Lancuster Intelligencer.

PRIDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1884. The Platform. The committee on resolutions at Chi go has made a long deliverance after ing consideration, but the things that are said are worth the words and time used in saying them. It is drawn up in an unusual way, for a convention platform, and the change is at least agreeable for the novelty. Brevity has strong advantages to recommend its employ ment for such utterances, the chief one being that the issues made are more vididly defined and readily caught. But they may not always beas clearly defined in a few words as in many; and in the Chicago deliverance the position of the Democratic party is very plainly marked, and no one who reads it intelligently can fail to understand it. General Butler, it is true, in seeking to amend it, declared that its meaning was obscure upon the tariff issue, but he cited nothing in proof save that the committee had deliberated thirty-six hours in making it and he thought that if they could not sooner find out what they wanted to say,

his constituents would be a long time in discovering what they meant to say. But it was smarter than it was wise to say this. The committee's long deliberation ought to have enabled them to find out distinctly what they wanted to say, and to say it accurately; and this is just what they did. The tariff declaration, agreed upon by the extremes of thought in the party, and only objected to by Butler, shows that when the two parties got together with a sincere desire to harmonize their differences, it could be done. In truth they discovered that they differed very little. They agreed upon the abstract truth of the free trade policy; and they agreed upon the ne cessity existing to protect existing home manufacturers. Therefore they agreed that the Democratic party was not in favor of a tariff for revenue only, but that it wanted a tariff under which American labor can compete successfully with foreign labor, and that will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in conse quence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country; and with this exception, federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes. That is an easily comprehended

declaration. It seems plain enough for any one to understand, and sansible enough for every one to agree to. Free traders and protectionists have been wildly fighting one another on an consider what wise statesmanship de mands, under our present situation, they see clearly that our industries can not be suffocated under the free competition of foreign cheap labor, and that duties must be laid for the protection of home manufactures until the home cost of production falls to the level of the foreign cost; after which they can be left to float without a cork jacket, and federal taxation can be laid exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the government have suggested, a very surprising thing ary differences of opinion was not sooner made, and that last winter the party was thrown into a convuision that caused people to predict its rupture by the disagreement of the very men in their places as members of Congress who have agreed as members of the committee on resolutions in the national convention. Morrison and Converse represented the two seeming antipodes of opinion in Congress, and in the convention came to the most harmonious agreement. In Congress, Morrison would hear to no modification of his bill. and it is now shown that pure stubbornness was at the bottom of the congress. men's difference. Eaton, of Connecticut, always sensible, was ready to show their folly to the factions, but they refused to listen. It is really charming to find how powerful is the medicine of harmony, prescribed by a national convention to perspiring and aspiring

The Unit Rule.

Speaker Carlisle said in Chicago that Mr. Kelly was entirely right in his position upon the unit rule, and gave very clear and convincing reasons for his opinion. They are such as we have always entertained and expressed, de nying to a convention the right to take from a delegate the vote which his con stituents sent him to cast. We do not understand what function a member of a minority in a delegation has in a convention if he cannot vote. He might as well go home. If he does that, he possibly may prevent his vote being cast for him, as he could hardly be deemed to be voting if he was not present. Still, if a delegation chairman is given the right to vote for a delegate against his protest, he might be given a right to vote for him in his absence. A convention has the power to do anything. It might send all the delegates home and let the chairmen fight it out. Or it might appoint a trial of single combat to decide upon the candidate. But that would not make it right. Might is not right. Ve consider that the New York minority were very badly used, and their clearest rights were trampled upon in denying them the right to vote as they pleased, referring them to their state for an ac count of their stewardship; just as our delegate from this district, Ben Davis, will come back to us to account for his failure to vote for Randall. We believe in the independence of delegates, even when they vote against the wishes of their constituents. They don't often do it, and when they do, they wish they hadn't. We shall never get over the disgust with which we were inspired for the unit rule when a member of the minority of the delegation from our state in 1868 at New York, when our vote was thrown away for office; and we have ever since believed with Speaker Carlisle that :

