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ORIGINAL AND BORROWED.

Bolixi, a thriving town in Mississippi, suffered a severe loss by fire Wednesday morning, June 5th. The loss will reach $100,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

The telautograph will soon be introduced here. It transmits the handwriting. The old Hayseed, conspicuous in stage comedies and newspaper humor, will not provoke so much laughter hereafter when he reads a dispatch and scrutinises the handwriting to see whether it is genuine.—*Wash. Post.*

An extensive fire in Jacksonville, Fla., on Wednesday morning, June 5, broke out in a building formerly used for the electric plant. A high wind was prevailing at the time, causing the fire to spread rapidly northward until it had consumed every building in an area of five blocks. At least sixty buildings were detroyed, mostly homes of colored people. The loss will probably aggregate $300,000.

Loss and damage by the recent freshet in Bath and Alleghany counties are very great in proportion to their wealth and population being about $100,000 in each of those little mountain counties. The Cowpasture river and Jackson's river are reported to have been higher at the recent freshet than they have been in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The bridge across the Cowpasture on the Harrisonburg and warm Springs road, which had stood for 36 years, was swept away.

A bicycle engine, a description of which we published sometime since, has been tested at Portland, Me., and experts who have seen it endorse the inventor's claim that it will revolutionize railroad travel. It is described as "simply a bicycle running on smooth steel and pushed by steam." From 550 or 600 revolutions or turns, equivalent to 150 miles per hour, are its piston speed and valve action. It is expected to take four cars, each seating 88 passengers, 100 miles per hour, if necessary.

It is impossible to conceive, much less describe, the horrors at Johnstown and vicinity, though, as was natural under the circumstances, the number of lives lost was, as we had supposed, greatly exaggerated. The estimate is now between four and five thousand, which, we hope and suppose, is still an exaggerated estimate. We doubt whether it will reach three thousand, and think two thousand five-hundred is rearer the true number, and we hope it will be ascertained to be less than that.

Within one week after the dreadful calamity at Johnstown was made known to the country generally the immense sum of two and a half millions of dollars, besides contributions of clothing and provisions, were donated. Contributions were generously and promptly made in all parts of this country and some in Europe. This speaks well for the humanity and generosity of the people. They acted wisely, too, in giving not only cheerfully, but promptly, for the necessity was pressing and one dollar early given was worth ten given later.

The New York *Times* published a cable dispatch from Rome, in which it quotes a Roman prelate, whose name is not given, as saying that in the event of the death of Leo XIII it is more than possible that European jealousies, no less than the present situation of the American cardinal, Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, to the chair of Peter." In Catholic circles in Baltimore, especially among the clergy, very little importance is attached to the statement that Cardinal Gibbons would probably succeed Pope Leo XIII, as the head of the church.

JOHN BULL REGRETS BAYARD.

A member of the Canadian Government is reported as saying in an interview that the settlement of the Behring Sea question would have been an easy matter if Bayard's policy had been carried out. There is no room to doubt this statement. When in a controversy one of the parties yields everything demanded by the other it is an easy matter to arrive at an understanding. That was exactly the situation when Bayard was forced out of the State Department by the defeat of his party. He had shown himself so willing to take the English views in the disputes that arose between this country and England that John Bull at last came to regard him as a sort of an ally who was ready to do almost anything for him.

No wonder John is annoyed by the change that has taken place in the management of the State Department since Bayard ceased to preside over it. If he could only have had four years more of Bayard he would have been able to have gained advantages that he now despairs of obtaining. He does not find the present Secretary of State so complaisant as was his predecessor in office. No wonder England has no love for James G. Blaine.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Written and Compiled for the HERALD

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1889.

The President has made the anti-Mahone Virginia Republicans happy by telling a delegation of colored men that he did not contemplate recognizing Ex-Senator Mahone in the distribution of federal patronage in Virginia, and tomorrow the committee appointed by the recent gathering of anti-Mahone Republicans will have a hearing before the President. They will endeavor to convince him that they are the proper parties to control the patronage. It is not at all likely that the President will recognize either faction of the party in Virginia to the extent of giving them control of the federal appointments. So far, the few men appointed to office in Virginia are without exception, Mahone men, but the Mahonites explain this by saying that ninety-nine one-hundredths of the working members of the Republican party in Virginia are what is known as Mahone men, and that it is next to impossible for their opponents to get properly endorsed for office.

