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CITY COUNCILS MEET.

THE NEXT LOWEST BIDDER GETS THE ENGINE REPAIRING CONTRACT.

An Ordinance in the Common Branch to Prohibit Selling Meat Along Curbstones—No House Sergeant for the Lockup—Digging Into the Contingent Fund.

A stated meeting of the city councils was held on Wednesday evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

In select council the following named members were present:

Messrs. Bolenius Borger, Doerr, Long, Reimley, Riddle, White, Wise, and Evans, president.

The monthly report of the street committee was read. It contains nothing that has not been heretofore published.

Mr. Erisman petitioned councils to permit him to make connection with the West Orange street sewer at a cost of $25. The prayer of the petitioner was granted.

Mr. Riddle presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee of two from each branch of councils to be known as the committee on manufactures.

The resolution was adopted.

A petition of citizens to have West Andrew street piked from South Queen to Prince and otherwise repaired, was refered to street committee.

The report of the water committee was read together with a resolution asking that $2,500 be transferred from the contingent fund to the pipe laying fund. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Riddle offered a resolution for the appointment of an additional policeman to be known as a house sergeant, and who shall receive $50 per month. The resolution was lost by a vote of four yeas and five nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Long, Riddle, Reimley and Wise.

Nays—Messrs. Bolenius, Borger, Doerr, White and Evans, president.

The report of the sanitary committee was read. It calls attention to nuisances at the stock yards, and directs the water commissioner to have the drinking fountains on the street put in repair and kept with flowing water in hot weather.

An ordinance passed by common council at last meeting, for the election of a mayor's clerk, was non-concurred in by select council.

A resolution from common council authorizing the fire committee to make contract with the Manchester locomotive company, at their bid $1,265, Mr. Wise offered an amendment requiring the contractors to guarantee the engine to throw water 200 or 240 feet.

Mr. Riddle moved to amend by directing the fire committee to have a clause inserted in the contract to the effect that the repairs must meet the approval of councils before the bill shall be paid. The resolution as amended was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Borger, Riddle, White, Wise and Evans, president.

Nays—Bolenius, Doerr, Long, Reimley.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Common council was called to order at 7:30 o'clock with the following members present: Messrs. Adams, Auxer, Bare, Baumgardner, Bradle, Cormeny, Cressbaugh, Cummings, Daisz, Dinkelberg, Eberman, Eaby, Frailey, Goodell, Groff, Hershey, Knapp, Long, Mentzer, Noll, Sing, Stormfeltz, Winters, Zimmerman, and Beard, president.

The minutes of the last stated meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Eberman presented the petition of George Goeble for the extension of the water pipe on West Grant street, from Water street to Mulberry.

Mr. Adams, for the grading and guttering of South Christian street, from Church to Middle streets.

Mr. Noll, for the grading and guttering of north side of West Chestnut street, between College avenue and Nevin street.

Mr. Cummings, for a gutter on Shippen street, from Frederick to New.

Mr. Baumgardner, for the guttering of an eight foot alley, between Duke and Christian, James and Frederick.

All the above petitions were referred to the committee having in charge the work petioned for.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Baumgardner presented the report of the finance committee for the month showing the number and amount of bills approved and also the action of the committee requesting ex Solicitor Johnson to pay over to the committee at their next meeting, on Friday evening, all the city money collected by him.

Mr. Noll presented the report of the fire committee, showing in detail the work done by the committee.

A resolution was adopted that the telephone and other companies having wires on the fire alarm poles be directed to remove them at once.

The list of bids for the repair of engine No. 3 was read, and Mr. Adams moved that the contract be awarded to Anderson & Burger, the lowest bidders.

Mr. Eaby inquired where the money was to come from to pay for the same. He understood that the fire committee intended asking council to provide money to pay the repairs from the contingent fund.

Mr. Dinkelberg asked whether the engine needed a new boiler and Mr. Eberman replied that an expert mechanic from the Manchester manufacturing company had examined the old boiler and pronounced it unfit for further use.

Mr. Eberman offered a resolution that the amount necessary to pay the repairs to engine No. 3 be taken from the contingent fund. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote. Select council concurred. Mr. Eaby said that before a vote is taken he would ask the committee to produce the bids handed in so that the members could vote intelligently. The bids were read and were as follows in gross amount: Manchester company, $1,265; Clapp & Jones, $1,250; A. C. Welchans, $1,505; Burger & Anderson, $1,075.

The motion to give the contract to Burger & Anderson, the lowest bidders, was lost by a close vote.

Mr. Baumgardner said that some definite action should be taken. Common council has decided that the contract shall not be given to the lowest bidder—Lancaster men—and in order to dispose of it he would move that the engine be repaired by the Manchester company. The engine is apart, the section of the city in which No. 3 is located is without an engine and he made the motion to get the matter disposed of in some way.

