THE HERALD.

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## EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

### Condensed from Telegrams of Accompanying Dates.

MONDAY, May 25.—The President of Hayti has resigned....The Alcalde of Jacabo, Mexico, has officially announced to the Prefect of his district that he has caused to be burned alive one Bonilla and his wife upon the charge of bewitching a citizen....David B. Mellish, a Representative in Congress from New York, who had been removed to the Government asylum for being insane, died on the 23d. He had been confined in the institution about two weeks, and had required constant watching, being at times very violent....The Committee of Relief for the Mill River sufferers reports the number needing assistance in the various villages affected by the late disaster to be 146 families, containing 740 persons, who lost $247,115. The amount of money contributed up to the 24th was about $75,000....About forty crusaders have been again arrested in Pittsburgh for obstructing the pavements. They were confined in the police station, and subsequently released on bail. Great excitement prevails, and it is said the ladies are determined to continue their work notwithstanding the action of the city authorities.....In the case of The People vs. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, Ill., a proposition from the company to let the people take judgment on certain conditions was rejected, and on the conclusion of the trial a verdict for $3,000 was given against the company.... Several suits have been begun in different sections of Wisconsin against agents of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Companies for collecting fares in excess of those allowed by law.... The Arkansas House of Representatives has, by a vote of 47 to 9, passed resolutions requesting Senators Clayton and Dorsey to resign, and in case of their neglect asking the Senate to expel them.

TUESDAY, May 26.—The Italian Cabinet have tendered their resignations in consequence of the failure of Parliament to pass certain financial measures introduced by the Minister of Finance. The King refuses to accept their resignations, and has directed them to introduce new financial bills....All the omnibus-drivers of New York city were on a strike on the 25th for an advance of wages, and not a "stage" was to be seen on Broadway....A formal official call has been issued for the Illinois State Prohibition Convention, to be held at Bloomington on the 30th of June, to nominate candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention....A large part of the business portion of Forest City, Ark., has been destroyed by fire. Loss nearly $70,000....Articles of impeachment against State Auditor Wheeler, Chief-Justice McClure, the Associate Justices, the Circuit Justices, and all the prominent officials in the State connected with the Brooks movement were reported in the Arkansas House of Representatives on the 25th. The cases of McClure and Wheeler were acted upon immediately, impeachment being voted by a large majority....Independence, Iowa, has been damaged $500,000 worth by fire. Forty-five stores and business houses, one bank, two printing offices, and two hotels in the heart of the city were destroyed. The insurance would cover about half of the loss....After the announcement of the acquittal of Prof. Swing by the Chicago Presbytery upon the charge of heresy, and the notice of appeal by Dr. Patton, a telegram was received from the former declaring that he had withdrawn from the Presbyterian denomination. A meeting of the Elders of his church was subsequently held, at which it was decided to continue pastoral relations with the Professor, the church still remaining in the denomination. On the 25th a formal letter was presented to the Presbytery stating that he should at a future time ask letters of dismissal, assigning as reasons for such request a repugnance to religious controversy and a desire to promote harmony in the church.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.—Caleb Cushing, United States Minister at Madrid, has been banqueted by the Opposition Deputies, including Figueras and Castelar....The Attorney-General of Wisconsin has furnished Gov. Taylor with an elaborate opinion maintaining the constitutionality of the State law regulating railways....A call has been issued by Democratic and Reform members of the late Michigan Legislature for a mass convention, to be held at Lansing on the 6th of August, "to take such steps as may be deemed advisable to secure the organization of a party on a basis of live issues, and for a restoration of purity and statesmanship to the high places of our State and National Governments"....A recent fire in Central City, Col., destroyed 125 buildings, mostly of wood, and occupied for mercantile and other business purposes. The burnt district covers about eight acres. The total loss is estimated at about half a million of dollars, one-third covered by insurance.

