GLADSTONE AT GLASGOW.

AN ENTHUMIANTIC MULTITUDE GREET

HIM AT THE STATION. He Says That in Dealing With the Subject of Local Government the Special Wants and

History of the Different Peoples Must

Be Carefully Considered.

The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone in Glasgow, Scotland, on Tuesday, was the signal for a great demonstration. Thousands of people had awaited at the station to gree them, and when they alighted from the train and entered their carriage they were cheered and cheered again by the enthusiastic multitude. Hengler's circus, in which Mr. Gladstone was announced to speak, was packed from floor to dome. Mr. Gilbert Beith, member of Parliament for central Glasgow, was chairman of the meeting. When the premier and his wife and Lady Aberdeen entered the building, they met with hurri-canes of applause. The audience sang "Anid Lang Syne," and "He's a Jolly Good Fel-low."

Mr. Gladstone, upon rising, said he was confident that Glasgow would do true and solid Liberal work at the coming elections. He would to-day deal with a portion of the great Irish question which had hitherto been untouched, namely, that portion which peculiarly affected Scotland. He would take his text from the famous Doctor Chalmers, who in 1818 referred to the impossibility of crushing the Irish people, and added that the "almighty arm of kindness would be irre-sistible." (Cheers.) Those words, the speaker said, were words of high Christian wisdom. He asked his auditors to approach the question inspired with such sentiments. He wished to deal with three points—the security of Protestants in Uister, the argu-

ments deduced from the union of Scotland and England, and the question of home rule for Scotland. (Cheers.)

He denied that under the home rule bill Ireland would be an independent country. There were clauses that forbade Ireland to legislate for the establishment or endowment of any religion. The Parnellites joyfully accepted the clauses, and they had always proved that they were in favor of religious proved that they were in favor of religious freedom. Besides, the royal veto would re-main. Therefore alarms were groundless and trivolous. Lord Hartington complained that he made no advance on the Ulster prothat he made no advance on the Uster pro-posals in the original scheme. Well, Lord Hartington made no effort to help to do so again. Major Saunderson, in behalf of the Orangemen, advanced the view that a majority of the Irish should be com-pelled to adopt the will of the small minor-ity. Mr. Parnell wanted the assistance of every Irishman in the work of governing Issland. The approximent was oven to con-Ireland. The government was open to con sider every reasonable proposal, if such could be devised, for the purpose of giving separate satisfaction to that portion of Ulister in which Protestanism prevails, but the fears that Catholies would persecute the north, where the Protestanis were strong enough to protect themselves, was quite baseless.

protect themselves, was quite baseless.

The union of England and Scotland was entially different from that of England and Ireland. The fundamental difference was that Scotland was always able to hold her own. Scotland met England on a footing of equality, and the union with the lapse of time commended itself to the minds and hearts of Scotchmen, whilst the entire Irish nation was against the union of that country with England. Now he had said that Scot land had become gradually satisfied with the union; but if a great majority of the people of Scotland wished to manage her local affairs within her own borders, did they think, if they arrived at a clear conclusion to that effect, that if of seventy-two Scotch members of the House of Commons sixty united as one man in a demand for a change, that England dare or would wish to refuse them? (Cries

He ridiculed the proposals of the National Radical Union, to leave undealt with the question of Irish local self-government, a subject which was ripe for discussion, white subject which was ripe for discussion, while the country dealt with local government for England and Scotland, a question which was not ripe for discussion. Mr. Gladstone thought that this proposed cast-iron uniforfor England, Scotland, mity of institutions for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales was a bad, false and vulgar principle. In dealing with the subject of local government the special wants of the different peoples must be considered and the special history of these peoples. The main question was whether Ireland was to have tree government or be overridden by England. land and Scotland. They know now what

Ireland wished.

Ireland had not asked for an innovation, because she had a Parliament until it was taken from her in 1800 by a mixture of fraud and force. She only said: "Intiod's name, as you have failed, allow us to endeavor to govern ourselves." "Scotland," the speaker continued, "had always sent reformers to a reformed Parliament. Would she do so again? (Cries of 'Yes!') Or would she send Conservatives? If she chose the latter course, the responsibility would be hers, not his." In conclusion, he appealed to his auditors to give their voice in favor of a work of peace and justice.

peace and justice. Mr. Gladstone's closing words were halled with loud and prolonged cheers.

A Typical Irishman. From All the Year Round. Pat Power, of Donegal, was a furious fire eater, but an amusing character withal. He was of rough exterior, had small regard to his dress or personal appearance, and was possessed besides of a most mellifluous brogue. Three peculiarities, while traveling in England, made him the object of some practical jokes, which, however, rather re-coiled on those designing them. For incoiled on those designing them. For instance, on one occasion, when seated in a tavern, a group of "bucks" of the period honored him with their regards. They seat the waiter to him with a gold watch, belonging to one of them, with the request that he would tell the time by it. Power camiy took possession of the watch, sent his servant to fetch his pistols, and, with one under each arm, approached his would-be tormentors and politely requested to be introduced to the owner of the watch. The request was received in silence. He then put the watch in his pocket, declaring that he would keep it safe till called for, at the same time stating it safe till called for, at the same time stating his name and where he was to be found should the owner desire its return. It was not claimed. On another occasion, under similar circumstances, a waiter was sent to him with a plate of potatoes, which he ate with apparent relish. Then, ascertaining from the attendant to whom he was indebted for the repast, he caused his servant to bring in two covered dishes, one of which was placed before the gentleman in question, and the other on the table at which he sat-The covers were removed, and under each a loaded pistol was seen. Power, taking up his weapon, cocked it, and invited his volunteer entertainer to do likewise, assuring that gentleman that if he killed him he was perfectly ready to give satisfaction to the friend who sat behind him. Needless to say, the practical joker declined the invitation.

practical joker declined the invitation.