Secretary Tracy has ordered the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard to build a magnificent whale boat, which is to be presented to King Mataafa, of the Samoan Islands, as a token of the appreciation felt by the American republic for his timely aid to our shipwrecked sailors on his coast. The boat will be finished in about six weeks, and will be sent to Samoa in charge of three of the Naval officers, survivors of the recent disaster, who will also carry an autograph letter of thanks and gratitude from the President to the King.

Civil Service Commissioner Lyman has received a telegram from his colleagues, who are making an investigation at Troy, New York, stating that owing to glaring irregularities they had cancelled the recent examinations held there. A new examination will be held on the 15th inst. The commission will start West this week to make a number of investigations. The present commission seems to be determined to have the law strictly enforced, something never done before. It is not possible to make such a humbug of a law popular, but it is something to know that it is being, as far as the Commissioners can control it, honestly administered.

Secretary Windom is not satisfied with the opinion given by Solicitor Hepburn of the Treasury dapartment that the Catholic University of America, to be established in this city cannot engage a corps of foreign instructors without violating the law prohibiting the importation of alien labor under contract, and has referred the question to the Attorney General.

Colonel John C. Celton has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Army to succeed General R. C. Drum recently placed on the retired list.

The President has commuted the sentence of dismissal from the service, which a court martial recently found against Captain George A. Armes U. S. Army retired, to confinement within such limits as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to deprivation of the right to wear the uniform and insignia of his rank in the army for five years. Captain Armes was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The principal specifications being, intruding upon the ranks of the inaugural parade, and attempting to pull the nose of Governor Beaver, in a hotel lobby. Armes is generally regarded as a little more than half cracked, but his war record was an unusually brilliant one, and it has pulled him through several scrapes as bad as this one.

The federal office-holder spoken of last week as having offered a toast to the assassin of President Lincoln, has been removed and a good Republican appointed in his place.

Among the small number of appointments made by the President last week was one colored man—Charles Hendley of Alexandria, who is made receiver of public monies at Huntsville, Ala. He is principal of the public schools and editor of the *Gazette* at Huntsville.

Governor Foraker's private secretary spent several days in Washington last week and his presence started all sorts of political speculations. One story that obtained greater evidence than any other of the rest said that Foraker had made up his mind that he would be a candidate for governor of Ohio for the third time, and that he had sent his secretary here to acquaint the President with his designs, and also to urge upon him the necessity of appointing certain gentlemen, friends of the Governor, to certain positions. How much truth, if any, there is in the story I have been unable to discover.

Secretary Blaine accompanied the British minister in a call on the President, Saturday, for the purpose of conveying to him the sympathy of the Queen of England for the American people in the great flood disaster. The President replied in a few fitting words.

Public Printer Palmer expects to have to furlough a number of his employees owing to the exhausted condition of the appropriation for this, the last quarter of the fiscal year.

Large additions to the machine shops of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company at Richmond, have been let to contract. W. A. Chesterman, contractor. The machinery will be of the best and latest patterns.

PUSHING DEMOCRATIC PROTECTIONISTS TO THE WALL.

If Democratic protectionists believe that the political organization with which they are affiliated will declare in favor of protection in the near future they must be stone blind to the influences that are shaping the policy of the Democratic party. Samuel Randall is as a man crying in the wilderness. The free traders and the Mugwumps jeer at him, conscious that they have complete control of the Democratic machine. They are determined that whateyer Mr. Randall and his handful of followers may say the free traders will shape the policy of the party to suit themselves.

That they will be able to carry out this determination is evident to anyone who knows anything of the present management of the Democratic party. The free trade and mugwump organs have declared not once but many times that henceforth there must be an aggressive campaign against the American policy of protection. Due notice has been served on Democratic protectionists that they must vote against their convictions or get out.

The action of the Connecticut Democratic Central Committee in electing a thorough-going free trader to fill the vacancy in the Democratic National Committee caused by the death of W. H. Barnum emphasizes the determination of the free traders to give no quarter to Democratic protectionists. Mr. Barnum, who was Chairman of the Democratic Committee, did not go as far in the direction of free trade as the anti-protectionists thought he ought to have gone. He was, therefore, no very great favorite with the free traders, who determined that his successor of the National Committee should not be tainted with the protectionist heresy.