A national convention can only recogthe list reported by the committee on comply with the request.

redentials. Such an individual has a right to vote in the convention as he chooses. The only thing the convention can do is to pass upon his credentials. The unit rule of the state cannot be recognized of the state cannot be recognized properly by the convention, because a state cannot dictate to a national convention. f, therefore, a delegate has been instructed by his state to vote with his entire dele gation, and after he gets into convention decides not to do so, the convention must receive his vote, as he is an accredited delegate and he must be held responsible, not to the convention,

but to his state for any violation of the instructions which he may have received. Ir is unfortunate that in congressional elections the people do not pronounce in unmistakable tones the names of those whom they wish to represent them. At every session of Congress the country is treated to a number of election contests that might have been with a little care avoided. A typographical error in the ticket or some deviation from the regular form of the ballot is made the excuse could be more profitably devoted to other considerations. The leniency shown by Congress towards unsuccessful contest ants has a tendency to increase the evil On Thursday the treasury department issued warrants for \$11,550 on account of the salaries and expenses of contestants for seats in the House of Representatives during the first session of the Fortyeighth Congress. Two contestants received \$3,500 each, and none less than \$500, the majority obtaining \$2,000. If unsuccessful contestants were made to pay the costs of the investigation into each title to a seat, contests, like angel's visits, would be lew and far between.

Bur a little longer, and the great surprise will be over.

A CURIOUS statistician has discovered that the number of persons living in canal boats was 8,978, of whom 6,225 were males and 3,753 were females. Though in an apparent minority, the females are believed to boss the cabins.

RUBLED FROM A HAMMOUR. Full many a fooltsh man who thinks he state The danger-haunting, treach rous hats Full many a chap will widely tume and chafe, When, overturned, he vainty claws meals.

Within the net conductive to a not:

For well the upset weary vanuerer knows
The hardmock's hardened hummocks on the

No longer will the seck to take a doze

-N. Y. Marning Journal.

THE passage of the legislative executive and judical appropriation bill has given rise to a curious complication. The bill became a law on July 7, and, as Congress had extended the appropriations of last abstraction. When they really come to year to cover only five days of the present A Ringing Declaration of Principles by the fiscal year, no appropriations are available for July 6, and it is said that no salaries can be paid for that day to any employe of the government. When the appropriations committee's work is done amid all the rush and bustle of the close of the session. it is little wonder that there is much bungling legislation.

LORD MANDEVILLE is an Englisman lordship lost bets upon horses at the Coney economically administered. It is, as we Island races to the amount of \$1,500, remain, as the best and only security for which he has thus far shown no disposi- the continuance of free government. that this sensible adjustment of imagin tion to pay. According to the rules of the preservation of personal rights, the policy, based upon more intimate commerone racing day must be settled, at the ber is exposed to expulsion from the track. It will remain a mystery how the titled gambler obtained credit from the hardheaded, close listed "book-makers" for such a large sum.

The majesty of the law is in future to intervene between the pawnbroker and his victim. Hitherto it has been the pawnbroker's practice in New York to sell annually whatever pledges were in his hands in default of interest on the loans made by him, and he has announced such sales in curt newspaper advertisements. Chief Justice McAdam, of New York, now decides that the custom was in violation of law, and that it is incumbent on pawnbrokers to describe the goods they propose to sell at auction, else the pledgers will not have received proper actual or constructive notice, and will not be bound by the sale. This construction of the law in favor of the distressed should meet with the hearty endorsement of all friends of

