ANY ONE CAN MAKE MONEY
Who has a good article to sell, and who advertises vigorously and liberally. Advertising is truly the life of trade. All enterprising and judicious advertisers succeed.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

IT'S A SPLENDID MEDIUM.

WANTS Of any kind can best be satisfied by advertising in the columns of THE DISPATCH.

Library of Congress 9 July 89

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1889. THREE CENTS

BEAVER TALKS.

He Had Expected to Find Worse Evidence of the Disaster.

TOO BUSY TO HURRY.

No Extra Session of the Legislature to Be Called for Funds.

HIS REGIMENTAL RELIEF.

What Director Scott Thinks About the Conference Yesterday.

A GOVERNOR'S NOVEL PLAN.

He Says 200 Men Will Unite to Sign a $1,000,000 Bond,

AND THE STATE WILL PAY.

Two or Three Interviews and a Telegram From His Excellency Don't Agree—Description of a Survey on Horseback of the Devastated Region—Arrangements to Supplement Muscle With Steam in Clearing Away the Debris at the Dam—General Hastings to be Dictator of the Town, Beginning on Wednesday—Will the Legislature, Two Years Hence, Carry Out the Present Executive Scheme? Some Interesting Complications That May Yet Arise.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 9.—Governor Beaver at last arrived this morning in Vice President King's private Baltimore and Ohio car. He was accompanied by Captain W. R. Jones and several other gentlemen. General Hastings met him at the car, not in uniform, but attired in a plain everyday flannel shirt and trousers without coat.

A Red Cross Nurse Reports for Duty.

Orders were issued to the effect that no one would be allowed to see the Governor, especially the newspaper men, and, to further enforce the order, a guard was placed at either end of the car, allowing no one but high military officers and other men of recognized importance to pass.

Governor Beaver alighted from the car at 10:30 A. M., dressed as a civilian, and his gray head was adorned by a light, airy high hat.

On Horseback.

General Hastings, Major Huidekooper and Captain Jones accompanied him on horseback down from the train through the ruined city to headquarters, after which a general tour of the devastated district was made by the party.

There was no marked ovation given the Governor by the people from here, and a very few knew of his presence.

A Doctor in the Hospital.

At the corner of Main and Adams streets, where the open air religious gathering was being held, the party stopped and Governor Beaver raised his hat to a Miss Annie Ely, of the Northern Home, Philadelphia, and said:

"I see the Northern Home is always represented wherever there is suffering."

The lady thanked the Governor as he passed on.

A Chat With Him at Dinner.

After a tour of the whole surroundings was made the Governor returned to headquarters in the Pennsylvania Railroad freight depot, where he sat down to an outdoor dinner. He could not eat a bite. A glass of milk satisfied his impaired appetite, with the apologetic remark: "I never eat anything in the middle of the day."

A Refugee on the Verge of Insanity.

Your correspondent addressed him as follows, while he was watching others eat, and making observations of affairs at hand:

"How are you, General? Is your health good?"

"Oh, perfect," said he. "You know I can stand a great deal."

"After your survey of the destroyed districts, what do you think of it, General?"

"Why, from what I have heard, the flood here does not appear as disastrous as I had expected."

A Gentle Reminder.

"Well, remember, General, you were not here during its early stages," mildly suggested the reporter.

"No," quietly rejoined the Governor.

"Why did you not come on the ground before?"

"I have been extremely busy, and I don't think I ought to be here now, considering the hard pull which is before us. The hard work, practically, has just begun."

"Will the State not defray the expenses of the militia, and otherwise help the suffering districts?"

"I expect so."

"The Fourteenth Regiment, I hear, is expecting relief from other military sources. Which regiment will be ordered out next by you—the First Philadelphia?"

"Well, I will see about that."

He Makes a Discovery.

"Is it your intention to call a special session of the Legislature to take action upon this catastrophe and appropriate the necessary funds to render aid?"

"I do not care to say anything about that; it is to be considered."

The Governor at this point discovered that I was a newspaper man, and refused to answer any further questions, but added:

"The general press can receive all the information I care to give the public in my statement before the meeting of all the principal authorities, held here."

Something must have occurred later which caused the Governor to change his mind, for he is reported to have telegraphed Secretary Stone in Harrisburg: "The situation is simply indescribable, and there need be no fear of too much being contributed for the relief of the people." Of course the situation might, however, be indescribable, as many before the Governor had said, and still not be so bad as he had expected, as he is reported to have said to a DISPATCH reporter.

KAINE.

A Very Different Interview.

