Gaston, died of her injuries. There are two men, brothers named Norman, missing. They were camped out on fishing. A third brother had been with them, but came home Thursday morning, he made his way to the camp, but it was gone.

The gravestones are entertained for the safety of the two men, but they may turn up.

Robert Holmes, Jr., and John Rust were camped at Good Intent, Washington county, and had been on a fishing party. It was reported that they were drowned. How this story originated cannot be imagined, as the men named returned home at 7 o'clock that morning from the place where they had been camped.

The boy, Willie Ritchie, supposed to have been drowned, is alive and well. A telegram was received from T. Tommie Cockayne, dated at Marietta, Saturday night, saying young Ritchie had been seen on Cockayne's fishing boat that day.

So far as can be definitely ascertained, all those for whose safety fears were entertained, are now known to be safe, except the Normans.

THE MISSING. Up to yesterday there had been eight bodies recovered—those of Mrs. Stenzel, one of the Wingert girls, the three Faye women, William Gaston and Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Gaston's death adds one to the list of fatalities, but not to the number of bodies missing.

Yesterday the body of the younger son of Mr. Howley was recovered in the river below town, and last evening the body of another man, as yet unrecognized, was taken from the river below Benwood. It is probably the remains of Hermann Stenzel or John Hohmann, but it may possibly be that of a man not yet known.

Coroner Schuyler views the remains of the Howley child. He had a cash on his forehead and his nose was crushed in by striking some obstruction.

The body of Annie Wingert, aged twenty-one, was also found below Benwood yesterday. Coroner Schuyler viewed the remains, and the body was then prepared for burial at Zimmerman's undertaking rooms, and sent to her late home at Miltburg, whether those of her sister and her aunt, Mrs. Stenzel, had preceded her.

It may be several days before the other bodies are found, though it is more than likely they will be recovered to-day and not very far down the river.

The father of the Wingert girls came here Friday on a visit. He did not know they had been drowned until he arrived. Their brothers arrived Saturday.

Thomas Howley, whose family all perished, yesterday was taken to the Calvary cemetery. He is in the best of health by his arrival here.

A woman out Caldwell's run is reported as standing in her doorway Friday morning and denouncing the loss of her

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PREPARING FOR WAR. Italians Who Protest Against Being Called a Pauper Class.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 22.—About 2,000 Italians assembled in Kelly's Hall this afternoon to protest against statements that had been made that they were a pauper class and the recently appointed Congressional Committee to investigate the matter.

After listening to addresses by Angela Astorica, and Nicholas Comfort, of New York, and others, the following resolutions were presented with a long introductory in Italian and went through with a rush.

First—This meeting condemns the action of the Italian societies of immigration in humiliating the name of Italy as the land of slaves and paupers.

Second—That, by obeying the laws of this glorious Republic, pray and hope for no law of ostracism will be passed against our immigration, as it is contrary to liberty and the civilization of this country.

The speaker who called the meeting together has a flavor of revolutionary language about it, and reads:

Italians—The moment to show ourselves united for the common good has arrived. The American press has undertaken a war against us to influence the American Government to take measures against us, a free people. Energetic action must be taken without loss of time.

Political opinion, the supreme moment has arrived. United, with the name of Italy in our mouths, let us prepare for war.

Those who will not be in the line will begin to fight against Italy. The time is short. Let all societies unite and do their duty.

BOGUS BILLS. Description of the New Spurious Five-Dollar Bill.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Secret Service officers are scouring the country East and West for the men who are so successfully floating the new counterfeit five-dollar silver certificates. A Third street bank has the following description of the bogus bill posted up where the receiving teller can keep his eye on it.

The new counterfeit five-dollar silver certificate, check letter D—2017, is well executed, and will deceive the unwary, the color of the Treasury numbers and seal being excellent.

The counterfeit is found in the portrait of General Grant, which has a very scratchy appearance, and lacks the like-like expression of the genuine. The shading on the left side of Gen. Grant's face, which is very distinct in the genuine, is wanting in the counterfeit.

