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'OOD OF THE FLOOD.

Systematic Attempt to Ascertain the Number of Victims and The

VALUE OF THE PROPERTY.

Difficult to Make Even an Approximate Calculation.

HE FIGURES VARY SOME THOUSANDS.

'eople Well Posted Think There Were About 5,000 People Drowned, While Others Multiply That Number Several Times—Property Damaged to the Extent of From $6,000,000 to $10,000,000—A New Registration Being Made—Comparisons With a Late Census—Estimated Losses in Each Ward and Borough—The Relief Commission Issues an Address to the Public on the Way the Fund Will Be Distributed—A Resident Representative Selected.

A systematic attempt is being made to earn as near as possible the number of ives lost and the value of the property destroyed by the breaking of the South Fork dam. The task is a difficult one, and the atest estimates differ as widely as any herefore given. The lowest number of deaths now guessed at is 5,000 and the largest 19,000, which would give as an average and conservative number, about 12,000.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 27.—Various estimates of the number of lives and property in the flooded districts have been made, but probably no man can come nearer the truth until the Board of Inquiry determines it by actual canvass, than C. B. Clark, formerly connected with the reportial force of THE DISPATCH. Mr. Clark is familiar with the people and the territory, and up to May 4, had completed a carefully collated canvass of the people in Johnstown and the contiguous territory. He was about ready to issue his directory when the dam broke, and washed out the Conemaugh Valley.

Since the disaster Mr. Clark has been over the ground, and has been employed in the bureau of information, collecting statistics of the living and the dead and the amount of property destroyed. Mr. Clark estimates the loss of life at 5,000. He says it may be higher, but certainly it will not go lower.

How the Reports Differ.

The reports of the number of bodies buried differ. A week ago Mr. James McMillan thought 3,700 bodies had been recovered. Dr. Beale, who had charge of the morgue, has a record of over 2,400 bodies buried when he handed the control over to the State. At the bureau of information they have a record of only 1,600 bodies. This simply shows how carelessly the work was done in the early days of the work after the flood.

Mr. Clark, who was on the ground soon after, says a number of bodies were buried by people who came into the town without making or preserving any records. How many were consigned to the grave without a trace remaining no one knows, but the number is not small. For this reason the actual number of dead will never be known.

At present a number of clerks are taking a list of survivors in the devastated territory, for the purpose of distributing the money on hand among the people. Their report will not be ready before Saturday.

At Least 9,000 Missing.

Mr. Thomas Richards thinks there are 15,000 sufferers, and that 5,000 escaped without losing anything, making the total saved about 20,000, and leaving over 9,000 missing and not accounted for.

Harry Keller, in the Bureau of Information, says he has a great many names of dead that the Rev. Dr. Beale has not, so that his number of 2,400 dead could be easily swelled.

From June 3 to June 13, 60 cases from Johnstown were treated at the Mercy Hospital and 17 at the West Penn; from the 5th to the 15th of June, 10 were treated at the Homeopathic Hospital, and six still remain in the Allegheny General Hospital. These reports are only partial, and the complete list of sick and injured has not yet been determined.

According to Mr. Clark, about 2,000 lives were lost in the first four wards of Johnstown. The houses were nearly all washed away. The population of these four wards was 5,272, and if Mr. Clark's calculation is correct, almost half of the people were drowned. In the Fifth ward

The People Were Warned

and many got out. The houses are badly wrecked, and Mr. Clark puts the number of lost at 100. The population of this ward was 1,504. Part of the Sixth ward was badly torn up, and he estimates that from 25 to 30 people went down. The population was 1,948. About one-half of this ward is on the hill. Mr. Clark believes 50 will cover the loss in the Seventh ward. Horner and Baumer streets, running parallel with the Stony river, and some of the side streets were completely carried off. There were 497 people living in Grubbtown, and none were lost except a few who happened to be in the town. This town is up the Stony creek, and escaped the disastrous effects of the water.

According to Mr. Clark's directory the population of Conemaugh was 3,971, and he thinks from 500 to 600 of the people were drowned. One-third of the houses were washed away. Thirty houses are left in Woodvale, but they are on the hillsides. The population was 1,249, and about 500 are missing.

Some Severe Losses.

Both Conemaugh and Woodvale suffered severely from the flood. The population of Millvale was 2,680. In the first ward nearly all the property is gone. Mr. Clark estimates the loss of life at 300.

In Cambria borough 2,902 people lived, and to-day there is not a house left on Walnut and Front streets, and only a few on Chestnut street. Mr. Clark's estimate of the loss of life is 500. In East Conemaugh the population was 1,074, and he could not give an estimate of the dead.