THURSDAY, May 28.—Prince Nicholas, who was recently arrested at St. Petersburg, Russia, for giving away his mother's diamonds, is thought to be insane....Late dispatches from Calcutta say the famine in India was increasing. Nearly 3,000,000 people were dependent upon the Government for food.... The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars have chosen the following officers for the current year: Right Worthy Grand Templar, Col. John J. Hickman, of Kentucky; Right Worthy Grand Counselor, Joseph Molins, of England; Right Worthy Grand Vice Templar, Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, of Ohio; Right Worthy Grand Secretary, W. S. Williams, of Canada; Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, J. K. Van Doorn, of Illinois.... At the recent meeting in Chicago of the Illinois Press Association the following-named officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President—George H. Scroggs, of the Champaign *Gazette*. Vice-Presidents—D. L. Phillips, Springfield *Journal*; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Chicago *Legal News*; T. E. Woods, Mattoon *Journal*. Recording Secretary—Cadet Taylor, Wenona *Index*. Assistant Recording Secretary—C. N. Whitney, Princeton *Herald*. Corresponding Secretary—C. P. Richards, Dubuque *Tribune*. Treasurer—J. W. Clinton, Polo *Press*. Executive Committee—J. W. Bailey, Princeton *Republican*; J. B. Bradwell, Chicago *Legal News*; H. L. Clay, Carrollton *Gazette*.

FRIDAY, May 29.—A Washington dispatch says that the Interior Department is not the only one that has suffered in the use made of its printed questions in the civil-service examinations. Investigations made in other departments reveal a regular system of sale of these printed questions, and the market price appears to have been $25 a set. A number of additional dismissals are soon to take place, based upon the disclosures made....John Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railway Company, died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 28th, aged sixty-six years....The citizens of Oshkosh, Wis., on the 28th issued a call for a convention in aid of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement, to meet at Oskosh on the 24th of June....The State Superintendent of Public Schools of Tennessee has issued a circular to County Superintendents, advising that no more teachers be employed in the State until the House has acted on the Civil Rights bill.... The Ellsworth monument at Mechanicsville, N. Y., was unveiled on the 27th, in the presence of a large number of people.

SATURDAY, May 30.—A recent London dispatch says the British Foreign Office, as late as the 7th of May, had pressed its demand upon the Spanish Government for an explanation of the Virginius affair and indemnity to the heirs of British victims....President Grant has issued a proclamation extending to Newfoundland the provisions of the treaty of Washington, and the products of the fisheries are now admitted free of duty....The New York Supreme Court has rendered a decision denying the motion for a mandamus to compel Chief-Justice Davis to sign the bill of exceptions taken in the trial of William M. Tweed....Judgment has been entered in the Sangamon County (Ill.) Circuit Court against the Chicago & Alton Railway Company in the case of the people of the State *vs.* the company....Mayor Wiltz, of New Orleans, has addressed another urgent appeal for aid to Mayor Havemeyer, of New York city, in which he says: "Will New York come to the rescue of our destitute, ruined, famishing people? A deadly famine in Louisiana would be a national disgrace which the wealth and philanthropy of America must prevent at all hazards"....Mrs. Charles Hoover, of Toledo, poured kerosene oil from a can upon the fire to hasten its burning, when an explosion occurred, fatally burning the careless woman. Her husband, in his endeavors to extinguish the flames, was also badly burned....The hearing in the case of the women crusaders arrested in Pittsburgh for obstructing the street pavements took place in the Common Pleas Court on the 28th, and the Judge gave a decision reversing the judgment of the acting Mayor, and ordered the fines to be refunded. The ladies were jubilant over their victory.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

MAY 30, 1874.

COTTON.—Middling upland, 18¼@18⅝c.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—$10.75@13.00. Hogs—Dressed, $7.37½@7.62½. Sheep—Live (clipped), $4.75@6.75.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Good to choice, $6.45@6.70; white wheat extra, $6.70@7.10. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago, $1.45@1.47½; Iowa spring, $1.46@1.48; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.49@1.50. Rye—Western and State, $1.02½@1.12. Barley—$1.55@1.60. Corn—Mixed Western afloat, 79@80c. Oats—New Western, 59@60c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—New Mess, $17.40@17.50. Lard—11⅛@11¼c.