White patches appear all over the right side of General Grant's face in the counterfeit. The stud on the shirt front is also missing. The etching lines surrounding the figure are not so dark as in the genuine, making them much darker than the counterfeit, and giving the portrait a more life-like and clear-cut expression.

On the medallion on the back of the note the figure "9" in the date is poorly done, and it looks more like the figure 0. The dark green lines encircling the medallion, representing the milling of the coin, is almost invisible in the counterfeit, giving the picture a flat appearance, while in the genuine it stands out in bold relief.

The entire face of the counterfeit is lighter than the genuine. The check letters "D" in the genuine have the ending in the scroll crossing the perpendicular line, but in the counterfeit the ending is in the outside of the line.

The letter in "Silver Certificate," at the top of the note, are crooked, particularly the first I in certificate. The words "Register of the Treasury" under the signature of W. S. Ross, are also badly and irregularly printed.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS. Measures to be Considered—Fishes Treaty in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Senate will probably take up the conference report on the River and Harbor bill on Monday, and follow it with the sundry civil and naval appropriation bills in turn.

The subsequent course of legislation for the week cannot be forecast with safety, because so many important measures have been taken up and laid aside temporarily, with certain qualified rights of way. Senators Dawes, Hoar, Sherman, and Call are understood to be ready to deliver speeches on the Fisheries treaty.

The army appropriation bill, and the coast defense bill which were left in an unfinished state in the House for the week, will then have been added to the bills to admit Washington Territory and to prohibit Chinese immigration.

The District of Columbia committee expect to secure to-morrow in the House for the week the payment of the bill. The general deficiency appropriation bill will be called up for action early in the week and a lively debate is expected upon the sections which make provision for the payment of the French war claims. The Appropriation Committee has nearly completed the Fortification Appropriation bill and intends to report it in time for action by the House immediately after the passage of the general bill.

The committee was during the week will be devoted to the consideration of bills of a private nature, public land bills and a few judicial measures.

Weather Crop Bulletin. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The following is the weather crop bulletin for the week ended Saturday, July 21, issued by the Signal Office:

Temperature—The week ended July 21, and has been cooler than usual in all districts except in Dakota, where it has been warmer. The average daily temperature on the Atlantic States, from Maine to Georgia, was six degrees below the normal, and it was about three degrees below the normal in the Central valleys.

The thermal conditions for the entire season have been very near the normal throughout the South Atlantic States, the Middle West, Southern Missouri, Kansas, and all the States on the Pacific Coast.

Rainfall—There has been an excess of rainfall during the week except in the North Atlantic States, where well distributed rains occurred in New England during the week and heavy local showers are reported from a few localities in the South Atlantic States, where there was almost a total absence of rain for the week.

General Remarks—The weather during the week has been favorable for the growing crop in the wheat and corn regions of the North Atlantic States. The reports from the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, show that the crop conditions are generally favorable for the favorable weather during the past week. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania the wheat, rye and hay harvests have been about completed during the favorable weather of the past week.

It takes many people a long time to learn that the omnipresent influences of supply and demand are never repealed and never go out of fashion.

INDIGNANT DEMOCRATS. Very Mad at Our Own Mr. Hogg Because He Performed AN ACT OF COMMON DECENCY

In Pairing with Mr. Randall in the Vote on the Mills Free Trade Bill—The Bill Passes the House—A Small Majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—A good many Democrats of the House feel like shaking Mr. Hogg. There has been, since the beginning of the tariff struggle, an extremely bitter feeling among them toward Mr. Randall. When it became apparent, on the delivery of his speech against the Mills bill that he would again defy his party, an agreement was made informally among the Democratic gentlemen to boycott him in the event he should want to pair.

The contingency making a pair desirable arose from Mr. Randall's illness, and there was general congratulation that Randall would not score. There was great disgust, therefore, among Democrats yesterday at the close of the roll call when the pair of Mr. Randall against Mr. Hogg was announced by the clerk.

