

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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## THE NEWS RECORD.

SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S HAPPENINGS.

The Latest News as Fished Over the Wires from All Parts of the World—Regarding Politics, Religion, Casualties, Commerce, and Industry.

### THE SAFES FLY OPEN.

Remarkable Power of a Young Plumber in Sioux Falls.

Minneapolis, S. D., has just finished a new curb house at Sioux Falls at a cost of \$125,000. Over \$10,000 worth of vaults were ordered in, and now the company making the contract, A. T. Dean & Co. of Chicago, has been informed that the safes cannot be accepted. The understanding was that no one could open the vaults unless he had the combination or was an expert at safe-blowing. Last week H. Saunders, a plumber not over 17 years old, entered the County Clerk's office while the Clerk was endeavoring to open one of the new vaults. The combination had been lost, and finally the Clerk gave up the job. Young Saunders, who was standing by, said he could open it. County Commissioner McLean offered to give Saunders \$10 if he could open the safe. The young lad placed his car at the door, listened to the fall of the tumblers, and in a few moments the door swung open. Saunders was turned out of the room and the combination was changed. Another trial was given the young genius, and again the door flew open. The Chairman of the County Commissioners has informed the safe company that its safe would not be accepted, and awaits its further orders. Saunders also opened a vault in one of the leading banks of the city as easily as if he knew the combination. In one of the letters that passed between the Commissioners and the safe company, the latter agrees to forfeit \$10,000 if the lad can open any vault without first knowing the combination.

### A DYING CONFESSION.

An Indiana Murder Mystery Finally Cleared Up.

About the year 1874 a stock-buyer named Jamison from Ohio made his appearance in Brown county, Ind., the wildest county in the State, not even now having a railroad. He was known to carry big sums of money of money with him. He stopped at the residence of Elisha Curry for the night, and was never heard of afterwards. His mysterious disappearance at the time created considerable stir, as Curry bore an unsavory reputation and was suspected of many lesser crimes. The matter soon blew over, however, and has been buried in profound silence ever since until one night this week, when T. S. Flaggett revealed the terrible secret which has been weighing on him for years. Just about ten minutes before his death he stated to those about him that he and Curry and another man had murdered Jamison for his money, and they secured \$1,800 cash off his person. Curry has been dead six years, and the whereabouts of the other man if still living is not stated.

### WAS MADE TO BE ENFORCED.

Attorney General Miller's Instructions in Regard to the Lottery Law.

Attorney General Miller has sent a circular letter to all United States District Attorneys calling attention to the anti-lottery act, with the suggestion that they carefully examine the same, and spare no effort in its enforcement. He says: "Every violation of this law, either by an individual or a corporation, in the dissemination of lottery literature, or in any other way, should be brought to the attention of the grand jury, and wherever indictments are found vigorous prosecutions should follow, to the end that this nefarious business may be suppressed. In the enforcement of this law there should be hearty co-operation on the part of the district attorneys, the United States marshals and the postoffice inspectors." Similar instructions have been sent to United States marshals.

### Has a Cure for Consumption.

The Berlin National Zeitung announces in a most positive manner that Prof. Koch, whose researches as to the existence of bacillus in consumption have already given him a world-wide reputation, is now ready to announce to the world, having concluded certain important experiments, that his method for curing that malady is by painless inoculation. Minister Gosser has given him permission to abandon his winter course of lectures before the University in order that he may devote his entire attention to his discovery.

### Quick Justice in Tennessee.

As a sample of quick justice, Memphis, Tenn., furnishes the following: At 3:45 in the morning, Charles Davis, James Dallas and Pat Glavin, three Chicago crooks, robbed a jewelry store of \$400 worth of watches, and at 4:30 were in the station-house. A preliminary examination was held, they were indicted by the grand jury in the afternoon and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, left for the penitentiary at 10:10 p. m., and were inside the walls at Nashville at 5 a. m.

### Russia and the Jews.

The Russian Government is still debating on a scheme in reference to the Jews, but it is certain that it will be put before it comes into force, owing to red tape measures. In the meantime, subject to the anti-Semitic feeling of the Government and the public, the existing regulations in regard to the Jews will be applied with the utmost vigor.

### Through Niagara's Whirlpool.

Bridge-tender Gilbert of the railway suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, claims to have seen a skiff containing a man pass under the bridge. The boat was capsized at the first breaker and the man was not seen again. Nothing had been seen of a boat at the whirlpool, and no boats were missing from the Canadian side.