WOOL.—Common to extra, 45@62c.

CHICAGO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Choice, $5.80@6.00; good, $5.40@5.70; medium, $5.00@5.25; butchers' stock, $4.00@5.25; stock cattle, $4.00@5.25. Hogs—Live, $5.30@5.60. Sheep—Good to choice (shorn), $4.25@5.75.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Choice, 25@27c. Eggs—Fresh, 12½@12¾c. Pork—New Mess, $17.05@17.15. Lard—$10.55@10.50.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—White Winter extra, $6.75@9.00; spring extra, $5.25@6.25. Wheat—Spring, No. 2, $1.16⅛@1.17¼. Corn—No. 2, 55@56c. Oats—No. 2, 44@44⅝c. Barley—No. 2, $1.40@1.45. Rye—No. 2, 89@90c.

WOOL.—Tub-washed, 45@48c; fleece, washed, 35@42c.; fleece, unwashed, 23@26c.; pulled, 32@37c.

CINCINNATI.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—$5.00@6.75. Wheat—$1.27. Corn—65@67c. Rye—$1.15. Oats—50@57c. Barley—$1.50@1.55.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—$17.75@18.00. Lard—10½@11c.

ST. LOUIS.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Fair to choice, $4.50@6.00. Hogs—Live, $4.75@5.80.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—XX Fall, $5.50@6.00. Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall, $1.38@1.40. Corn—No. 2, 55@59c. Oats—No. 2, 47@48c. Rye—No. 2, 97@98c. Barley—$1.50@1.55.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $17.75@18.00. Lard—10½@11c.

MILWAUKEE.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Spring XX, $5.70@5.90. Wheat—Spring No. 1, $1.23@1.24; No. 2, $1.20@1.21. Corn—No. 2, 55@56c. Oats—No. 2, 44@44½c. Rye—No. 1, 94@95c. Barley—No. 2, $1.50@1.55.

DETROIT.

BREADSTUFFS. — Wheat—Extra, $1.59@1.60. Corn—64@65c. Oats—50@51c.

TOLEDO.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—Amber Mich., $1.35½@1.36; No. 2 Red, $1.32@1.32½. Corn—Mixed, 62@64c. Oats—No. 1, 53@54c.

CLEVELAND.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—No. 1 Red, $1.40@1.41; No. 2 Red, $1.32@1.33. Corn—67@68c. Oats—54@56c.

BUFFALO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—$5.50@6.10. Hogs—Live, $5.00@6.15. Sheep—Live (clipped), $4.75@6.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Best, $6.25@6.40; medium, $5.87½@6.12½. Hogs—Yorkers, $5.40@5.60; Philadelphia, $6.25@6.50. Sheep—Best (clipped), $5.75@6.00; medium, $4.75@5.25.

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, May 23.—*Senate.*—The all-night session for the consideration of the Civil Rights bill terminated at 6:15 on the morning of the 23d, the bill being finally passed by a vote of 29 yeas to 16 nays. The first section of the bill as passed provides that all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, and also of the common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported; also the institutions known as agricultural colleges, endowed by the United States, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. Severe penalties are imposed for the violation of the law, and the District and Circuit Courts of the United States are given jurisdiction in cases of its violation, and actions may be presented in the United States Territorial District or Circuit Courts, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. It is also provided that no citizen shall be disqualified for service on any jury because of race, color or previous condition of servitude....Adjourned to the 25th.

*House.*—Bills were passed—donating condemned cannon and cannon balls to various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, for monumental purposes; for the sale of the Rush Valley Military Reservation in Utah; for the sale of the buildings and ground known as the Detroit Arsenal, in Michigan....One of the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was rejected, and others were discussed at considerable length....A bill was reported allowing a bounty of $8.33⅓ per month to soldiers during the late war, and also providing for grants of land to them....Adjourned.