In an interview with the Associated Press to-night, Governor Beaver said that he had been over the entire flooded district, and found the supply depots all well filled, but they must soon be replenished. "I found the streams filled," said he, "with debris and accumulated drift, in which there is a possibility of human bodies being imbedded, with a probability, if allowed to remain, that they will endanger public health, leaving it more firmly impressed in my mind that the police powers of the State must be exercised to restore things to their normal condition. The funds which have come into my hands in large amounts, and from so many quarters outside of the State, and which have been imposed upon me as

A Sacred Trust,

will be expended wholly and absolutely for the benefit of individual sufferers. No part of it will be expended in work which is legitimately the domain of the State under its police powers. This I wish to emphasize, so that all contributors to the fund may feel assured that their money will be judiciously and economically expended for the benefit of suffering humanity, and not to the work which should and will be undertaken by the State or municipal authorities."

Governor Beaver left this evening in Vice President King's car over the Baltimore and Ohio for Philadelphia.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

The Legislature Won't be Called—What Director Scott Says of That Conference—Beaver's Plan—He Will File a Bond for $1,000,000—Then the Treasurer Will Fork Over.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

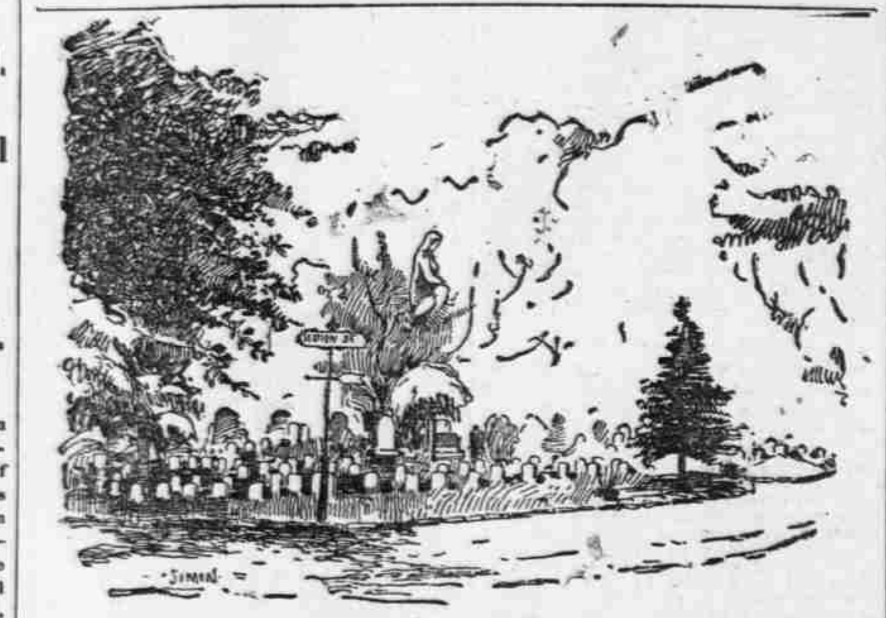
JOHNSTOWN, June 9.—The future of Johnstown will be in the hands of Adjutant General Hastings. A conference was held to-day between Governor Beaver on one side and representatives of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce and representative citizens of Johnstown on the other. The conference occurred after General Beaver had taken a survey of the situation from the back of his horse, as described by another correspondent above. He saw the big dam at Stone Bridge, viewed the waste places and piles of debris that had once been the business and finest residents of Johnstown, and then rode up the Conemaugh valley to what had once been Conemaugh.

Superintendent Pitcairn's car, containing the other interested parties, accompanied the Governor, moving slowly up the railroad track as he progressed. Governor Beaver saw enough, and more than enough. The subsequent arrangement that he relieve Dictator Scott and the Chamber of Commerce committees at work here of their responsibility, was his. It was eagerly accepted as a solution of the difficulty, and everybody was apparently happy. Captain Jones smiled, Mr. Flinn beamed upon the waiting reporters, Colonel Schoonmaker looked as though he liked it, and J. B. Scott seemed like a man from whose shoulders a big weight had been lifted.

They Took the Car.

H. I. Gourley and Reuben Miller stepped

Continued on Sixth Page.



WHERE THE DEATH ANGEL PRESIDES.

FEAR ALLAYED.

A Bulletin From Dr. Groff Says That Johnstown Has

NO EPIDEMICS AT ALL.

The Water Pronounced Purer Than Before the Flood and

PERFECTLY SAFE TO DRINK

[FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 9.—Dr. G. G. Groff, the head of the sanitary department, doesn't like the exaggerated reports sent out about the sanitary condition of the town and the possibilities of disease. The State Board is taking every precaution to improve the condition of the city and, as an actual fact, outside of a few cases of diphtheria no reports of contagious diseases of any kind have come in. To-day the following bulletin was issued by Dr. Groff.