### Why They Want Money.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette has had an interview with T. P. O'Connor on matters relating to Ireland. During the interview Mr. O'Connor said that the O'Brien-Dillon mission to America had nothing to do with the potato famine, which was the business of the British Government. "Our only concern," he says, "is to get money for political purposes." The mission counts upon getting \$100,000. He himself would probably go to Canada, Dillon and O'Brien not daring to risk arrest there.

### NO LIQUOR FOR IOWA.

Judge Shiras Says Original Packages Cannot Be Sold.

Judge Shiras, in the United States Circuit Court, at Des Moines, Iowa, has rendered an important decision on the subject of liquor in "original packages," taking a directly opposite view from that held by Judges Phillips and Foster in the Topeka case. He said that, with all due deference to Judges Phillips and Foster, he was bound to say that, in his opinion, they had misstated the points in the case at Topeka. If there was any question in this is thoroughly settled by the decisions of the courts it is the absolute and unqualified right of a State to pass prohibitory laws. That question has been forever settled. In repeated cases, carried to the United States Supreme Court, it had been held that Iowa and Kansas in passing laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors had exercised powers rightly belonging to them as sovereign States. The original package decision by that court didn't involve the validity of the Iowa law. The question simply arose as to the point at which the State had control of the liquors imported into it. An officer acting under authority of the Iowa law seized some liquor in the hands of the importer's agent, and the United States Supreme Court held that the seizure was an interference with interstate commerce, a subject which the Constitution delegates to Congress alone. Then Congress, in the exercise of this constitutional power, passed the Wilson bill. But that question didn't affect the question of the sale of liquor in the original package. It simply made imported liquors subject to the laws of a State from the time they entered its borders. Therefore it is not necessary that the Wilson bill should work a revival of the Iowa law in order to make the law operative. It has been so since the Wilson bill. The only question was as to the point where the liquor became subject to the law, and the Wilson bill made it apply to all liquors within the State, whether imported or not. In conclusion Judge Shiras said: "The prohibition law of Iowa is in full and complete force to-day and applies to every sale of liquor made within its purview, the decision of Judge Phillips to the contrary notwithstanding."

### IS McKINLEY'S BILL VOID?

Senator McPherson Claims to Have Discovered a Fatal Flaw.

A letter was recently sent by Senator John R. McPherson to a member of a prominent importing house in New York. This letter is likely to create a sensation in commercial circles all over the country. Following are the more significant passages: "I beg to call your attention to conference report and tariff bill sent you about ten days or two weeks ago—a quarto pamphlet of 125 pages. On page 173 you will find amendment 449 and Sec. 30—the reading matter relating to drawbacks on tobacco struck out. Turning over to page 176, sixth line from the top, you will find the following: 'Conference restores Sec. 30.' Now, in the tariff bill you will find: 'Sec. 30. That on and after the first day of January, etc., etc., ending with six cents per pound,' leaving all the rest of original Sec. 30 out altogether."

This omission is fatal to the bill, and in the opinion of eminent lawyers—Senator Carlisle among them—it vitiates the whole bill. It is an internal revenue section, but being part of the tariff bill it stands and falls together. If a host of eminent authorities cited by the New York Herald are correct, the merchants of New York and elsewhere, says that paper, may realize that they have been emancipated from the intended effects of the McKinley bill. The President, if the Senator is right, has signed a bill which never passed the two houses of Congress. The bill which did pass the two houses of Congress has not been signed by the President. Therefore the alleged bill under which the Government officials have begun to levy imposts since Oct. 6 not having passed Congress, is not the law of the land.

### BLOODY RIOTS IN GEORGIA.

Negroes and White Men Engaged in a Serious Conflict.

Governor Gordon, of Georgia, has received from the Sheriff of Coffee County a call for troops to suppress a riot of negroes, in which four white men have been killed. F. M. Stokes, who runs a turpentine mill, has wired the Mayor of Waycross, Ga., for fifty armed men, saying: "We are at the mercy of the negro mob. Four men have been killed. The negroes are being led in the riot by a white man named L. B. Varna, who owns a turpentine mill. Stokes, Thomas Seers and a man named Varna had been in a dispute about a tract of land. Varna put his men to work on the timber when Thomas Seers shot and killed one of the negroes and drove the others from the scene. The negroes, to have revenge on Seers, armed themselves and made an assault on the settlement, having the men entirely at their mercy. They shot down and killed B. E. McLendon, Frank Seers, and Thomas Seers, and mortally wounded a man named Hendricks. Twelve armed men have gone from McDonald's to the relief of the settlement. The whites all around are turning out, and the danger is that some hot-head may precipitate a conflict in which many lives will be lost."