Adding up these figures Mr. Clark's total number of dead is over 4,000, but he thinks his calculations in the first four wards of Johnstown and Woodvale and Conemaugh were too moderate.

As nearly as Mr. Clark can determine from a canvass of the territory and a comparison with the directory, 3,000 houses, at an average valuation of $2,000 apiece, were destroyed. He includes the contents of the houses in this estimate. This would make a loss of $6,000,000 that falls directly on the property owners. Mr. Clark puts the total loss of property from the flood at $15,000,000, but he believes the figures will finally dwindle down to $10,000,000.

Not a Bad Judge.

In the absence of anything more definite, Mr. Clark's estimate of the dead and losses has considerable weight. Probably no man is better able to make these calculations than he is. Mr. Clark is busily engaged completing statistics with the view of determining the exact losses of life and property.

On the subject of losses, Captain Kuhn said this afternoon: "I don't believe the valuation of realty in Johnstown was more than $10,000,000. This does not include personal property, and I have no idea what men kept in their houses. There is no use exaggerating the losses. I notice this tendency. One man whom I know was sold out by the Sheriff puts his losses at $18,000, and another who claimed the benefit of the $300 law not long ago, when I tried to collect a bill from him, claims he lost $3,000. Outside of the Gautier works the loss of the Cambria Iron Company will not be more than $100,000."

Some Figures Too High.

The most startling report yet sent out out from Johnstown appeared in an afternoon paper, to the effect that 19,000 people were missing. At the Bureau of Information Harry Keller stated that it was true that only 16,000 had been registered, but they are not half through with the work. The bureau has three men employed every day collecting names, and they expect to register at least 10,000 more. The population of the flooded districts was 29,125.

Mr. Keller doesn't think the number of dead will go over 5,000. ISRAEL.

THE COMMISSION MOVES.

An Address Issued to the Public—How the Fund Must be Distributed—A Resident Representative Selected.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, June 27.—The Relief Commission appointed by the Governor to see that contributions were judiciously distributed among the sufferers by the flood held a meeting in this city to-day. As a result the following was issued to the public, signed by Governor Beaver, Mayor Fitler, Thomas Dolan, John Y. Huber, Robert Cogden, Francis B. Reeves, James B. Scott, Reuben Miller, S. S. Marvin and H. H. Cummin:

That the donors of the funds in the hands of the Flood Relief Committee may know how their generous gifts are to be disposed of, and that the expectant recipients of the same may not form erroneous views of and foster improper expectations for the same, it is now officially declared and announced that the following principles shall govern the distribution of relief:

First—That the said fund is in the nature of a charity to the needy, and not as a general indemnity for losses sustained.

Second—That a distribution per capita would be manifestly unjust, as it would go alike to the rich and poor, and alike to all sufferers, no matter what their needs or extent of their suffering.

Third—That a distribution of percentage on the amount of losses would be manifestly unjust, as it would result in giving the largest sum to the person having lost the most, without regard to the value of the remaining estate of such person.

Fourth—That this fund cannot be used for the benefit of any private or public corporation.

Fifth—That the fund must go only to the most needy sufferers from the floods, in accordance with and in the spirit of the trust impressed upon it by the donors.

At the unanimous request of the Commission, Hon. Hugh H. Cummin was requested to proceed to Johnstown and remain there as the resident representative and executive officer of this Commission in the Conemaugh Valley.

A COLLEGE REUNION.

Alumni and Undergraduates Preparing to Camp at Mt. Gretna.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MT. GRETNA, June 27.—Extensive preparations have been made for the entertainment of the alumni and undergraduates of Trinity College, of Hartford, Conn., of whom from 200 to 300 are expected from Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. The tents for the accommodation of visitors have been placed in semicircular form in one of the most eligible points on the fine camping ground. The tents are supplied with all conveniences and scores of lamps will light up the surroundings at night. Men will be on hand to clean the tents and make up the beds every morning; wagons will make frequent rounds, supplying water, ice, towels, etc. The camp will be in charge of a police office r and assistants who will not allow strangers to enter. A large canvas pavilion has been erected near the camp with table and chairs, where meetings can be held.

The reunion will begin to-morrow. The Pittsburg alumni are expected to arrive in the evening. Robert H. Coleman, the owner of Mt. Gretna Park, is an alumnus of Trinity College and will spare no trouble nor expense to entertain his college friends. The details of the reunion are under the immediate supervision of Allen D. Hoffer, Mr. Coleman's right-hand man.

KNOCKED DOWN A BRIDGE.

A Train Hurls 14 Men From the Top of the Structure.

