LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1886.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN DEAD.



The Sage of Greystone Now Sleeps His Last Sleep.

DYING FROM A FAILURE OF THE HEART.

His End Comes With a Shock to the Country The Extreme Feebleness of His Last Days Now Given to the Public-Review of the Career of One Who Will Ever Be a Memorable Figure in the Annals of American History.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.-Samuel J. Tilden died at his home at Greystone, N. Y., at 8:45 a, m. to day.

Mr. Tilden had been in very feeble health for some time, yet his sudden demise this morning was entirely unexpected. The end was peaceful and quiet. The immediate cause of Mr. Tilden's death was the failure of the heart, following an acute attack of diarrhosa and nausea. There were present at the time Mr. Tilden's niece, Miss Gould, and Doctors Charles E. Simonds and Samuel

A MERE SKELETON.

Paralysis and bodily infirmities incident to old age had reduced Mr. Tilden to a mere skeleton and his last days were marked by extreme feebleness. The routine of daily life for a year past at his beautiful residence on the Hudson was about as follows: Heusually awoke in the morning about 4:40 o'clock; an electric bell at the head of his bed summoned his valet, who gave him his medicine which he took as regularly as he did his food. Afterward he would lie abed until & o'clock, seemingly dezing, though when his valet, thinking him asleep approached the bed, he found his bright eyes open and watching him. If he felt well he was assisted down to a 2 o'clock breaklast which usually consisted of milk and rich broth. Owing to paralysis, Mr. Tilden was unable to close his lips and his mouth was constantly open. His right hand from the same cause was entirely useless, trembling all the time. He had not even the power to raise it to his mouth. His left hand was but slightly affected by the stroke of paralysis and he had the partial use of it. In eating he used his left hand to hold up his lower jaw. PED WITH A SPOON.

His faithful companion, Miss Anna Gould, who is the sister of the wife of Mr. Henry Tilden, placed to his mouth every particle of food that he ate. She generally put it in his mouth with a spoon and he was enabled to swallow it by raising his lower jaw with his left hand and putting his head back.

While at breakfast the morning papers were A to him and notes made by his secretaries at his direction of any important point or move in the political world. After breakfast he usually went into his office, on the right side of the hall, where he saw the different employes of the place and heard their respec-

COULD NOT SPEAK ABOVE A WHISPER. His walk was slow and feeble, his paralyzed right leg moving with stiff, uncertain movement. He could not speak above a whisper and his thin and furrowed face and labored movements evoked sympathetic comments from the villagers who saw him leaning on the arm of his valet or his companion, Miss Gould, as he stepped to or from the carriage that took him on fine days for a ride about the country. His mental faculties, however, were bright and unim paired up to the last, He suffered much from indigestion, and twice a week was visited by his physician, who often has spoken lately of Mr. Tilden's still robust in-

Dr. Simmonds and Dr. Samuel J. Swift were with him when he died. His memory was unusually retentive and to the last he preserved the most exact method in dealing with the concerns of his house and farm Each day he talked with his business manager and confidential secretary, Mr. George W. Smith, and shared a complete acquaintance with the smallest details of his business. His medicine was administered with almost mathematical exactness and it rarely happened that his night doses were missed at the regular time. And it was the same with his food. Every ounce he ate was calculated and weighed before it was prepared and set before him. Rich soups in quite small quantities were milk, the latter the yield of his famous Alderneys and Guernseys, together with the tenderest part of a chicken, or a mere morsel of meat, minced so as to be readily masticated, made up his diet. These viands temptingly cooked and carried to his tips by his attendant frequently failed to rouse tasted. It was a matter of comment among his intimates that he should have been able on so little nourishment, to sustain life at

The news of the death of Mr. Triden was received on the stock, petroleum, cotton and other exchanges shortly before 10 o'clock and placed upon the official bulletins. It caused expressions of sorrow on all sides The flags on the City hall and other public buildings, hotels and business houses generally were pieced at half-mast on the receipt of the news of his death.

Sketch of the Dead. Samuel Jones Tilden was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, on the 9th day of February 1814. His ancestors were among the earliest recruits to the little and of Puritan pligrims who settled Massa-husetts. They had been farmers in Kent, England, and the American head of the amily, Nathaniel Tilden, came to this country family, Nathaniel Tilden, came to this country in 1634 and became one of the founders of the town of Schuate, Massachusetts. In 1796 Mr. Tilden's grandfather, John Tilden, removed to the state of New York and made his hone in New Lebanon. Mr. Tilden's ancestors on his mother's side trace their family line direct to William Jones, who was lientenant governor of the colony of New Haven. From his mother's family his middle name is derived.

Young Samuel was not counted a preco-cious boy. He was small for his years and his health was uncertain. Lacking for a time the companionship of children, he early learned to listen to his elders, and would sit learned to listen to his ciders, and would sit with wondering eyes while they enlarged on the evils of the times. It was when Jackson was running for president a second time with Van Buren as his vice presidential colleague in 1852 that Samuel J. Tilden first made himself telt in politics. He was then eighteen years old. One who knew him describes him as a tall lad—his slender form giving

him the appearance of a greater height than he possessed—with a pale face, firm lips, and full, blue eyes. He wrote an "Address to the People" at that time, roviewing the political situation in most logical and convincing style in behalf of Jackson and the Democratic ticket. It was shown to Van Buren who at once adopted it as the Democratic position, and largely through it anti-Masonry was defeated by 10,000 majority.