### MOLTKE'S NINETEENTH BIRTHDAY.

Germany Does Honor to Her Great Field Marshal.

Despite the almost continuous rain the Lindens and Königs Platz in Berlin were the scene of a popular demonstration of love and veneration for the nonagenarian soldier, Von Moltke, on the occasion of his 90th birthday, without a parallel in the annals of that city. The singing society of the Prussian schoolmasters awakened the Marshal at the untimely hour of eight with a tuneless morning greeting. Until sunset and later Von Moltke was at home to a grateful nation. Toward midday, preceded by the King of Saxony and the Grand Duke of Hesse and Baden, all in full uniform, the Emperor in an open victoria, despite the weather, arrived at the general staff headquarters and extended his congratulations to the venerable Marshal. The Emperor then presented the Marshal with a magnificent baton. An endless stream of people continued to call till midnight. The day ended with a monster banquet at the Central Hotel, given by the general staff.

### HE WON THE COACHMAN.

A New York Heiress Wins a Prize in the Matrimonial Lottery.

Port Dickinson is a charming little suburb of Binghamton, N. Y., and is noted for its many charming young ladies. Prominent among them were the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Phelps. One of them, Miss Lizzie Phelps, has fallen a victim to the wiles of Cupid. Unknown to the family there sprang up an attachment between the young lady and her father's coachman, William Elstetter, who was soon fanned into a flame of love. Finding that all efforts to change her mind were useless, the mother was won over. Not so with the father and sisters. Mr. Phelps and Miss Emma have gone to New York to avoid

being present at the ceremony, which is to occur in a few days. Miss Phelps is a social belle and one of the wealthiest young ladies in the State. She is a niece of the late Judge Phelps, and has a cool \$100,000 in cash that was left to her by her deceased relative.

### BUSINESS IS GOOD.

So Says Dun's Regular Weekly Review of Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Business continues large in volume, and generally profitable. In many branches there is noteworthy expansion on account of the new opportunities which the revised tariff gives. Sales of wool are rather large, but there is a distinct improvement in the market for woolen goods, and manufacturers are more hopeful. At Chicago there is a marked decrease in receipts of cured meats, dressed beef, lard, butter, and hides, but in cheese and wool an increase, and the volume of business continues larger than a year ago, with a satisfactory collection of dry goods and clothing. It is a remarkable feature of returns this year that the Western cities appear to prosper without the slightest regard to the condition of business on the seaboard. At Milwaukee trade is satisfactory and money unusually active at 6 to 7 per cent. At St. Paul trade is excellent, and at Minneapolis receipts of wheat reach 1,000,000 bushels. At Kansas City trade is healthy and at Denver good.

### BY HIS FATHER'S HAND.

An Illinois Farmer Kills His Maniac Son.

A shotgun and a lunatic caused a terrible tragedy at Prairie du Long, near Belleville, Ill. Lewis Ryttenhouse, a young man of 25 who had been confined in a madhouse, but had been released and was considered harmless, was seized with homicidal mania. He secured a double-barreled shotgun, loaded it, and betook himself to the barn of Lewis P. Talbot, a neighbor, where he passed the night. In the morning when Talbot entered the barn Ryttenhouse fired at him, producing wounds which will prove fatal. The madman took to his heels and hastened to his father's house. He reloaded his weapon and fired upon his brother, filling one arm and shoulder full of shot. He then turned upon his father, who was standing near, but before he could pull the trigger the latter seized a grub hoe and struck the unfortunate fellow a terrific blow over the head, crushing the skull and inflicting fatal injuries.

### ROUND FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Newfoundland People Forming Clubs to Go to Chicago.

Although the World's Fair at Chicago is some distance in the future, already interest is developing in Nova Scotia. Mail advices from Newfoundland show that the islanders are taking steps to send a large delegation to visit the great Exposition. Clubs have been formed at St. John's, and will be in other places, called "The World's Fair Excursion Clubs." Each club numbers twenty. Each member pays into a common fund \$1 weekly. In the interim any member backing out forfeits 20 per cent. of his money. Counting from the 1st of October, this year, till the 4th of July, 1893, about the time the Exhibition will be thrown open, there are 133 weeks, which will mean an aggregate collection of \$2,860, a sum quite large enough to defray expenses.