CHICAGO, June 27.—A train of the Stock Yards Company struck one of the temporary supports of the main span of the iron viaduct over Q street, in South Omaha, about 9:30 o'clock this morning and knocked the whole structure to the ground with a tremendous crash. Fourteen men were on top of the structure at the time, and fell with the ruins. Eight were hurt, and one of them, Fred Annacer, of Des Moines, will probably die.

THREE BOYS DROWNED.

They Go Swimming and Get Out of Their Depth in the Blue River.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—Three boys from this city, their ages ranging from 12 to 14 years, were drowned in the Blue river at Sheffield, near here, this afternoon. Their names were Edward Comp, Fred H. Brice, Frank Oviatt. They were in bathing with a number of comrades and got into water over their depth. Before assistance could reach them they were drowned. Their bodies were recovered.

Decline in Favor of Larkin.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, PA., June 27.—Hon. J. Murray Clark, of Canonsburg, has been prominently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. He states, however, that he is not a seeker after office, and is in favor of John B. Larkin for this office.

REAL ESTATE FRAUDS.

Extensive Forgeries of Deeds and Mortgages Discovered at St. Paul—A Number of Persons Implicated—Several of the Gang Arrested.

ST. PAUL, June 27.—Last Saturday a real estate man named Stensgaard negotiated a loan of $4,500 with W. D. Jenney, of Harrisburg, giving as security a mortgage on a block of land valued at about $15,000, owned by a wealthy brewer of Milwaukee named Uhlein. Stensgaard produced a deed showing that he had purchased the property of Uhlein for $12,000. It turned out that the deed was a forgery. Stensgaard protested that he purchased the property of a man whom he supposed was Uhlein.

In connection with the real estate fraud it is now learned that this is only one of a series of frauds, and that a gang of real estate sharks and swindlers has long existed in this city.

This gang has for some time been conducting extensive operations by means of forging signatures, using fictitious names and selling and making bogus mortgages. Up to the present time the Uhlein is the most prominent case, but before the investigation is ended it will be found to be but a small portion of the vast amount of fraud and robbery which has been going on during the past two years.

Recorder M. J. Bell estimates that he has several hundred bogus deeds and mortgages filed in his office by the gang, and that the total of the whole must reach $100,000. Besides Stensgaard, the police in this city have to-day arrested F. J. Draper, a local lawyer, Avery Chadwick, Leonard Partello, John Toll, M. M. Cummings, Sydney Carver and George Kingsley. F. A. Carlson was arrested at Anooka on a telegraphic order from this city.

LOOKING AFTER SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The Commission Organizes and Appoints Investigating Committees.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, June 27.—The Soldiers' Orphan Commission met here to-day and elected Governor Beaver President, Senator Gobin Vice President, and Thomas Sample, of Pittsburg, Temporary Secretary. The sentiment at the meeting seemed to be in favor of getting rid of four of the schools and placing the children in them in other institutions. Committees were appointed to visit the eastern and western schools, with a view of ascertaining which can be best disposed with in the movement to curtail expenses. These committees are to report the result of their investigation on the 29th of July, when the commission will hold another meeting in this city.

Strong suspicion prevails that the syndicate is playing a big hand to have the commission rent its buildings for the accommodation of the children of soldiers. Several of its representatives were in the city to-day looking after the interests of ex-Senator Wright and his partners. Some of the appointments made to-day by Department Commander Stewart as members of the commission to represent the Grand Army of the Republic, are regarded as particularly friendly to the syndicate. The Grand Army members are Colonel Frank Magee, considered an excellent selection, G. Harry Davis, of Philadelphia, Thomas Sample, Pittsburg, A. C. Reinoche, Lancaster, and Mr. Shirk, Erie.

HIS NARROW ESCAPE.

Two Confidence Men Very Nearly Do Up a Wheeling Citizen.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, W. VA., June 27.—Walden Worley, a wealthy Belmont county farmer, about 75 years of age, came within an inch of being the victim of two Pittsburg confidence men about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The men came here about a week ago, and are known as Copenhagen and Davis, the former tall and spare and the latter short and heavy. They pretended to want to buy Worley's horse, Copenhagen representing himself as the son of a Wheeling banker. They finally agreed to pay $300, and Copenhagen produced a frightfully bad $1,000 bill for Worley to change.

Worley only had $400 in his clothes, but went to the bank and drew $500 more. Just as Worley was coming down the bank steps with the cash in his hands, Copenhagen waiting with the bill on the sidewalk, George Robinson, who had been watching the racket, ran up, drew Worley aside and put him on to the game. Davis and Copenhagen escaped.

A CELLAR SUDDENLY SINKS.

The Family Supplies of a Wilkesbarre Citizen Take a Tumble.