MONDAY, May 25.—*Senate.*—Bills were passed—to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railway Company and to aid in the construction of the road; House bill to revise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to pensions, approved March 3, 1873, which provides that all persons who have lost an arm at or above the elbow shall be rated in second-class and receive a pension of $24 per month....A joint resolution was introduced proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that, if any State shall fail to maintain a common school system under which all persons between the ages of five and eighteen years, not incapacitated for the same, shall receive free of charge such elementary education as Congress may prescribe, Congress shall have the power to establish therein such a system and cause the same to be maintained at the expense of such State....The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to....Several amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill were adopted....The House resolution was presented announcing the death of Representative Mellish, and after a few appropriate remarks by Mr. Conkling the Senate adjourned.

*House.*—Among the bills introduced were the following: Providing that the residence of three years shall be sufficient to entitle an alien, being a free white person, to become a citizen, his declaration to be made one year before his admission; declaring that all corporations doing business in any State are subject to the State courts of that State; to repeal the law which suspended payments to loyal masters for slaves drafted and received as volunteers in the military service and restoring to the pension roll the pensioners of the Mexican war who were struck off for disloyalty....The Senate bill to facilitate the execution of and to complete certain public works of improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi was passed....A motion to suspend the rules and take up the substitute for the Senate Currency bill was lost, as was also a motion to suspend the rules and take up the Senate Supplementary Civil Rights bill and refer it to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time....Announcement was made of the death of Mr. Mellish, and appropriate remarks were made, and resolutions relating to his funeral were adopted....Adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 26.—*Senate.*—Bills were passed—to legalize and establish a pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, Wis.; to extend the time five years for the completion of the railway from the St. Croix River, or the lake between Townships 25 and 31, to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, Wis.; House bill to provide for the protection of the frontier settlements of Texas against Indian and Mexican depredations; the Deficiency Appropriation bill, with several amendments; the Centennial bill—25 to 17—with a proviso that the United States shall not be liable directly or indirectly for any expense attending such exposition or by reason of the same....The members of the Senate attended the funeral of the late Representative Mellish, in the House of Representatives, and the Senate afterward adjourned.

*House.*—Speeches were made on the report of the Ways and Means Committee on the Sanborn contracts....Several amendments to the bill to amend the existing Customs and Internal Revenue laws were agreed to in Committee of the Whole....Messrs. Hale of New York, G. F. Hoar and Young were announced by the Speaker as visitors to the West Point Academy....The funeral services of Mr. Mellish were conducted, in the presence of the members of the Senate, in a solemn and impressive manner....Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.—*Senate.*—Bills were passed—to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy; amendatory of the act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxation; the bill to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States, in force Dec. 1, 1873; House bill to extend the time to pre-emptors on the public lands in Minnesota to make their final payments....A bill was introduced to aid in the improvement of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers....A resolution was offered declaring Spencer not entitled to the seat as Senator from Alabama, and that it be awarded to Sykes....Adjourned.

*House.*—After further debate on the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Sanborn contracts, the bill repealing the law on which such contracts were based was passed without objection, with an amendment prohibiting any Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress from acting as an agent, attorney, proctor, advocate, solicitor, or counsel for any person in connection with a violation of the Customs or Revenue laws....Among the other bills passed were the following: Providing that the pay of a deceased member shall be given to his widow or heirs-at-law up to the date of the election of his successor, whose pay shall commence from his election; removing the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama; providing that no person shall serve as juror in United States courts who cannot read and write the English language; regulating the removal of causes from State courts to United States Circuit Courts....An evening session was held to consider the bill to amend the existing Customs and Internal Revenue laws, and several amendments were disposed of....Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 28.—*Senate.*—The bill to set apart a certain portion of the Island of Mackinac, in the Straits of Mackinac, as a National park was passed....The Alabama contested election case of Sykes *vs.* Spencer was further considered, and the resolution to award the seat to Sykes was rejected—yeas 11, nays 33—and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject; so Spencer retains the seat....The bill to establish the Territory of Pembina and to provide a temporary government therefor was taken up, and an amendment providing that the right to vote or hold office in the Territory should not be restricted on account of race, color, or sex was, after considerable discussion, rejected—yeas 19, nays 27—and the bill itself was then rejected—yeas 13, nays 29....A lengthy written report was made from the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the question as to the best and most practicable mode of electing President and Vice-President, and providing a tribunal to adjust and decide all contested questions connected therewith, which report was ordered printed and placed on the calendar....Adjourned.