Mr. Cummings said he was opposed on general principles to sending the engine away for repairs. They can be made here.

Mr. Auxer was also opposed to sending the engine away. He talked with competent mechanics and was told that a new boiler was not needed for the engine.

Mr. Eaby said the repairs to No. 2, made in this city, were not satisfactory. While he was opposed to sending the engine away he did not believe in spending $600 or $700, and then have an engine that was no good to the city.

Mr. Daisz advocated sending the engine away, because the repairs would be done better by the maker than by others. The resolution was adopted, with several dissenting votes.

Mr. Long presented the report of the lamp committee for the month, showing the new lamps erected during July and the amount of bills for lighting the city.

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Baumgardner presented the report of the city treasurer for the month. It is as follows:

Last month's receipts	$ 5,651 98
Last month's payments	20,199 72
Balance in treasury	$60,446 56

Following are the balances in the several appropriations:

Interest on loans, including sinking fund	$26,221 85
Principal on loans	1,000 00
State tax on loans	2,400 00
Street damages	2,699 50
Repairs to streets	4,519 88
Grading and macadamizing streets	7,886 75
Water Works general	9,237 43
Laying water pipes	33 87
Salaries	7,152 56
Police and Turnkey	8,955 00
Lighting city	20,790 14
Fire Department general	3,514 92
Salaries for Fire Department	5,758 61
Collection city tax arrearages	746 45
Contingencies	10,126 12
Belgian Blocks	2,000 00

REGULATING MEAT MARKETS.

Mr. Hershey offered the following ordinance:

An ordinance forbidding the sale of meats on the curbstones of the City of Lancaster, in the vicinity of the market houses:

SECTION 1. Be it hereby ordained by the Select and Common Council of the City of Lancaster, that from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell or expose for sale, any kind of fresh meat whatsoever on the curbstones in the vicinity of the market houses belonging to the city of Lancaster.

SECTION 2. That any person or persons violating the provisions of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay to the city of Lancaster the sum of $10 for each and every offense, which sum shall be collected in an action of debt at the suit of the city of Lancaster.

SECTION 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the same are hereby repealed.

The ordinance was referred to the market committee.

THE CORAL STREET SEWER.

Mr. Daisz offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the select and common councils that $5,000 be transferred from the contingent to the street appropriation, for the building of the Coral street sewer.

Mr. Baumgardner said that there was only about $10,000 in the contingent fund, $1,300 had already been taken for the repair of engine No. 3; the water committee need money for their department, and if all this taken away there will be little left in the fund.

Mr. Daisz's resolution was adopted. Select council concurred.

Adjourned.

THE G. A. R. IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Judge John P. Rea's Chances for Being Commander-in-Chief.

San Francisco Dispatch to "Press."

Members of the Grand Army who are not in attendance in the business meetings of the encampments, as well as the visitors who do not belong to the order, were busy on Tuesday sight-seeing. Large numbers visited the various headquarters of the Pacific coast delegations to inspect the exhibits from the different sections. Many of the visitors have evidently come to spy out land with the intention of returning in the future to make a home, and quite a number have come to stay and are making inquiries which will help them in selecting a home. Little progress was made by the national encampment Tuesday, and the delegates believe that a three days' session is before them.

Pennsylvanians made a good showing by securing good places on the committees, and impressing the encampment with the idea that the votes of the united delegation might prove decisive in the contest for the commander-in-chief. Comrade Harper, of Post 115, Pittsburg, was appointed a member of the national council of administration. General Gobin, on the committee on resolutions; Thomas J. Stewart, chairman of the committee on the adjutant general's reports; Comrade Beath, chairman of the committee on rules, regulations and ritual.

In his annual address Commander Burdett referred in glowing terms of the record of Pennsylvania in the war, and thanked post No. 1, of Philadelphia, for its participation in the ceremony attending the funeral of General Grant. Although General Reynolds Fairchilds, of Wisconsin, and Corporal Tanner, are leading in the race for commander-in-chief, a new candidate, not unlikely to be the winning dark horse, is being quietly mentioned by prominent members of the order. This is Judge John P. Rea, of the Minneapolis bar, but formerly a citizen of Lancaster. Although delegates are very reticent there is good authority for saying that Rea is the first choice of the Pennsylvania delegates, who are, however, favorably inclined for Governor Fairchild. The latter's long absence from the country will, however, prove detrimental in the contest.

DEMOCRATIC STATE POLITICS.

The Bedford County Democrats Want Tate for Lieutenant Governor.