WILKESBARRE, June 27.—As Conrad Shafer, a plasterer, was eating his breakfast at home on Miner street, in Plains, this morning, he suddenly heard a great clatter of dishes and glassware about the house, accompanied by a heavy rumbling that shook his frame residence from top to bottom. He hastened to the cellar and there he discovered that over half of the bottom had fallen out, taking with it the stone foundation and the garden plot in front of his house, together with all his household supplies. Upon examination the hole was found to be 25 feet deep.

Mr. Shafer and his son at once procured a ladder, placed it in the cave and descended. They found that it was a chamber of the Henry colliery, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, which had been worked out. Further investigation showed that the coal and slate had been mined to within ten feet of the bottom of Shafer's cellar.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Sewer Gas and Blasting Powder End the Lives of Three Men.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—Thomas Linquist, John Best, J. H. Winter, Otto Albach and George Schultz, laborers, were making a sewer connection at the house of J. M. Hobson, at the corner of Eighteenth and Flora avenue, when by mistake Linquist knocked a hole in the sewer vault. The escaping gas overcame him so suddenly that he died almost instantly. Winter and Albach jumped into the ditch to rescue him and they too were overcome by the foul gas. Schultz finally recovered the bodies of all from the ditch. Winter died this evening and Albach is in a precarious condition.

M. Hill, a large grocer, was blasting away a bluff in the southeastern part of the city this afternoon. The fuse on one of the blasts failed to burn properly and Hill approached to examine it. Just as he stooped over it the powder ignited from the fuse and blew his head off.

THE STRIKERS STILL FIRM.

An Attempt Made to Start the Carnegie Works With Outsiders.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BEAVER FALLS, June 27.—The strikers at both the wire mill and the 12-inch mill of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. remain firm against the proposed reduction of wages. At the 12-inch mill a roller from Pittsburg has been given charge, and is attempting to run the mill with green hands, but so far has made little headway.

At the wire mill an attempt has been made to run with Hungarians and negroes, but it has not proved satisfactory. The strikers say that they are provided with ample funds from their unions to prolong the strike for an indefinite period, and will not go in at the reduction.

TWO GREAT ANIMALS

Groomed and Trained to Meet and Hammer Each Other

TILL ONE OF THEM GIVES UP.

Sullivan and Kilrain Nearly Prepared for Their Meeting July 8.

THEY CANNOT FIGHT IN LOUISIANA.

The Ring Will Probably be Pitched in the State of Mississippi.

As the time approaches for the proposed Sullivan-Kilrain prize fight interest in the condition and spirits of each of the pugilists becomes of more importance. The friends and trainers of each man of course expect their champion to win.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 27.—Two of the most perfectly developed animals in the world are to meet on July 8 next, in this country, to fight before what will probably be the largest crowd that ever witnessed such an event, a battle that is expected to settle the question as to which is the most abundantly endowed with strength, endurance, and with that sort of intelligence that belongs to animals of that class. Preparing for the event, each of the animals has been for some time in the hands of men specially skilled in that business, and the training has now so far developed that intelligence as to the condition of the animals becomes almost as important as the news of the fight itself.

It is worth noting that the contest will be one not only between the particular animals engaged in it, but between different systems of training, for the two animals are being prepared for the contest after different ideas.

SCIENCE, PURE AND SIMPLE,

as experience has developed its relations to athletic development, is the basis upon which one animal is being put into condition. Traditions of physical training and the intelligence and opinions of the animal itself are the basis used in the development of the other one.

The animals themselves don't count for much at this stage of the game, but the opinions of their trainers are of legitimate value. A trip to the different parts of the country where these trainers and their animals are at work develops differences that are significant and interesting in their ideas as to the fight.

Anyone who wants to receive positive assurances as to what the issue of the fight will be should go to Baltimore and see Charley Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell isn't bragging exactly, but there is a general air of confidence about him that is charming. He talks quietly but emphatically, and seems to believe what he says: "I am just as sure," he said to a DISPATCH man, two days ago, "that

WE SHALL WIN THIS FIGHT.

as I am that it will take place; a good deal surer, in fact, for I am beginning to think that there will really be a fight, and I've known who would win it, if there was one, all along."

To back up his words, he trots out his animal—Jake Kilrain, tall, broad and solid looking, the picture of health and strength, with a certain intelligence in his face and in his eyes that is usually lacking in animals of his sort.

"He is in perfect trim," says Mitchell, "sound as a dollar, confident of himself, and every way just what I want him to be for such a fight. He was all right when I took hold of him; he had never broken himself down by drink or other dissipation, and that counts for a great deal in an affair like this. I believe that the fight will be a fair and honest one throughout, and that Kilrain will certainly win it. There was never a stronger or better fighter lived than he is to-day."