THE MILLS BILL PASSES. After a Week Speech Delivered by Its Alleged Author.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—When the house met yesterday morning the galleries were filled with spectators, attracted to the Capital by the announcement that the day would witness the close of the great tariff debate and the vote on the first passage of the Mills bill. Chairman Mills offered two amendments intended to correct typographical errors and they were adopted. He then proceeded to address the House.

He said the majority had tried to bring in a bill to reduce excessive taxation and lessen the influx of money to the treasury. By the amendments which had been made in Committee of the Whole the total reduction of duties had fallen from \$53,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The free list from \$26,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The relative rate of duty had fallen from 47.10 per cent, not to 40, but to 42.49 per cent, and yet the measure, so very moderate, was characterized as a Free Trade measure!

It was \$42.49 on every hundred dollars Free Trade! It was an enormous amount of taxation. It was a tax which the wealth of the country would not permit to stand for a moment. State duties were levied on lands, houses, stock, bonds, horses and cattle, and the property owners did not permit any party to carry or administrate, to remain in power an hour which would levy a tax of \$5 on the hundred.

Let this bill, carrying a taxation of \$42.49, be characterized as a Free Trade measure. The term Free Trade seemed to have a double meaning. Some gentlemen seemed to understand that Free Trade meant absolute untrammelled foreign commerce from all taxation. The Democratic party had used the term Free Trade as a term expressing the freedom of our commerce from all obstruction, save that of a momentary tariff to support the economical administration of the Government. The tariff of 1846 had been called a Free Trade tariff, and he had his: If spoken of the decade from 1850 to 1860 as the Free Trade period, because of the restrictions thrown in its way by capitalists and monopolists. He then proceeded to take up and discuss in detail the various schedules of the bill.

Mr. Mills addressed himself to the consideration of the FREE LIST. On that list, he said, had been placed articles amounting to \$30,000,000. The largest was wool, from which \$8,000,000 was received. When the Democrats wished to pass wool upon the free list they were charged with breaking the middle link out of the chain. The gentlemen who were charging the Democratic side of the House with bringing in a Free Trade measure had taken the duty off cotton and put that article on the free list. The first tariff ever framed in this Government after the Constitution was adopted, embraced in its title a declaration of the principle of encouragement to home industries by putting wool on the free list. [Applause.]

The next largest item on the free list was tin plate, from which a duty of \$7,700,000 was received. Next in importance was iron, from which a duty of \$7,000,000 was received in the United States. The industry did not give a man employment in this country, and the placing of the article on the free list would not take a dollar from any manufacturing establishment.

The next item was salt. Salt had first been put on the free list by Thomas Jefferson. God had made salt for man and beast and it ought not to be taxed; because a few people were interested in the salt monopoly the committee was branded before the people of the United States as being Free Traders.

Gentlemen on the other side said: "You must tax the people on their clothes, on their food, on their shelter, on the other side did not want anything free take free drink of whisky. [Laughter and applause.] They discussed and defended the repeal of the duty on lumber. It was time that the poor people should be considered by the committee. The taxes had been removed from iron, from manufactures and from railroads, and from telegraph and telegraph companies, and now the Democratic party came upon the stand in the log house, on the prairie and give him free lumber. For doing this they were charged with being Free Traders.

No reduction of the tariff commended itself to the judgment of those who were free whisky. The duty on opium, which amounted to \$467,000, had been removed. Not an ounce of it was grown in the United States, but the gentlemen on the other side did not want opium touched. It was the tax on whisky they wanted done away with, and not on opium. No industry would be hurt because cheap medicine was given to the suffering and dying. Doctors' fees had been placed on the free list. Opium feathers were not found on the western prairie or in the northern forests, but

OUR BEAUTIFUL FEMALES. wanted ostrich feathers and they would want some when Grover Cleveland was inaugurated on March 4th next. [Laughter and applause.] Returning to the woolen schedule Mr. Mills said that the bill proposed to reduce the duties on the goods by taking the tax off the wool that was not raised by skilled labor, and scarcely by any labor at all. It grew on the sheep. The Democratic party's sympathy was for men, not sheep. It proposed to bring down the prices of