By the Bedford county Democracy R. C. McNamara, David Fluke and Dr. M. L. Stehley were elected delegates to the state convention; they are instructed for H. D. Tate for lieutenant governor.

In Montgomery county the following named delegates were elected from a list of twenty-three candidates: Dr. A. D. Markley, Hatboro; John Linderman, Frederick; Henry J. Smith, Upper Hanover; J. W. Guldin, Pottstown; James Ward, Conshohocken; Harry R. Long, Norristown; John W. Bickel, Norristown; D. B. Hartranft, Norristown; J. L. Stadleman, Lower Merion; Montgomery Evans, Limerick; and Charles B. Loch, Gwynedd.

The Allegheny county Democrats have elected the following delegates to state convention—First district, C. F. McKenna, William Rogers and Henry Baker; Second district, R. H. Johnston, and Captain Joseph McDonald; Fifth district, W. P. Bedell, L. F. Holseman and William A. Kelly; Sixth district, A. F. Curby and Charles Perceval.

BALTIMORE JOE COMMITTED.

To Answer a Charge of Being a Professional Tramp—Joe's Statement.

Joseph Haley, better known as Baltimore Joe, was heard by A. F. Donnelly this morning on a charge of being a professional tramp. The testimony of the reporters of the daily papers, policemen and jail officials was taken, from which it appeared that Joe came to this city in the latter part of 1880, since which time he has been an almost constant inmate of the county prison, his terms of liberty being about one day after each commitment. Under the name of Joe Haley he was committed 18 times for terms ranging from 5 to 90 days, and under an assumed name he was committed several times. Joe acted as his own attorney and made quite a long speech about the wrongs he has suffered at the hands of the blue coats. In his opinion, and he says he has figured it closely, they have made the price of a brick house in arresting him. He begged to be sent to the workhouse instead of to jail, fearing that when he gets before the judges they will give him a long term. "If I do git a long sentence," Joe concluded, "I will not serve it out, for I will put an end to myself."

A BOY'S HIGH FALL.

Little Danny Powers Tumbles From a Wall at the Lime Street Bridge.

Last evening a serious accident happened to Daniel Powers, a five-year-old son of Isaac Powers, a railroad man residing at 229 East Fulton street. The little fellow with an older brother and some other boys was playing around the bridge which crosses the Pennsylvania railroad at Lime street; along the south bank of the railroad there is a very high stone wall. On this the boys were playing when the little fellow made a misstep and fell from the wall. He struck upon the ground twenty feet below and then rolled off and fell to the gutter along the railroad track, five feet further down. The boy was at once picked up and carried home. Dr. Albright was sent for and attended the boy. It was found that there was a terrible cut on the back of the head near the top and the skull was slightly injured. It is difficult to tell exactly what the result of his injuries may be, but they are not likely to be serious. His legs and arms are covered with bruises.

Horse Thieves at Work.

On Wednesday night a horse thief entered the stable of David L. Garber, one mile from Maytown, and stole a horse, buggy and set of harness. The horse is described a bay, 15 hands high, with white spot on hind and front leg. The buggy is newly painted and was made by A. B. Landis, of Mt. Joy.

On Tuesday night a valuable bay horse was stolen from John N. Chaffant, of Parkesburg. The horse is a bay, seven years old, 16 hands high, one hind foot white under pastern, off shoulder collar sore, letter "O" branded on front feet. Our police have been notified to be on the lookout for the thief.

Seven Drowned on a Pleasure Yacht.

A sudden squall capsized a pleasure yacht in Portland harbor, Me., Wednesday, and seven members of a merry picnic party were thrown into the water and drowned. They were: Wellington Masters, aged 70; Jane Masters, his wife, aged 69; Benjamin Whitten, aged 7; Maud Whitten, aged 12; Harry Cleveland, aged 7; Emma Cleveland, aged 11, and Jane Masters, aged 9.

THE DEAD STATESMAN.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S LOVE OF BOOKS.

His Desire for Reading Unquenchable—His Faithful Lady Attendant Who Ministered to His Literary Tastes—The Marks of Respect to His Memory.

Mr. Tilden sat on the piazza of Graystone on Saturday night. The sun had just dipped below the hills and the air was full of perfume. He was looking on his favorite scene. The Hudson was at his feet and on its bank the noble Tilden oak. Dr. Charles E. Simmonds and his wife were close at hand. The old statesman seemed to be dreaming. Then he turned around and talked about the beauty of the picture before him in simple, homely words. Dr. Simmonds suggested that he should retire, as the air was growing chilly and the black clouds in the sky presaged a storm. On Sunday morning Mr. Tilden found that he had caught cold on the preceding evening, but he made no complaint. He went out riding with Dr. Simmonds and Commissioner Henry Porter in the afternoon. He pointed out his herds of cattle, drank in the fragrance of his brilliant gardens and came back with rosy cheeks and bright eyes.