QUITE A DIFFERENT TALE.

There is a very different tone in the talk at Belfast, N. Y., where William Muldoon, the wrestler, is training the animal that will oppose Kilrain. He says:

Sullivan is in better shape now that he ever was in his life before. He has never had such a training as he has now undergone. If he ever could fight he can do it now. I don't know whether he can fight or not. He never has had to fight yet; all his contests have been with men who could not force him at all. He has to meet a different sort of a man this time, and one that will make him fight or get licked. Kilrain is no quitter; he will fight until he is knocked out, and beside his strength he has a good deal of intelligence, and is (quite a gentleman—for a prize fighter. His stake in this fight is as big as Sullivan's; it is life or death with both of them. It is going to be a square fight, and a hard one, and the best man is going to win it. I shall be contented, whichever way it goes, for I shall know that if Sullivan is beaten it is because Kilrain is the better man.

This prize figating business is not in my line. I took charge of Sullivan because I believed him to be the most perfect specimen of physical manhood in the world, and I knew that he was good for nothing unless properly handled. I had said a good deal about my opinion of Sullivan's ability, and I had a pride in showing that I was right. I believe now as strongly as ever that my estimate of Sullivan was right; if Kilrain whips him it will be, not because I have overestimated Sullivan, but because I have underestimated the possibility of physical development. To my mind, Sullivan is now as good a man as can be made.

As to the fight itself, Mr. Muldoon says:

NO QUICK KNOCKING OUT.

I don't believe there is going to be any quick knocking out, and I don't allow any one to encourage that idea in Sullivan. There is no man living who can strike a harder blow than Sullivan, but Kilrain knows that as well as I do, and he isn't going to be hit if he can help it, in one round or fifty. I have a little money to bet that the fight will end in half an hour, but I am fully prepared to see it go on three hours, and am training Sullivan for a fight of that length. He takes every day three hours of walking and running over the country roads, and that gives him as much leg exercise as he would get in a fight for the same time. All his other exercises are calculated in the same way, to make him fight to last through three hours in the ring.

The animal idea is being carried out in the training of Sullivan to an extent never before attempted since the old days of such fights. But it is based upon science, and not upon arbitrary traditions, which were the foundation for the rigorous customs of the old trainers. Muldoon has made the science of physical development his study, and he is practicing upon Sullivan as he might upon a race horse or any other animal he had to train. Sullivan's own will has been absolutely subjected to that of the trainer.

SULLIVAN'S SPIRIT CONTROLLED.

Not only have his eating and his drinking, his work, play and sleep been controlled by the rules of the trainer, but his very spirit has been broken and bent to suit the trainer's ideas, and for the time being the bumptious and self-confident fighter of other days has been changed into a silent and almost sullen animal, going stolidly through a required round of exercise day after day, with no satisfaction but the privilege of growling and the prospect of whipping Kilrain at the end of it. This is a radical departure from the old ideas as to training for such fights, the rule having been to keep a man's confidence in himself and his own powers screwed up to the highest possible notch. He is entirely isolated from his old friends and companions.

KILRAIN IN THE NEW STYLE.

Kilrain, on the other hand, is being trained after the prevailing style, with a few modern improvements. He is settled down in an ordinary tavern, a few miles out of Baltimore, where his friends visit him whenever they please, and his exercise is directed in a great measure by himself. His trainer is his friend and not his master, and his own intelligence is consulted all the time as to his condition and work. He works much less than Sullivan, and he indulges himself more.

Richard K. Fox's representative, Mr. Fitzgerald, said to-day that Stevenson had already wired Sullivan's backers, naming the place for the great fight, in accordance with the custom, which compels the side that wins the toss to notify the other side of the location selected as a battleground at least ten days before the fight. The exact spot fixed upon will, of course, not be made public, but Governor Nichols' proclamation makes it certain that the fight will occur in Mississippi instead of Louisiana.

GENERAL CAMERON'S OBSEQUIES.

Preparations Made for the Funeral and the Pall-Bearers Selected.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, June 27.—The remains of General Cameron arrived here this evening on a special train and were taken to the old mansion on Front street, from which they will be buried on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. It was the oft-expressed wish of General Cameron that his funeral should be devoid of all ostentation, and in his later days he indicated a desire to be interred by the side of his wife, who died about 15 years ago, without unnecessary delay. In deference to his wishes the funeral will be as simple as possible. No notice will be sent out to his friends inviting them to attend the obsequies, but all will be welcome. The pall-bearers will be J. M. Forster, Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania; Major Luther Bent, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Steel Works; Colonel J. W. Jennings, President of the Commonwealth Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of this city; Lane S. Hart, ex-State Printer; John Weiss, Chairman of the Dauphin County Republican Committee; Colonel James Young, of Middletown; Arthur Brock, iron manufacturer of Lebanon, and William J. Calder, of this city.