In 1833 young Tilden entered Yale college, having as class-mates Senator William M. Evaris, Chief Justice Waite, Edwarda Pierrepont and others who gained distinction in public life. He is remembered at college as a studious young man and rather shy. Toward the end of his first year his health faited him. So closely had be applied blinself to his books that he broke down under the strain. Revived by the air of his country home, he completed his academic course at the University of New York in 1837. In dobate with Senator Tailmadge in New York he first evinced his remarkable powers as a debater, defeating his trained and veteran antagonist.

After completing his academic career, Mr. Tilden marked out for himself a camprehen sive course of study preparatory to his admission to the bar. He held a place as stu

imission to the bar. He held a place as student in Judge John W. Edmond's office, and also became a pupil at the law school of the New York university. He was a vigorous supporter of Mr. Van Buren for the presidency in 1840, delivering some important speeches on the currency, then one of the burning questions of the time.

After Mr. Tilden's admission to the bar in 1841, he opened an office for the practice of his profession in New York city. He at once built up a large practice. But he did not devote himself excinsively to the law. His office was visited more frequently by thinkers than by clients. Thither came editors and writers, political economists and free traders, politicalis and satesmen. William Cullen Bryant, Slass Wright and Martin Van Buren frequently sat within its portals. Van Buren frequently sat within its portals. In 1844 the Democrats desired to establish a morning newspaper in the city of New York, and Mr. Tilden consented to assume the management of the Morning News, as it was called. It was successful from the beginning not only as a business enterprise, but as a political power. After the elections of 1844 Mr. Tilden returned to the practice of the

In the spring of 1815, Mr. Tilden was in Washington in the interest of his friends, when the New York naval office, one of the most lucrative in the gift of the Polk administration, was tendered to him. It was a tempting offer to a man of thirty-one. But Mr. Tilden did not hesitate for a moment. He was a tempting of the result of the property of the page. I came here said "I won't take the place. I came here to help others, and not to push myself. More-over, I resoived when I was admitted to the bar, that I would never hold an office on ac-count of its pecuniary reward. If I take any position, at any time, it must be in the line of my profession, or a post of honor, but at pres-ent. I will take nothing." To this resolu-tion he ever afterward strictly adhered. In the autumn of 1845, at the urgent desire of Governor Wright, Mr. Tilden accepted a nomination for the New York assembly and was elected. Here he forther showed his capacity as a leader. While serving in the assembly, Mr. Tilden was elected a member of the New York constitutional convention of 1846. In the these he placed a service of 1846.

tinguished part.
After the defeat of Governor Wright in 1846. After the defeat of Governor Wright in 1846, Mr. Tilden renewed his resolve to return to the practice of his profession, but in 1855 he was nominated for attorney general of the state of New York by that portion of the Democratic party which had acquired the name of Soft Sheils. Though not successful, he turther added to his reputation as a statesman by his logical opposition to sumptuary legislation then attempted by the Prohibitionists.

Mr. Tilden's reputation as a lawyer rests on a secure foundation. He won no marked triumphs in early life as an advocate, and he never sought to convince a jury against their better judgment by mere elequence. A re-view of the lamous cases with which his name is associated shows that his success was the legitimate result of intelligent

HIS POSITION DURING THE WAR Mr. Tilden, although he had withdrawn himself from active participation in politics during the time he was building up his fame as a lawyer, was a close observor of events in 1990. He was not a delegate at Charleston, but he went to Baltimore as a delegate, striving in vain to avert the disruption of the Democratic party. He was a sound Union man when the war broke out, and contributed of his brains time and money to send regiments to the scene of hostilities. He was one of too. Seymour's right hand men in urging a vigorous prosecti-tion of the war to a speedy end. In last Mr. Tilden found himself elected a delegate to the Chicago convention that named Gon. Mc-Ciellan for the presidency. He made further reputation there as a member of the comties on resolutions, taking advanced grounfor the Union cause.

THERE'S AND THE TWEED RING. But the largest services that Mr. Tilden ever performed for his native state, and which made him a conspicuous candidate for the presidency in 1876, was his scourging the Tweed ring out of New York. William M. Tweed and an unscrupulous gang of heders had gotten possession of Tammaby Halt and were working it for their personal aggrand-izement. From 1869 to 1871, the Tweed ring izement. From 1869 to 1874, the Tweed ring enjoyed a season of wicked prosperity. Tweed's policy was to buy off with offices all the powerful opponents whom he could not builty or bribe into submission. Members of the legislature were paid as high as \$30,000 each for voting for Tweed's schemes, and vulgar splendor reigned at Albany. The "ring" wielded the enormous patronage of offices and contracts. They swayed all the institutions of city government and the local nstitutions of city government and the local

judiciary.

Mr. Tilden was chairman of the Democratic state committee at this time. Through the courts and in the legislature he fought the enthroned robbers for sixteen months and finally drove Tweed and his principal partners into banishment. Tired out with his labors, Mr. Tilden, in 1873, made a trip to Europa. Mr. Tilden, in 1873, made a trip to Europe. In his absence he was reelected chairman of the state committee. In 1874 the recollection of his great work in the cause of administrative reform suggested him as a proper candidate for governor. He was named for that office in Syracuse, September 16, 1874. Governor Dix was his opponent. The magnitude of his majority astonished everybody. Tilden received 416,391 votes, while Dix received 425 074 abowing a plurality for Tilden of 50. 60,074, showing a plurality for Tilden of 50

Gov. Tilden was inaugurated on January 1, 1875. The Republicans then controlled the Senate and the Democrats the assembly the Senate and the Democrats the assembly. His first annual message showed the high plane of reform on which his administration was to be conducted. The Canal Ring, an association of the Tweed order, was overthrown on the 19th of March by the sturdy blows of the new governor. His message put the traud so clearly before the people that the conspirators had to cease their work of jobbery. All of the governor's documents were masterpieces of political writing, and they singled him out above all other men as the Democrat of the hour for the presidency in 1876.