The general condition of health in Johnstown and vicinity is excellent. No epidemic disease of any kind prevails, nor is it expected that any will arise. The whole region has been divided into convenient districts, and each placed under a competent sanitarian. The State Board of Health is prepared to meet all emergencies as they arise. The air is wholesome and the water generally pure. If the good people of the devastated district will go on as they have so nobly done for the past week in their efforts to clean up the wreckage, good health will certainly be maintained.

[Signed] GEO. G. GROFF.

Pittsburg Water Not Contaminated.

Dr. Groff stated that he expected more sickness than there is; so far, the doctors outnumber the patients. There is hardly any typhoid fever in the town and but little pneumonia. Fears of diphtheria becoming epidemic are unfounded. Speaking of Pittsburg water he said:

"I will say again that residents of Pittsburg and cities below need not fear to drink the river water. There is no danger of its being contaminated."

This statement was made after a careful examination of the drift in the river at the stone bridge. Dr. Groff says the number of bodies in the water cannot be large. The valleys have been swept so clean by the great floods that the river waters are now

Purer Than Before the Disaster.

There is a difference in the contaminating power of decomposing organic matters. That from bodies dead of contagious disease would be far more dangerous than that from bodies which were of healthy persons. As it is, the bodies in the river are generally covered with from one to six feet of mud and sand. This earthy matter absorbs all effluvia and acts as the best of disinfectants. There is no present danger to the water supply of Pittsburg at Johnstown. The only present danger is from people being frightened into sickness by sensational reports.

The report that people have been eating horse flesh is not true. There is plenty to eat at present, but the public should remember that this doesn't mean that the supply will last. Unless relief is brought in daily there would soon be suffering. The worst cases of tough living I found among the Woodvale people, who had been eating flour and pork until their stomachs rebelled. Down at Morrellville, Coopersdale and Cambria City the Americus Club has been doing good work. This is about the only place in the town where one can get a really first-class meal, and every newspaper man who has enjoyed their hospitality feels very grateful.

The Americus Club Doing Nobly.

This little camp is like an oasis in the desert in the dreary waste. Too much can not be said in praise of the Americus boys and the Relief Committee at Morrellville. Harry Paul said to-day that he expected the people in these lower towns would be able to take care of themselves. In Coopersdale not a life was lost, but considerable property was destroyed. There are men in the town who have money to buy if there were goods to be had. Mr. A. J. Logan has arranged to have supplies sent in his name to the storekeepers, so that they can resume business during the week.

Dr. Jessop, of Kittanning, has been working nobly embalming bodies at the Presbyterian Church. Inspector Sibbett, of the Sanitary Department, thought the church wasn't as clean as it might be, but the doctor answered he has been doing the best he could. He has only four assistants, and is doing his work for nothing. At the Fourth Ward School they have a hose and plenty of water. When Dr. Jessop was seen to-day he said:

Another Doctor's Opinion.

"An effort was made to clear up this morgue, but I wouldn't allow it. The people in the Fourth Ward School are anxious to secure all the bodies coming in. I don't see why they want to do so unless there is money in it. I am sure I am not being paid. I think the sanitary condition of the town is bad. The air here is full of germs that will breed typhoid, typhus and diphtheria."

In reply to the criticism of Dr. Jessop, Dr. Groff said that he was anxious to close up some of these morgues, and have finally but one central place for the reception of the bodies. The Doctor regretted that there was so much jealousy among the embalmers and undertakers.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the town, Dr. Sibbett, State Inspector, said to-day:

"Every physician knows that there is no immediate danger. Decaying animal life isn't so bad as what comes from the body while living. It should be disposed of as soon as possible, but there is no immediate danger.

Doctors Disagree Slightly.

"Typhoid fever, if there is any lurking here, would not show itself for two weeks. Typhoid fever was never common in Johnstown. The people seldom were afflicted with contagious diseases. It was an exceptionally healthy place. I wouldn't want better water to drink. It is much purer than the water drunk in Pittsburg, because the water supply there comes from the river. I wouldn't drink a drop of it. But in this town the water comes from the mountains, and it couldn't be purer. There is less danger from disease here than in Pittsburg."

Pittsburg has been represented at Johnstown since Tuesday by its corps of health inspectors, 12 members, under charge of Mr. T. W. Baker. This corps rendered most efficient aid to the State Board of Health in house-to-house visits and in the work of general disinfection and burning dead animals. It would be difficult to estimate the good which this well organized corps has done.

ISRAEL AND LUTY.

2,500 BODIES FOUND.