PERSONAL. HUGH MURRAY, of Hamilton, was on Thursday elected grand master of the Masons of Canada.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. PLEEDER has been of the Twenty sixth district. GOVERNOR CLEVELAND has no real

estate and is estimated to be worth in personal property about \$5,000. J. P. JOHNSON HOWARD, the colored Republican leader of Brooklyn, has de

olined to accept as elector-at-large on the Republican state ticket. HON. JAMES G. BLAINE attended the commencement exercises at Bowdoin col-

ege, Brunswick, Me., Thursday, receiving he degree of LL. D. from the institution. PREDERICK LAUER, the deceased Reading brewer, will have a monument erected o his memory by the brewers of the United States, to cost \$25,000 or \$30,000. T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE has resigned as

president and a director of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. Elijah Smith, of Boston, has been elected to succeed him as president. MRS. CHARLOTTE STUART, one of the last descendants of the old royal family of Scotland died last week in Strathspey

She was the wife of an innkeeper named Cameron, at Kincardine. JAMES H. PEABODY'S will bequeaths \$5,000 for a free bed in the Philadelphia University hospital, and \$10,000 conditionally in the event of a cousin's decease for two free beds in the hospital in mem-

ory of his mother. GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., has accepted an invitation to review the National Guard of Pennsylvania on August 7th, during the encampment at Gettysburg. General Hartranft says that this honor has never before been extended

by the commander of the regular army to the militia of any state. LONGFELLOW'S good nature and courtesy never failed. Especially was this the case when a lady sent him 200 blank cards ballot after ballot upon Asa Packer, who with a request that he would fill them had no earthly chance of a nomination out, each one with a line and his autoand who had no qualifications for the graph attached, in order that she might present them as gifts " to the guests at a party she was about to give, and to which she did not even ask the poet to come. Even to this demand he wrote that nize the individuals whose names are on he "regretted that he had not time to

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

RINGING PLATFORM DRIVERANCE no First Ballot Taxon Shows Cleveland

Far in the Lead-Probable Decision of

the Issue To-Day.

The Thursday evening session of the conention was attended by an immense gathering of spectators. Every seat within the building, outside of the section assigned to the delegates and their alternates was filled half an hour before the time to which adjournment was taken. As the delegates came in and prominent men among them were recognized they were greeted with applause. Meanwhile popular airs were performed by a band of music. A far intenser feeling of interest and excitement was vibrat ing in the atmosphere than has been apparent at any preceding session, for it has been a matter of general obser vation among those who have astended both the Republican convention and the Democratic that there has been a striking contrast between the enthusiasm manifested in the one and the absence of it in the other. None of the prominent candi for occupying the time of Congress that dates seem to be capable of exciting dele gates or speakers to anything like the degree that Blaine and some of his rivals for the Republican nomination did in this ame hall five weeks ago.

At 8:05 the convention was called to rder and a resolution was offered by Mr. Henry, of Mississippi, expressing the regret and intense admiration of the convention at reading the stateman-like. patriotic letter of Samuel J. Tilden, in which he made known the overpowering and providential necessity which constrained him to decline the communation to the presidency; condemning the fraud and violence by which Tilden and Hendricks were cheated out of their offices in 1876; expressing regret that the nation has been deprived of the lofty patriotism and splendid executive and administrative ability of Mr. Tilden, and appointing a committee to convey these sentiments to that gentleman. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, it was ordered that the states and territories be now called for the names of members of the national Democratic com

A report was made by the committee on resolutions in favor of the proposition to permit the national committee to choose a hairman outside of its own members. The report was adopted.

A delegate from Arkansas offered a resolution abrogating and discontinuing in future the two thirds rule in the nomi nation of candidates for president and vice president. Mr. Cochran, of New York, moved to lay the motion on the table, characterizing it as a revolutionary

Mr Abbett, of New Jersey, said it was absurd for this convention to attempt to make rules for the next convention and he moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely (Cochran withdrawing his motion). The question was taken and the motion to postpone indefinitely was carried.

THE PLATFORM.