Mr. Tilden's overthrow of Tweed and the great success of his gubernatorial administration made him the target of discussion for the presidency long before the Democratic national convention in St. Louis on June 27 1876. There he was antagonized by the late John Kelly, whose efforts proved abortive. Hon, Francis Kernan nominated New York's Hon, Francis Kernan nominated New York's reform governor for the first place in the land. The first ballot showed a total vote of 713; necessary for a choice 476; for Tilden 403½; for Hencock 75; for Bayard 27; for Parker 18; for Broadhead 19.

On the second ballot Tilden had 467 votes, but before a third ballot could be taken, a

On the second ballot Tilden had 467 votes, but before a third ballot could be taken, a stamepede to Tilden set in with the result that he was nominated with 508 votes to his credit. Pennsylvania moved to make the nomination unanimous and Indiania seconding the motion, it was done. Pennsylvania's 58 votes stuck to Hancock to the last. For vice president Governor Hendricks received 739 out of 738 votes on the first and only ballot, and his nomination was made unanimous amid the greatest enthusiasm. In his letter of acceptance he vigorously outlined the policy of his party which carried it to a trium ph, that afterwards proved barren.

ELECTED PRESIDENT AND DEFRAUDED.

E LECTED PRESIDENT AND DEFRAUDED. With the election on Tuesday, November 1, 1876, of Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks for president and vice president,

and their subsequent deprivation of office by confederated Republican ringsters, most of those of the present generation are familiar. The electoral college consisted of familiar. The electoral college consisted of 369 votes, of which Triden was admitted to have 184. Eight states were in doubt, but finally were counted for the Republicans. In these eight were Democratic Louisiana with 8 votes, Democratic Florida with 4 votes, and Democratic Oregon with 3 votes. This in famous steal put R. B. Hayes in the presiden-tial chair.

tial chair.

The Electoral Commission by a vote of 8 to The Electoral Commission by a vote of Sto 7 refused to inquire into the gross frauds by which Louisiana and Florida were stolen, and Mr. Tilden, Living his country better than himself, bowed before the great wrong. Since that time he has lived in his palatial home near Yonkers, N. Y., attended by the universal respect of his party and his country.

SORROW IN WASHINGTON.

General Opinion That the Country Has Lost

One of Its Strongest Men. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1 - A general expression of regret is heard among senators representatives in all political parties over the death of Mr. Tilden. His demise is not reterred to by one as having a bearing upon political affairs. That, they all say, has long since been discounted by his retirement from politics. Only his political services are referred to, Senators Beck, Vance, Vest and Gray say the people have lost a true friend and the government an ardent advocate. No man has rendered more consistent and patriotic services in the legislative and counsellor branches of the government than he, they say, and the death will be felt for years by those who have sought his advice on nationa

Mr. Randall, whose personal friend Mr. Tilden was, feels the loss more acutely, perhaps, than any man at the capitol. Mr. Randali says the efforts of Mr. Tilden have done more than those of any other man to stimulate American interests in foreign lands, to accelerate the agitation of a new navy and bet ter coast defenses, and to create a desire to improve American trade throughout the world. A number of the most prominent nen in Congress have declared their intention to be present at the obsequies. Honors to the Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4 .- The House ananimously adopted the following resoluion, offered by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois: Resolved. That the House of Representa tives of the United States has heard with profound sorrow of the death of that eminent and distinguished citizen, Samuel J. Tilden. The President's Condolence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The president was apprised of Mr. Tilden's death about half-past nine this morning. He at once sent the following telegram of con-Exacutive Mayaron, Washington, Aug. 4.

anet J. Tildens ir., Greystone, Tunkers I have this moment learned of the sudden death of your illustrious relative, Samuel J. Tilden, and hasten to express my individual serrow in an event by which the state of New York has lost her most distinguished son id the nation one of its wisest and most pa-

triotic counsellors.
GROVER CLEVELAND, Fings at Half Mast.

BROOKLAN, N. Y., Aug. L-The flags are lying at half mast in this city on all the public outldings to-day out of respect to the memory of Samuel J. Tilden. Expressions of regrefor the departed statesman are heard upon

An Odd Fellows' Anniversary.

At a meeting of Ridgely Encampment, No 217, L.O. O. F., held at their hall last evening, arrangements were made for holding their first anniversary next Monday evening, on which occasion all the members, accompanied by their wives and lady friends, are expected to be present. A short programme has been arranged, condisting of vocal and in-strumental music, a short history of the en-campment, it having been remarkably succampment, it having been and an address by one who has long been in the ranks of Oud Fellowship. The remainder of the even-ing will be spent secially, and as the Odd Fellows are noted for their pleasant enterainments, this will be no exception to the

Alderman Barr Made Them Happy.