Ordination at the Lutheran Ministerium When the Lutheran ministerium began its essions in Easton, on Tuesday, it was to continue debating the question of granting the petition of twelve German congregations for a German synod. The debate consumed the entire morning and ended with a motion by Dr. Smucker to refer to the committee on revising the constitution, the doctor arguing that it was a constitutional question.

that it was a constitutional question. The following were elected directors of Muhlenberg college: Rev. Hinterbitner, Seigintuss, Cooper, R. Wampole and Ohle and Laymen J. K. Mosser, C. F. Schaffer, E. Albright, R. Bauer, T. Saeger and R. E. Wright.

The congregation of Christ German church, Philadelphia, was received into fellowship, as was Christ church of Douglas, Montgomery county. The claims of the German Home Mission, asking aid for educating ministers at Krupp, Germany, were discussed without final action.

In the evening Rev. Dr. Fry preached the sermon at the ordination of the following candidates: C. P. E. Bullerman, of Germany: W. R. Brown, of Virginia; J. E. Berly, South Carolina; J. J. Foust, Allentown; Paul F. Glason, Germany; F. Kayser, Philadelphia; T. Keister, Virginia; J. J. Kline, Meyerstown; E. C. Kroeling, Germany; J. O. Schlenker, Berks county; J. W. Smith, Virginia; W. F. Schoener, Allentown; John Shunk, Canada; B. G. Welder, Berks county, and H. A. Trexier, Virginia.

THE ACCUSED PHILADELPHIA PASTOR. His Congregation Hold to His Innocence... New

Bevelopments Forthcoming.
Rev. Mr. Messaros' congregation have, for the most part, expressed the opinion that in the prosecution of which he is now the object he is the victim of circumstances which

will be found susceptible of explanation. Magistrate Clement's statement is that Mrs. Magistrate Clement's statement is that Mrs. Coulston rushed into his office just before eleven o'clock in a great hurry. She was laboring under great excitement, and drank four glasses of water, one after the other, before she could say a word. She had known the magistrate before, when John Scollay, esq., who is her counsel in this case, was her counsel in a family controversy about some property.

property.

She went a second time to Magistrate Clem ent by advice of Mr. Scollay. She told the squire that she was very loth to prosecute one who had been her idol, and felt distressed because he had forfeited her esteem. She went away in the cab with the constables to serve the warrant. serve the warrant.

Mrs. Coulston, in conversation on the oc currence on the day of the arrest, said that her chief apprehension was that the un-godly would find occasion to make a mock of godly would find occasion to make a mock of religion on account of "another good man gone wrong;" but she consoled herself by reflecting that Mr. Messaros was not a stray sheep, because, in her view, he had never been a sheep, never was within the fold, but had all along been a wolf in sheep's clothing. "I must fight this battle alone," said the lady. "I am far from being the only one who might come forward, but people shrink from publicity. The duty has failen on me and I am prepared to go through with it." Yesterday, however, Mrs. Coulston declined to be interviewed any further on the subject to be interviewed any further on the subject

Mr. Charles W. Couiston, her husband, re ceived those who called at the house and said courteously that Mrs. Coulston, by ad-vice of counsel, had determined to be reticent, and that in addition to her resolve to talk with no one on the subject she was really prostrate, and in great need of entire

Rev. Mr. Messaros was found at his resi dence last evening, surrounded by the prominent men of his church. He said; "You can say that I will not preach next Sunday. That I have already announced. But I will be in my pew, as I consider that my place. I will not visit for I do not wish to make myself a show; but I am innocent of this charge; and as a private man I have a right to be in my seat in church; to join in worship and listen to my supply." Rev. Dr. Graham will officiate in Mr. Mes-saros' church next Sunday. The preacher spoke with gratitude of the

sympathy and confidence manifested by his people. Thus far, he remarked, he had been happy : involved in more than one false accu-sation, he said, he had come through unwathed, and he had every confidence that he should be equally lucky in this case.

It is expected that the subject will come up at the meeting of the congregation this eve-

ing, when further action may or may not be taken.

Mr. Messaros said last evening that new evidence in the case had been discovered, and that witnesses, whose names are for the preswithheld, had been found who were pre-

pared to furnish testimony that would corro-borate his own version of the affair. It is further said that Mr. Messaros was expected at No. 1,840 Master street on the previ peeted at No. 1,840 Master street on the previ-ous Friday morning at 10 o'clock and that two gentlemen, one of whom was Mr. Lan-caster, an officer of the Sunday school, were at the house on that day and that hour in compliance with Mrs. Coulston's request. Mr. Messaros, however, did not appear, and on the Sunday Mrs. Coulston again asked Mr. Lancaster to be present at her

house on Monday morning at the same time, a request which he declined on the ground that he could not then leave his business. Although Mrs. Coulston declined to be interviewed, it is understood that her position emains unshaken and that she has expressed her determination to go through with

NEBS OF THE DIAMOND

Few Games Played on Tuesday-Detroit Again Flails Chicago—Result of Other Contests.

Yesterday was a very bad day for base ball all over the country and but three champion-ship games were played. At Detroit the home club again defeated Chicago and the score was 5 to 4. The St. Louis defeated kansas City at the home of the latter by 6 to 2. No games were played in the American Association and in the State League the Wilkesbarre downed Scranton by 6 to 4. The fines of \$100 each, imposed upon Latham and Bushong for disgraceful conduct on the Baltimore base ball grounds, have been paid to President Wheeler C. Wikoff, of the American Association, and the case is

been paid to President Wheeler C. Wikoff, of the American Association, and the case is thereby definitely concluded.