"Why, Mr. Tilden, you are in rugged health. I never saw you look better," exclaimed Commissioner Porter.

"I feel strong and happy," said Mr. Tilden, quietly, "and thanks to my good doctor, I weigh 165 pounds."

That evening the old gardener of Graystone told his forty sunburned men that he had not seen the master striding over the lawn as sprytly since he was a young man. In the morning Mr. Tilden was sick. A messenger was sent to the tree-embowered mansion where Dr. Simmonds lived, not a thousand feet away. The doctor hurried across the lawn. Mr. Tilden had been nauseated and was pale.

"It is the result of the cold I caught, I think," he said.

Dr. Simmonds declared that Mr. Tilden must have eaten some solid food, and pronounced the attack to be a fit of dyspepsia. This turned out to be the truth. A mild potion relieved Mr. Tilden of his pain, and he was soon apparently as well as ever.

HIS LAST WORDS TO THE TILDENS TO COME.

After dinner he sat down and wrote a preface to a little book on the genealogy of the Tilden family since John Tilden settled in the Dale of Tilden in English Kent about 1463. The last words he wrote were addressed to the Tildens who are to come. He told them that he wrote about his ancestors because they might want to know that they came of a hardy, virtuous, useful race of men and women. Then he closed with a noble verse from Goethe, in which are described the glories of a pure, unselfish and active life. The book was finished.

When Mr. Tilden went to bed on Tuesday night, he was apparently as well as he ever was. Dr. Simmonds slept all night in the house, as he had done on many a night during his ten years of faithful and devoted service. In the morning Mr. Tilden arose at 7 o'clock. He went to his study and was there joined by Miss Anna Gould, a slender, fair-haired relative who has given four years of her life almost entirely to Mr. Tilden's comfort. In that time she has read over eight hundred volumes to the statesman, not to speak of newspapers and magazines. They were nearly all works on profound subjects, such as the lives of statesmen, works on political economy, finance and moral philosophy. It is only lately that Mr. Tilden had begun to read novels. His life had been so much devoted to broader lines of thought that he had missed the warmer and lighter colored literature. When he read the "Life of Longfellow" he expressed intense delight. He said: "I must read his poems and see what they are like." Dickens was a revelation to him.

SIGHING FOR SOMETHING TO READ.

So, on Tuesday morning, when he sat down with his gentle companion in the great book-walled hall that stretches itself across Graystone, he signed for something new to read. Dr. Simmonds came into the room and Mr. Tilden expressed his desire to eat a little toast. "You had better not, governor," said the doctor—"stick to broth. You are all right now, and all you want is to give yourself a chance to work off this trouble." Mr. Tilden laughed and bade his doctor good morning. Then he used his own judgment and had a breakfast of toast and broth. From 7:30 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon Miss Gould read to him steadily. At 3 o'clock Dr. Simmonds, who had returned from New York, called in and found his patient listening intently to the "Life and Writings of Hugh S. Legare." The doctor trudged steadily across the lawn to his own house. Miss Gould went on reading.

"That's a rather dull essay," Mr. Tilden would remark keenly, "let us turn to the next one."

After a little while he would again criticise the work and ask Miss Gould to turn over a few leaves more of Legare's book. Finally he said:

"I don't think these essays are very interesting anyway. Let us try something else."

Miss Gould demurely reached along the shining rows of books that arose on all sides, and Mr. Tilden waited patiently for her selection. She came back with a copy of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "American Notes." The old statesman's eyes brightened when he heard the name of Hawthorne. He crossed his legs, shut his eyes and leaned back contentedly. "That will do better," he murmured, as his companion's voice tripped through the sentences, now fast, now slow. It was about 4 o'clock when Mr. Tilden raised himself in his chair and said: "That's dry reading. Close the book."

Miss Gould patiently obeyed.

"Can't you get something else?" he asked.

"I'm afraid, Mr. Tilden," she said, "that we have read everything. I can't think of a book that would be new to you."

Mr. Tilden's Wealth.

From a New York Letter.

"How much was Mr. Tilden worth?"

"His estate will probably be worth from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. No person living, save Mr. Tilden's trusted private secretary, George W. Smith, and James C. Carter, his lawyer, knows what disposition has been made of the property, save that the great bulk of it is left in trust under the management of trustees, and will be kept intact during one life not in being. That is to say, it is entailed upon the youngest child of George Tilden, son of Henry Tilden, deceased, and under the laws of New York property can thus be tied up during the life of the heir of the child on whom it is hung. Geo. W. Smith, who has been for many years Mr. Tilden's private secretary and trusted manager, is undoubtedly one of the trustees and will have largely to do with the management of the estate. The great bulk of Mr. Tilden's wealth is in first-class securities. His real estate, however, is quite considerable. His interests in Lake Superior iron mines and other property in the Northwest must run up into the millions.