THE SAME OLD METHODS. Being Resorted to in Indiana to Defeat Harrison, BUT THE GREAT PROCESSION Keeps Moving Along in Spite of the Paid Agents of the Free Traders, who are Circulating Lies. Republican Tidal Wave.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—The Democratic managers are exceedingly busy endeavoring to stem the tide that has turned in favor of Harrison in this State. They have adopted the plan of circulating their lies by paid agents, who travel about from place to place, rather than by publication in the party organs. If published they can be publicly refuted. It told privately they are hard to chase down.

These paid agents go about the State, talk on railroad trains, in the hotels, workshops and bar-rooms. The lies with which they are loaded are generally intended to influence the workmen, and they are of all colors, shapes and dimensions. Nothing is ever given as a reason why the workmen should vote for Cleveland, the whole object being to keep them from turning to Harrison.

The old lies of '76, reinforced by those of '80 and '86 are repeated, and retold, and many new ones added, but all after the same pattern, but all they can do not stop the procession. In looking over the rosters of the Lincoln League Clubs many entries can be found of men who are Democrats, but who are not now actively working for Harrison and Morton.

Not all such Democrats are enrolled as members of clubs, for many are not willing to identify themselves with the party, and many are Harrison men because of the Free Trade attitude of their own party, or because of their personal admiration for the General. The entire history of the Democratic press of this State shows that it never hesitated to sell any man or party who was believed would gain a vote for the party. There have been and are now individual editors who would not stoop to this method of warfare, but they are the exceptions.

This year the State Committee goes beyond the party press in the extent and maliciousness of its lying. In this, as usual with those who resort to such methods, they are overstocking the market, and the result is not commensurate with the effort. All the lie agents are Republican workmen go on day after day shouting for Harrison and day after day they are joined by Democrats, who about just as justly and earnestly for the representation of the people in the United States. The old soldiers are rallying under the same banner, while any who wandered away from the fold and into the ranks of third-partyism, are coming back, assured that the only hope for American homes lies in the triumph of the Republican party.

Those who know the strength of General Harrison in this State, expected something of a popular uprising in his favor, but even they were not prepared for the extent of enthusiasm with which his nomination has been received. The enthusiasm grows instead of diminishing. The Republican party organization is in most perfect working order, all under one direction. If Indiana does not give a good account of herself next November it will be one of the strangest anomalies ever known in politics.

How Harrison Passed the Day. INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—General Harrison and his family passed another quiet Sabbath. The General and Mrs. Harrison attended divine services this morning. During the afternoon and evening a number of the General's friends, and a number of the General's visitors who saw the General to-day was R. C. Kerens, of St. Louis, well known as a railroad man and as one of Blaine's intimate friends, who spent about an hour with the General this afternoon in conversation.

This was followed by M. H. DeYoung, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and Chairman of the Pacific coast sub-committee of the National Republican Executive Committee. Mr. DeYoung passed the afternoon in conversation with General Harrison, promising upon political matters and left to-night for Chicago en route to San Francisco, to actively inaugurate the campaign on the Pacific coast.

When Blaine Will Start for Home. CHICAGO, July 21.—According to a dispatch received to-day by C. E. Fritzel, Secretary of the Young Men's Blaine Club of this city, from J. S. Clarkson, Vice Chairman of the Republican Committee, Mr. Blaine will sail from England August 1, and reach New York City in the afternoon of the 10th.

The club held a meeting to-night to arrange for the sending of one hundred representatives to take part in the reception of Mr. Blaine.