The Philadelphia club stopped off at Gueiph, Canada, yesterday on their way to Detroit. They were easily beaten by the Mayle Leaf and the score was 6 to 3. The Guakers had but one hit.

Charles D. Barber, of the Altoona club, has

een suspended for drunkenness and insubordination.

The Wilkesbarre and Scranton clubs had the same number of hits and errors, but the hits of Wilkesbarre counted more in the

Detroit now leads Chicago by five games won and have lost two less.

Of the Detroit club, Manning, Bennett and Rowe are laid up with injuries, yet the team downs Chicago,
Although the Kansas City had ten hits yesterday they only scored two runs.
McKee's home run was the feature of the game in Wilkesbarre yesterday.
Gibson, late of the Lancaster, has accepted Nortolks; ofter and goes South.
King, of this city, who is now pitching for the Columbia club, to-day had an offer to go away and play professionally.
Patsey McDonald has signed with the new Danville club.

Danville citio.

The Wilkesbarre papers have the laugh on Scranton to-day.

Johnny Troy leads the kicking for the Scranton team, and he makes the Wilkes-

To morrow afternoon the "Black Diamonds" and Whackers, two colored base ball clubs, will play on the enclosed Ironsides

MCUNT JOY NOTES.

Personal Paragraphs Through the Town
Almost Lost His Life. MOUNT JOY, July 23 .- Baptismal services

were held in the Reformed Mennonite church on last Sunday eveng. The funeral of Miss Snyder took place from her late residence on East Main street on Monday morning, and not from the Re formed Mennonite church, as was stated. It

was largely attended.
The borough authorities are building sink on Delta street to carry off the water which forms a pend during a heavy fall of rain, thereby making the street almost im-passable.

rain, thereby making the street aimst impassable.

Andrew Kieser, atelegraph operator of the Pennsylvania railroad, spent Sunday in Mt. Joy, his former home, visiting friends.

Miss Minnie Greiner, of Lancaster, formerly of this place, is visiting the family of Mr. A. H. Comp, living on Marietta street.

F. B. N. Hoffer, bookkeeper for D. B. Hoffer, bardware and implement merchant, of this place, spent Sunday with his parents, near Middletown, Pa.

Mr. Geo. Sides, of Bainbridge, was on Monday the guest of Rev. G. W. Getz, living on the corner of Marietta and Donegal streets.

John Schell, of Elizabethtown, came near losing his life on Monday afternoon, white crossing the track near the passenger station. It is life was saved by a man pulling him from the track just as Fast Line west brushed past him. Bergner & Engle, the champion brewers of Philadelphia, are the guest of Phil. Frank,

Sterling (III.) Corr. Harrisburg Telegraph. Many years ago, Mr. Adam B. Spies, a wagon-maker, of Lancaster county, came West and located here. After being employed awhile at low wages he established a little shop for repairing vehicles, and subsequent by began to manufacture on a small scale. Gradually his business increased, and from time to time the building was enlarged. Now Mr. Spies is sole proprietor of the Sterling wagon factory, one of the largest establishments of its kind in the Northwest, and

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1886.

PENSIONS AND THE TARIFF

UAUNE AN ENTERTAINING SQUABBLE IN THE NATIONAL HOUSE.

The Inevitable Tariff Looms Up and a Warn Controversy Begins, Participated in by Morrison, Hewitt and Randall ; Reed and Hiscock for the Republicans,

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Morrison called up as a privileged question the report of the committee on rules, amending the rules so as to provide that it shall be in order when a general pension bill is reported to the House to attach thereto a provision for raising the revenue necessary to meeting the expenditure involved.

In advocating the proposition, Mr. Mor-rison argued that its adoption was absolutely necessary unless Congress was pre-pared to grant pensions and leave the government without the means to pay them. Since the war the government has paid out \$800,000,000 in pensions. When it had paid out \$800,000,000 more, there would be pensions yet to pay. It had been estimated when the arroars act was passed in 1879 that it would cost \$85,000,000. There had already been paid out nearly \$220,000,000, and by the time the act was fully executed there would have been paid out \$250,000,000. It was estimated that the repeal bill would require an expenditure of two hundred and twenty-two millions of which must be paid in the first year. He need not again go over

seventy-five millions of which must be paid in the first year. He need not again go over the question of revenue and the amount of surplus. The gentlemen from New York (Mr. Hiscock) and other gentlemen on both sides of the House had predicted that for the next fiscal year there would be a deficit of fourteen millions. For himself he thought that there would be a surplus, but certainly no surplus to compare with the large numthat there would be a surplus to compare with the large num-ber of pensions asked. If his or the gentle-man's prediction should prove true, and these general pension bills should pass, there would be no money to meet the first year's

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said he had listened with some interest to hear the reasons which had governed the majority of the committee had governed the majority of the committee on rules in reporting the proposed change of rules. He admitted the gravity of the ques-tion, and had no desire to disguise it; but he was surprised to see the action which the ma-jority proposed to take. If there way any-thing in the logic presented in favor of the change, it would be equally applicable to all subjects of appropriation as well as that of pensions, and yet this rule was proposed to be confined to pensions alone. What was the real object, and what would be the practi-cal effect of this action?

the real object, and what would be the proceed effect of this action?

Mr. Hiscock regarded the proposed rule as an attempt to make an invidious distinction against pension bills. It was an attempt on the part of the gentleman from Illinois to avoid the responsibility of the defeat of the pension legislation by a direct vote. It was said that it was proper that a pension bill should carry a piedge of a particular fund for its payment. This was a strange position to be taken by the gentlemen from Illinois. to be taken by the gentlemen from litinois.

Mr. Randall—Have we not already pledged
the gold that comes into the treasury for interest on the bonds?

terest on the bonds?