"Graystone consists of 120 acres and improvements. The Graystone mansion and sixty acres of land were Mr. Tilden's first purchase. They cost the gentleman from whom it was bought—a Mr. Warring—something like half a million dollars. He was a hatter who had large contracts for making army hats, and was quite rich when he began to build Graystone. He was unfortunate in his business investments and his fine property had to be sacrificed. Mr Tilden paid about $150,000 for it. His additions since the purchase of sixty acres of land and his greenhouses have cost perhaps $100,000 more.

"Gramercy Park, his city residence, was rebuilt several years ago. The historical house, 15 Gramercy Park, was joined on the west by a house and lot which Mr. Tilden owned and rented. This was torn down and a fireproof building intended for his library was erected and at the same time a uniform front of red sandstone was put up for both houses. The dining room of the old house, which was about forty feet square, was reconstructed and elaborately finished with carved satinwood. This is perhaps one of the handsomest dining-rooms in the United States. The library building and the remodeling of the old house cost about $450,000. Since its completion Mr. Tilden has not altogether spent three months at Gramercy Park. He became very much attached to Graystone, not only on account of the quiet which he was able to obtain there, but because he was very much attached to his flocks and herds, his horses and his dogs. Mr Tilden has always had a singular habit of keeping a large bank account. In ready money he had at the time of his death perhaps about $2,000,000 lying in bank. For a year past he has dealt largely in foreign exchange, at one time having as much as $1,250,000 invested in this way.

THE FUNERAL ON SATURDAY.

Mr. Tilden's Remains to Be Interred at New Lebanon, N. Y.

YONKERS, N. Y., August 5.—The funeral of Samuel J. Tilden will take place from Graystone on Saturday next the 7th inst. The remains will be buried at New Lebanon, N. Y. The body was embalmed last night. It now lies on a catafalque in the southwest corner of the second story of the building. The parlor is being heavily draped. After the funeral services the body will be taken to Lebanon, Columbia county, for interment. The officiating clergy and pall-bearers have not yet been definitely decided upon. Undertaker Rigby says that the body will appear in full dress and to-morrow will be placed in a double coffin now being made for the purpose. The outside box will be of Spanish red cedar covered with black silk plush. The inside coffin will be copper, lined with tufted satin, with a full length glass cover. The lid of the cedar casket will be lined full length, the side being tufted satin. The handles and mountings will be of solid silver, oxidized. On the outside lid will be a solid silver plate bearing the simple inscription: "Samuel J. Tilden."

At Lebanon the coffin will be placed in a self-locking, water and burglar proof steel vault, which will be encased in a marble grave.

SAD OUTLOOK FOR WESTERN BABIES.

The Effect of Increasing the Price of Shipping Carriages to the West.

From the New York World.

The trunk line pool managers, when they recently advanced about 400 per cent. the rates for shipment to the West of baby carriages, were probably not aware of the general dissatisfaction which would be caused by their action. Not alone the Eastern manufacturers of the carriages, but every father and mother in the West is indignant.

Under the old rates a baby carriage could be shipped from this city to Chicago, first class, for 75 cents 100 pounds, or about 37 cents for one carriage. Under the increased rate it costs $3 a hundred, or about $1.50 a carriage. It has always been the custom for shippers to send carriages to all points over 100 miles from this city in boxes. In this way six carriages could be packed in a case which would occupy only 36 cubic feet of space, and would weigh about 300 pounds. Some argus-eyed inspector, however, found in a freight car a dozen carriages without boxes, thus occupying several hundred cubic feet of space, and no extra charge had been made. This discovery opened the inspector's eyes and he at once reported that the manufacturers were not paying enough for their shipments to Western points. Accordingly the trunk line pool commissioners at a meeting about a month ago put up the freight rates from 75 cents a hundred to $3 a hundred. The result was that letters countermanding spring orders came thick and fast from all parts of the West.

"Had this thing occurred in the midst of our busy season, May or June," said a manufacturer yesterday, "our business would have been ruined. As it is, we are all heavy losers by this increase, which is unjust and uncalled for. If the rate is adhered to Western ladies will have to ride in Western-made carriages, which are inferior to ours in points of style or finish or durability. There are probably 250,000 carriages made every year in this country, of which about two-thirds are of Eastern make. Our Western customers take about one-half of the whole number of carriages we make, but they can never stand this increased freight rate, and the result will be a deathblow to the Western trade. With our Western trade cut off, I shouldn't wonder if some of us had to go under. Then would follow a combination of the big makers who would be pretty sure to put up the prices. The effect of this would be that the retail baby carriage would cost more and consequently fewer babies would know the delights of a carriage. The baby carriage is as much of a necessity to the American baby of to-day as a rattle. It is a fixity in our civilization. So it appears to me that as the baby can't get along without a carriage, and as the carriages can't be had, the supply of babies must be decreased."