GERMAN AMERICANS Arrange Themselves Against the Prohibition Party. CHICAGO, July 22.—What is intended to be a National organization designed to work in opposition to the prohibition movement was chartered under the State laws yesterday in the name of the "Personal Right League." The incorporators are well known German-American citizens of Chicago. One of them explaining to-night the object of the organization, said: "The organization is growing very rapidly, and as soon as it is deemed sufficiently strong here branches will be established in Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and other cities. The organization designs to have a popular national movement against prohibition, though in favor of temperance. At the same time, as parallel movements, the constitution declares against the prohibition of liquor, and the corruption of public money and all trusts and analogous combinations. The closest attention to the instructions in public schools is demanded in order that the children may be successfully resisted and a keen appreciation of true liberty inculcated in the people.

The plank referring to prohibition reads as follows: "The Prohibition party as the supporter of intemperance may be successfully resisted and a keen appreciation of true liberty inculcated in the people; and by systematically destroying the citizens' appreciation of their personal rights, is seeking to place itself at the head of the American nation. Prohibition legislation has become an attitude so threatening that it becomes the duty of the liberty-loving citizens to oppose the party as harmful to public interest and reprehensible. Excessive indulgence in alcohol can only be prevented by National and liberal laws to be strictly enforced; by strict laws against the misuse of alcohol; by exercise on the part of the authorities of strict control over the manufacture and sale of beverages; and by means of institutions

DR. RIDLEY'S REMORSE. For the Part He Took in the Treatment of Mandeville. HIS SENSATIONAL SUICIDE. The Talk of the Hour—Cruelties Inflicted Upon the Prisoner in Tullymore Jail were the Direct Cause of His Death.

LONDON, July 22.—The sensation of the week has been the revelations made by the witnesses at the coroner's inquiry into the death of John Mandeville and the suicide of Dr. Ridley, the medical officer of Tullymore jail. It is not too much to say that Englishmen, irrespective of politics, have been disgusted at the story of official brutality and callousness told on oath in the witness box by physicians, Justices of the Peace and other reputable witnesses.

Of Dr. Ridley it is not now necessary to speak with harshness, for there seems to be little doubt that he was merely the tool of Balfour and the caste crowd generally.

He was threatened with dismissal from his comfortable position if he continued to show leniency to political prisoners, but allowing prospect of promotion was held out to him if he would only consent to obey orders from the castle.

When Mandeville and O'Brien arrived at Tullymore, Ridley received special instructions, and these he obeyed only too faithfully.

Had he not before committing suicide Ridley wrote a remorseful letter to the Governor of Tullymore jail, but it will never see the light if the Government can possibly prevent it. It was interesting to note the effect upon Balfour when Ridley's death was mentioned in the House of Commons. He grew deadly pale and stammered when he rose to speak. He was for a moment entirely bereft of the placid and unassuming calm which usually characterized him.

The latest advice from Dublin says that at the Mandeville inquest a great sensation was caused by the evidence of Daniel O'Connell, who was formerly a gardener in Tullymore jail. O'Connell deposed that on the evening of November 22 the governor of the jail said he had received orders to strip Mr. Mandeville; that he (the witness) and the other warders entered the prison and found Mr. Mandeville sleeping soundly; that the chief warder shook the prisoner rudely and aroused him; that Mr. Mandeville resisted, but was soon stripped naked, and that he cried: "For decency's sake leave me my shirt" whereupon the warder gave him his shirt, in which he lay the rest of his night, refusing to put on the prison garb.

In a speech at Edinburgh, Scotland, referring to the suicide of Dr. Ridley, Mr. O'Brien said he had been a doctor in the heart of the British people was a feeling of sickness and loathing for the endless misery and bloodguiltiness in Ireland.

A Royal Banquet. ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—At the dinner the Petrol Palace this evening the Czarina had Emperor William on her right and the Czar on her left. The Minister of the Court sat opposite with the German guests on the right and the Russian on the left. All the ministers were present, as were Count Schouvaloff, General Van Schweinitz, the foreign states, the admirals of the German squadron and Capt. McKellar, of the United States steamer Enterprise. The silver dinner service was used. In the dining room there were 5,000 roses and a quantity of blue lobelia, Emperor William's favorite flower. The proposed luncheon on board the Hohenzollern was abandoned. The Czar, instead, will inspect the vessel on Tuesday.