Dr. Sibbett's Estimate of the Dead So Far Recovered—58 More Corpses Carried to the Morgue Yesterday—Names of Those Identified.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 9.—Dr. Sibbett estimated to-night that 2,500 bodies had been recovered so far. In his visit among nine morgues already mentioned he counted 1,600 bodies. The morgues above and below Johnstown have not been visited by the doctor, but the Coroner held 285 inquests at Nineveh; 26 bodies were lost at Conemaugh; 19 at Mineral Point and bodies are constantly being found. About 58 bodies were recovered to-day. The corpses are so badly decomposed that nothing can be done with them. The feet, face and hands of bodies that have been exposed to the water cannot be touched without removing the skin. Mr. Jessop says the entire covering of the bodies, for that matter, is in a very decayed state and the embalmers are about ready to give up their work.

Father Devan, who has been doing such heroic work at St. Columbia morgue, declares it is nonsensical to try to preserve the bodies. He is making arrangements to have the corpses interred as soon as recovered. Dr. Jessop estimates that 200 bodies were handled in the Presbyterian church up to date. To-day eight more were embalmed. The names of the deceased are:

Jackson Ripple	Woman 35 years old supposed to be Tillie
Caspar Wilt	Roberts
Mrs Lewis Roland	Lewis Roland
Mr Evans machinist	
Unknown boy	

Eleven bodies were prepared for burial in the Fourth ward school house, as follows:

C Kimpel, a furniture dealer	Young woman
	Woman aged 35
Peter Campbell colored	Mr Elrigie
Large woman 30 years	T F Zimmerman attorney
P McNally	
D Flogie	John Knightly colored
A. Rick	

Rick, the last named, was a baker. He was injured during the flood and died in Mercy Hospital to-day. The largest amount of money found on any body was taken from C. Kimpel's clothes. He had on his person $3,114 23. It is supposed that when he saw the flood coming he grabbed the money from the safe and tried to save it. The money was recovered, the man lost. The depot and Kernville morgues were closed to-day at the order of Dr. Groff. Dr. Sibbett wondered to-night what Dr. Lee would say if he knew the rubbish at the bridge was being floated down the Conemaugh river. The doctor said he saw a dead horse en route, and if the thing was kept up the valley would soon be in as filthy condition as Johnstown. He regretted that the plan to burn the debris with natural gas was not carried out. It is a great mistake to pander to sentiment. The people object to having the debris burned, in the vain hope of still recovering some of the bodies.

ISRAEL.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED CORPSES,

The Number That Has Been Received at the Various Morgues.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 9.—Dr. Sibbett, the State Inspector, has been engaged since noon in collecting the figures of the number of bodies handled in the various morgues in Johnstown and the immediate vicinity. He reported this evening that the number was 1,600, distributed in the morgues as follows: Two hundred and nineteen at the Fourth Ward School, 28 at the Presbyterian Church, 182 at the depot, 128 at Morrellville, 825 at the St. Columbia Church in Cambria City, 13 at Haws, 52 at Millvale, five at the First Ward, Millvale; 118 at Kernville.

Dr. Sibbett reported that he noticed a number of valuable boards, logs and other timber being burned under the supposition that it is filthy. The doctor thinks such action is rank foolishness, and he advises that the lumber be laid aside and used in building stables and other necessary buildings.

ISRAEL.

VANDALS AGAIN AT WORK.

Relief Cars Broken Into and Robbed of Poor People's Food.

JOHNSTOWN, June 9.—Several cases of vandalism and robbery were reported today. Last night a number of cars containing supplies were broken into and the contents carried off. What the thieves could not steal they trampled and ruined. The Masonic relief car was also entered and robbed. Twelve men were arrested for stealing to-day, but they were released upon returning the goods.

The military guards over in Cambria City were kept busy last night aresting thieves. They were placed in the guardhouse, and this morning drummed out of town. When they reached the outskirts they were warned that if they were caught again they would be summarily dealt with.

Wants to Take Twenty Waifs.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Mrs. Roger Hayne, manager of the Christian Home and Infant Asylum of this city, has telegraphed to Mrs. Hinckley, in charge of the Waifs' Mission at Johnstown, Pa., asking for 20 babies, and promising that good care will be taken of them if they are sent here.

WHY HE DID IT.

Roosevelt's Reason For Taking the Civil Service Snap.

HE WANTS TO STUDY

Natural History and Other Similar Subjects in Congenial Company.

SENATOR PLUMB KICKING.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Everybody who has the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was surprised at his acceptance of the office of Civil Service Commissioner. To be cooped up for six or seven hours a day in a room 15x10, poring over examination papers, like the headmaster in a public school, and going through the details of the routine work that comes up for action by the Commissioners day after day, must be anything but a congenial task to a man who has been in the habit of spending about six months in each year in the enjoyment of life on a Western ranch.