### SAD END OF ALL.

A Brilliant Young Man Falls In to Evil Ways and Is Murdered.

The grand jury at Danbury, Conn., has indicted Frank McCoy for the murder of William Walton. The murder was committed about a week ago, and Coroner Doten, of Bridgeport, who has since been working up the case, has secured strong evidence against McCoy. Walton was a graduate of Harvard, his father is a clergyman in New York, and gave his son every advantage of education. After his graduation Walton went to Danbury, where his father had charge of a church, and at once entered the best society. A year afterward he became a common drunkard and was frequently locked up for the offense. He went rapidly down hill and associated with the lowest characters. It was while on a spree with McCoy that he was killed. Walton contracted a love for strong drink while in college.

### Millions of Campaign Documents.

The two campaign committees have practically finished their work of sending out documents. They are now on hand only to answer letters and meet such eleventh-hour demands as may be made upon them for information. Each committee has sent out enough documents to paper the land over, and if the 60,000,000 people who make up this nation are not educated on the tariff, the pension, the silver, and the Federal election questions by Nov. 4 it won't be the fault of the committees. The Republican committee has sent out more documents than the national committee distributed during the last Presidential campaign. It has sent out more than 15,000,000 documents for the enlightenment of the public.

### Refuses to He'p the Workmen.

The Reichszeuger of Berlin announces that, owing to a lack of funds, the German Government is obliged to decline making loans to companies to enable them to build dwellings for the workmen. Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce, says: "While the Government joyfully welcomes all efforts in the direction of providing improved dwellings for the workmen, it must, on principle, decline to assist building companies from the coffers of the state, especially as it is confident that there is sufficient capital and public spirit in Berlin to form companies which will be content with moderate profits."

### New Tariff in France.

By the new French tariff bill flax and hemp are made free from duty. Agricultural products are placed in two categories—the first consisting of cereals, live stock, and meat, and going under a maximum tariff, implying that they cannot be included in any treaty; all other products going under a minimum tariff and being available for treaty purposes. It is understood that official inquiries are being made by the German Government to ascertain whether goods which have hitherto been obtained from America can be imported from other countries.

### Indians May Make Trouble.

A lively time is expected at Tebe, the new town in the Iowa line east of Guthrie, Oklahoma, next week. Preparations have been made for a grand barbecue and Indian entertainment. The entire two tribes of Indians, the Iowas and Kickapoos, have agreed to meet there and indulge in an old-time war dance. Visitors from adjacent tribes will also be present. Fears of trouble between the Iowas and Kickapoos are entertained, as the latter are very angry because the Iowas sold their land to the United States Government.

### Statue of Gen. St. rk.

The bronze statue of Major General John Stark, the hero of the battle of Benning-

ton, has been unveiled in the State House yard at Concord, N. H. The State officers were present. After an address by ex-Gov. Moody Currier, the statue was unveiled by Miss Florence Shelley, of Goffstown, N. H. Patterson, of Hanover, delivered the oration. A poem by Allen Eastman Cross, of Manchester, concluded the exercises.

### Says It Is a Lie.

Ex-Gov. Pattison, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, caused warrants to be issued for the arrest, on a charge of criminal libel, of the editors of the *Inquirer* and the *North American* of Philadelphia and the *Call of Harrisburg*. The offensive publication consisted of a charge of bribery against Mr. Pattison in connection with certain legislation when he was Governor.

### Chapter of Accidents.

Six trainmen were killed and seven persons injured in a collision in a tunnel on the Cincinnati Southern Railway at Sloan's Valley, Ky.; twelve lives were lost and twenty passengers hurt in a crash on the Kansas City and Memphis near Birmingham, Ala.; and eight men were wounded, one fatally, in a smash-up at Armourdale, Kan., a suburb of Kansas City.

### Committed Suicide with Alcohol.

W. V. Preston was found dead in his bed at the Union Hotel at Pueblo, Colo. Disappointment in love caused him to drink heavily of late. The doctors think it is a case of suicide by pure alcohol. He told his roommate that he would not bother him much longer. A paper was found in his pocket stating that he had a brother in Vinton, Iowa.

### Indicted for Encouraging Strikers.

Nine indictments were reported at Binghamton, N. Y., against the editors of the *Leader*, on account of that paper's attitude during the recent cigarmakers' strike. Six are for libel, and the other three are for criminal contempt of court, in disregarding an injunction issued by Judge Forbes which prohibited all persons from unlawfully encouraging the strikers.