London Discounts. LONDON, July 22.—Discount was quiet during the past week at 1 1/4 per cent. On the Stock Exchange business was steady, a prominent feature being an increasing demand for American railroad securities, especially on German account.

A Frightful Collision. LYSBURN, Va., July 22.—A terrible collision occurred on the Norfolk and Western railroad this morning about 2 o'clock, eight miles above this city. A freight train and a passenger train, killing both engineers and firemen and five of the crews. Both engines were completely wrecked and seven cars demolished. A large force of hands has been at work all day moving the wreck and the train has been cleared. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—Information comes from Zion, Ky., near Henderson, of a fatal boiler explosion at the coal shaft of Williams & Mous. David Stone, the engineer, and Moses Haskin, fireman, were instantly killed, and Fred Williams, Frank Throp and Alexander Longacker were badly scalded. The two latter may die.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS. Mr. Randall passed a comfortable day yesterday. Seven cases of yellow fever at Plant City, Florida, are reported.

Reports concerning all Ontario crops are discouraging. A dispatch from Chili says United States Minister Roberts has been stricken with paralysis.

Highly satisfactory observations of the total eclipse of the moon were made by scientists in a number of cities last night. Oscar W. Doran, of Columbus, Ind., died Saturday under circumstances that give the belief he was poisoned by his wife.

Frederick Hesse, a life-long member of Tammany Hall and a prominent German, has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department, with orders to report for duty at St. Louis.

Yesterday morning in Decatur, Ill., Albert Eichel asked Lorenz Kipstrick to attend a picnic with him. She refused and he drew a revolver and shot her in the head and abdomen, mortally wounding her.

The Senate Saturday passed, upon motion of Mr. Farwell, the House bill approving \$200,000 for an apartment house at Chicago, but a motion by Mr. Vest to reconsider was made and entered for future action.

A stage, while crossing the mountains near San Luis Obispo, California, was robbed by highwaymen Friday night. The robbers took \$20,000 and \$100,000, and a thousand dollars were taken from the mail bags.

There is great excitement in the Pennsylvania oil regions over the discovery of the Pitt Hole field. Pitt Hole has for twenty years been considered worthless. Now seven wells are good for 800 barrels per month.

Master Workman Monaghan, of the Switchman's Union, has been at Des Moines for two days investigating the strike in the Wabash yards. Saturday he came to the conclusion that the strike was uncalled for and declared it off.

Five hundred men representing several classes of railroad employes met in Chicago yesterday and took political action on matters of interest to them. They demanded the repeal of the Merrill conspiracy laws and the enforcement of a private detective law against the Pinkertons.

SACRILEGIOUS ART. Anthony Comstock Acting Against the "Nineteenth Century Miracle."

NEW YORK, July 22.—Anthony Comstock has decided, after mature deliberation, and conference with his backers in the Society for the Suppression of Vice, to move against the further exhibition of pictures and wax works on the subject of the Passion. There has been in the Eden Musee for a long time a series of tableaux in wax representing the progress of Christ from the condemnation by Pilate to the crucifixion on Mount Calvary. The two celebrated paintings by Munkacsy, "Christ before Pilate" and "Christ on Calvary," have been exhibited in a theatre just now demolished. One of the big, round structures formerly devoted to a realistic wax picture now contains a similarly constructed view of "Jerusalem and the Crucifixion." While most of these shows have drawn upon religious people, their profits, which have been generally large, the question of their propriety has been raised. The same objections have been made to them that prevented Salini Morse's Passion play, and Comstock has several times been the point of interfering. He is now brought to a determination to act by the fact that what is called "The Nineteenth Century Miracle" is to be put on exhibition. George C. Brotherton is a Philadelphia professional gambler, who of late years has been interested in theatrical ventures. He is manager of a museum in the Temple Theatre building, which was burned in this city, and it is represented that the only exhibit which escaped destruction on that occasion were the pictures of the Passion, which representing Christ on the cross, with his followers and the enemy's soldiers in the foreground. The preservation of this work is what he denominates a miracle, and now he is going to place the picture in view of the city, and so much of its escape from fire. Brotherton is a rich man himself and has plenty of financial backing. He is popular with his kind of men, too, and is described by them as a "good square fellow." On the other hand, the Society for the Suppression of Vice regard it as a sacrilegious outrage that a gambler should be permitted to make a business of exhibiting a model of the crucifixion, and especially of advertising it by means of a preposterous and untrue advertisement in the State, however, forbidding this enterprise on Brotherton's part. But they count on a refusal by Mayor Hewitt to license the exhibition, and without a license the show can not be opened. Anthony Comstock has received word that his action will be, but, as he is a pious man, Comstock counts confidently upon him to prevent Brotherton from exhibiting his "Nineteenth Century Miracle."