They have, therefore, procured the election of Mr. Carlos French, whose chief recommendation for the position is his pronounced free trade views and his friendship for Mr. Cleveland. One of his supporters in the Central Committee is reported as saying that the reason why he was elected to succeed Mr. Barnum was that "he is an out-and-out Cleveland man, voted for the Mills Bill, and has always by vote as well as by speech advocated tariff reform. It is the influence of the election of such a man outside of Connecticut that we care for. Almost any man would do to send to the meeting of the National Committee and vote for this city or that city for the place for the Convention of 1882. We want the representative of a principal and a man who is for lower tariff and Cleveland."

This is plain talk and Democratic protectionists cannot fail to understand it. The candidate opposed to Mr. French was Mr. Bishop, who is something of a protectionist, a fact that told against him. A Mugwump and free trade organ, published in New York, in enumerating the causes that led to Mr. Bishop's defeat, gives this as the principal one: "Still another argument used with effect against Mr. Bishop was put in this way: Mr. French means low tariff; Mr. Bishop has always been looked upon as a pupil of William H. Barnum, who was a protectionist and not in sympathy with the Administration of Mr. Cleveland."

As in Connecticut so is it in every State. Democratic protectionists in all the States are out of favor with the managers of the party. Recognition they need not expect and they will not get unless they sacrifice their convictions and join the free traders in singing the praises of the pro-British policy that would make us industrially dependent on England. If they are willing to do that they will be received into favor by the free traders and the Mugwumps, who are now running the Democratic party. We do not believe that earnest and self-respecting Democratic protectionists will be willing to do this in order to secure the triumph of a policy with which they have no sympathy.—*N. Y. Irish World.*

SENATORS TO BE ELECTED.

Elections for State Senators will be held in the following districts next November, they being one-half of the whole in the State:

1. Washington and Smythe.
3. Russel, Buchanan and Tazewell.
5. Pulaski, Wythe, Bland and Giles.
7. Rockbridge, Botetourt, Alleghany, Bath and Highland.
9. Augusta.
11. Fauquier and Loudon.
13. Spottsylvania, Stafford and Louisa.
15. Culpeper, Rappahannock, Madison and Orange.
17. Albemarle and Greene.
19. Amherst and Nelson.
21. Halifax.
23. Patrick and Henry.
25. Charlotte and Mecklenburg.
27. Dinwiddie, Greenville and Sussex.
29. City of Petersburg and counties of Prince George and Surry.
31. City of Norfolk and county of Princess Anne.
33. City of Portsmouth and county of Norfolk.
35. Richmond city and county of Henrico.
37. Accomac and Northampton.
39. King and Queen, Middlesex, Gloucester, Essex and Mathews.

An election will also be held in the Roanoke district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. D. F. Houston.

The Lynchburg *Advance* assumes that ten of these districts ought to be carried by the Democrats, certainly; and further says that it is important to secure a majority in each branch of the Legislature than to elect a Governor. We hope they will succeed in neither, and if the Republicans do not make some egregious blunders they will not.—*Valley Virginian.*

Killing by Contract.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 10.—A license of incorporation was today issued to the American Executing Company, at Chicago, to execute persons who are sentenced to death; capital stock, $25,000. Incorporators are Stephen Lawson, M. E. Clear and Jacob A. Eiffert.

The incorporators are small dealers in coal at Chicago. They claim to be acting in good faith. None of the trio has had any experience in the proposed business. Their idea is to employ competent executioners and open communication with all the sheriffs in the United States, guaranteeing that there will be no bungle such as characterized the Bald Knobbers' execution. Shrouds, coffins, etc., will be furnished, and also any style of apparatus, hempen, electrical or what not.

GREAT FIRE AT SEATTLE.

THIRTY ONE BLOCKS OF BUSINESS HOUSES GO UP IN SMOKE—THE RESIDENCE DISTRICT ESCAPES. LOSS $7,000,000.

PORTLAND, OREGON, June 7.—The entire business portion of Seattle, Washington Territory, is nothing but smoking ruins. About 3 P. M. yesterday afternoon some turpentine caught fire in the basement of a two-story frame building at Front and Madison streets. The Volunteer Fire Department responded promptly, but it was impossible to make any headway against the flames. The whole square of frame buildings was soon on fire. The flames leaped across Marion street to the Palace saloon and Opera House saloon, and in less than thirty minutes another square was burned to ashes, taking in Addison S. Smith's grocery, Merchant's wholesale confectionary and a fruit store, J. W. Lang & Co's drug store, John Spencer's plumbing and steam-fitting establishment, R. J. Graham's tailor shop, Edgar Bryan's pawnshop, Palace restaurant, Simison Bro's. shoe store, Gering & O'Connell's jewelry store, and other stores.