This morning Alderman Barr was called upon by an elderly couple to be joined in upon by an elderly couple to the groom, the holy bonds of matrimony. The groom, according to the license issued, is within three years of the time allotted to man, while the years of the time allotted to man, while the bride is verging on to three score. It is the bride is verging on to three score. It is the second venture of both. He hails from the neighboring county of York, while she lived across the line in Maryland. The bride is a head taller than the groom and weighs twice as much. After the ceremony the twice as much. After the ceremony the happy couple left the office, arm in scm, to enjoy their honeymoon. The certificate of the marriage was filed in the clerk's office ess than fifteen minutes after the license had

Following is the report of nuisances abated by the board of health for the quarter ended by the board of health for the quarter ended August 1: Cess pools, 21: alteys, 15; pig pens, 12: tots, 10: yards, 9: cellars, 8: butchers, 1: gutters, 5: chicken pens, 3: manure pile, 1: cart, 1: dead animals, 2: de-positing fifth on lots and street, 1: fish mon-gers, 1: stagmant water, 2: obstructing private sewers, 2: stables, 1. Total, 102. These nuisances were distributed through the wards as follows: First ward, 16: Sec-end ward, 7; Third ward, 2: Fourth ward, b: Fifth ward, 7; Sixth ward, 19: Sev-enth ward, 12: Eighth ward, 7: Ninth ward, nth ward, 12; Eighth ward, 7; Ninth ward,

Refore Alderman A. F. Donnelly, John Dertler, charged by Mrs. Ellen

Brooks with disorderly conduct, was heard by Alderman Donnelly last evening. The was dismissed upon the payment of

case was dishissed upon the psychologic costs.

The prosecution against Charles Weaver, brought by May M. Bailey for the larceny of a floger ring, was withdrawn last evening. The case was amicably arranged by the parties interested.

Complaints Withdrawn. This morning was the time set for the hearing before Alderman Deen of Wm. Schrier,

charged by his wife with felonious assaul

and battery and descrition. The wife though better of the matter this morning than sh did on Monday, and said that she desired to withdraw the complaints. This was done, and the accused paid the costs. On Monday an eighteen-year-old son of Penrose Ambler, residing in Fulton town ship, was thrown from a horse, which he wa

riding, near Kirk's Mills, and was badly in-jured. He was picked up unconscious and taken to his father's residence, where he still ies in the same state.

Henry Smith, a colored man living in the seventh ward, was complained against to-day before Alderman Barr by Elizabeth Williams for assault and battery and drunkenness and orderly conduct. A warrant was issued

Yesterday the Lutheran Sunday school of Myerstown, Lebanon county, held their pienic at Penryn. They had 800 people and a fine band with a handsome drum major, To-day the Moravians, of Luthz, are at the

There is a hole in the Belgian blocks in North Queen street just above the postoffice, which is dangerous. Several horses have stumbled into it lately and last night one tell down and was badly bruised.

The August meeting of select and common councils will be held in their chambers this

A GLANCE AT CHICAGO.

THE WICKEDEST CITY OF THE GREAT AND BOUNDLESS WEST.

What a Lancaster Man Found to Chronicle in That Metropolis-Sudden and Phenomenal Growth-Eight Hundred and Fifty Trains Rushing Daily In and Out of its Depots.

Chicago, formerly a small Indian trading station, is now the acknowledged metropolis of the West. It boasts to-day of a population of 500,000 innabitants. Before the great fire of 1871, its innabitants numbered not more than 300,000. To the old residents who survived that terrible holocaust, which rendered them homeless and pennitess, the city which has risen, Phoenix-like, from its ashes is a source of great pride and much boasting. Others who witnessed the conflagration and afterward gazed on the vast area of devastation and chaos everywhere around them, look now upon the towering steeples, extensive warehouses, costly dwellings, magnificent hotels, with bewildering surprise and worder; whilst the beautifully laid-out parks, the quiet boulevards and the inviting drives by the laice-side, call forth expressions of admiration and contrast strangely with the bustle, hurry and turmoil which pervade and characterize the long accuracy. characterize the long avenues and cross characterize the long avenues and cross streets which form the business part of the city. Chicago covers an area of about fifty square miles, and extends from Lake Michi-gan seven miles westward until the open prairie is reached, and it stretches seven niles north and south. It is built on gr as flat as a billiard table, and is divided into three distinct divisions, known as the North side, South side and West side, by the Chicago river and its two branches. These at a shore distance from the lake fork off, the one in a northerly the other in a southerly direction. The city possesses several parks worthy of

The two South parks are the largest ; the Douglas and the Garneld parks are small, yet very attractive, but the Lincoln park is the favorite resort. It has a frontage of two and a quarter miles on the lake shore, is tastefully laid out, and artistically adorned with flower beds, fountains and shrubbery.
The drives and boulevards pass entirely round the city and through the whole system of parks, forming a continuous drive of over 30 miles. The streets, with few exceptions, run due north and south and east and west. The finest residences are in the north and south sections of the city, and towards the lake. Many of the handsome marble and prownstone dweilings present an attractive exterior, and other unmistakable signs of comexterior, and other unmistakable signs of com-fort and luxury betoken that the owners are among the favored and fortunate of Chicago's merchanta. Michigan avenue, extend-ing from the river four and a half miles south to Drexel boule-vard, is exclusively the home of the more fashionable and wealthy classes. On either side of the driveway the buildings are nassive and of costly architecture. On the North Side, also, from the river towards Lin-coin park, are very many handsome dwell-ings of superior design, the majority of them being detached. On the West Side, Washingon avenue presents the best view of fine res idences and artistic beauty, and forms the principal drive to the West Side parks. Ash-land avenue is also one of the attractive park of the West Side. It is very wide, and has wenty feet on each side devoted to trees and shrubbery. The Jockey club driving park is the favorite resert for sporting men and fast horses, and here three times a year all the blooded steeds from the United States Canada are collected together to test