National Democracy At 9 p. m. Mr. Morrison, of Ill., chairman of the committee on resolutions, stepped to the platform to present the report of that committee. His appearance was greeted with cheers. The platform was read by one of the reading clerks, as follows :

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in national convention assembled, recognizes that as who has doubtiess learned by this time the nation grows older new issues are born that the title of lordship does not go far of time and progress, and old issues perwith New York "bookmakers," His ish, But the fundamental principles of the Democracy, approved by the united quality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the states and the supremacy of the Federal govlatest, on the next, and a defaulting mem- ernment within the limits of the constitu tion will ever form the true basis of our liberties and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace, and social order to be maintained by means of local selfgovernment; but it is indispensable for the practical operation and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be conrolled by one political power. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant recurrence to the popular wil Otherwise abuses grow, and the govern ment, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now

the condition of the country-hence a change is demanded. Republican Recklessness of Power The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice, it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the government are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party; yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the ominated for Congress by the Republicans party are in open revolt. Therefore a change is demanded; such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then deteated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the avish use of money contributed by unerupulous contractors and shameless job bers who had bargained for unlawful profits or for high office. The Republican party during its legal, its stolen and its bought tenures of power has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy; it has squandered hundred of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed; it imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers; it has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions; t organized and tried to legalize a control of state elections by federal troops. It professes a desire to clevate labor; it has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans; it left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff; created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than 20 per

cent, reduction; its Congress gave a re-

duction of less than 4 per cent. It professes

the protection of American manufactures;

it has subjected them to an increasing

lood of manufactured goods and a hopeless

competition with manufacturing nations

American labor; it has depleted the re turns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It professes the equality of men before the law, at tempting to fix the status of colored citizens; the acts of its Coogress were ed by the executive and legislative 'accepts anew the duty of leading in the shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals, no longer mainits counsel or a veto upon bad nominations.

The Quentin of Invition. That change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than \$100, 000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and of just reward.

The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full nearly a quarter of a century. well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the propie should be cautions and conservative in method, not in great waterways of the republic, so as to advance of public opinion but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making njure any domestic industries, but rather o promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes years of Republican rule and policy our collected at the custom house have been they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon

legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every States an American policy. Under Demstep regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice. All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical

government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and with out imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the federal government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got, under our present system of taxation, from eastom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. therefore denounce the abuses of the ex sting tariff, and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public pur-

The system of direct taxation known as the "Internal Revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expenses of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers, disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the

poses, and shall not exceel the needs of

the government economically adminis-

tered.

What the Democracy Favors. We favor an American continental cial and political relations with the fifteen sisters republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver comage of the constitution and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss. As serting the equality of all men before the

We hold that it is the duty of the gov ernment in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to citizens of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty fifth and Forth sixth Congresses by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to egislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls, as the conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will preserve liberty with

The selection of federal officers for the territories should be restricted to citizens

previously resident therein. We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty; we favor honest civil service reforms and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries; the separation of church and state and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizen-

while we favor all legislation which will will the distribution of tend to the equitable distribution of property to the prevention of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law.

We believe that labor is best rewarded

where it is freest and most enlightened. It should therefore be fostered and charished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relation of capital and labor.

We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railcoad corporations by the action of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien

absentees. Good Democratic Destrines. We are opposed to all propositions which upon any pretext would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among

the states or the citizens thereof. In reaffirming the declarations of the Democratic platform of 1856 that "the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith," we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be

not one of which taxes raw material. It closed. professes to protect all American indus The Democratic party insists that it is ries; it has impoverished many to subsithe duty of the government to protect the convention will be found in the with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights grapic report on the third rage. Eo.] dize a few. It professes the protection of

of its citizous, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured United States papers of naturalization issued by courts competent jurisdiction must be respectoverset by the decisions of its court. It partments of our own government and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty work of progress and reform ;" its caught of this government to efficiently protect criminals are permitted to escape through all the rights of persons and property of contrived delays or actual connivance in every American citizen in foreign lands, the prosecution. Honeycombed with cor-ruption, outbreaking exposures no longer any invasion thereof, An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or tain a successful contest for authority in under her flag, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil and according to her laws, and no power exists in this govcrament to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such

This country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy save under Democratic admistration—That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do not act detrimental to the Muchell, th. interests of the country, or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone. As the resuit of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and of the adjacent Mexican territory by pur hase alone, and contrast these grand ac quisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other ecure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. Our Merchant Marine.