Rev. George F. Chambers, of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, will have charge of the funeral ceremonies, which will be conducted at the residence of the deceased.

Senator Cameron will be unable to attend the funeral, owing to the late hour at which he received the information of the serious condition of his father. He will not sail for home until Sunday.

ALLEGHENY'S COMMENCEMENT.

The Resignation of President Williams Causes Something of a Sensation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

MEADVILLE, June 27.—The fifth and last day of Allegheny's commencement terminated in the graduating exercises proper, and in the conferring of degrees. The class of 1889 numbers 32, from which ten essayists were selected by competitive examinations. The attendance was large and a vast deal of interest was manifested in the proceedings on account of the recent unlooked for and unexpected resignation of President Williams. The ex-President officiated in the distribution of diplomas and his closing remarks to the class were deeply affecting. The Board of of Trustees and Control met this morning at 9 o'clock to act upon the resignation of the President, but adjourned to meet on July 23 when an official head will be chosen.

President Wheeler was unanimously elected Vice President, who will be acting President until a President is chosen. This evening the President's reception to the graduating class was largely attended, ex-President Williams officiating as the host. The senior promenade was participated in by a large and fashionable assemblage, and was a decidedly enjoyable event. There is much regret expressed over the resignation, but there is not the slightest friction perceptible in the faction or governing bodies.

THE HOMEOPATHIC IDEA.

Officers Elected by the National Institute for the Ensuing Year.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 27.—This was the third day's session of the National Institute of Homeopathy. At noon the election of officers was held. Dr. A. J. Sawyer, of Monroe, Mich., was elected President for the ensuing year. Dr. Sawyer is the nestor of homeopathy in Michigan. He is something over 60 years and the honor was tendered him in recognition of his life-long services in the cause of the science. After the President the following officers were elected: Vice President, Chester B. Higbee, St. Paul, Minn.; Treasurer, F. U. Kellogg, New York City; General Secretary, P. Dudley, Philadelphia; Provisional Secretary, T. N. Strong, Ward's Island, N. Y.; Censors, Dr. B. B. Bush, Salem, O.; T. F. Smith, New York City; A. C. Cowperthwaite, Iowa City, Iowa; Millie J. Chapman, Pittsburg; C. B. Kenyon, Rock Island, Ill.; Necrologist, Henry D. Payne, New York.

After considerable discussion, Waukesha, Wis., was chosen as the next place of meeting. W. T. Hulmer, New York, A. N. Wright, Buffalo, and A. H. McClellan, Pittsburg, were chosen delegates to the International Homeopathic Convention in Paris next August.

GREEDY PENSION AGENTS.

They Are Charged With Taking Half of a Widow's Claim.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The case of Dr. A. N. Fretz and David Kline, of Fleetwood, Pa., charged with taking an illegal pension fee, was heard to-day before United States Commissioner Edmunds. Mrs. Hettie Fredericks, of Fleetwood, an aged woman, who could speak only "Pennsylvania Dutch," gave her testimony through an interpreter. She testified to having made application for a pension and that upon receipt of a check from Washington for $1,086, the defendants had gone with her to a bank in Reading to have it cashed and had retained $543 50, or one-half the amount as their share for assistance rendered her in securing the pension. The defendants were then placed under $1,000 for a further hearing next Wednesday.

MINERS ON STRIKE.

They Want the Same Price as Paid in Adjoining Regions.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILLIPSBURG, June 27.—Coal men here have information to-day that miners at Galitzin, Lilly and South Fork are on a strike for 50 cents a ton; that miners at Frugality, Coal Port and Hastings will be out this week, and that the strike will extend to the Punxsutawney field. The rate heretofore paid was 45 cents.

As a continuance of the 50-cent rate in Clearfield and Beech Creek regions depends upon a like scale in the regions now on strike, much anxiety is felt among operators and miners as to the result.

Captured by Pittsburg Bidders.

JOHNSTOWN, June 27.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Indiana and Westmoreland counties this afternoon, at New Florence, the contract for the building of the bridge washed away by the flood at New Florence was let to the Pittsburg Bridge Company for $11,900. There were 16 bids. The Nineveh and Blairsville contracts will be let on Monday.

NEAR TO THE END.

Rapid Approach of the Last Scene in a Now Famous Murder Trial.

THE TESTIMONY IS ALL HEARD

And Now the Lawyers Are Reviewing the Evidence Against Dr. McDow.

THE DEFLECTION THEORY KNOCKED OUT

An Exceedingly Able Argument Made by Prosecuting Attorney Jervey.