It was the general opinion in Washington that Mr. Roosevelt would decline the appointment, but he did not, and he is now hard at work endeavoring to earn the salary of $3,500 which the Government allows to the men who have in their keeping the practical application of civil service reform. The true reason why Mr. Roosevelt was induced to accept the cares and honors of official life has never been made public, but it is well known to his intimate friends.

A CURIOUS REASON.

The young New Yorker is passionately fond of the study of natural history, ethnology, geology and like scientific subjects, and loves to be thrown into the company of men who are as deeply interested as he in these matters. There are in Washington today about 500 men of scientific tastes and pursuits, many of them being in charge of the various branches of Government work. The Smithsonian Institute, the Medical Museum, the Agricultural Department, the Geological Survey Bureau, the Natural Museum, the Naval Observatory and their divisions of the Government service furnish each its quota of scientists, and it is easily seen that no other city in the United States can bring together so numerous a company of congenial scientific souls as are at work in their researches and investigations every day in the year in the city of Washington. These gentlemen are in the habit of spending an evening together two or three times a week under the sheltering roof of the hospitable Cosmos Club, whose membership is made up of all the scientific men of Washington, with a goodly number of good fellows thrown in to add zest to the gatherings, but who are totally lacking in expert knowledge upon any special subject.

THEY WANT TO GET IN.

The two latest applicants for admission to the Cosmos Club are Theodore Roosevelt and Edwin Willits, of Michigan, the new Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who was selected for this important place in order that he might take charge of the several branches of scientific work about to be undertaken, while Uncle Jerry Rusk looks after the political management of the new executive department.

A few evenings ago a few of these devotees of science were gathered together at the house of one of the Smithsonian professors, who is the collector and owner of one of the most complete museums of natural history to be found in this or any other country. Mr. Roosevelt was one of the company, and he then and there told his friends that the actual cause of his acceptance of the office of Civil Service Commissioner was his desire to have the opportunity to mingle with the members of the Cosmos Club and discuss with them congenial topics.

The young political reformer then proceeded to give evidence of his qualifications for membership by picking out from among his host's complete collection of animal skeletons the disjointed bones, and at once describing the species of animal to which they belonged. In the large case in which the curiosities were kept were the bones of several extinct animals of the same species mixed up in a confused heap. Mr. Roosevelt astonished the scientists present by readily putting together correctly the skeletons of animals long since extinct and describing their appearances, habits and natures.

SOMEWHAT SURPRISED.

The host of the evening, a man of mature years, who has spent a large portion of his lifetime in a study of these animals, was completely surprised at Mr. Roosevelt's knowledge of them, and said to his guests that possession of such expert knowledge in a young man was remarkable. Later in the evening the gentlemen drifted into the pleasant occupation of relating bear stories, and here again the civil service reformer made a hit. He and Captain Dutton, of the Geological Survey, a man widely known for his experience as a fighter of both men and beasts, engaged in a discussion on the subject of bears.

One gentleman thought them to be brave when attacked; the other was sure they would always run when cornered if they had a chance. The argument waxed warm and the 20 scientific gentlemen patted the champion of their side of the case on the back and told him to go in. It is not known definitely who came out ahead as the adherents of Mr. Roosevelt and Captain Dutton were about equal in number. However, they all greatly enjoyed the encounter and all conceded that the young man exhibited at least as much knowledge with regard to bears as the older one. The politicians all say that Mr. Roosevelt will make a poor Civil Service Commissioner; that he has none of that peculiar and rather indefinable quality known as executive ability and they rather expect to see him make a determined but unsuccessful effort to do some good to the public service in his new office, and then give it all up and go back to his books and his Western ranch.

PLUMB ON HIS EAR.

The Kansas Senator is Not Entirely Satisfied With President Harrison's Course—He is Making Some of the Mistakes That Cleveland Did—An Illustration.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Senator Plumb is counted among the discontented. At least he has not got as many offices for his constituents as he would have wished. He has become somewhat reconciled to the situation, because the Senator is a philosophical man, and he is accustomed to taking things as they come. Discussing the matter of Consular appointments, he said:

"The President is going about these matters slowly, because he has said that he wants to give the entire service an overhauling, particularly the service in South America.

"The President has some sort of morbid notion that he wishes to have a personal knowledge of every person whom he appoints to office. The scheme is a very good one if it is practical, but I am afraid the President will find after a time that his field of vision is not broad enough, and then he will not have the same excuse for his position that Cleveland had. Cleveland could plead ignorance. President Harrison has had plenty of experience here. Cleveland refused to call in his party friends at first, when they would have given him good advice, and when he did call them in they unloaded upon him the people that were going to do them some good.