*House.*—The Senate amendments to the bill to legalize and establish a pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, Wis., were concurred in, with an amendment....The substitute for the Senate amendment to the Currency bill was rejected—yeas 112, nays 117—and the Senate substitute was then rejected—yeas 70, nays 160—and a Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes was then ordered—122 to 82—and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Maynard, Farwell and Clymer as such committee on the part of the House....An evening session was held to further consider the Tariff and Internal Revenue bill, and several proposed amendments were disposed of....Adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 29.—*Senate.*—An adverse report was made on the bill to extend the time for proof and payment on pre-emption claims upon public lands....A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina was rejected....The House Finance bill and the resolution of the House disagreeing to the Senate amendments, and asking for a Committee of Conference, were presented, and a motion that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant the conference asked by the House was agreed to—31 to 24—and Messrs. Morton, Sherman and Merrimon were appointed as the Senate Conference Committee....Bills were passed—to legalize and establish a pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, Wis.; explaining the intent and meaning of the fourth section of the act granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States; to equalize pensions in certain cases; to increase the pensions of soldiers who have been totally disabled....Adjourned to the 1st.

*House.*—The bill for the gradual reduction of the army was debated at considerable length and several proposed amendments were disposed of, and the bill was passed—119 to 104....A bill was passed changing the time of holding the United States Circuit and District Courts at Evansville, Ind., to the first Mondays of April and October....The Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill were taken up, and some were non-concurred in and a Conference Committee was appointed.... Adjourned to the 1st.

## A New Swindle.

THE Chicago *Times* of the 23d contains an exposition of a new swindle attempted to be played upon farmers and those of all classes who are anxious to increase the purchasing power of their dollars.

One A. W. Locke, who claims to be the manufacturers' agent for English-made sewing machines, from some supposititious warehouse on Dearborn street has sent to Masters of Granges and others in Iowa an ingeniously-worded circular, giving certain alleged facts in relation to sewing machines which would naturally attract the attention of buyers with attenuated purses. According to that veracious document the cost of manufacturing a first-class sewing machine does not exceed $10.00, even in this country, and in England, in consequence of the cheapness of labor, it is somewhat less. Thereupon Mr. Locke entered into a calculation: To manufacture a "Singer" machine in London would cost, say, $10.00; freight across the ocean to Canada, $2.00; importation into the United States, $4.00; express charges, $2.00; profit, $4.00; total cost of machine, $22.00. This was grand. What was the use of paying from $65.00 to $100.00 for a sewing machine when by buying of Locke the cost would be only $22.00? It then seemed to occur to our great philanthropist that at this season of the year even $22.00 could not be found growing on every bush by every wayside in Iowa, and so he offered to take the note of any farmer who should be recommended by the officer of any Grange, running three months at 10 per cent. interest, for all of the purchase money with the exception of the $4.00 required by the Government upon the importation of the machines. The customs officers would not trust, as he would. In conclusion he advised his correspondents to remit by mail. Registered letters were an abomination in his eyes, since they were a constant temptation to dishonest clerks, and he preferred to have his money placed in well-sealed letters and sent in the ordinary way, with nothing upon them to indicate their valuable contents.

Simultaneously with the dispatch of these circulars Mr. Locke rented a box in the Post-office, and in his boarding-house waited for the answers. It was not many days before the box was filled with letters containing remittances and letters of inquiry, and Locke gathered in lots of shekels. But there came an end to this sort of thing. The Secretary of a Grange thought the news too good to be true, and wrote on to inquire about Locke. A detective was directed to investigate, and it was soon discovered that Locke was a myth and the whole thing was a snare and delusion. Unfortunately, up to the morning of the 23d the swindler had not been identified, but a boxful of letters had been retained, which would be returned to the senders. Of course the fellow did not intend to redeem the magnificent promises he made in his circular. He only wanted the four dollars advanced to pay the duties, and considered that his "duty" in connection with the transaction was ended when he transferred the current scrip of the Republic from the mail-bags to his breeches pocket. The moral to this story is so plain that a blind man can see it.