A convention of baby-carriage manufacturers doing business east of Buffalo was held in this city last month. A petition was drawn up and will be presented to the trunk line pool commissioners at their next meeting. It sets forth the grievances of the manufacturers and asks for relief. "The new rate," says the petition, "means prohibition. It would bankrupt over one-half of the Eastern manufacturers."

The petition is addressed to R. G. Stevenson, general inspector of trunk lines. To a reporter he said that as yet no action had been taken on the petition and that none would be until the commissioners met.

HAVING A GOOD TIME.

Anarchists Receive Bouquets, Read Newspapers and Chat With Each Other.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Louis Lingg flourished a huge bouquet in Judge Gray's court this morning. It was presented to him by his sweetheart, known to the court habitues by the euphonious title of "Dora."

The other prisoners perused their newspapers or smiled and chatted pleasantly to each other. The rain had the effect of slightly diminishing the attendance of ladies, but there was nevertheless a goodly company present.

M. W. Malkoff, 268 West Randolph street, who had been formerly a reporter of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, *Morning News* and *Sun*, testified that he was assigned to report the meeting at 54 West Lake street, and also the meeting at Zepf's hall for the *Arbeiter Zeitung*.

"I afterward went to the Haymarket meeting," continued the witness. "Mr. Parsons was speaking, I remained about three or four minutes and then returned to Zepf's hall. I remember hearing the bomb explode. I was standing in Zepf's hall talking to Mr. Allen a reporter for the *Times*, when the bomb exploded."

Malkoff averred that he saw Parsons in Zepf's hall five minutes before the bomb exploded.

Parsons, he testined, was in company with his wife and Mrs. Holms. The saloon was crowded at the time.

CHICAGO LABOR PAPERS.

A Tri-Weekly to be Issued—Mrs. Parsons Vainly Tries to Revive "The Alarm."

CHICAGO, August 5.—The Chicago Labor Press association decided last night to issue tri-weekly labor paper as soon as enough subscribers had been secured to run it one year. The paper will be sold for one cent and the subscribers will have a voice in its management. The promoters of the eight-hour movement will have it in charge. They expect to issue the first number about Sept. 1 and will make the paper a daily if the subscriptions warrant the expense.

Mrs. A. R. Parsons and Mrs. Mary Holmes have lately been making strenuous efforts to re-establish the *Alarm*, the English edition of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. They have failed signally, as no printer will undertake its publication. Since the Haymarket affair, the printers have been as shy of the sheet as if it were under imperial proscription. Mrs. Parsons said yesterday, "Our efforts to renew the *Alarm* have failed and its reappearance must now await the disposition of my husband's case. He will be capable upon his release of taking it in hand. In the event of the worst, others can doubtless be found to revive the paper."

$500 Reward for a Murderer.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 5.—Gov. Larrabee has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer of Rev. Mr. Haddock, the defender of Prohibition, at Sioux City, Tuesday night.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY

OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS, AND PEACE TO ITS ASHES!

Both Houses Adopt a Resolution to Adjourn at 4 P. M.—Riddleberger Causes a Stir in the Senate—Cleveland Approves the Big River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Senate.]—When prayer was offered this morning there was an exceptionally good attendance. The chaplain invoked divine blessing upon senators in their homes and in their journeying. Upon motion of Mr. Edmunds the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and on motion of Mr. Allison the Senate proceeded to consider the adjournment resolution.

Mr. Allison moved to fix the hour of adjournment four o'clock to-day. Mr. Conger hoped that the resolution would not be pressed until the president shall be heard from on the river and harbor bill. Mr. Ingalls thought the time was ripe for action and submitted that the Senate was being trifled with, and that there was no need for Congress to be kept here doing nothing. During the discussion on the subject Mr. Chase (referring to the river and harbor bill) called out to Mr. McMillan: "McMillian, what do you hear?"

The chairman of the committee on commerce evidently did not hear the inquiry, as he made no reply.

Further discussion ensued on the question of adjournment. Mr. Conger's motion was declared to be out of order and finally a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business prevailed and with the question of adjournment pending the Senate at half-past eleven o'clock went into secret session.

Just after the doors were closed Major Pruden, the president's private secretary, arrived with a number of bills which had been approved by the president, including the deficiency, sundry civil and river and harbor appropriation bills.