### Will Watch the Effects of the Tariff.

The London *Times* Vienna correspondent says: "The Austrian Cabinet considers it premature to take a decisive step now regarding the new American tariff, and that it is better to wait and see whether American consumers themselves ask for its repeal, and also to see the practical effect of the act."

### Gladstone Is Waiting.

Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting of Liberals in Edinburgh. He said that his party would not announce its plans regarding home rule until the opinion of the country was known. Lord Salisbury was criticised for sending an accredited envoy to the Vatican.

### Polish Emigrants Shot Down.

Three hundred Poles, who were attempting to reach Prussian territory in order to emigrate to Brazil, were halted by the Russian frontier guard and ordered to return. They refused to obey and the guards fired upon them, killing six men, two women and a child, and wounding a number of others.

### Must Not Help the Irish.

It is reported that Cardinal Simeoni, by order of the Pope, has forbidden the Bishops of the American hierarchy to give any official or overt approval to the Irish Nationalist campaign of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien in America.

### Stabbed by a Tramp.

A tramp fatally stabbed James O'Hara and wife, living at Smith Creek, Mich., his intention being to rob the house. Neighbors were attracted to the scene, but the tramp escaped.

### Poisoned His Children.

A retired farmer named Gast, who lived in Berlin, Germany, poisoned his five children and himself. He and three of the children have died and the others cannot recover.

### Pardoned from Sing Sing.

John Hope, the Manhattan Bank robber, was pardoned from Sing Sing. He had served nine years on a twenty-year sentence.

### Breathed Gas and Died.

Jacob Kleiner, of Highland, Ill., was found dead in bed in a hotel in Davenport, Iowa, having been asphyxiated by gas from a burner that had been left open.

### Two Murders and Suicides.

Albert Lodermeyer of Casco, Wis., murdered his wife and committed suicide. William Galow of Oshkosh also killed his wife and himself.

### Horrible Explosion in China.

The government powder mill at Canton, China, exploded Aug. 15, destroying 200 houses and killing over a thousand people.

### A Tax on Nobility.

A bill was introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies imposing a heavy tax on crests and titles of nobility.

### Senator Blackburn Is Better.

Senator Blackburn, who sustained severe internal injuries in a runaway accident, is better.

### THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.25	@ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	3.00	@ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	1.00	@ 1.01
WHEAT—No. 2 Soft.	.95	@ .96
OATS—No. 2.	.42	@ .43
RYE—No. 2.	.55	@ .57
BUTTER—Full Cream, flats.	.08	@ .09
EGGS—Fresh.	.10	@ .12
POTATOES—White.	.70	@ .75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Choice Light.	3.00	@ 3.50
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	3.00	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	1.00	@ 1.01
WHEAT—No. 2 Soft.	.95	@ .96
OATS—No. 2 White.	.35	@ .37
OATS—No. 2 Yellow.	.40	@ .42
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Choice Light.	3.00	@ 3.50
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	3.00	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	1.00	@ 1.01
WHEAT—No. 2 Soft.	.95	@ .96
OATS—No. 2 White.	.35	@ .37
OATS—No. 2 Yellow.	.40	@ .42
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	2.00	@ 2.25
HOGS—Choice Light.	2.00	@ 2.25
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	2.00	@ 2.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	1.00	@ 1.01
WHEAT—No. 2 Soft.	.95	@ .96
OATS—No. 2 White.	.35	@ .37
OATS—No. 2 Yellow.	.40	@ .42
MILWAUKEE.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	.90	@ .97
HOGS—Choice Light.	.80	@ .85
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	.80	@ .85
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	.47	@ .48
WHEAT—No. 2 Soft.	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2 White.	.30	@ .32
OATS—No. 2 Yellow.	.30	@ .32
DETROIT.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.00	@ 3.25
HOGS—Choice Light.	2.00	@ 2.25
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	2.00	@ 2.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	1.00	@ 1.01
WHEAT—No. 2 Soft.	.95	@ .96
OATS—No. 2 White.	.35	@ .37
OATS—No. 2 Yellow.	.40	@ .42
TOLEDO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	1.00	@ 1.02
HOGS—Choice Light.	.80	@ .85
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	.80	@ .85
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	.40	@ .42
WHEAT—No. 2 Soft.	.40	@ .42
OATS—No. 2 White.	.30	@ .32
OATS—No. 2 Yellow.	.30	@ .32
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Good to Prime.	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.	3.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.	1.2	@ 1.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	.95	@ .97
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.00	@ 3.50
HOGS—Choice Light.	2.25	@ 2.50
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	2.00	@ 2.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	1.00	@ 1.02
WHEAT—No. 2 Soft.	.95	@ .97
OATS—No. 2 White.	.30	@ .32
OATS—No. 2 Yellow.	.30	@ .32

## STOLE FROM THE NEEDY KILLED BY THIEVES.

SCANDAL IN REGARD TO THE JOHNSTOWN FUNDS. DASTARDLY WORK OF TRAMPS AT DESPLAINES, ILL.