Mr. Hiscock—Yes, we have, and that is the only pledge that Congress has ever made on the revenue of the general government. He conceded that there was a likelihood to the conceded that there was a likelihood to be a support of the next section. that there would be a deficiency for the next fiscal year, but was that, he asked, a good reason why the government should repu-diate its selemn obligation?

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, gave notice that he would offer an amendment making it in order to amend river and harbor bills and bills for the erection of public buildings by attaching thereto a provision raising revenue

attaching thereto a provision raising revenue to meet the expenditures.

Mr. Randail said that so far as he knew there was no gentleman on the floor who was not ready to do justice to the soldier. Some might differ as to the method or the extent to which Congress would go; none would differ on the proposition that it Congress did grant pensions it ought honestly to provide the money to pay them. The probable revenue and the amount of appropriations approached equality. The pension list aiready required eighty million dollars, and this proposition merely said that if Congress added to that eighty millions it should at the added to that eighty millions it should at the same time provide a way of payment. That was the manly, the conrageous way to do it.

was the manly, the conrageous way to do it.

McKinley, of Ohio, thought that the proposition, if it meant anything, meant that the government had not revenue enough now to pay the pensions of deserving soldiers. If it meant that, then the conduct of certain members of this House was quite unexplainable. Within the last ten days an effort had been made on the part of the majority of the leading committee of the House to reduce the revenue of the government \$25,000,000.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, said that the Democratic party had made two great pledges in its Chicago platform. One was that the bemocracy pledged itself to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. The other was that so long as the government continued to levy war taxes under the internal revenue system it would devote that money sacredly to the payment of pensions. These two pledges were honest, and the Democratic party coming into power was bound to fulfil them. Within a week it had attempted to begin the fulfilment of the first pledge, and by a combination between members on the other side and gentlemen on the Democratic side it had been prevented from going into that question. (Applause.)

Mr. Hiscock said that the proposition was a direct confession that the Democracy could not redeem its pledge to reduce taxation. It was an admission that no more taxes were being collected to-day than were necessary to the economic administration of the government.

Mr. Randall—How is this question? Some

Mr. Randall—How is this question? Some years ago we had the same controversy, and I cast my vote then as I cast it on Thursday—from conviction. I resisted anything that tended to free trade in the United States and tended to free trade in the United States and the lowering of wages to American laborers. Applause on the Republican side. I was condemned in some quarters for that vote. I went with the rest of you (addressing the Democratic side) to a national convention, where I was told that I would have no Republicans to help me. What was the result of that convention? Does any man here attempt to say that the measure reported to this House by the committee on ways and means is in harmony with the spirit of that convention, or the enunciations of those who took the stump in its behalf? No. I am just to-day where I stood then. I am in favor of a revision of the tariff, and the lowering of rates of duty, and a repeal in part of internal taxes, upon which tariff, and the lowering of rates of duty, and a repeat in part of internal taxes, upon which the ways and means committee of this House has denied any one the privilege of a vote. (Applause.) I declare that I am ready and willing to vote with anybody who will seek intelligently to reform the inequalities of the tariff. But how have we been met in this particular? We have had to take one particular bill or nothing.

Mr. Morrison—I do not intend to be driven away from the subject before the House, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania very well understands. He very well under-

well understands. He very well understands that I cannot go into the tariff question now.

Mr. Randall asked if the gentleman believed that President Cleveland could have been elected if the convention had declared for free raw materials.

Mr. Morrison replied that Mr. Cleveland would have gotten more votes than he did. He had not carried Onio, anyhow, and had not carried Pennsylvania by eighty thousand votes, and would not have carried them if the tariff on wool had been piled a mile high.

Helore a vote could be taken on the original Before a vote could be taken on the original motion Mr. Reed moved an adjournment, and the Republicans by dilatory tactics man-aged to consume the time up to five o'clock, when under the standing order the speaker declared the House adjourned amid an out-burst of applianse and derisive laughter from the Republicans.

nother Earnest Colloquy in Which is Found Some Republican Filibastering. WASHINGTON, June 23.—[House]—The speaker announced the conferees on the con-

speaker announced the conferees on the con-sular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill restoring cer-tain cadet engineers to their legal right and proper office and rank in the navy; com-mittee of the whole.

mittee of the whole.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, then called up

the report of the committee on rules, upon which yesterday's debate occurred.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, raised the question of

Mr. Hiscock wished to go on with the sur dry civil bill. Mr. Randall said be could take care of that

measure. On a standing vote the House refused—s0 to 90—to consider the report, but on a yea and nay vote the House determined

o consider the report.

Mr. Reed changed his vote to enable him to move to reconsider. He made that motion but yielded to Mr. Hiscock, who moved to diourn until Friday.

Mr. Burrows ironically remarked that Friday was too early, and moved to substitute Saturday.

Then began a regular fillbuster proceeding. The Republicans refused to vote and left the House with no quorum. Mr. Morrison moved a call of the House,

Mr. Reed suggested that the House might consider the sundry civil bill. "I will take care of the sundry civil bill," said Mr. Morrison. "You too," exclaimed Mr. Reed, in affected surprise; "I am afraid the sundry civil bill is

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

being taken too much care of."

Parsons and His Wife Writing a Book on the Reign of Terror. Being asked as to her husband's whereabouts during his protracted absence from Chicago, Mrs. A. R. Parsons said : "I shall not tell you. The police would simply persecute

tell you. The police would simply persecute the friends with whom he was staying. He was in the country rusticating; and writing a speech, which is two hours' long. He intends to deliver it to the jury in his own defence. Those who know his power over men can best guess its effects. He has been in the city, however, for a number of days."

"Are you writing a book?" was asked.
"I am—my husband and I together. His part will deal with Socialism and reform, and I will write about the police and the reign of terror."

reign of terror."
"What do you expect will be the result of the trial?"