The lawyers are talking in the Dawson-McDow murder trial, the testimony having all been given. Dr. McDow acts cheerfully, seeming to rest secure in the belief that he shot Captain Dawson while the latter was trespassing on his property and threatening his life.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 27.—The McDow trial is nearing its end. The testimony was closed to-day, and District Attorney Jervey made the first argument on behalf of the prosecution. Nothing startling was developed upon the witness stand.

Dr. McDow came in 20 minutes before the trial opened. He appeared to be in the best of spirits, and talked and joked with his friends. The prosecution called its first witness in rebuttal. Dr. R. A. Kinloch, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the College of South Carolina, said he had seen the body on the night of the killing, after the post mortem was performed. He gave it as his opinion that the bullet had taken a forward course, instead of a backward one, after entering the body. This of course indicates that Captain Dawson, when shot, was not standing in front of Dr. McDow.

THE DEFLECTION THEORY RUINED.

Dr. Kinloch's testimony knocked spots out of Dr. Forest's deflection theory. The witness said that the bullet might have deflected if it struck the backbone, a rib, or a remarkably tough tendon. In this case a deflection seemed to be impossible.

Dr. McDow smiled when Detective John Hogan was called to the stand. Hogan said he sat in the patrol wagon with Dr. McDow, when the latter was taken to jail on the night of Dawson's death. While on the road to jail the doctor looked at his handcuffs and said: "Bad! bad! bad!" He added that he would shoot any man who would try to cane him. He showed the detective his hat and a dent which he said had been made by Captain Dawson's cane. He volunteered the remark that he was a physician, and that he knew where to shoot to kill. McDow smiled when this was brought out.

A DISINTERESTED WITNESS.

The witness said that he was perfectly free from bias and prejudice toward the prisoner. As he left the stand the District Attorney asked that the jury be allowed to visit Dr. McDow's house. Mr. Cohen objected. Judge Kershaw said that he was unwilling to let the jury go to the house unless it was necessary. With the diagrams in evidence he did not think it necessary.

The prosecution then recalled Dr. Mitchell. He is the physician who held the autopsy on Captain Dawson's body. The witness did not think that the bullet had been deflected. He insisted that the simplest thing, such as a muscle, or even a tissue might have deflected it. Dr. Mitchell had not heard the testimony of Prof. Kinloch.

"Would you have much respect for a man who said that only bone could deflect a bullet?" Mr. Cohen asked, in cross-examination.

The witness replied that he should doubt such a man's knowledge of physiology, anatomy and medical science.

THE PROSECUTION RESTS.

Here the prosecution rested for good. Governor McGrath expressed great surprise that they had not placed the Chief of Police of the city of Charleston on the stand. The defense also rested. Mr. Jervey went into the solicitor's room, brought out the blood-stained clothes that Captain Dawson wore, and Dr. McDow's hat, and placed them on the railing near his table. The space in front of the jury box was cleared so that no one remained between the District Attorney and the jurors.

The prosecuting officer arranged his notes and confronted the jury. His right hand rested upon the table and his left upon his hip. Dr. McDow pulled his gold watch from his pocket and glanced at the time. It was high noon. He then rested his cheek upon his hand and prepared to listen to the argument against him.

Mr. Jervey made an able argument. In his closing remarks he said the defense "complained that Captain Dawson had no right to enter McDow's house. The shooting occurred in Dr. McDow's office, not in his house. Dr. McDow himself, however, had repeatedly sneaked into Captain Dawson's house, for the most disgraceful purposes. He was

SEEKING A VICTIM

in the poor Swiss girl. She was peculiarly situated. With the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Dawson she was entirely friendless. The Doctor was disgracing his own wife and family. As an excuse for his conduct the Doctor said that the poor girl was not a member of Captain Dawson's family, but only a servant. Are we to assume from that that servants are fair game for such a man? She was closer to the family than a servant, for she was the governess of the children. It was Captain Dawson's duty to protect her. He could not discharge her on rumors alone, and he took a just course in endeavoring to ascertain what ground there was for these rumors. You saw her upon the stand. You know the disadvantage from which she suffered when the poor child was compelled by law to stand a cross-examination such as is seldom heard in a court room, conducted with an ability that this bar is proud of. She did herself credit. She told the truth, although at times it compromised and mortified her. Compare her bearing with that of Dr. McDow when he was on the stand. When counsel asked him whether he thought his conduct toward her was gentlemanly, he replied: "Well, hardly—she was so willing."

WRONGED HIS FAMILY.

Mr. Jervey closed his argument by saying that Dr. McDow had grossly wronged his wife and child. He told this man that his wife was a German and that he married her for her money. This statement was intensified by the fact that his counsel admitted that his story was her story.