THE BUSINESS QUARTER. Chicago, however, has also its unsavory quarters. The business centre of whole and is almost completely confined within a radius of a mile. State street is seven miles long. The refreshing breezes which in summer time sweep over the city from Lake Michigan are very welcome to the inhabi tants when the thermometer reaches 100-This vast expanse of craft which ply in diff with various freights of the monotony of the scene more animated. oftending the augret waves are as tumul-tuous and mercliess are in the broad Atlantic, and many are the brave men engulied in their silent depths. The river, which bears the name of the city, is not an ornament to it, and undoubtedly produces and spreams malaria during the warm season. It is crossed at different parts by thirty-rive swing bridges. and has two tunnels underneath it. The day will surely come when this nutsance will be done away with, and the constant delays avoided by filling in the river and making its course the unin artery of a grand system of sewerage. When this is done, an outside harbor will no doubt improve the export and import status of the city. Though over 800 miles from the Eastern seabcard and about 2000 miles from the Factic, Chicago has all the appearances of a scaport, and virtually it is one, for goods may arrive there all the way from Liverpool by water via the St. Lawrence river, Lakes Ontario, Erwand Michigan, Large timber yards line the banks of the river and and has two tunnels underneath it. timber yards line the banks of the river and canal in the southwestern part of the city. These massive buildings are built of stone and brick, and are owned by private compa

A COMMERCIAL CAPITAL.

Chicago, owing to its geographical position is the commercial capital of Illinois; the fourth state in the tulon. It is also noted for avarice, vice and crime. The insatiable for avarice, vice and crime. The insatiable greed for the almighty dollar, and the undisguised desire to become suddenly rich, have a tendency to deaden the consciences of many even amongst the influential classes, and when those prominent in oilice and most active in business circles pander to dishonesty and subterings, it is not surprising that "the soft contagon of example" should spread and grow virtient. The most important public buildings are the custom house, board of trade, city half and exposition. The Union telegraph office is the third largest in the world. There are four large theatres, a grand opera house, and an academy of music; seven first-class hotels and innumerable smaller nos; one Young Men's Christian association, with a gymnasium and natatorium attached; three hundred churches of all denominations and for all nationalities, seventy-five public schools, sixteen hospitales. seventy-five public schools, sixteen hospitals, and other electrosynary institutions, university, and one bundred and fifty private schools. There is also a large public library and news-room, the nucleus of which ibrary and news-room, the nucleus of which was a donation of books sent by a few authors and publishers of London at the instigation of Mr. Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown at Oxford," after all the libraries in the city were destroyed by the memorable fire of 1871. The electric light is used in all the large hotels, places of public entertainment, and in many private establishments but all the electric lights extant would be im but all the electric lights extant would be im-potent to dispet the darkness that shrouds the lawless portions of Chicago. The fire department consists of seven battalione stationed in different parts of the city and all connected at headquarters by the electri-fire aiarm. Double lines of trainways ru-through all the important theroughfares Those on State street and Wabash avenue are worked by cables operated by large stationary engines. On those lines the grip-car usually has four or five other cars at-tached to it, which form quite a train. About 20 miles of this system are now working, and cost \$115,000 a mile, and show a saving of from 40 to :0 per cent. in cost of working as compared with the cost of horse power.

HOW AN ARREST IS MADE. When the police make an arrest in the street they have only to walk their prisoner to the nearest corner, and a few minutes after sounding an electric alarm, a patrol wagon arrives and the unfortunate is tayored with a ride to durance vile. The arresting officer does not leave his beat. The patrol wagons are also used in cases of accidents for convey-ing the injured either home or to a hospital, and serve the same purpose as the admirable system of ambulance service in vogue in New York. The water works never fail to attract the attention of visitors. The water mains run two miles out into the take where a large crib is built, and the supply after it I

has been drawn from the crib to the works on has been drawn from the crib to the works on shore, is forced by powerful engines to the top of a tower 150 feet high, and by its own weight is driven through the mains to all parts of the city. The Union stockyards cover an area of 545 acres. All the railways converging in Chicago are connected with the stockyards, and here all the stock-buyers gather to select for their different markets. The receipts of stock range from thirty to sixty thousand head dally.

sixty thousand head daily.

EXPEDITIOUS SLAUGHTERING. The method of slaughtering is certainly expeditious. After being driven up an in clined plane to a spacious enclosure above, each hog in turn has a chain attached to a hind leg, and is suddenly elevated into the Thus suspended he travels along, and as he passes a certain point the sticker promptly cuts his throat, and after traveling a little further he is dropped into a long trough of boiling water. Owing to the short distance he travels after being jugulated it too frequently happens that he is precipitated into the hissing and seething water whilst yet alive, and in his terrible agonies presents a sickening scene to the too sensitive specta-tor. He is drawn from the water onto revoiving rollers, which speedily scrape and clean him; still traveling on-ward he is without delay disembowled, and at length reaches the dressing room; where he is at once cut up, and then dropped through to the floor below, where he is salted and packed, and simost before the section and passed, and atmost before the echo of his last faint grunt has died away he is in the cars standing alongside the build ing, and is consigned to some distant part of Europe. The beasts are still more pron and quietly dispatched, being simply

irough the brain.
Chicago is the centre of the centinental railway system by which it has access to every part of the country. It has seven pas-senger depots and Sol trains arrive and de-part daily. Though Chicago is a large and exceedingly busy place and must eventually assume enormous dimensions, it is not, and assume enormous dimensions, it is not, and never can become the metropolis of the world. There is nothing wonderful about it excepting the extraordinary rapidity of its growth and the laxity of its laws. On Sundays all the daily newspapers appear as usual, many retail places are open, and the theatres have larger audiences to witness their matiness and evening performances than on any other day during the week. In the matiness and evening performances than on any other day during the week. In the mornings the large theatres are used for religious services, and from their stages may be heard the eloquent pleadings of Chicago's best and most able pulpit orators, in the front ranks of which stand Professor Swing, the Key. Dr. Thomas and the Rey. Dr. Barrows. Chicago is also the home of Messra. Moody and Sankey, and a special building has been erected for their use with a seating capacity for 3,000 people. They must have left in despair, for nowhere can they find a field for labor where their good services are more needed. There are many good people in Chicago, but despite their best efforts and the influence of 300 churches, crime of all kinds is rampant and rowdyism prevails. The mayor is impotent and his office is stult fied by political influences. A judge of the supreme court remarked not long ago that years.