"Of course I do not expect my husband to be found guilty of either murder or con-spiracy. He did not belong to the bomb-throwers' organization. Our cause will never be a cause until we have a few martyrs to write about. That is what we need. We write about. That is what we need. know positively Mr. Grinnell's theory of prosecution. He knows nothing of ours, not

even our witnesses. For the first time since the trial, interest in the Anarchists' cases caused crowds to con-gregate in front of the criminal court building on Tuesday. A muscular balliff at the door barred the door to all mere curiosity seekers. Should one of them gain an entrance under the cloak of having "business" up stairs, another muscular balliff makes him explain what his business is, and finally a third man is stationed at the door of the ourt room with positive orders to let in no

in waiting, but nearly one-half of them were excused by the court for valid reasons. The work of obtaining jurymen was then re-

Hard to Get a Jury.

CHICAGO, June 23.-Judge Gray's court was thronged when the work of selecting a jury in the Anarchist cases was resumed this morning. This is a tedious piece of susiness, and from the number of men examined and excused, it is not beyond the range of probability that it may be impossible to find within the limits of Cook county twelve men who can pass the ordeal to which they must submit before being accepted. Up to this morning not less than forty-five men have been called, examined and re jected. Two had satisfactorily passed the examination of counsel for the defense, but still have to run the prosecution gauntlet. From the questions put by counsel for the defense it is obviously their intention to shut out Irish Catholics and very pronounced church members of every denomination, al large employers, foremen in shops, and old soldiers of the Union.

rom the New York Tribune The iron furnaces of the country were pro-lucing more iron June 1 than at any previous time in the history of the United States. The number of furnaces in blast was 30s, and the capacity weekly 119,770 tons. It is to be noticed that, as to a part of the furnaces, the capacity reported is a little in excess of the actual output, while for the other furnaces actual output, while for the other furnaces the returns represent the quantity actually produced. Of the aggregate output, 74,750 tons were of bituminous or coke from, 35,136 tons of authracite or authracite mixed with coke, and 9,881 tons of charcoal iron. The increase in capacity of furnaces in biast during the month was about 9,500 tons, and since January 1 22,719 tons, or about 21 per cent., a most remarkable change. Burling the past year the increase in output of authracite furnaces has been nearly 80 per cent. and in bituminous furnaces about 70 per cent.

This remarkable increase naturally suggests the question whether the output is not at this time much in excess of the demand for consumption, and the monthly statement of

gests the question whether the output is not at this time much in excess of the demand for consumption, and the monthly statement of the American Manufacturer, from which these figures are taken, gives some information on this point. Though the returns, it is stated, do not give the necessary data for an accurate account of stock on hand, it is believed that stocks "are increasing rapidly in per cent., though at the present time they are by no means as great as they have been at certain periods in the past. The important feature in the increase is that its percentage is large." It is much to be regretted that the iron interest does not enjoy the advantage of a correct and reliable statement of stocks on hand monthly, which would be of invaluable service at times in guiding the operations of producers. Thus far, though the increase in stocks must have been relatively large, the actual quantity on hand does not appear to have become so great that prices have been materially affected, though there are some indications of weakness in the Philadelphia market, where Southern iron is offered freely at prices below that of Pennsylvania furnasces.

A MAN NEARLY BURIED ALIVE.

scious of Everything About Him. A singular story comes from Clinton, Ky It appears that Geo. O. Daniels, of that place, had been ill for several months and last Wednesday, to all appearances, died. The remains were put in a casket, where they remained twenty hours, awaiting the arrival of relatives to attend the funeral. At midnight Thursday, the watchers who surrounded the coffin were startled by a deep groan emanating from it, and all but one, a German named Watbeking, precipitately rushed from the room. Wabbeking remained, and as the groaus continued he raised the coffin lid and saw that Daniels was alive. Selzing the body, he placed it upright. A few spasmodic gasps, a shudder, and the corpse spoke aloud. The relatives returned to find the man sitting in a chair and conversing with reasonable strength. Mr. Daniels claims to have been perfectly conscious of everything which passed around him, but says he was unable to move a muscle. He heard the sobs of his relatives when he was pronounced dead by doctors, and noticed the preparations for the funeral. He is about eighty years of age. had been ill for several months and last Wed-He is about eighty years of age.

LEG CRUSHED BY A TREE.

mer, Living Near New Holland Harry Witmer, living near New Holland, met with a very serious accident on Tuesday morning. He was cutting down a tree and when it fell it lodged in the forks of another tree for a moment. Mr. Witmer did no think it would fall to the ground at once, He was slow in getting out of the road, and before he could get away a part of the tree struck him on the leg. That member was crushed so badly that amputation was neces-sary. The operation was performed in the afternoon by Dr. 1. Bushong, assisted by Dr. B. Winters. Mr. Witmer is a young mar-ried man and he and his family have the sympathy of the community in his afflic-tion.

KILLED WHILE ARRESTING.

WEST VIRGISIAN PASTOR WHO WAS ALSO CRIEF OF POLICE.

Rev. J. P. Thatcher, While Endeavoring to Arrest Eugene Johnson, a Chronic Lawbreaker, Is Instantly Killed With a

WHEELING, W. Va., June 23 .- At seven elock last evening Rev. J. P. Thatcher, was shot and killed at Moundsville, Marshall county. Mr. Thatcher was paster of an Independent church with a good following, known as " Holiness Church," and was also chief of police of the town. He went last evening to arrest Eugene Johnson, a chronic law-breaker, who was charged with assault with intent to kill. Johnson was in his house and his wife refused to let Thatcher enter, and when he insisted she attacked him with a hatchet. He disarmed her and took her into custody and as he was leaving the house Johnson came up with a double bar-reled Thotgun and fired, the load taking effect in Thatcher's heart, killing him instantly Johnson escaped.