TWENTY-FIVE LASHES ON HIS BACK. The Punishment Inflicted Upon a Convicted Gully of an Atrocious Crime. TORONTO, Ont., July 22.—"Dr." Chas. H. Whiting received a flogging in one of the corridors at the Central Prison yesterday. The prisoner, who is a weak medicine doctor, was convicted at St. Thomas of an indecent assault on his niece, aged 11 years. Whiting requested the company of his niece to St. Thomas on a trip. She refused to go, and asked for her reasons, told of the assault, and he had received a flogging. Her treatment led to the arrest of Whiting and his subsequent sentence of twenty-three months in the Central Prison and fifty lashes, twenty-five to be administered one month after the date of his entering the prison and the remaining twenty-five one month before he leaves. The prisoner was bared to the waist and at the first cut gave an audible whimper. On receiving cut No. 2 he began howling, and he kept it up through the punishment. His back turned a dull purple and blue color. He received little sympathy from those who witnessed his punishment, his crime having been an atrocious one.

ELOPEMENT AS A ST. LOUIS FAD. Another "Post-Dispatch" Man Runs Away With His Wife. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—The eloping man which broke out in the Post-Dispatch office ten days ago is becoming chronic in that establishment. Last night William McMichels, a reporter on the paper, ran off with Miss Frances Panpeny, a girl of 16, residing in Carondelet. The pair were at Belleville, Ill., this morning, and an application for a license was refused on account of the girl's youth. McMichels then telegraphed to the girl's father, asking for a return and the old man, armed with a pistol, took the first train for Belleville. Upon arriving he tried to kill the reporter in the County Clerk's office, but bystanders prevented him. Mr. Panpeny finally put up his own carriage and drove the "Miss you, my children" act, and now everything is lovely.

THE HOSEY MOON HALF ENDED. Fred Munger Sues for a Divorce After Two Weeks of Married Life. SPRINGFIELD, O., July 22.—A year ago E. M. Munger, formerly proprietor of the Matteson House, Chicago, came here and became proprietor of the Arcade Hotel. With him came Fred, his son, just of age. Fred at once took up with Daisy Payden. His attentions were such as to elicit remarks by society people who associated with the elder Munger. Two weeks ago Fred and the girl eloped and were married at Carthage, O. This came near being a death blow to Fred's mother. As a sequel to the marriage, yesterday, young Munger filed a petition for divorce, on the ground that he had been married with improper conduct at various times during their married life of two weeks. Service of the proceedings were made on the wife at her parents' home at Carthage. She was indignant, and well might be, as Munger deserted his wife several days ago.

Must Pay for Their Franchising. NEW YORK, July 22.—In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Wallace, on application of United States Attorney Waters, signed a decree overruling the demurrer of the Rector and church wardens, etc. of the Church of Holy Trinity in action brought against them by the United States. The suit was brought against them by the United States under the alien contract, to exact penalty by bringing Rev. E. Walpole over to this country to preach under contract for \$1,000, full penalty and costs will be entered immediately on behalf of the United States. The case will be probably appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Their Business Booming. Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Logan & Co.'s drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous, but it is not surprising from the fact that it always comes from never disappointed. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.