CHICAGO'S DARKER SIDE. Bribery, troachery and corruption surround all public others like an atmosphere. The council's ordinances are unheeded. all civilized countries laws are made not to be feared, but respected. In Chicago they are neither respected nor feared. Justice is defied and impudence is called in-dependence. Burgiars, sand-baggers, gam-blers and garotters go free. Murders are committed highly; no one is hanged. Infanticide is never noticed, and many a brutal and cold-blooded murder is hidden under the head of suicide. The sheriff says there is not enough paper in his big office on which to record and classify the crimes of a year. In the civil courts the calendars are so crowded it takes over twelve months for a case to reach a jury. New trials and appeal travesty justice. Divorces are so numerous and so easily obtainable that marriage too often is but a license to live in adultery. Gambling, in all its phases, from the gigantic swoop of the merchant on 'change to the more timid venture of the 'change to the more timid venture of the novice with dice, is rife. "Gambling Alley" is always a scene of activity, and faro banks and bunko shops thrive and are unmolested. Opium dens exist, but are not numerous. Saloons and lotteries are everywhere. Every The city, to consequence, is overrun with loaters and "dead-beats" of the worst stamp, all belonging to that class which Carlyle "would rid God's earth of" because they will not work, and never did a hand's turn to will not work, and never did a hand's turn to earn a living except by stealing. Amongst such characters Amarchists cannot fail to find willing and irresponsible converts to their diabolical and fanatical preaching of death and destruction. The law affords so many loopholes for escape that it has an encourag-ing rather than a deterring influence over its offenders, who, even when convicted, are too often released through political agencies. often released through political agencies.

A COMMOPOLITAN CITY. Chicago is essentially a cosmopolitan city Every language is spoken and every nationality represented. Germans and Irish predominate: Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Swiss, French, English, Scotch, Welsh, Canadians, Chinese, and negroes all help to swell the crowd. It is a Democratic city in a Republican state, and has many important suburbs which before long will become a part of the city itself; but it does not grow great in proportion as it grows big, for though it fosters every conceivable tributary to wealth, yet, by an apparent apathy and indifference, the power for good is surrendered and subordinated to the power for evil, and the law is respect and despise the better and more refining induences which increase and elevate the Every language is spoken and every nation respect and despise the setter and more remiing influences which increase and elevate the
dignity of mankind. It has attained a universal and unenviable notoriety for crime
and lawlessness; and though time works
wondrous changes, it will be long ere Chicago ceases to be deservedly known as "the
wicked city of the great and boundless
West."
CHARLES MAYNAY.

TUESDAY WAS TEMPERANCE DAY.

Sermon and Address on the Subject of Intern perance—The Services in the Evening.

LANDISVILLE CAMPMEETING GROUND Aug. 1-Yesterday was devoted to the temperance cause. Rev. Otho Brandt led the o'clock prayer meeting in the tabernacie. The so'clock prayer meeting was led by Mrs. James Black at the pavilion. After prayers an experience meeting was held. At 10 o'clock Rev. Dr. D. C. Babcock proached a temperance sermion from Issiah, v. 20. The doctor works teeling and requiredly in the The doctor spoke feeling and pointedly in the

The doctor spoke leeling and pointedly in the interest of temperance, and among other things said the church should confront this great evil and put it down.

At 120 o'clock a children's temperance meeting was held and conducted by Roy. C. Rhoads. Prof. Kirkpatrick led the singing and Mr. Gilgore blew the horn: Miss Amanda Landes, elecutionist, of Lancaster, gave a recitation in the German dialect which was well received by the audience. Mr. Ireland, of Atglen, president of the Young Men's Christian association of that place, addressed the meeting. He amused the children with some of his quaint remarks the children with some of his quaint remarks

the children with some of his quant remarks concerning the tobacco habit.

At 3 o'clock a large and intelligent andience was present at the pavilion to hear the temperance address. Dr. D. C. Babcock, of Philadelphia presided, and after singing by the choir introduced the orater of the day. Rev. Geo. W. Miller, D. D., of New York, who delivered an elegated address. Eaking for his delivered an elequent address, taking for his theme "Right, duty and absolute necessity of the Prohibition of the liquor traffle," In the evening Mrs. E. Smith conducte In the evening Mrs. E. Smith conducted the holiness meeting on the hill; the people flocked thither and completely filled the tent in a short time, and continued until the bell tolled for the regular preaching service at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. T. W. Swindells, of Philadelphia, preached from John, 4th chapter. A large congregation greeted the preacher. A prayer meeting followed.

Rev. Dr. Rocke, of Brooklyn preached, this morning at 10 o'clock to a very large congregation, and was well received. The doctor is here a great favorite among the people,

Tramps Charged With Barn-Burning About a month ago the barn on the Ebert estate near York was burned. On Tuesday four tramps were arrested and sent to jail for trial on August 18th upon the charge of arson. One of the gang told the officer who arrested them that he was sitting on the fence and

SPEAKER CARLISLE INTERVIEWED.

ife Says the Next House Will Be Democrat and Public Sentiment is for Tartif Reform. CHICAGO, Aug. 4 .- A special from Wash ington to the News says: Speaker Carlisle said in an interview yesterday that he thought the time not far off when public sentiment would compel Congress to reduce the turiff.