While this square was burning, the Opera House block, on the east side of Front street, caught fire in the upper stories. This building, a five-story brick structure, valued at $120,000, soon yielded to the flames. With it went the Golden Rule Bazaar, Harris & Co.'s large dry goods and clothing store, Abernathy's shoe store, Croose & Co.'s undertaking establishment, Latour's large dry goods house, and others. The Kenyon block, to the north, had to go, too, notwithstanding the wind was from the east. In this block was the job printing establishment of the *Evening Tiger* and Veneo & Vaugh's music store.

From the Opera House block the fire moved to the square to the south, consisting of two-story frame buildings. The fire department struggled with determination to save the most valuable portion of Front street to the south, between Columbia street and Yesler, which contained a row of brick buildings, two and three stories high, where four banks had their offices. This row consisted of a corner block occuppied by Toklas, Singerman & Co.'s wholesale dry goods, the Union block, the Parin building, the San Francisco clothing house, and other buildings.

All the telegraph offices were in Central square. It was generally supposed that the entire water front would go, but it was hoped, if such was inevitable, these buildings could be saved. The explosions of giant powder were fruitless to prevent the spread of the relentless flames. Onward the fire went, crackling and roaring. The three-story building occupied by Welton & Company's sail factory was an easy prey. The water was giving out, and the streams from several lines of hose only reached the second story.

The Tacoma Fire Department had come over from Tacoma in sixty-two minutes on the Puget Sound Shore Railroad, but both departments combined were powerless, and the attempts to blow up the Union block were more disastrous to the valiant fire fighters than to anything else. All this row of buildings succumbed, although the occupants had time to get out most of their property. The square north gave way to the fire easily, and soon the roof of the Occidental Hotel, the finest hotel in the city, got ablaze. Before the fire reached Yesler avenue, Toklas, Singeman & Co.'s Colberg's wholesale grocery, the four banks above mentioned, Treen's shoe store, Humphrey's book store, and other stores were reduced to ashes.

From the initial point the fire spread north and south a distance of one mile. Every newspaper, hotel, telegraph office, railroad depot, and wharf in the city was totally destroyed. The entire water front, including all wharves and docks, coal bunkers and railway tracks, the wholesale quarter, and everything south of Union street and west of Second street and reaching around to the gas works was completely burned.—The burned district, comprising sixty-four acres, now presents the aspect of a huge oven of burning coals, and threatens even further destruction. The firemen, reenforced by Tacoma and Snohomish are on the alert. The streets all through the night were crowded with people, wandering about penniless and homeless. The militia and extra police are to be seen on every corner guarding the property against thieves and vandals. One hundred arrests have already been made. All of the daily newspapers will be published to-morrow.

The burned district covers an area of thirty-one blocks. The boundary of the burned district is University, Front, Spring to Second, James, South, Fourth, Wall, and Water streets. This comprises the business portion of the city. The residence district escaped. The property loss is about $7,000,000. This is covered by a total insurance of $2,250,000.

Every Southern Negro to Vote the Democratic Ticket.

[Bristol News.]

The Charleston, S. C., *News and Courier* frankly admits that the Democratic party is to be the "nigger party" of the future. Up here in Virginia this will sound like strange doctrine, but the *News and Courier* is a Democrat from Democratville, and its word must be taken to mean something. In its issue of last Tuesday, its editorial touching Mr. Wm. L. Royall's expressed desire to be elected to Congress on a negro disfranchisement platform. It says:

"Whether they vote or not, the negroes make good counters, and give the Southern States a voice in the electoral college and in Congress, which they could not enjoy if the negroes were disfranchised. Besides, the time is speedily coming, under the benign influence of Democratic rule in the South, when every Southern negro will vote the Democratic ticket, and have his vote counted for all that it is worth. No, no, Mr. Royall, you will never be elected to Congress on your anti-negro platform; and if you should be elected the Northern and Southern Democrats will defeat your efforts to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment. They know a good thing when they see it, and appreciate fully the political power which the South enjoys on account of the negro vote."

The Democratic State Committee has been called by Chairman Barbour to meet in Richmond on the 19th to select a time and place for holding the State Convention and for conference.