## The Fearful Flood Disaster in Massachusetts.

### THE SUDDEN DELUGE.

In an hour and a half from the beginning the last house had been upset or torn into bits. Quick and terrible work! Williamsburg, Skinnerville, Haydenville, Leeds, pleasant little towns, with white cottages arranged in straight row and rectangles, and with a wide spread of green meadows to the south and west; little feudal hamlets, whose people were almost owned by one man, generally he for whom each village was named; busy little places, with plenty of factories, plenty of bustling life and hard work; pretty, clustered villages, clinging each around some tall chimney, all standing on the broad flats, with hills of more and more gentle slope, down and down the valley, not hemming them in, but making way for them from out the bold mountains above. Such was the valley before the storm of water, loosed by the neglect of the great men of the valley, fell upon it and turned the flats into deserts and the gentle hills into the barriers of such a deluge as Massachusetts had never seen before. At Williamsburg the torrent was as deep as it was wide, but here it reached the plain and spread into a flood. The flood went straight down the valley. It attacked Skinnerville, not with water merely, but with the bones of Williamsburg, great timbers and tree-boles, and the stones which it lifted and whirled along. It attacked Haydenville with weapons caught up from both villages above, and was here a torrent thick with dead bodies. Here there is a sudden bend eastward, and a narrowing in the old stream bed just above the first dam. The flood, thus for a moment contracted, raised into a wall in its very front the spoils of the bridges, houses, orchards it had swept away. It hurried before it a great boiler, picked up at Skinnerville, and descended headlong on this third village. It made a sieve of the brick factory, tore out another boiler, laid hold of two great iron safes, and added these to its weapons; piled house upon housetop, drove two houses into one, cut one house into two, splintered others, turned an island meadow into a desert of sand, smooth as a billiard table, except where strewn with tree-trunks and stones, and carried sixty bodies on toward Leeds. Leeds it struck on the northwestern corner and broke for itself a straight path through till it landed thirty dead in a twisted mass of rubbish against the hill below Warner's flats. The loss of life was terrible, but undoubtedly far less than it would have been but for Milkman Collins Graves, who carried the news of the flood just a breathing space ahead of the floor from Williamsburg through Skinnerville to Haydenville.

Is it any wonder that all this ruin should be a Mecca of sight-seers day after day? They were mostly in carriages yesterday, and, as every turnpike bridge in the valley was gone and the roads were chaos, long processions—a wagon with coffins at every rod—formed on both sides the fords.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