"If the Morrison resolution should pars even with the Senate amendment increasing the reserve to \$130,000,000," he said, "we wil reach a point within a comparatively short time when a change of policy in relation to the revenue will be absolutely necessary. Under the operation of the Morrison resolu tion in a year or so the whole amount of the bonds now matured will be paid and a large surplus revenue will continue to be annually collected from the people. In such a contingency, it is evident that there will be but three lines of policy open for consideration. First, the government must purchase its own obligations at a high premium ; or, secondly, Congress must by extravagant and wasteful appropriations prevent the hoarding of immense sums in the treasury ; or, thirdly, t must reduce the revenue."

The speaker said he had no doubt that the ext House of Representatives would be Democratic. The tariff would be the leading essue in the campaign.

ONLY LIGHTING HIS PIPE

This is the Innocent Way in Which the An-

archists Repel a Charge. CHICAGO, Aug. 4.-In the Anarchist trial this morning Conrad Messer was the first witness called. He testified that he was at the Aparchist meeting and recognized Spies and Fielden (where the speakers stood) when the police came. He heard the explosion of on the wagon. He did not see either of them shoot or have a revolver. Witness stated he did not belong to any group of Anarchists or Socialists. On cross-examination he tated that he had known Spies and Fielden or a few months.

August Krumm, stated he was neither a ocialist nor an Anarchist. He was at the Haymarket meeting. He was with a friend and they stood near the alley. They went into the ailey once to light their pipes just before the bomb was thrown

Krumm has red hair, but his face and head

esembles Spies'. This testimony, the defense expect, will affset Gilmer's evidence. They will contend that Gilmer mistook Krumm for Spies and that the former, instead of lighting a bomb, was doing nothing more harmful than lighting his pipe.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. Iwo Shots Fired by a Tartar at a Turkish No

bleman—The Miscreant Captured. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4 .- A determined attempt was made on the life of the grand vizier while out driving in the vicinity of the palace on Sunday last. The official was driving in an open carriage, and when a short distance from the palace grounds the report of a pistol was heard, followed almost nstantly by another. Both bullets passed in lose proximity to the head of the grand who, glancing hastily around, saw a misercant with a drawn sword in one hand and a pistoi in the other, in hot pursuit of his carriage. He ordered the coachman to whip up the horses and in a short while was soon out of range of his would-be-assessin. The miscreant was subsequently taken into custody and conducted before the sultan. The prisoner proved to be a native of Tartary and was very violent. When arraigned he declared that the grand visier was the enemy of the people, inasmuch as he prevented the equitable administration of justice and demanded that his majesty hang the offending official.

IRELAND'S GOOD TEMPER.

The Earl of Abardeen Testifies in Favor of the Emerald Isle Natives. the Cable News representative, just before his embarkation at Kingston, last evening, the Earl of Aberdeen said he had been greatly impressed with the good temper and

ourtesy of the people and orderly conduct which characterized the bearing of the prothat could be construed as aggressive or anloving by our political opponents.

"It it was a demonstration in favor of Glad stone, it was none the less one of kindly treme spontaneity of public opinion." To Contest Sexton's Seat. LONDON, August 4 -- Mr. J. H. Haslett, who contested the West di vision of Belfast in the Conservative interest against Mr.

Thomas Sexton, Parnellite, has petitioned that the latter be unseated, charging that ribery, undue induence and other unlawful means were used during the poli. 1,0NDON, Aug. i.—A cabinet council of the new Troy ministry is in progress at Lord Salisbury's official residence. Each minister

was cheered by the crowd in Downing street NEARING THE END.

Stormy Closing Scenes In Congress Show That Its Death Is Near.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4 .- With the belief that final adjournment will take place this evening or to-night, there is a rush in the House of Representatives, that amounts to little less than a stampede. Speaker Car sie is in the chair, however, and is handing the "crowd" into which the House has esolved itself with his usual precision.

The Senate in secret session has confirmed the nomination of Edward Hawkins to be United States marshal of Indiana.

The nomination of Mahlon D. Manson, oe collector of internal revenue for the Seventh Indiana district, has been confirmed, also the commation of David Turple to be United States district attorney for Indiana, and that of S. Davis Page to be assistant United States reasurer at Philadelphia.

The Senate passed a bill for the erection of a public building at Yonkers, N. Y. (The site and building are limited in cost to \$100,-

Bug Excess of Appropriation WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The aggre-gate appropriations made by the regular appropriation bills passed this session of Con gress (excluding the fortifications bill) is \$365, 000,000, which is \$45,000,000 in excess of the appropriations made by the bills of the last ession of Congress.

Approved by the Presiden WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. t.—The president has approved the bill providing for the ncrease of the naval establishment.

The weekly target practice of the Lancaste chuetzen Verein took place at Tells Hain

vesterday. The practice began early but did not continue long. Nine matches were arranged and shot. The shooting distance, 200 yards, at a two inch bulls eye. Out of a pos-Sable 324 the scores were:
Chas. Frauciscus, 241; Peter Dommel, 223
John T. Kuapp, 208; Jacob Wolfer, 206
Heary J. Kegel, 176; Wm. Schweider, 147
John Horting, 183; John H. Cline, 98. Th last named gentleman only took part in last named gentleman only local part in an anathese, making his possible 21c.