THE BREAKING OF THE DAM.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* prints the following account of the break of the dam, from the lips of John G. Parke, jr., a civil engineer who was engaged on the ground of the South Fork Club:

"On Thursday night the dam was in perfect condition, and the water was not within seven feet of the top. At that stage the lake is nearly three miles long. It rained very hard Thursday night. When I got up Friday morning I could see there was a flood, for the water in the lake had risen until it was only four feet below the top of the dam. I rode up to the head of the lake and saw that the woods were boiling full of water. South Fork and Muddy Run, which emptied into the lake, were fetching down trees, logs, cut timber, and stuff from a saw mill that was up in the woods in that direction. About 7:30 o'clock twenty two Italians and a number of farmers set to work on the dam. A plough was run along the top and earth was thrown in the face of the dam to strengthen it. At the same time a channel was dug on the west end of the dam to make a sluiceway there. There was about three feet of shale rock through which it was possible to cut, but then we struck bed rock that it was impossible to get into without blasting. When we got the channel opened, the water soon scoured down to the bed rock, and a stream twenty feet wide and three deep rushed out on that end of the dam, while the weir was letting an enormous quantity on the other end. Notwithstanding these outlets, the water kept rising at the rate of about ten inches an hour.

"By 11:30 I had made up my mind that it was impossible to save the dam, and getting on my horse, I galloped down the road to South Fork to warn the people of their danger. The telegraph tower is a mile from town, and I sent two men there to have messages sent to Johnstown and other points below. I heard that the lady operator fainted when she sent off the news, and had to be carried off. The people at South Fork had ample time to get to the high grounds, and they were able to move their furniture, too. In fact, only one person was drowned at South Fork, and he while attempting to fish something from the flood as it rolled by. It was just 12 o'clock when the telegraph messages were sent out, so that the people of Johnstown had over three hours' warning.

"As I rode back to the dam I expected almost every moment to meet the lake coming down on me, but the dam was still intact, although the water had reached the top. At about 1 o'clock the water was three inches deep on it, and was gradually eating away the earth on the outer face. As the stream rolled down the outer face it kept wearing down the edge of the embankment, and I saw it was merely a question of time. At a rough guess I should say that there were 60,000,000 tons of water in the lake, and the pressure of that mass of water was increased by floods from two streams pouring into it. The friction of the water pouring over the dam gradually wore it away from the outer face until the top became so thin that it gave way.

"The break took place at 9 o'clock. It was about ten feet wide at first and shallow, but it grew wider with increasing rapidity, and the lake went roaring down the valley. That three miles of water was drained out in forty-five minutes. The downfall of those millions of tons was simply irresistible. Stones from the dam and boulders in the river bed were carried for miles. Trees went down like you might cut a mullen stalk with a swish of your cane.

"The dam was made of about half earth and half rock. The rip rapping was merely a skin on each face with more or less loose sprauls mixed with the earth. The dam was 72 feet above water, and 20 feet wide on top. Rock throughout was about one foot below surface."

The Heroine of the Flood.

It the valley of Conemaugh has its heroes it also has its heroines.

The story of one woman's sublime courage and unselfishness at a supreme moment of peril makes a bright page in the gloomy record of the Johnstown calamity.

Mrs. Ogle, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Johnstown, stood by her key to the last. She was notified time and again that certain death awaited her if she did not seek safety in flight. But the brave little woman thought of the thousands of people in the valley below and stuck to her post, sending out message after message of warning.

Suddenly a deafening roar filled the air, and a black wave, mountain high, could be seen rolling down upon the doomed city.

The pale-faced woman gave one look and dashed the tears from her eyes.

"This is my last message!" the key ticked out to the operator at South Fork.

There was no time to add another word. The mad torrent struck the building, and an instant later the lifeless heroine of the flood was dashed through the rocky mountain passes, and downward to the smiling plains below.

The bravest are the tenderest, and the tenderest are the bravest.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Cronin Murder.

CHICAGO, June 11.—A startling bit of information, which proves conclusively that P. O. Sullivan, the Lake View ice man, was an active member of the murderous conspiracy, leaked out last night. It seems that Sullivan not only allowed the men who rented the Carlson cottage to use his name as their employer, but that he vouched for them to Mrs. Carlson and her husband. According to the testimony of Carlson, too, Sullivan held frequent communications with the occupants of the cottage and was on the friendliest terms with the men from the time they moved in until they disappeared.

It is claimed also that the police have positive proof that Sullivan not only bought the paint with which the blood stains on the parlor floor of the cottage were obliterated, but that he used the mixture to paint the hall of his own cottage.