### MARVELOUS ESCAPE.

The marvelous escape of young Dunning at Leeds has already been alluded to, but his story is so interesting that it is worth giving in detail. When the alarm was given he was at his work in the spool-room of the Nonotuck silk works, and, rushing out of the mill, his first thought, of course, was for his family. He found that his father, wife and three children had all left the house. He shouted to them to run for their lives, at the same time pointing to them what direction to take. His wife and children obeyed him and were saved; but his father, an old man of seventy-eight, thinking that something might be got out of the house before the flood reached it, went back. In dashed the son after him, begging him to leave the doomed building. While raising one of the windows the floor gave way beneath their feet, and his father disappeared from his sight. The young man had just time to clamber out of the window, and as the house tipped over crawled up its side to the roof just as the building broke up, leaving him but a fragment to cling to for his life, and on he went sailing down that awful flood in full sight of wife and children, who, as they looked on in terror and agony, expected momentarily to see him sink beneath the surging mass. In a few seconds his frail raft was crushed like an eggshell, but his presence of mind never deserted him. He jumped for another, and when that was gone for yet another. He was hastening down with the current at terrific speed, and, intent on the fearful task he had in hand, never once thought of the dams toward which he was hastening. The first one is reached in that awful crash and jam. He is hurled seemingly twenty feet in the air, to come down and be submerged for the first time far beneath the waves. As he came to the surface again and clasped another piece of driftwood he realized with an intensity unimaginable by those whose lives have never been imperiled that another and higher dam was but a short distance below, and that he had absolutely no hope for life unless he escaped from the flood before that point was reached; but fortunately the swollen mass of water and debris at that moment surged toward shore, and seizing an opportunity which seemed to be providentially presented he clambered across some broken roots, which served him as a bridge, and with a leap again had a foothold on the earth. The feelings of a man who, like him, had scarcely a hope of life, on finding himself escaped from the jaws of death cannot be depicted. Only a cool and intrepid man could have passed through that experience, and possibly Mr. Dunning could not but for his experiences before as a raftsman in Canadian waters. He had been swept half a mile down the river and was utterly exhausted by the intense strain on mind and body, nerve and muscle, yet as he lay on the bank for a moment to get his breath he could not suppress a smile at the appearance of a man who escaped from the flood near the same place by seizing hold of the limbs of a large tree on the bank. Fleshy though he was, this man went up that tree like a squirrel, and did not stop until he was at least thirty feet above the water.

Mr. Dunning describes as the most appalling incident of the memorable ride the heartrending screams and groans of women and children in houses that were swept down with him and seemed to be beneath him. He says they will ring in his ears till the latest day of his life.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

### OTHER INCIDENTS.

Among the many thrilling incidents given in the newspaper accounts of this fearful occasion are the following:

All along the course of the flood there were narrow escapes and thrilling incidents. Mr. H. H. Tilton, of Williamsburg, was carrying his aged mother, Widow Sarah H. Snow, to a place of safety, when the unrelenting waters seized them; she was carried away, while he grasped a tree, about fifteen feet high, standing on a bank, and was saved, though the waters reached and swayed him. Messrs. Hannum and Rhodes, living in the same house, got across the street into another dwelling, the lower story of which was flooded, but some apple trees broke the force of the wave and the house stood.

One of the saddest cases connected with the disaster was the death of Mrs. Jane Cogan, of Leeds, and her two daughters, Grace and Carrie. Grace Cogan was a pupil in the Westfield Normal School, while her sister Annie was a teacher in a school at West Farms. They arrived at home Friday night, intending to spend Sunday, and the wave came without warning as the three were seated at the breakfast table. The only surviving member of the family is an absent daughter.

A young French child was found safe asleep in a bed in a wrecked house, in attempting to escape from which the remainder of the family perished.

Miss Carrie Bonney and Mrs. Sarah J. Ryan and child, who were among those swept away and lost, had ample time to save themselves, but were completely stupefied with terror, and, with a fixed stare, stood motionless.

Three men, fearing the boarding-house in which they were with a number of others would give way, despite the entreaties of their associates, climbed an apple tree near by. The latter fell under them and they were drowned, while those at the boarding-house remained unharmed. One man ventured upon the roof of the boarding-house, and, though it crumbled under him, he clung to it and saved his life.

A cow floated down from Williamsburg to Florence, and escaped with only a broken horn.

A sad and affecting case was that of three French children, none of them over nine years old, who sat among the living and dead in Mr. Warner's house at Leeds, and told questioners that they had lost three sisters, a brother and their mother, but their father was safe and attending to some of the dead people. But many who listened to them knew that the father, as well as the brother and sisters, was among the dead, yet none had the heart to break the terrible news to the children.

One lucky little boy got a safe ride down the stream in a small house. The dwelling was picked up by the flood somewhere between Leeds and Florence, and went over the dam right side up, landing some distance below on the flats. There somebody spied this novel conveyance and took the boy out safe and sound.