Under a long period of Democratic rule reduction in taxes it is not proposed to and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty ommerce has been left to British bottoms the chief source of federal revenue. Such and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy we the people of the United demand for ocratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors flying the stars and stripes in every port successfully searched out a market or the varied products of American in dustry. Under a quarter of a century of tepublican rule and policy, despite our namifest advantages over all other nations in high paid labor, favorable climates and tecming soils; despite freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of Williamson & Foster and Myers & Rathmen and an annual immigration of the production which may exist in consequence young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry n old world monarchies-their costly war to 35 in favor of the Williamson & Foster navies, their vast tax consuming, nonroducting standing armies; despite twenty ears of peace, that Republican rule and olicy have managed to surrender to reat Britain, along with our commerce, he control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand in behalf of the American Democracy an American policy nstead of the Republican party's discred ited scheme and false pretense of friend ship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalt of Democracy freedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these nited States may compete with unhin dered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty. With profound regret we have been

by the venerable statesman, apprised through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of republics (acquiescence in the will of the majority), that he cannot permit us again to place i his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the fed eral government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow-countrymen is united in the wish that that wrong were righted in his person for the Democracy of the United States, we offer to him in his withdrawal from public cares not only our respectful sympathy and esteem but also that best homage of freemen-the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of the Republic from the labors and the name of Samuel J. Tilden. With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the Democratic party the great issue of reform and change in adminstration is submitted to the people, in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and due reward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the whole country.

Debating the Platform.

The reading of the platform was con cluded at 10 o'clock. It was listened to attentively and with very few interruptions. In fact none of its paragraphs, except that referring to Mr. Tilden, elicited any marked demonstrations of applause. There was however, a slight manifestation of applause when the reading closed.

Mr. Morrison said he would vield to General Butler to present a minority report. He would then allow General Butler thirty minutes to discuss his report. He would also allow fifteen minutes to Mr. Converse (Ohio), and five minutes to Mr. Watterson, and then he would move the previous question and ask for a vote When these gentlemen had concluded their remarks, the vote was taken on a proposition to substitute General Butler's tariff plank, resulting in 97; yeas to 714; nays. Senator Voorhees stated during the vote that he wished specially to be recorded as voting in the affirmative.

The majority report was adopted almost unanimously, and on motion the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for president.

First Ballot. The first ballot resulted as follows: Clevel and 392 Caritale.

Bayard 179 Hoadly.

Thurman 88 Henkricks

Randall 78 Tilden.

McDonald 56 Flower. At 1 a. m. (Friday) the roll of states

was called on a motion to adjourn until 10 . m. to morrow. Lost. The convention then adjourned until 10 . m. Friday. Democratic National Committee.

Alabama, Henry C. Simple; Arkansas S. W. Fordyce; California, M. F. Torpey; Colorado, M. S. Waller; Connecticut, W. H. Barnum; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, Patrick Walsh; Illinois, S. Corn ing Judd; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, C. W. Blair; Kentucky, Henry V. McHenry ; Louisiana, B. F. Jouas; Maine, Edmund Wilson; Maryland, A. P. Gorman; Michigan, Don M. Dickinson ; Minnesots, H. H. Kelly ; Missouri, John G. Plather ; Mississippi, C Nevada, Dennis E. McCarthy; New Hampshire, A. W. Galloway; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio. W. W. Armstrong ; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnaby South Carolina, Francis W. Dawson; Tennessee, Robert J. Looney; Texas, O. T. Holt; Vermont, B. B. Smalley; Virginia, John S. Barbour; West Virginia, Louis Baker; Wisconsin. Wi liam F. Vilas ; Arizona, W. K. Meade ; District of Columbia, William Dickson; Idaho, John Haley; Dakota, W. H. Day; Utah, J. B. Roseborough; Montana, William Mc-Cormick; Washington Territory, J. A. Kuhu; New Mexico, not announced; Wyoming, William E. Post.