"If he had called them and said: 'Gentlemen, here is the standard; I shall expect you to come up to it, and I shall depend on you to recommend to me men who will not fall below it,' he would have had some good advice and he would have filled the public service with good men, but he waited till he found that he had to call in the leaders of his party, and then they felt no obligation to do anything for him or for the party. They worked for their own good. Mr. Harrison may be right in the course he is taking. Time will show."

"But the leaders of the party do not think he is right, do they?"

"As to that," said the Senator, "I have nothing to say. I am like Billy McDowell, who was asked to try a case, without the intervention of a jury, out in Kansas. He listened to the arguments for two days. At the end of the second day he said that the Court would withhold its verdict until the next day. In the morning when the parties to the case were gathered together, Billy said: 'Gentlemen, you will have to call in a jury. This Court is hung.' On the question of the President's course in the matter of appointments, I am hung," concluded the Senator.

A LAND REFORMER'S FUNERAL.

Lewis Masquerier is Buried Without Prayer, But His Spirit is Present.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 9.—Twelve men gathered at the monument of Lewis Masquerier, the land reformer, dedicated by himself in the north end of Cypress Hills Cemetery, today. They did not place any flowers on the two graves inside the granite railing, nor did they decorate the monument. As they stood there with heads bared during the service of half an hour many passersby gazed at them at a distance and some approached to read the many inscriptions on the monument indicative of the principles taught by the reformer. The National Land Reform Association, which he organized in 1844, advocated the equal right of all to the land. It has increased in membership at the rate of only about one a year during the 45 years of its existence, and it now has a little more than 60 members in this city and vicinity. Masquerier's idea was to divide the earth into equal parts, allotting one to each family. He carried his scheme to a minute analysis, and he made plans of homesteads, a model site being displayed on the monument.

There was no prayer at the grave. John A. Lantwer, to whom the reformer deeded his property for the benefit of the cause, read the minutes of the last memorial service meeting, and the resolutions then adopted. The resolutions were reaffirmed yesterday. Then short reminiscent speeches were made by Colonel Henry Beenrie, the President of the association. The Colonel was convinced that some time the reforms would be brought about, possibly by a revolution and bloodshed. Dr. C. S. Weeks, who spoke later, said he believed that the spirit of Masquerier was present at the service. Just as the little group broke up, a black thunder cloud burst and drove them to their carriages.

NEGROES RAID HUNGARIAN MINERS.

One of the Latter Resists and is Killed and the Cabin is Looted.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, W. VA., June 9.—At Turkey Gap, McDowell county, Thursday night, two negroes entered a cabin in which 12 Hungarian miners were sleeping and demanded their money, covering the crowd with revolvers. One of the Hungarians pulled a pistol, when he was shot three times, from the effects of which he died. The Huns then scattered, and the negroes looted the cabin.

Two negroes, Joe Parsons and William Win, are under arrest awaiting identification.

OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

Two More Boatmen Find Their Doom in the Whirlpool.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 9.—Shortly after 2 o'clock at Niagara Falls this afternoon, "Jacko" Walker, a boatman and fisherman at the Falls, with Frank Davy as a companion, started in a boat from the shore above the inlet of the hydraulic canal for the head of Goat Island. The men lost control of the boat, which was drawn into the current and carried over the Horseshoe Falls. Walker was about 30 years old and Davy 23. "Pi" Walker, uncle of "Jacko" Walker, committed suicide ten years ago today by lying down in his boat and going over the American Falls.

LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

A Number of Boulangists Arrested for Holding a Public Meeting.

PARIS, June 9.—M. Reichert, the attache of the War Ministry who was arrested yesterday, has purged himself of contempt of the Boulanger Commission and has been liberated. A Boulangist meeting, announced to be held at Angouleme to-day was prohibited by the authorities.

MM. De Roulede, Laguerre, Laisant and Richard and a score of citizens were arrested for protesting against the action of the authorities. The populace is in a ferment. The troops are confined to the barracks.

A BIG BREWERY DEAL.

The Ballantine's Interests in Newark Sold for $5,100,000.

NEWARK, N. J., June 9.—Papers for the sale of the Ballantine's lager and ale interests in this city were signed yesterday. The price is $5,100,000, of which $4,000,000 is in cash and the balace in stock. Hatch & Co., of New York, are the agents.

Peter Hauck, the Harrison brewer, has been telegraphed to represent the American breweries at a meeting to be held in London.

A FIEND CONVICTED.

One of Fayette County's Masked Burglars Falls to Prove an Alibi.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

UNIONTOWN, June 9.—Frank Cooley was on Saturday found guilty of being one of the three masked burglars who burned, and otherwise tortured and robbed, Miss Mary Ross, near Smithfield last December. He tried to prove an alibi.