KILLED A NEGRO IN YORK.

Policeman George Powell Shoots John Hood Through the Heart.

YORK, Pa., June 23.—John Hood and wife, (colored) of this place, were quarreling this morning when Police Officer George Powell, sappening that way, was called in. Hood, who is a desperate character, drew a knife and saying "you can't arrest me alive" rushed at the officer who drew his revolver. During the southe that followed the officer's pistol was taken from him but he managed to regain it and as the negro rushed at him again, shot him through the heart killing him instantly. Hood had been drinking heavily.

A BLOODY BROTHER.

Kentucky Fratricide Who Killed His

Brother and Defies Arrest. HENDERSON, Ky., June 23,-A few days ago Virgil and Lee Griffin, brothers, near Zion, quarreled over the possession of a watch. Subsequently the brothers had another quarrel about a colt. Monday night while passing Virgil's room a member of the family heard groans. Upon entering the room, Griffin was found lying on the bed weltering in his blood, his skull having been crushed by a blow from some heavy blunt instrument. Early yesterday morning and just previous to the death of his brother, Lee appeared at the house with a brace of cocked revolvers in his hands acknowledging that he committed the crime, and warned people not to follow him under threats of death. It was developed that while Virgil was asleep in the cot Lee entered and dealt him a blow on the head with an axe.

Death of a Jockey.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 23 .- Jockey lerbert Meaton, who was injured yesterday while riding Asteria in the three-quarter race on the grass course at Sheepshead Bay, died this morning of concussion of the brain. The races at Brighton Beach to-day have

een declared off on account of the storm,

Eleven Men Poisoned by Hash.

WATERVILLE, Maine, June 23.-Eleven nen in the employ of Morton & Purington, partook of hash for breaklast yesterday, and were suddenly prostrated with violent purging and vomiting, exhibiting strong symptoms of poisoning. Their recovery seem

THE ENTERPHISING BURGLAR.

The Two Railroad Stations at Cornwall Broken On Tuesday night burglars were busily at

they operated it is believed they were professionals. The stations of both railroad companies were broken open and robbed. The wall & Lebanon railroad, where H. B. Ger-hart is agent. There was no one in the building and the doors were forced open, the locks of the drawers broken and about \$18 in money was taken.

the locks of the drawers broken and about \$1s\$ in money was taken.

The station of the Cornwall & Mt. Hope road (which connects with the Lancaster line) was next visited. One of the windows was forced up, and in that manner the thieves entered. In the building was an old safe of the Idlie make. The burglars drilled a three-eighth inch hole in the safe door just above the lock. Powder was then placed in the hole and it was fired. The door of the safe was blown off and shattered to pieces. The concussion was so great that a globe on a light fastened to the ceiling, eight feet from the floor, was blown off. The thieves stole thirty dollars in money, from the safe, and although there was considerable clothing and other valuable property in the building, it was not disturbed. Mr. E. L. Groff is agent at this station, and he left for home last evening at half-past eight o'clock. No one heard the noise which must have been made by the explosion of the safe.

have been made by the explosion of the sate. A chisel, brace and bit and a money drawer were left benind by the thieves. The drawer was one which was taken from the Cornwall & Lebanon station. The chisel had been used by the thieves to force open doors, drawers, etc.

Despite the bad weather yesterday afternoon there was an interesting target practice at Tells Hain. A series of six matches, of three rounds each, was started, resulting in the following score out of a possible 216, viz.

the following score out of a possible 216, viz:
John T. Knapp, 148; Jacob Wolfer, 139; S. T.
Davis, M. D., 121; Henry J. Kegel, 36; Wilham Baiz, 80; John Horting, 43.
John T. Knapp made two centres—one on
a trial and one in the score; he won 1st prize
in 1st, 2d and 6th matches; 2d prize in 3d
and 4th matches; and 3d in 5th match.
Jacob Wolfer also; made two centre shots—
one on trial and one in the score; won 1st
prize in the 4th and 5th matches; 2d in 6th,
and 3d in 3d matches. Henry J. Kegel made
two centres—one on trial and one in score;
won 3d prize in 4th match. S. T. Davis, M.
D., won 1st prize in 3d match; 2d in 1st and
1th, and 3d in 2d matches. William Balz
2d prize in 2d match.

To Bring Home a Bad Boy. Lincoln, June 23.—Mr. Frank Stahl, ar uncle of Jacob Faust, who left his home on last Thursday, went to Altoona on Tuesday evening, to bring back the boy who has been captured by the police authorities, on a suit brought by Mr. Edmund Mohn for an attempt to rape a young girl. The suit has been withdrawn and Mr. Stahl will make an effort to have the boy placed in the House of

Cigar business is again booming slowly. Mr. Ben Wissler shipped 50,000 last week. Farmers are busy making hay which will

be a good crop.

Rev. Sweitzer and L. E. Miller will attend the Lancaster classis of the Reformed church, which convenes at Marietta on Thursday.

Rev. Donal is the guest of Mrs. Meckly.

A district campineeting, under the auspices of the Evangelical association, will be held at Brownstown, commencing on August 5. at Brownstown, commencing on August

and ending on the 13th. The Brownstown cornet band passed through our village on Saturday evening to Denver. They played several line pieces of

Mary E. Spiehlman, through her attorneys, A. J. Eberly and John W. Denlinger, to-day entered suit in the court of common pleas against the borough of Strasburg for damage against the borough of Strasburg for damages. The allegation is that piaintiff's property is damaged by reason of the construction and erection of a drain through property adjoining her's on the east; that whenever there is a heavy rain this drain is not large enough to carry off the water, and in consequence plaintiff's land is badly washed. The amount of damages claimed is \$1,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., June 23 .- Providen

presents a gala appearance to-day in honor of the 250th anniversary of the settlement

Load From a Shotgun.