The wind was very high all day and it interfered considerably with the shooting, but many fine shots were made. The organization will held their annual king festival in

There is a great demand all over the country for Edwin Booth, the tragedian, this

GOVERNOR IRELAND WAITING

FOR THE REPLY FROM BAYARD TO MIN

COMMUNICATION. ome of the People of Texas Protesting Against Too Hasty Action on the Part of Their Chief Executive-The Militia of Texas

Ready for Orders to Fight. Et Paso, Texas, Aug. 4-The popular wave of excitement that is sweeping over Texas on account of the bold stand taken by sov, Ireland toward the state department on secount of the Rio Grande border troubles has elicited from the bankers, lawyers, mer-

chants and business men of El Paso the folchants and business men of El Paso the fol-lowing protest:

"We, the undersigned citizens of El Paso, believing that we represent the voice of the conservative element, protest against so much of the resolutions adopted by the mass meet-ing this evening as reflects upon our general government for inaction in the pending inter-national question with Mexico, and state that we have confidence in the intertion. national question with Mexico, and state that we have confidence in the intention and ability of our government and of the present administration to protect American citizens abroad; and while we heartily concur in so much of said resolutions as urge upon the government the necessity of prompt and energetic measures to vindicate the rights of citizens of the United States in Mexico and to desire to call the earnest attention of those in power to this most important matter, and while we pledge ourselves, when necessary, to heartily support our government in demanding and enforcing even by arms, the proper respect for our citizens and our flag; we trust that all pending difficulties may be amicably settled without tarnish to the honor of either nation, and that the friendly rela-

of either nation, and that the friendly rela-tions now existing may continue between the two republics." Cutting will be sentenced to-day, and it is pretty certain that he will at once be taken to Chihuahua to serve out his sentence whatever it may be. Last night he was very

lowncast at the fate in store for him. A Talk With Governor Ireland. DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 4.—Gov. Irsland was asked yesterday what he would do if Mr. Bayard's reply to his communication regarding Rasures should prove unsatisfactory. He replied: "I shall give the secretary a reasonable time to reply. I think it unadvisable to anticipate his answer by saying what I shall do." This means, it is said, that the governor in the event of an unsatis factory answer from Washington will use his orces for warlike purposes,

A very near relative of the governor regarding the latter's purpose said yesterday : If the federal government does not take immediate steps to avenge the death of the murdered man and wipe out the insult offered to Texas, the governor will call upon the people to assist him in demanding reparation. The Bryan rifles, Texas Home Granite ritles, Fourth regiment, consisting of ifteen companies, and in fact nearly the entire state militia have tendered services at a moment's notice from the governor, while offers on the part of individuals to raise commands are reaching him hourly. Jos. Hoffstetter, the extradition agent who surrendered Rasures, is out in a card in which he states that Sheriff Oglesby applied

to him for extradition papers assuring him that he would have the warrant and testimony from Mexico next day, whereupon Hoffstetter issued the order. He adds: would also state that I am reliably informed that this man in 1873, while a refugee from justice from Mexico, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, since which he has served several years as an officer in the Mexican army and only returned to Eagle Pass about 2 months ago.

BORDER WARFARE LIKELY,

Unless Prompt Action is Taken to Ameliorate the Mexican Trouble WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4.-During the past twenty-four hours, scores of telegraphic communications have been received m Texas by the delegation in Congress outbreak on the border over the Cutting case. Messrs Lanham, Crane and others of the delegation who have heretofore regarded the affair in a manner not at all serious, now say at least border warfare can only be averted by quick and decisivo steps on the part of both this and the Mexican government. They believe the president should immediately renew the demand for the release of Cutting, and do so in the name of peace and to prevent bloodshed. The debate on the resolutions reported yesday from the committee on foreign allairs, is

awaited with interest in the House, 18 Students Suspended for a Year, LANSING, Mich., August 4.-The trouble in the state agricultural college has been partly settled by the confession of the stu-dents who created the first disturbance and against whom Crandall would not testify.

An explanation was made by Crandall and quiet. Eighteen of the senior class have been suspended for a year for refusing to take their names from the paper asserting that if Crandall was not reinstated there would be

no commencement.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 4.—Rev.G.C. Haddock, Methodist minister at this place, who has been the leader in the prosecution of the saloon cases, was shot dead last night while crossing a street. There is no clue yet to the murderer, but there is no doubt that the crime is a result of the war on saloons. Great

Steve Eikins' Brother Desc

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.—News has been received here of the sudden death of John T. Elkins at Salida, Mo., of apoplexy.

Mr. Elkins was a native of Jackson county,

Mo., 42 years of age and a brother of the Hon. Steve B. Elkins. He was at the time of bis death and for the last two years state sonator from the Leadville district in the Colorado

HARRISBURG, Aug. 4.—By the explosion of a charge in the Paxton furnace shortly before noon to day, caused by the collection of gas in the cupola, Geo. Bobb, a filler, was horribly burned. He was removed to the hospital and his chances for recovery are

slight. He leaves a wife and 4 children. Turkey's War Preparations Continue.
LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish government the continue unablant and present the continue unablant. ment's war preparations continue un Additional army corps are being rapidly

Parnell at the Parliamentary M DUBLIN, Aug. 4-Mr Parnell, the Irish London to attend the meeting of the Par

lite members of Parliament, which is to be held here to-day.

Mr. Gladstone writes to Mr. Arnold Morte of his need of immediate rest. It is believe to be a forecast of his retirement to private

to be a forecast of his retrement to president has recognized Solomon Foster as consul of the republic of Hondurss, at Philadelphia.

G. H. Palmer, a New York stock broker, has announced in the stock exchange his feasibility to meet his obligation. His liabilities are believed to be small.

WEATHER PROPARILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. C. Eastern New York, Eastern Pervania and New Jersey, fair was northerly winds and nearly stationary season. Manager Yecker has arranged to have him appear in this city on January lst