[The report of to-day's preceeding's of the convention will be found in the tele-

AROUND THE BAGS.

VICTORY FOR THE LANDASTER The Pragerstown Disbands After Its Second Patent by the Lancaster-Interesting

Local Notes of the Game. Scarcely one hundred people saw the second game between the Lancaster and Hagerstown clubs, yesterday. The home team won easily, their fielding and batting being very good. The score follows :

LANCASTICIL.

Hagerstown.

Total..... MAGRETOWN Deckard, 7 alkred, 30 Susz, c s

Two base hits-Holland, Smith, Parker Leif on bases-Lancaster, 4; Hagerstown, 3-Double play-Holland, Struck out-Lancaster; 2; Hagerstown, 3. Base on batts-Lancaster; 1; Hagerstown, 2. Wild pitches-Lancaster; Hagerstown, 2. Wild pitches-Lancaster; Hagerstown, 2. Hagerstown, 7. Umpire-Wetzell.

SUMMARY.

The Oriental nine, of the high school, defeated the Millersville nine, at the latter place, yesterday afternoon. Following is the score by innings ; INNINGS

The Wilmingtons have won the last nineteen straight games they played. ' Henny' Myers, of the Trenton's, has been blacklisted for refusing to play after being fined.

Latham, who is pitching for the Domes ties, is the opera critic of the New York Herald and a fine tenor singer. He now has a vacation and is pitching for fun. The Nonpariel club of this city went to Lititz yesterday, where they were defeat ed by the score of 13 to 8. The Lancastrians claim to have suffered at the hands of a

partial umpire. Last evening nines from the stores of fou played a match game on the Iron sides grounds. Not much science was shown, but there was lots of fun. At the close of seven innings the score stood 54

After the game of yesterday the Hagers town club gave up the ghost. They really had disbanded before starting for Lancaster on Taesday, but the players resolved to remain together until after the games with the Lancaster. It was well-known here that the club had gone under and the statements in the York papers were cor There are a couple of good players in the nine, and they are now looking for situations.

Games & lacwhere.

Louisville, fifteen junings: Louisville 5, Baltimore 4 ; Toledo : Toledo 6. Metro politan, 4; Indianapolis: Indianapolis 4 Washington 2; Cincinnati: Brooklyn Cincinnati 3; Boston: Chicago Union ; Boston Union 1; Allentown, Pa.: Allen own 5, Treuton 8; Washington, D. C. National 7, Cincinnati Union 1; Reading, Pa.: Active 1, Newack 5.

NEWS NOTES.

Brief Reports of Matters of Interest Trans pirtug in the Bury World A telegram from Cleveland says that

Maud S, while exercising there Thursday afternoon, trotted a mile in 2:12]. istrict yesterday nominated James T. ohnson for representative in Congress The district is now represented by John E Lamb, Democrat,

The Prince of Monago's yacht wa wrecked off the coast of Sweden. The rew were drowned, but the hereditary Prince Albert, who was on board, was rescued

John Canning threatens to shoot Father Fallon, of Wilmington, because he claims he priest married his son to a mulatto. The girl is said to be a pretty brune:te. An explosion occurred in a powder facory in Como, Italy, Thursday, by which

six persons were killed and a number of others injured. The late W. R. McGill, president of the

Sincionati & Eastern railroad, who came o his death last week by failing from the loor of a baggage car to the bottom of the trestle near Winchester, proves to have been raising money by trandulent practices. Notes to the amoung of \$30,000, on which he obtainted money, have been discovered not to be genuine. Mr. McGill has been a man of excellent reputation. Captain B. F. Osborn, of Jamesport, L.

I., while passing over the West street crossing of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad at Wilmington, Thursday night, was killed by an express rain.