No Hope for Sitting Bull.

BISMARCK, DAK., June 11.—A courier who arrived here last night from Standing Rock agency states that Sitting Bull, who has been dangerously ill with pneumonia, is slowly sinking and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A TRAGEDY IN FAUQUIER.

MANY BULLETS FIRED IN THE AFFRAY.

FAMILY DIFFICULTIES LEAD TO THE FATAL RESULT—FAUQUIER COUNTY, WHERE THE MURDER OCCURRED, GREATLY EXCITED OVER THE AFFAIR—A PREVIOUS MURDER.

A tragedy, which had its origin in a family difficulty, occurred near Markham, Fauquier county, Sunday afternoon, Robert Turner being killed by his cousin, E. P. Turner. According to the statements of those who claim to be cognizant of the facts, the deceased had ill-treated his wife, and her brothers, Robert and E. C. Turner went to remonstrate with him. An altercation ensued, after which the Messrs. Turner left their sister's house and started homeward. They were followed by the irate husband, and as he flourished a pistol conspicuously, he was warned to keep away from them.

This was not heeded, however, and the three men faced each other, Robert and E. P. Turner firing simultaneously, but the bullets did not take effect. At the second fire, however, Robert Turner fell and died shortly after. His brother Edward went to his assistance and took the pistol from his nerveless fingers. The two Edwards continued firing at each until their revolvers were empty, Edward P. Turner receiving a ball in his breast and losing a finger, which was shot off.

Subsequently the wounded man was arrested for killing his cousin, who was one of the most popular young men in the county, and the tragedy caused deep sorrow in the community where all the parties are well known. Several years ago, while in the army, it is said that E. P. Turner killed a man in Texas, but escaped punishment on the ground of self-defense. He is a son of the late Admiral Turner, through whose influence he was appointed U. S. Consul to Mozambique, but the son declined the position.

Robert Turner, the victim of the unfortunate affair, leaves a widow and three children. The former being a daughter of Mr. Meredith, of Fauquier. Another account of the tragedy states that it grew out of the whipping of Mrs. Turner by her husband, and that after its occurrence, which was Saturday, she reported the fact to her brothers.

MARKHAM, VA., June 11.—Information has been received here that Edward Palmer Turner, who shot and killed his cousin and brother-in-law, Robert Turner, near "The Plains," Fauquier county, Sunday afternoon, and was in turn shot through the breast and hand by Edward C. Turner, brother of Robert, died from his wounds at an early hour this morning. The tragedy has created much excitement and sorrow, as the parties are well connected.

The Property Loss from the Floods.

After a free inquiry throughout the regions devastated by water, through persons well calculated to judge, we are inclined to regard the following totals as much nearer the actual money loss in property destroyed than any aggregates previously published: At Johnstown and other points throughout the Conemaugh Valley, the Pennsylvania railroad losses in that region, and the loss of the Cambria Iron and Ste l Company, $30,000,000; losses to other railway companies (in four states), $1,250,000; damage from floods to real property, merchandise, &c., at cities and towns in Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia, $5,000,000; at Williamsport, Pa., $5,000,000; in the Juniata Valley, Pa., $1,000,000; in southern New York (twenty-five towns) $1,500,000; total, $44,250,000. These figures are given on the judgment of men on the ground without claim to an exactness which is at this time, of course, impossible. At seven towns in the Conemaugh Valley there was $7,587,000 capital invested in business, while at Williamsport, Pa., the total capital invested was not less than $23,200,000.—*Bradstreet's.*

Damage by Rain in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—Advices from all parts of the State indicate great damage from the rains of the past week, both to growing crops and to property situated along the water courses. The river here is out of its banks, and has done great damage to the fencing all along its course. Fields of corn, wheat and oats have been entirely washed out and others have been greatly damaged along the Sangamon river. In White and other counties the bottoms are all covered with water and hundreds of acres of growing crops are submerged. Many families have fled to the highlands for safety. Clay county has suffered greatly, many of the farm houses being partly under water. Several mines are flooded, and a section of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad is washed out. A gentleman who returned yesterday from the Ohio river reports that the stream is very high and is rising rapidly, and that a large amount of wreckage from Johnstown is being brought down. He counted several dead animals and saw parts of houses that must have belonged to the unfortunate city.

Youthful Criminals.