Mr. Atkinson, a "boss" weaver in James' woolen mill, received warning and ran immediately to his house. He was last seen alive by his family passing hurriedly by an upper window. His little boy had seen the water coming while at play, and had warned his mother in time for her escape to a neighboring hill. From this hill they had seen the husband and father run to the house at full speed, and had tried to attract his attention by their cries and motions, but in vain. The poor man had evidently been disappointed at not finding his family down stairs, and was making a search for them through the upper rooms when they saw him pass the window. While they looked the house was broken in two and carried away. He never appeared at the surface. His body was found, shockingly bruised and mangled, a few rods below.

## The Liberals and the Civil Rights Bill.

The *Tribune* Almanac, in classifying the members of Congress, sets down Charles Sumner, Carl Schurz, Fenton of New York, Tipton of Nebraska and Hamilton of Texas as "Liberals." It will be remembered that the Civil Rights bill passed by the Senate last Saturday was the especial pet of Mr. Sumner, the one unfinished work of his political career. It is notable that not one of his immediate political associates voted for or against the measure on its passage. Mr. Tipton alone made a record. He virtually voted against it, being paired with his colleague, Mr. Hitchcock, a friend of the bill. The dodging of Messrs. Fenton and Hamilton was not surprising. They are wily politicians, and never pretended to be particularly friendly to Mr. Sumner. But the course of Carl Schurz is quite different. He has set himself up as the intimate friend and successor of Mr. Sumner. He it was who stood forth at Boston as his panegyrist *par excellence*. Not content with that, he declared at a banquet the day following that he was the Elisha of the dead statesman, and promised to wear his mantle faithfully. "We fought side by side," he said, "or rather back to back, during the three bitterest years of Sumner's life. I feel like a man who, seeing his comrade fall by his side, holds his body in one hand and waves his sword with the other." More to the same effect did the Senator from Missouri say on that occasion.

The Civil Rights bill afforded the very first opportunity to test the sincerity of those words. With his dying breath Mr. Sumner implored his friends to stand by the Civil Rights bill. It was the one undecided battle field of his life. Does Carl Schurz now feel like a man who, seeing his comrade fall by his side, holds his body in one hand and waves his sword with the other? A stronger contrast between words and deeds could hardly be conceived. Certain it is that never did the memory of a dead statesman plead more eloquently than did that of Charles Sumner for the Civil Rights bill, and the "sword" of Carl Schurz was sheathed. Instead of being the champion of his Boston pledge he played the part of Judas, and forfeited the respect of all who hold in reverence the name of Charles Sumner. Not only so, but the enemies against whom he promised to wave his drawn sword must despise him as a hypocrite and a sneak.

The probable explanation of Schurz' course is not difficult to divine. He is a Senator from the Democratic State of Missouri. His term will expire next year. He wants to be re-elected, and is afraid that by voting for a measure of justice to the negro he would blight his political prospects. That is the only theory upon which his conduct can be explained. He utterly lacks the moral courage which braves danger rather than merit contempt.

The vote of the Senate on the Civil Rights bill was the last spadeful of dirt upon the "Liberal" coffin. There is now no distinction between "Liberal" and Democrat. Mr. Sumner did, indeed, occupy a peculiar position, being a Republican in principles, but unfriendly with the party as an organization. It was shown on Saturday last that herein he was absolutely alone. If he could have lived to see the record of the Senate on his favorite measure he would have rejoiced exceedingly that the good sense of the nation prevented the overthrow of the Republican party in 1872.—*Chicago Journal.*

## Chess Congress.

THE Third National Tournament of Chess Players is to be held in Chicago, beginning on July 7, 1874, and terminating on July 20, or as soon after as convenient and possible. The Chicago Chess Club has undertaken to make all necessary arrangements to accommodate those who may desire to participate. The programme contemplates a Grand and a Minor Tournament—the former composed of acknowledged first-class players, receiving no odds from any other player. The latter will comprise such players as may choose to enter the lists, and who are in the habit of receiving the odds of at least a pawn and move from first-class players. Prizes will be given to successful competitors in each class. The entrance fee to the Grand Tournament has been fixed at $20, and to the Minor Tournament at $10. Each contributor to the general fund to the am