A New York Paper Claims that of the Five Million Dollars Raised to Help the Sufferers from the Great Flood in the Conemaugh Valley, a Third of It Was Misappropriated.

[New York dispatch.]

Under a Johnstown, Pa., date the *Herald* prints a five-column expose of the manner in which the charity fund of \$5,000,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers was placed at the mercy of contractors and supervisors, clerks and employees. Following are the leading paragraphs in the *Herald's* expose:

The great flood at Johnstown, Pa., occurred May 31, 1889. It involved the loss of upward of 3,000 human lives and the destruction of \$9,000,000 in value of individual property. It left 25,000 survivors homeless and temporarily destitute, many of them crippled or prostrated by exposure and suffering.

The sympathy of the civilized world was aroused by this frightful calamity, and within a few days nearly \$5,000,000 was contributed in money for the relief of these unfortunate sufferers. Besides other millions in provisions, clothing, and general supplies, three million six hundred and sixty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents of this magnificent contribution was given as a general fund, to be distributed without limitation or restriction for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

Of this vast sum the afflicted people were permitted to receive but \$2,235,837 in money. The remaining sum of \$1,438,750.77 was carefully allocated in passing from the donors to the intended beneficiaries. Nearly \$100,000 of it was appropriated by the State Government. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated without authority, to relieve distress in other parts of the State. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated to build elegant permanent bridges a year and a half after the disaster to replace temporary ones previously provided from this charity fund.

Twenty thousand dollars were to purchase new steam fire engines for the municipality. Thirty thousand dollars was expended during the present year in exhuming the buried victims of the flood, gathering them from the several burial places in the valley and reburial in a grand cemetery; and other thousands are to be paid for a monument already ordered. Forty thousand dollars was set apart to establish a permanent hospital after all the injured by the flood had been discharged from medical or surgical care. An undetermined or unannounced sum is appropriated to defray the cost of writing and publishing a history of the great calamity, upon which a professor in the University of Pennsylvania is now engaged.

Another thousand dollars was expended among contractors, superintendents, overseers and clerks. The record is one replete with evidences of maladministration, political corruption, and jobbery well calculated to heap disgrace upon the State of Pennsylvania and discourage a similar demonstration of public generosity should an occasion for its display ever again unfortunately occur.

The *Herald* then proceeds to show that the fund of \$3,664,627 was increased to \$4,211,069 by contributions from railroads, churches, secret societies, etc., to say nothing of food, clothing, lumber, medicine and other necessities. The article continues:

Following are the contributions of a few of the great cities: New York contributed \$623,976; Philadelphia, \$486,696; Pittsburg, contributed \$255,569; Boston contributed \$150,763; Chicago contributed \$189,573. As the money was the disposition of the money. No attempt will be made to show the disbursement of what may be called the private funds—those contributed through the churches, the fraternal societies, the railroads, and the Chamber of Commerce, and other similar agencies, but will deal only with what may be termed the public funds—those contributed for general relief. These, as already shown, amounted to \$3,664,627. That money was disbursed from the four quarters of the globe for the relief of human suffering and distress. Not one penny of it was given to the great State of Pennsylvania to aid it in discharging an unusually onerous duty. Now was any part of it given to aid in building bridges to equip a city department or to improve its public parks. None of it was intended by its donors to build monuments or to endow hospitals for the benefit of sufferers by possible future calamities. Twelve years after the disaster tragically and when it became manifest that immense sum of money would be contributed for the relief of the sufferers, Gov. Beaver created a commission to acquire control of this fund and manage its disbursement. It had no representation from the State committee and none from the Conemaugh Valley, where the distress existed. This fund of \$3,269,167 passed under the Commissioners' control. The books show that but \$3,225,877 ever reached the hands of the sufferers of the Conemaugh Valley for whose relief alone it was given. This astounding statement, taken directly from official sources