12:10 P. M.—The Senate has adopted a resolution providing for adjournment without day at 4 p. m. The Senate has taken a recess until 1 p. m.

At 11:45 a. m. the doors were reopened and a bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Seth M. Barton, of Virginia.

Mr. Plumb, from the conference committee on the bill for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts, said the Senate conferees had agreed to yield everything except a provision that where there was an allegation of fraud in the entry of land, the issue shall be sent to a court for adjudication. The House conferees had declined that, and had also declined to sign the conference report. The Senate passed a joint resolution to pay subsistence and traveling expenses of special agents and experts of the bureau of labor for July 1886.

Mr. Blair gave notice that on the first day of the next session, he would ask consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the constitution extending the right of suffrage to woman.

Mr. Harris (Mr. Hawley, in the chair) offered a resolution of thanks to Senator Sherman for the "ability, courtesy and impartiality" with which he had presided over the Senate during the present session.

The question being put, Mr. Hawley declared the resolution unanimously adopted, but Mr. Riddleberger created a sensation by demanding a quorum, and declaring that the resolution ought not to pass, and without a quorum, could not pass.

There was not a quorum present, and in order to overcome the embarrassing position, the Senate at 12:10 took a recess until one o'clock.

After recess (Mr. Riddleberger not being present), the resolution of thanks to Mr. Sherman was adopted.

Mr. Conger endeavored to have a day next session fixed for consideration of the Eads ship railway bill, but Mr. Edwards objected. Mr. Conger gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill at an early day next session.

Mr. Hawley said he had been seeking an opportunity to call up Mr. Beck's bill to prohibit members of Congress acting as counsel for subsidized railroad companies, but other business had stood in the way.

Mr. Beck agreed that it had been impossible to have action on the bill at this session, but thought the bill had not had fair play and that the committee on the judiciary had sought to burlesque what he regarded a very serious matter.

On motion of Mr. Beck the second Monday in December next was fixed for consideration of the bill.

The following bills were then passed:

House bill for the relief of soldiers of the 12th Michigan volunteer infantry, honorably discharged.

Senate bill removing the political disabilities of Benjamin P. Loyall, of Virginia.

The Senate then at 1:30 took a further recess till 2:30 p. m.

THE SENATE READY TO QUIT.

Messrs. Edmunds and Harrison, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Morrison, Randall and Hiscock, on the part of the House, have been appointed a committee to inform the president that, unless he has some further communication to make, Congress is ready to adjourn. The House is engaged in filibustering, and the Senate has just taken a recess until 2:30 p. m.

THE HOUSE DITTO.

The House has adopted the resolution providing for final adjournment at 4 p. m.

GROVER HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

The committee appointed to wait on the president have reported that they have performed their duty, and that the executive has no further communications to make to Congress.

LAST DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Congressmen Made Happy by the Announcement of Grover's Approval of Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—[House.]—The clerk of the House was engaged in reading a presidential veto on a pension bill when the president's private secretary arrived.

Upon his announcement that the president had approved the deficiency, sundry civil and river and harbor bills, there was a round of applause, and many members who were feeling gloomy, owing to the rumors that the river and harbor bill would surely be vetoed, were by the announcement made happy.

Mr. Randall was given permission to have printed in the *Record* a speech on the tariff bill introduced by him.

The conference report on the bill protecting the interests of the United States on the Potomac flats was adopted.

Permission to sit during the recess was granted to the committee appointed to investigate the labor troubles in the West.

Mr. Baker, of New York, endeavored to have printed in the *Record* the preamble and resolution arraigning the Democratic party which was offered by him on Monday last, but Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, objected.

The Senate having announced to the House the appointment of a committee to wait upon the president and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn, the speaker appointed Messrs. Morrison Randall and Hiscock as a similar committee on the part of the House. The committee, however, will not wait upon the president until after the adjournment resolution has been agreed to.

Mr. Baker, of New York, then took the floor on a question of privilege and as a part of his remarks had his resolution read in order to secure its publication in the *Record*. Several efforts were made by Democrats to induce the speaker to rule the paper out of order, but he declined to do so on the ground that the question of disrespect which had been made against the paper was one which must be decided by the House, and that before the House could decide upon it, the reading must be concluded.

Mr. Bland appealed from this decision.

Mr. Blount moved to table the appeal and Mr. Bland raised the point of no quorum.

After a hour had elapsed a quorum was obtained and the appeal was laid on the table. Unanimous consent was then given to the printing of Mr. Baker's resolution in the *Record*. This action restored harmony. The Republicans having insisted that they would not give way until the printing of the resolution should have been agreed to—and on motion of Mr. Springer, the adjournment resolution with the Senate amendment fixing the hour of of adjournment at 4 p. m. to-day was taken up and concurred in.