Nearly all the buildings, public and private are covered with streamers, bunting, flag and scenes of the landing of Roger Williams Early this morning the weather was threat ing and the sky overcast, and later a light rain commenced falling which dampened the arder of many of these who were t take part in the celebration. A procession was formed at the city hall a 9:00 a. m., and proceeded to the First Baptist meeting house, where appropriate exercises took place. A grand concert will be given at Infantry hall this evening by the Rhode Island Choral association. To-mor row there will be a military and civic parade in the morning and a grand trades procession in the afternoon. The two days celebration will close with an interesting exhibition of hand engines under the control of the Veteran Firemen's association.

For Flood Sufferers. Bentan, June 53.-The Prussian Landtag

as yoted 750,000 marks for the relief of the ufferers by the floods of the Vistula. VIENNA, July 23.-Floods are increasing violence and extent in Silesia, Bohemia and Hungary. Bridges, houses, trees, railway tracks and crops have been washed away and several lives are reported lost. The damage to property cannot now be estimated, but it will be enormous. Rains continue to fall heavily and the waters are rising. The inhabitants of the flooded region are moving to higher ground as rapidly as possible and many are suffering from hunger

RAILROADS IN CHINA. They May Not Be Built Until the People Can

Make the Materials. BERLIN, June 23 .- The German Colonial essociation has bought five hundred Kilometres of the Vitu territory, located in the northern part of Zanzibar. The Vossiche Zeitung says: Reports from the German delegates to China sent to that country for the purpose of opening up the commerce of the 'hinese empire by the means of railroads are to the effect that there is no chance of obtain ing grants for the building of such roads, until the present emperor attains his majority which he will not reach until the latter part of 1887. The reports further state that the vice regent informed the delegates that he would only allow the building of railroads in China when the Chinese people would be

able to manufacture the material therefor. A Ship's Officer Fatally Stabbed.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The American brig May C. Mariner, of Portland, Maine, from Vigues, arrived at quarantine this morning. Her ensign was union down from the gaff. The police boat steamed along side and the officers on going aboard were informed by Captain Wharton, that a sailor named Frank Pakeleton, had on the lith inst., stabbed the chief officer, James C. Lewis. The two had a quarrel concerning a pot of tar, which was ecidentally upset by Pakeleton. Lewis had created ill feeling among the sailors by his brutality to a German seaman named John R. Berger, on the voyage out. Lewis died from his injuries.

The French Princes Departing. PARIS, June 23.—In accordance with the bill pessed by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies providing for the expulsion of the princes, a decree was promulgated to-day ordering them to leave France forthwith Three of the princes leave to-night. The Royalist senators and deputies to-day awaited in a body on the Comte de Paris at his residence, the Chateau d En and extended their sympathies with him and took formal leave of the comte.

Wanted to Lynch Prohibitionists. conists attacked the jail early morning, intending to lynch the Prohibi-tionists who are under arrest for alleged paricipation in Monday's riot. The sheriff and leputies fired into the mob, wounding four nen. Most of the crowd were drunk and fled when the shooting commenced. The two prisoners were afterwards removed to

the state prison at Anancosa. The Men Saved; The Girl Drowned. GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., June 23, -While Miss Bella Sager and two men were crossing the rope suspension bridge across Roaring Fork, Monday, one of the posts to which the cable was fastened pulled out of the ground and the three were thrown into the swift current. The two men clung to the ropes which were washed against a bank and escaped, but the young lady was carried into

Grand river and drowned.

PARIS, June 24.—The police have been ordered to arrest all Loyalist sympathizers who in any way demonstrate their displeas-ure at the action of; the government in expeiling the princes. M. Careil, the French em-bassador at Vienna has resigned from that post as a protest on his part against the ex-pulsions. The resignation of M. Waddington, ambassador to London, is also said to be

The Cattle Must Go MUSROGEE, Indian Territory, June 23,jovernor Wolf, of the Chickasaw nation, yesterday issued a proclamation ordering the immediate removal of all cattle from the nation, and imposing one dollar per head for grass consumed by said cattle. Many of these cattle have been purchased by Chickasaw citizens, but this proclamation nullified

the purchases. Rumors of Large Custom Frauds. Hamilton, Ont., June 23.—Rumors are current here of gigantic custom frauds by inporters of fruit. A customs officer says that the frauds have been carried on for a long time all over Canada and that most of the large importers are in the scheme. At least three large tirms of Toronto are implicated. Settlements are likely to be made by the

firms paying large forfeits. LATROBE, Pa., June 23.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon, the trestles, tipple, scale house and office building at the Loyalhanna coal works, near this place, were entirely destroyed by a tire of unknown origin. Loss,

\$30,000 ; partly insured. FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 14.—Thomas Bradburg, a well-known farmer of this vicinity, was convicted to-day of attempted rape on his 11-year-old daughter, and was

sentenced to 11 years in the penitentiary. The testimony was brief, conclusive and extremely A River Boat Collision. CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 23.—A collision

took place on the river at 8 a. m. between the steamboats Ingomar and The Veteran, the latter having a heavy tow of barges. No lives were lost but there was great damage to

WBATHER PROBABILITIES.

Washington, D. C., June 23.—For Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey local rains, followed by fair weather, stationary temperature, variable winds, becoming westerly.

FOR THURSDAY—Local rains and stationary

temperature are indicated for the New England states and generally fair weather with stationary temperature for the Middle Atlantic

A POLITICAL MACHINE.