Gladstone announces that Parliament will very soon be prorogued until the latter part of October, when the franchise oill will again be sent to the House of Lords, accompanied with a scheme for the redistribution of parliamentary seats. FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Chambersburg Valley Spirit thinks he Democratic household is of a Butler. To be good is human, but to refrain from blowing about it is divine, says the

Chronicle Telegraph. This is a good time to go buy oil, or to go by it-just as U please to spell leclares the Pittsburg Times.

A Lebanon Courier writer accuses the girls of that place of showing a lack of ladylike delicacy in the way they march along, three or four abreast, monepolizing

the pavement and crowding modest men into the street." The true method of getting repose, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, is to diversify the intellectual pursuits ; to turn the mind into a new channel, thus giving the wornout faculties a rest, without forcing upon them a stagnation from which they

The Book of Mormon. Joseph Smith, a sen of the founder of

innately revolt.

the Mormon church ; Alexander Smith, taken for president T. W. Smith and W. H. the committee appointed by the Mormor conference at Salt Lake, are now in Richmond, Mo., comparing the "Book of Mormon" as at present published with thn original manuscript in possession of David Whitmer, of Richmond. Mr. Whitmer claims to be one of three persons who saw an angel give graven plates to Joseph Smith, and this manuscript is a copy of the plates made by the prophet imself and is the only one in existence. Why the comparison is made is not stated.

His wife Kept a Saloon,

Alfred Carmiebael, sergeant of the engineer corps at Willets Point, New New ork, committed suicide on Wednesday. His time in the service was up, and General Abbott refused to allow him to continue because his wife kept a saloon.

The Street Lamps.

The police report thirty-four of the electric lamps as having been out last night, and two of the gasoline lamps not 79th REGT. PA. VET. VOLS.

A Require to be steld Sept. 19th -A Gala A sub committee of the recaion com mittee, recently appointed by a meeting of the surviving members of the 79th Regt. Pa. Vet. Vols., was held at Alderman J. K. Barr's office on Wednesday evening last The following named members were present: Col. David Miles, Capt, Edw.

Edgerley, Lieut. Chester A. Hubley and Sergt, G. W. Zeober. After a full consultation the sub-com mittee agreed that the reunion should consist of a picule to be held at What Glen park on Saturday, Sept. 20, the auniversary of the second day's battle at Chicks. mauga. They also recommended that sub committees on finance, grounds, refreshments, and band, be appointed, all of whom must have been honorably discharged members of the regiment; and that an orator, also a member of the regiment, be appointed to deliver an

address on the occasion of the reunion. The sub committe reported to the full committee at a meeting held Thursday evening at Alderman Barr's office, when all the recommendations of the sub committee were agreed to, except the time of holding the reunion, which was fixed for the 19th instead of the 20th of September.

Michael Riley, of Co. G , was appointed member of the committee in place of Henry J. Young, of Company G., de ceased; and Geo, Greiner was appointed a member of the committee in place of Finley Elliott, who is unable to serve.

The secretary, James A. Nimlow, was instructed to communicate with absent members and invite them to be present at the reunion. As the postoffice address of many of the absentees is not known to the secretary, they or their friends will confer a favor by sending the address to James A. Nimlow, secre tary, Centre Square, Lancaster, Pa

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS Events Near and Across the County Lines.

Carlisle contributed \$116.60 to the York flood sufferers. Mrs. Wright Horton was fatally burned at Scranton, Thursday, by the explosion

of an oil lamp.

Aber Rice, John Kramirse and Borie Sponimetz were fatally injured at Centralia, Penna., on Wednesday, by a premature blast. Stanislaus Lamiuski discovered his son

at Reading, Thursday, in the person of a young Pole, whom he had accused of stealing his watch. The Colored Baptist association of the United States will hold their annual meet-

August 21st, to continue four days. Andrew Wagoner, who was struck by a locomotive at the Mulberry street cross ing on the Pennsylvania railcoad, Harris burg, and then taken to the hospital for treatment, died last evening.

ing at Middletown, beginning Thursday,

Fact of Tammuz.