TO ADJOURN AT 4 P. M.

This Is the Hour at Which the Forty-Ninth Congress Will Die.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—Under the present arrangement, the first session of the 49th Congress will adjourn at 4 o'clock this afternoon. All of the appropriation bills and the river and harbor bill have received the approval of the president with the exception of the fortifications bill, which is now conceded to be a failure. The time intervening between the present writing and adjournment will be consumed by recesses and parliamentary tactics.

Since the compilation of the United Press resume of the proceedings of this Congress up to Monday morning last, there has been added to the 2,881 bills introduced and referred to committees, a half dozen private measures in the Senate, and to the 1,581 bills reported back from Senate committees, about 18 reports all relating to private bills. The committees in the House have also done some work since Monday morning. They have added 14 to the 3,447 reports made on bills, and have also added slightly to the 9,986 bills introduced and refused. Most of the reports made were on bills which received action in committees last week.

Quite a grist of executive communications in the form of departmental information have been received by both houses this week, ordered printed and referred and will be given attention next session. Only the leading committees of either House have been at work during the past month, as it became evident months ago that none but private pensions and a very few general bills could receive action. It is said that more committee work will be wasted by these than any two former Congresses—that exclusive of pension bills less than 3 per cent. of the measures introduced will become laws, while the average in former Congresses was over six per cent., that of the 48th Congress being a fraction above 8 per cent. of the bills introduced.

The president has increased the number of bills vetoed from 107 to 111.

The only measure of a general interest outside of the appropriations passed this week was the Morrison surplus resolution. The time has been consumed, as anticipated, in the consideration of conference reports. It was hoped that an agreement would be reached upon the bill repealing the pre-emption, timber-culture and desert lands acts, but that, with the conferences on the Northern Pacific land forfeitures, fortifications, Mexican pensions and two or three other measures goes over to the next session.

The usual authority to sit during the recess of Congress has been granted to the House committee on appropriation and the clerks of the committee will be at work compiling the bills for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, at least six weeks before Congress meets in December. Early in February it is expected, the appropriation bills will begin to reach the House from its committees and as they will be devoid of anything further than the routine expenditures can readily be disposed of. The time of the session before those measures are reached will be consumed by the bill indicated in the resume published on Monday last.

The Labor Committee.

The special labor investigating committee, Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, chairman, has been authorized to sit during recess of Congress, but as its contingent fund amounts to only $1,000, its labors will be abbreviated. It may visit one or two Eastern cities and take some testimony in the fall.

Approved the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—11:30 A. M.—The president has approved the river and harbor bill. Congress will now probably adjourn without delay before six o'clock.

TRIBUTE TO CARLISLE.

Republican Representatives Unite in a Testimonial to His Fairness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Two or three months ago several of the leading Republican members of the House conceived the idea of tendering to Speaker Carlisle a testimonial of some kind in appreciation of his uniform courtesy and fairness to political opponents as well as political friends in the administration of his office as speaker. It has been general comment that no man has ever sat in the speaker's chair who has shown less of political and personal bias in the conduct of business or has laid himself less open to criticism. When the matter was suggested to the Republican members they acquiesced in it heartily and cordially. A handsomely ornamented solid silver service, costing about $800, was procured and has been forwarded by express to the home of the speaker at Covington, Ky.

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress this afternoon, the presentation of the testimonial to Speaker Carlisle by the Republican members of the House will take place, probably in the room of the former at the capitol. The testimonial is a very handsome solid silver table service, costing $600.

Carlisle Allowed no Rum.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—This morning Speaker Carlisle issued an order prohibiting the sale of all intoxicants in the restaurant of the House till after the adjournment of this session. He said he desired to avoid the repetition of scenes in former houses at the close of sessions of men occasionally under the influence of liquor. The closing hours of this session are thus made very orderly.

AN INCREASE OF $105,000,000.

Chicago Proposes to Make Its Rich Pay Their Share of the Taxation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The Cook county board of supervisors held a meeting yesterday, at which a sweeping increase was resolved upon in the matter of city assessments. Mr. VanPelt said the assessments year after year were becoming more outrageously unequal, the property of the poorer people being taxed to the full legal limit, while that of the rich was in some cases only taxed one-tenth of the proper amount. In the southern division of the city, he said there was property worth $500,000,000 which was escaping taxation, and he knew of a man who had $2,000,000 in bonds who had not paid a cent. He offered a resolution which was adopted, setting aside the assessments handed in by the assessors and increasing the assessment as follows: South Chicago, $65,000,000; West Chicago $20,000,000; North Chicago $10,000,000.

Assessor Bell, of West Chicago, says the board has no authority to take this action. The board also increased the assessments on suburban property in Cook county by $10,000,000, making a total