THIS IS WHAT THE PERSON OFFICE

WAS UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

oner Black Tells of Some Fingram Instances Where Politics Forwarded or Re tarded a Claimant's Hant for a Pension. A Squeicher for Congressman Houk.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.-The committee on expenditures of public moneys of the Senate to-day continued the investiga-tion of Commissioner of Pensions Black on his charge that prior to his administration the pension office had been run as a political machine. In substantiation of this charge, pension case of Congressman Houk. He showed that notwithstanding the entire board of review and medical examiners of the department had found that there was no disloyalty in the case, the pension office allowed the applicant \$3,090 arrear-ages. The case of Geo. W. Wyatt, of the 22d said the commissioner, was a meritorious case, and it remained on the files in the bureau for 10 or 12 years, utterly ignored. But finally a letter from a Mr. Graham was received by his (Black's) predecessor, urging action on the case and concluding with the assertion that "Wyatt is an active friend of ours and a political hustler." Immediately after the receipt of this communication the commissioner said the case was passed, and the claimant received \$1,495 ar-

BECK'S BILL IN THE SENATE.

reasges. The investigation will be continued.

To Kestrain Congressmen From Acting as the Attorneys for Corporations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—[Senate.]

Mr. Frye reported favorably from the committee on commerce a bill amending the laws relating to steamboat inspectors, similar to the one introduced in the House yesterday. After explaining that the bill was in ecordance with the president's recommen tions in approving the shipping bill, Mr. Frye said the vessel owners of the country were under obligations to the president for his action in the matter. The bill was passed

without debate. Resolutions were submitted by Mr. George, and referred to the judiciary committee, in structing that committee to report a bill repealing all laws which have been declared inconstitutional by the supreme court, and providing for a general index or digest of the statutes of the United States including those

of the present Congress. Mr. Hawley's motion to reconsider the vote on the bill prohibiting members of Congress accepting employment from subsidized

ailroads, was then taken up.

Mr. Beck resumed the floor and spoke against reconsideration. He denied that he ntended to injure anybody by the introduction of the bill. Mr. Beck said that if the Senate agreed to the motion, to reconsider, that would be the end of the bill. He read Mr. Mitchell's amendment proposing to prohibit members of Congress from doing low business for bankers, importers, or manufacturing of oleomargarine, tobaccoor whisky, and characterized it as "taking a lick at creation." He deprecated such amendments.

A Supreme Judge Married. NEW YORK, June 23.—Justice Stanley Matthews, of the United States supreme court, whose wife died in January, 1885, was married to Mrs. Mary K. Theaker, of Cleveland, at the house of the latter's cousin, Mrs. Charles Parson, jr., No. 27 West 45 street, today. There were about fifty persons present, among whom were Mortimer and Henry Matthews, brothers of the groom ; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hitchcock, Judge Bourke, of Cleveland ; Justice Blatchford, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Vilas, of Wisconsin. The

bride and groom leave for Europe to-mor-

CANTON, O., June 23.—Reinhold Wilhelm, young German baker, who came here fro New York recently, was long in love with Mary Nock, aged nineteen. Her parents were opposed, and finally forbid him to enter the house. This morning Reinhold sat down on the doorstep of Mary Nock's residence and shot himself through the lungs. He will die. Withelm already has one wife and child at the county infirmary

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Fifty Persons Thrown Into the River ! Prague and Nearly All Drowned, PRACTUE, June 23,-A terrible disaster curred on the Sazawa river near this place to-day. A ferry boat loaded with passengers was crossing the river when it suddenly and without the slightest warning capsized, pre-cipitating fifty persons into the water. Nearly all were drowned. Twenty-five dead

podies have thus far been recovered. Took Morphine for Cramps. BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—Thomas Dyer, night clerk in Lyman & Jeffrey's drug store, took a dose of morphine last night to re-lieve an attack of cramps. This morning he was found in an unconscious condition and

died soon after. He had taken an overdose Hurt in a Wreck SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., June 23.— Conductor Carlton's freight train on the Old Colony railroad, which left here at 10 o'clock this morning, is derailed at South Sherborn, and the head brakeman, whose name cannot be learned at this hour, is seriously injured.

A wrecking and relief train has just left here for the scene of the accident. The Troy Collar Manufacturers.
TROY, N. Y., June 23.—The Collar Manufacturers association met at 10 o'clock this

morning and adopted a resolution ordering all the collar factories to resume business to-morrow and requesting all the employes to report for duty. The moulders will resume

The Bar's Annual Picule Many members of the Lancaster bar who intended going to Penryn yesterday, to par-ticipate in the annual pienic and dinner, re-

ticipate in the annual picnic and dinner, re-mained at home on account of the disagree-able weather. Those present were competied to stay in the pavililon the greater part of the day, but they managed to enjoy themselves in spite of the rain. A big lunch was spread all day, and at 3 o'clock the lawyers and down to a splendid dinner which was prepared in Copland & Eckert's best style. The menu-was as follows:

was as follows:

Little Neck Clams.

Clam Chowder.

Broiled Spring Chickens, Baked Potatoes.
Sliced Tomatoes. Green Peas.

Deviled Crabs. Saratoga Chips. Lobster Salad.
Coffee. Fruits. Ice Cream.

Considerable time was spent at the table, and speeches were made by different members of the bar. The party left for the homes on the evening train.

This morning about 9 o'clock a col-occurred between Mr. A. A. Mysn' but wagon, in charge of Benjamin Boas Chief Engineer Vondersmith's light we driven by himself. The accident happ on North Queen street above Chestina. Vondersmith's wagon had a wheel dame

The sheriff disposed of the stock of Joh A. Lee, at No. 23 North Queen street, the morning. The goods were offered for man from the doorway and attracted a lon-erowd. Fair prices were realized.