Yesterday was the Past of Tammuz in the Hebrew Calendar. It is one of the minor fasts, marking the first day of the three weeks of mourning preceding the great Fast of Ab, which falls on the last day of this month. The Fast of Tammuz com memorates the woful sufferings of the Jewish people during the siege of Jerusa. lom by the Roman armies under Titus. This fast has been observed by the Irsae lities since early in the second century. At the present day it is not of general ob servance among the people of that faith in this country, but many orthodox Jews still regard it strictly, abstaining from all food and drink from morning until even-

The "t to Teachers at Meadville. Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee delivered an address before the State Teacher's association in Meadville, Thursday. Miss Lillian Welch, of Columbia, was elected one of the vice presidents of the association. The Republicans of the Eighth Indiana Prof. R. K. Buchrle delivered a forcible address on "New Education" on Wed nesday. The association fixed on Harris. burg for the meeting in 1885, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Superintendent Morrow, of Allegheny; treasurer, S. F. Hodge, of Tidioute; secretary, J. P. McCaskey, of ancaster; ticket agent, J. F. Sickle, of Jermantown; enrolling committee, T. B., andis, Allentown, G. H. Hughes, Latrobe; L. O. Foose, Harrisburg, and Miss

ackson, of Lancaster. Cricket Club Formed. A number of young gentleman met at Hartman's cigar store last evening and organized the "Lancaster Cricket Club"

by the election of the following officers: President-J. Gus. Zook. Secretary-J. A. E. Carpenter. Treasurer-G. B. Long. Manager-Chas. H. Brown.

Executive Committee-John B. Rehm, Samuel D. Bausman, James M. Burke. The club numbers thirty-three members, and there are on file with the secretary quite a number of names of young gentleman who wish to join the club.

At sateriously Shot,

On Thursday while Mrs. John L. Brandt, of Mount Joy, was working in her kitchen, she was struck in the breast, near the shoulder, by a spent ifle ball, which wounded her only slightly. The ball entered the house through an open door. The report of the rifle was not heard, nor was any person with fire arms seen in the neighborhood. The shot s supposed to have been fired from a long distance, and it is not believed that there was any attempt at assassination.

Revenue Changes.

The following assignments of U. S. storekeepers and gaugers were made by Collector Kauffman on the first of July : Burkholder & Sheaffer's, Rome, C. D. Tripple, of Lancaster; Habecker's, Penn, Peter Summy, of Lancaster; Kauffman's Sporting Hill, F. P. Hart, of Lititz; Bear's, Robrerstown, H. Bechtold, of York county; Frees', of York county, Phil. D. Sprecher, of Lancaster. Without assignment, for 60 days, Chas. Wise, of Lancaster. The First Ballot.

The guests of the Grape hotel were the first to receive the news of the first ballot at Chicago last night, or rather this morn ng, the proprietor, Mr. Kahter, having made private arrangements with American Rapid company to keep their office open until the convention adjourned. During the night about forty were received at the Grape, one of them announcing the result of the first ballot

Broke a Valve Rou.

The locomotive of the Limited express east, on the Pennsylvania railroad, broke a valve rod Thursday afternoon about 3 'clock half a mile east of Mount Joy, which detained the train an hour and twenty minutes. The train came on to Dillerville with one side only of the locomotive working. An additional engine was then hitched to the train to take it to Philadelphia. No one hurt nor other damage done by the agaident.

Quarterly Conference at Bothaville. The second quarterly conference of the Brownstown charge of the Evangelical association will be held at Rothsville Rabbit Hill) on next Saturday and Sunday. Services will begin on Saturday evening and continue during Sunday; communion services on Sunday morning. Rev. J. C. Hornberger, presiding elder of

Mayor's Court.

the Reading district, will officiate

The mayor this morning had a drunk and a vag, and both were discharged.