An Important Secret Treaty.

LONDON, June 9.—It is reported in St. Petersburg that during the Shah's visit there, a secret treaty was made between Russia and Persia for the temporary annexation of Northern Persia to Russia, in certain cases.

AN EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDES.

A Young Man Blows Out the Gas—Valentine Tremberger is Expelled From the Union and Kills Himself—Three Attempted Suicides Fail.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 9.—A poorly dressed youth, who wrote on the blotter in a scarcely legible hand the name "John L. Trest," got a 50-cent room at the Van Dyke House, at 28 Bowery, about 1 A. M. to-day. The room has a placard over the gas burner inscribed in large letters: "Danger. Do not blow out the gas. Turn the key." Some hours later the chambermaid noticed the odor of gas coming from the room and called the porter, who broke the door in. The guest was found kneeling at the side of the bed with his face buried in the counterpane. He was dead. The gas was turned on, the window was shut, and he had used the tablecloth to stop up the cracks of the door. There were 17 cents in his pockets, but nothing to tell who he was. On the scrap of the rim of a newspaper was written the address 416 West Thirty-sixth street. This is a vacant house.

Valentine Tremberger, 49 years old, died at the Presbyterian Hospital to-day from self-inflicted injuries. He was a carpenter, and lived at 1118 First avenue. His wife said that he was expelled several weeks ago from Carpenters' Union No. 7 because he failed to pay his dues. Since then he has been unable to get steady work and he became melancholy. Last week he began to show signs of insanity. He imagined that some of the members of the union were after him to kill him. He nailed up the transom over his bedroom door, after telling his wife that the men who wanted to murder him had attempted to come in that way. Late on Saturday night Tremberger was sitting at the window looking out into the street. Some men got into a fight across the way. He heard them quarreling and jumped from the chair and run up and down the room, crying: "They are after me! They want to kill me!" He got a razor from the bureau drawer and slashed himself across both arms and his throat. He leaves a family of three children.

John P. Kane, aged 32, of 225 East Eleventh street, attempted suicide this morning by jumping overboard at the foot of East Tenth street. He was rescued and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Charles Dyer, a baggage handler of 351 East Fourteenth street, who was taken to Bellevue on Saturday night with a bullet wound on the right side of his head, said to have been inflicted with suicidal intent, will not die. He says he shot himself accidently while cleaning his revolver.

John R. Kane, bookkeeper for his cousin, Henry Allen, glass dealer of 138 William street, walked into the East river from the Tenth street pier at 7:30 this morning. He was rescued by boatmen in the neighborhood and a policeman and taken to Bellevue Hospital a prisoner. The police say he walked overboard intentionally. He said he did not. He has been in poor health and somewhat melancholy for some weeks. He is 33 years old and unmarried.

THE SALT SYNDICATE.

Representatives are on a Tour of Inspection of the American Plants.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., June 6.—Among the arrivals at the Clifton House here are James Stubbs, Director of the English Salt Union, and Thomas Ward, of Cheshire, Manager of the same organization. They have been inspecting various salt properties at Syracuse, Warsaw, Leeroy and other parts of New York State. They will now proceed on a similar mission to Michigan and Canada, and the Kansas salt fields. Mr. Ward is enthusiastic as to the extent and completeness of the New York establishments, especially as to those in the vicinity of Warsaw, and admits that by improved devices and ability to produce salt cheaply the American works thus far seen surpass his expectations. When told that in Michigan, owing to the low cost of fuel by the use of lumber refuse, the production was even less costly, he said he was not surprised that Americans were in love with their country when an article so essential as salt was abundant and could be as cheaply supplied as sand or coal.

What did surprise him was that in the manufacture and marketing of a product so essential, no money had been made. Ward's valuation of British salt properties formed the basis of purchases of the English salt union involving $20,000,000, and he states that while only $20,000,000 were asked from the public the subscriptions for shares amounted to $200,000,000. Mr. Stubbs said that the operations of the Union for the first six months would enable them to declare a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. Dr. Coleman, of Seaforth, Canada, a prominent salt proprietor, and Mr. A. P. Mitchell, of New York, accompany the delegation.

LABOR MEN ACTIVE.

They Boycott Some Bakers and Censure Governor Wilson, of West Virginia.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, June 9.—At to-day's session of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly a boycott was ordered upon objectionable bakers in Pittsburg, Cleveland and Wheeling. Governor Wilson, of this State, was censured in a straightout manner for his persistent refusal to appoint a Commission of Labor in accordance with the Legislative act passed at the last session of the Legislature.