ROANOKE, VA., June 7.—Will Avis and Joe McCormick are in jail here for selling forged checks in the name of the Bell Printing and Manufacturing company and stealing money from the safe in the office and the clothes of employees at various times. Avis was detected taking fifty dollars from the vault of the safe which he entered with a key stolen from the manager, Mr. Ed. L. Stone. He confessed to taking money at various times and to obtaining money on the checks. Bell's losses will run up into the hundreds. The criminals are about 17 years of age. Avis was in the service of the company.

A National Calamity Fund.

NEW YORK, June 9.—At the Central Labor Federation today a resolution was adopted calling upon President Harrison to point out in his next annual message to Congress, the necessity of creating a fund for the purpose of relieving sufferers from great calamities such as the one now witnessed at Johnstown, as it was unworthy of a great nation to resort to begging subscriptions from the rich. It would be far more dignified to do works of charity on a national scale, so that every one, the poor as well as the rich, could say that they contributed towards those in distress.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 1, '89.

To the Medical Profession:

The various medical associations and the medical profession will be glad to learn that Dr. John S. Billings, Surgeon U. S. Army, has consented to take charge of the Report on the Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States as returned by the Eleventh Census.

As the United States has no system of registration of vital statistics such as is relied upon by other civilized nations for the purpose of ascertaining the actual movement of population, our census affords only opportunity of obtaining near an approximate of the birth and death rates of much the larger part of the country, which is entirely unprovided with any satisfactory system of State and municipal registration.

In view of this, the Census Office, during the month of May this year, will issue to the medical profession throughout the country "Physician's Registers" for the purpose of obtaining more accurate returns of deaths than it is possible for the enumerators to make. It is earnestly hoped that physicians in every part of the country will cooperate with the Census Office in this important work. The record should be kept from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. Nearly 26,000 of these registration books were filled up and returned to the office in 1880, and nearly all of them used for statistical purposes. It is hoped that double this number will be obtained for the Eleventh Census.

Physicians not receiving Registers can obtain them by sending their names and addresses to the Census Office, and, with the Register, an official envelope which requires no stamp will be provided for their return to Washingtsn.

If all medical and surgical practitioners throughout the country will lend their aid, the mortality and vital statistics of the Eleventh Census will be more comprehensive and complete than they have ever been. Every physician should take a personal pride in having this report as full and accurate as it is possible to make it.

It is hereby promised that all information obtained through this source shall be held strictly confidential.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

Adventures of a Bull.

Captain H. H. Garrett and Major O. E. Hine, of Fairfax county, spent Sunday in prospecting alongside the flood above the Great Falls. They describe the adventures of a superb young Holstein bull, evidently from Maryland, that they saw in the midst of the rapid current. He was at first swimming vigorously around the debris, but finally touched a small green section of an island that was still above water. There he stood and bellowed for awhile. Then, as if he had regathered his strength, he went into the rapids again, this time to be turend over and over, now head and now feet up. When apparently almost worn out he reached a stone wall that jutted into the flood and rested his head for awhile upon it, and then swam off again, but this time met a stack of hay afloat and followed it, biting as he swam, until he and the haystack landed together on a knoll surrounded by water on the edge of Virginia; here he laid down and rested awhile and then, with a bellow, waded to the Virginia mainland and capered off, roaring in search of pastures new in the fields of Fairfax.

An Extraordinary Extradition.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The *World* of today says: The West Coast Telephone Company have received a notification from Santiago, Chilli, that after a long fight the courts there have sanctioned the extradition of Wm. A. Bushnel, alias Gerald F. Hanson, and he has been handed over to Detective Reilley, who left New York in October, 1888. He arrested Hanson for a ten-year-old forgery of $36,000 on Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, after he had succeeded, under the name of Hansen, in stealing $25,000 from the West Coast Telephone Company, of which he was agent in Chilli. The case is one of the most extraordinary extradition cases in years. There is no treaty between the United States and Chili, and the prisoner is delivered as an act of courtesy to Uncle Sam. The man made many friends in Chilli and Santiago. The town took sides, a duel was fought, and wagers of thousands of dollars were made that he would never be brought back to New York.

Separate Cars for Whites and Blacks.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—The *Picayune's* (Jackson, Miss.) special says: "The Supreme Court of Mississippi today, in affirming the case of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company against that State, which was a conviction of said road by the Circuit Court of Tanica county for failing to provide separate but like accommodations for the black and white races decided that the statutes requiring roads to provide such separate accommodations was constitutional, and sustained the verdict of the lower court, wherein damages for $250 were awarded against the road in two cases.