Here Mr. Jervey abruptly closed. It was not an impassioned speech. It was delivered with no attempt at dramatic effect. There were no sweeping gestures and no rhetorical flourishes. It was a plain speech, delivered in a plain manner. Dr. McDow smiled during the District Attorney's references to the poor Swiss girl. When Mr. Jervey referred to his wife and child, however, the expression of his face became dark and ominous. The District Attorney spoke for an hour and three-quarters.

Mr. Cohen, of counsel for the defense, begged off on account of rheumatism in the shoulder, and the court adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow. Judge Kershaw said that he would keep the court in session to-morrow until the case was ended. Mr. Cohen will be the first speaker in the morning. Governor McGrath is to follow him, and Mr. Mitchell, of the prosecution, will make the final argument.

LATROBE'S WRECK.

The Bodies of the Engineer and Fireman Have Been Recovered—Endeavoring to Remove the Engine From the Creek—Other Victims Buried There.

GREENSBURG, June 27.—The workmen at the wreck have not yet succeeded in getting the engine out of the creek. It is lying upon a box car, and it is expected that the bodies of several men will be found there. A track was laid this afternoon to the wrecked engine, but every effort to move it has proved fruitless. Searching for the dead was practically suspended in the effort to get the engine out. The car underneath is crushed into the bed of the stream. Near the engine is the immense slack pile, from which two or three bodies were taken out early yesterday morning, and when that is scattered it is probable that others will be found. Work was suspended for the night at 7 o'clock this evening. More men will be put to work in the morning.

Shortly before noon the bodies of J. E. Caldwell and G. F. Fralich, the engineer and fireman, respectively, of the wrecked engine, were reached. They were found lying alongside of the cab, and an immense mass of wreckage had been piled on top of them. Caldwell's left arm and right leg were broken and a gash several inches long and very deep was in his forehead. Fralich's chest was crushed in, and there was scarcely a single part of his body that was not more or less bruised or crushed. The list of bodies recovered now reaches 12.

The remains of Edgar Caldwell were taken to Manor, by his father this evening. Those of Fireman Fralich were shipped to Altoona by directions of Superintendent Pitcairn. The wreck crew is in charge of E. Pitcairn and Oliver Mowery, of Derry, and James Smith, of Walls.

AFTER SULLIVAN.

Indictments to be Returned Against Him and Six Others on Saturday—Very Strong Evidence Produced—The Members of Camp 20, Clan-Na-Gael.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, June 27.—The grand jury will finish its work on Saturday, and return indictments against not less than seven of the alleged principals in the murder of Dr. Cronin. This grand jury has guarded the testimony given before it with jealous secrecy. Important evidence has been adduced and will materialize in something substantial before Saturday night.

It is almost certain that an indictment will be returned against Alexander Sullivan. The grand jury has come into the possession of a chain of facts which tends to prove that Alexander Sullivan was the arch-conspirator in the plot. The jurors have fought shy of hearsay evidence and have endeavored to pin the witnesses down to facts which have come under their observation. Everything indicates that a squealer has been found and the chances are that P. O'Sullivan is the man who has consented to tell what he knows and thereby save his neck.

The prosecution has the complete list of members of the Clan-na-Gael Camp 20. For two days the 60 odd members who made up this famous group have been climbing up the stairs of the criminal court building and filing into the jury room. Many who are positively known to be members of the camp have sworn under oath that they are not and never were associated with the notorious group. Others have revealed the secret workings of the camp.

LUCRETIA BORGIA OUTDONE.

A Massachusetts Woman Poisons Her Husband and Sons for Their Insurance.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HOLYOKE, June 27.—Mrs. Lizzie Brennan is under arrest, charged with killing her husband and two sons by mixing arsenic with their food. Thomas Brennan, the 18-year-old son, died at 3 o'clock this morning under such peculiar circumstances that the doctors were led to believe he was poisoned. They reported the case to Chief of Police Whitcomb, who examined into the case this afternoon and secured evidence that prompted him to arrest Mrs. Brennan.

A possible motive for the awful crime exists. Every member of the Brennan family was insured for sums varying from a few hundred dollars to $2,000, each policy being payable to Mrs. Brennan. Her policy was made payable to one of her daughters.

HE WILL BE LYNCHED.

A Fiend Who Takes His Revenge Upon a Dumb Brute.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FRANKLIN, June 27.—A fiendish and cruel crime was committed at Freyburg during the past two evenings. Some unknown fiend entered the stable of W. A. McKissack, a prominent farmer, and cut off four inches of the tongue of a valuable blooded colt. The colt was not killed