This act went into effect May 1, and this assembly, which originated the measure, named Richard Robinson as the Commissioner, expecting the Governor to indorse it at once. He has so far not only refused to do so, but has ignored letters written by the assembly officials to him on the subject.

SOL'S FIRST VICTIMS.

Three Men Succumb to the Heated Weather in New York.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 9.—There were three sunstrokes in this city to-day, though the temperature never exceeded 88° in the shade, and the sun only shone fitfully. The humidity was what caused the three victims to succumb. Charles E. Gray fell in front of 510 Broadway and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital; George Turner, aged 16, was stricken at Railroad avenue and Thirteenth street, and an unknown man was picked up at Eighty-fourth street and Second avenue.

There was a thunder storm in the evening, followed two hours after by a brisk shower. The average temperature was 78¾°, nearly ten degrees higher than in 1888.

SUICIDE ON A TRAIN.

A Mexican Sheepherder Blows Out His Brains on a Car.

CHEYENNE, WYO. T., June 9.—A crazy Mexican sheepherder, named Antonio Silveria Desemia, committed suicide on a train a few miles west of here yesterday. He blew the top of his head off with a six-shooter. His brains were spattered over the passengers in the adjoining seats and several women fainted.

During the panic a son of a Swedish immigrant was crowded off the train, and died from the injuries he sustained.

NOT SATISFIED.

Return of the Committee Who Went to Johnstown.

THEY FEEL GLOOMY.

Don't Care Where the Governor May Get the Money,

BUT WANT IT OBTAINED.

A Vein of Sarcasm in the Talks of Committeemen.

THE TREASURER'S DILEMMA

He Will Hold on to the Cash or Turn It Over to Beaver.

SAMPLE GIFT OF A LITTLE BOY

He Contributes Twenty-Five Cents, but Says it Must Go to Sufferers and Not to Feed Soldiers—The Immense Task of Rebuilding the Pennsylvania Railroad—President Roberts Slips Through the City to the Scene of Action—Every Available Contractor to be Engaged—Scenes at the Relief Headquarters Yesterday—Further Contributions—Lessons Drawn From the Flood by Ministers.

The special train bearing the Executive Committee of the General Relief Fund from Johnstown, where they had conferred with Governor Beaver, was met at Union depot last night by a DISPATCH reporter. After telling the reporter the result of the meeting, and in answer to a query as to where the Governor expected to get his funds, Chairman McCreery said: "We don't care where he gets them. He did not tell us his plans. He said they were not matured yet."

"Will he call a special session of the Legislature?" "I do not know, he did not say that he would and I do not think he hardly will at present."

"But where has he the power to appropriate funds?" queried the reporter.

Would Assume the Power.

"I am not his Attorney General. I know that if I was in his place I should assume such power anyway."

Continuing, he said the session was short. "We told the Governor in plain words that we were through. There was no trouble at all. "We asked no favors, but merely insisted that the funds subscribed to the general relief fund should not be used in clearing up a State highway."

"No, sir, the Governor did not hand over the New York subscriptions, or any from the Eastern cities. He did not mention anything about subscriptions, and we asked no favors of him. All we asked was the disposition of our money."

Used Freely Strong Language.

"We did not say so in words, but we used pretty strong language to the Governor Saturday that he must take hold of the matter at once, and we would have stopped all operations Saturday and left it all in his hands, if he had not asked for time and a conference, which we finally gave him."

"I suppose the town will be practically under martial law now. We care not as long as we do our part.

"Mr. Scott was willing to step out and said he must, as he could not give the time, and indeed we all cannot give our whole time as we have been doing.

The Governor Now Comprehends.

"You may say that the Governor seems to fully comprehend the situation. I was with him all day, and he was surprised at every turn and thought it horrible. Indeed it was, and the reports that have reached us do not half confirm the terrible scene of devastation."

The others of the party would not give details, but confirmed the result stated in another column.

Grave Complications Liable.

Treasurer W. R. Thompson was seen after the arrival of the committee, and when told of the result of the conference said that grave complications were liable to arise over the result, and appeared very anxious, as the money is all in his hands. He has so far only sent about $6,000 in money to Johnstown out of the fund, and fully three-fourths of that has gone to pay men. Probably $40,000 has been sent, however, in supplies. The men remain unpaid yet, and as the whole will be handed over to the Governor, complications may arise. Again, the Governor did not deliver up the New York funds, and all the contributions from the East may be diverted by the Governor to pay the expense of clearing up the wreck. Mr. Thompson thanked the reporter kindly for the information, and said he would sleep over it.

The sentiment of the masses in regard to the question of the disposition of the funds was illustrated forcibly yesterday by a note to Treasurer Thompson from a little boy 6