Carried Over Niagara Falls.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 9.—Shortly after two o'clock at Niagara Falls this afternoon, "Jack" 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, the uncle of "Jack" Walker, committed suicide ten years ago today by lying down in his boat and going over the American falls

Improved Registered Letter Envelopes.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The postmaster general, in order to find a better and more secure means of enclosure for registered letters, has invited proposals from inventors and others to furnish the department with registered package envelopes of any improved design or device. Proposals will be received at the department until July 2d.

A SHOTGUN LOADED WITH SLUGS.

USED BY CAPTAIN THOS. POPHAM TO PROTECT HIS FAMILY'S GOOD NAME.

CULPEPER C. H., VA., June 11.—At Slate Mills, ten miles from here, last evening Captain Thos. G. Popham, with his double-barreled gun cocked, walked rapidly from his dwelling house into the main street of the village, where he encountered James Corbin and two companions on their way to a church festival. Corbin was armed it was stated, with two pistols of large calibre. Popham fired, shattering one of Corbin's legs and burying several slugs in the other. Corbin jumped in the air, his hat flying from his head. Falling to the ground he rolled over and over. Popham's brother and son were immediately behind him with drawn pistols, while a number of Corbin's friends, anticipating trouble, were in close proximity. Corbin cried for Captain Popham to stop, while young Popham cried to his uncle to shoot him again. Meanwhile some of Corbin's friends had rushed to his aid, and Popham for fear, as he says, of endangering their lives, refused to fire the second time.

Captain Popham then turned to the crowd and cried out, "He has slandered my family." No other explanation was made. The Pophams remained in the street for some time, but were not attacked. Several ladies of the family were near the shooting and appeared delighted at the result.

Pophams friends charge that Corbin, who is unfriendly to Captain Popham, hired a negro servant in the family to start an injurious rumor concerning one of his daughters, his object being to revenge himself on her father. The negro is in the hands of Popham's friends and may be severely dealt with.

At the conclusion of the affair Colonel Popham, on behalf of his brother, made some remarks in the church where the festival was in progress, apologizing for the rude disturbance which had come on their entertainment, and declaring the shot fired by his brother was in defense of the honor of his family.

Killed by his Stepson.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 11.—At Dalton, Ga., this morning Hon. S. E. Fields, State Senator, was shot and killed by his stepson, Dennis Taylor, whom he attempted to chastise. Young Taylor was arrested and taken to Dalton. His mother is prostrated with her double sorrow.

Supposed to be Johnstown Victims.

CINCINNATI, O., June 11.—Two bodies—a man and a woman—supposed to be victims of the Johnstown flood, were found in the river at Anderson's Ferry, six miles below this city, yesterday. They were badly decomposed, and there was nothing by which they could be identified.

If You Have

No appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find

Tutt's Pills

the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE!

The undersigned has for Sale or Rent at Alonzaville, Shen. Co., Va., a dwelling and Store-room (all new and under tin roof), with cistern, good garden, a lot containing about one acre of ground, stables and other outbuildings. The store-room is 40x20 feet. This property is in a good neighborhood and is convenient to churches, schools and postoffice. The mercantile stand is considered a good one, and always did a thriving business when occupied. Terms moderate. For further particulars call on or address

EMMA HAAS,
Dec. 12 '88—t. f. Alonzaville, Va.

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The Original Wins.
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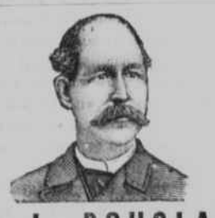
M. A. S. L. M. has for 47 years cured INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, LOST APPETITE, SOUR STOMACH, ETC.
Rev. T. B. Reams, Pastor M. E. Church, Adams, Tenn., writes: "I think I should have been dead but for your Genuine M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine. I have sometimes had to substitute "Zeilin's stuff" for your Medicine, but it don't answer the purpose."
Dr. J. R. Graves, Editor *The Baptist*, Memphis, Tenn. says: I received a package of your Liver Medicine, and have used half of it. It works like a charm. I want no better Liver Regulator and certainly no more of Zeilin's mixture.
HONOR AT THE COURTS AND THE PEOPLE.



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A GREAT MAGAZINE.

The Century for 1889.

THE question has often been asked, "to what does *The Century* owe its great circulation?" *The Christian Union* once answered this by the statement that "it has been fair