# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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## SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

### DR. E. E. HIGBEE PRESENTS HIS OFFICIAL REPORT OF THEM.

**What the System Has Cost the State Since Its Introduction—Reports of the Heads of the Several Schools—Rosy Report of the Mt. Joy Institution.**

The following interesting report of Professor E. E. Higbee, superintendent of the soldiers' orphans schools of the state, embracing the usual tabular statement, containing all the necessary statistics, has been prepared. It says: On May 31, 1886, 2,272 orphans were attending the schools and homes, 936 of which number had been admitted during the past year. On June 1, 1886, 1,342 applications were on file and since the system has gone into effect, 13,743 have been admitted. The whole cost of the system since the schools were first started, as shown by the annual reports up to May 31, 1886, was $8,265,957.81. The highest amount appropriated in any one year was in 1870, when $520,000 was the legislative appropriation. Of the amount expended last year the four syndicate schools received the following sums: Chester Springs, $37,780.17; McAllisterville, $29,920.80; Mercer, $32,020.60; Mt. Joy, $37,646.57. The highest amount received by any institution was that by the soldiers' orphans institute at Philadelphia, $41,310.35. Of the 2,027 children in the schools there are 755 Methodists, 290 Presbyterians, 243 Lutherans, 109 Baptists, 99 Episcopal, 87 Catholics, 54 Reformed, 39 Church of God, 35 United Brethren, 14 Disciples, 33 Evangelical, 15 Dunkards, 13 United Presbyterians, 9 Congregational, 8 Friends, 5 Moravian, 5 Adventists, 5 Universalists, 3 Mennonites, 2 Swedenborgians and 206 Protestants not representing any particular denomination. During the year 11 children died. Of the children in the schools 1,327 belong to class one, where the father is dead, and 945 belong to class two, where the father is living but permanently disabled by wounds or disease contracted in the army.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Hutter has visited each of the schools at least four times, and continues, saying in all the schools proper attention has been paid to the moral and religious (not sectarian) training. The educational advantages, she says, enjoyed by the pupils in these schools is above that afforded in the average schools of like grade. As to the food, Mrs. Hutter found it good, plain substantial and well cooked, and the beds and bedding clean and comfortable. She objects to temporal punishment, and says the system of whipping is unmanly, for it is inflicted on those who have no power of resistance, and who could not be expected to exercise it if they had. In her opinion, the military drill is somewhat improved and the health of the children has been good.

Rev. John W. Sayers, the male inspector, reports that his duties were performed in strict accordance with the requirements of his appointment. The health of the schools is remarkably good. Many of the buildings are without the appliances calculated to add to the comfort and convenience of the scholars, but for temporary use they will answer the purpose. Reference was made to the clothing and food both of which is reported as being plain, but good and substantial.

The report of General Louis Wagner is also given in full. The superintendents of the schools all report excellent condition of affairs. Manager Van Horn, of Chester Springs, refers to the improvements made at the schools, the good food and clothing, the exemption from sickness, the industries and the advancement made in the intellectual instruction.

Principals Elizabeth Ambrose, of Dayton school, and H. S. Sweet, of the Harford school, and Jane H. Allen, of the Mansfield school, refers to their respective schools and report in detail concerning each department.

Principal J. M. Sherwood, of McAllisterville schools, says that the past year has witnessed in many respects more than usually good results. The pupils have all made rapid progress in the different branches they have pursued.

Principal J. H. Smith, of Mercer school, says the educational record shows rapid advancement during the year, and the health record is simply remarkable. The children are shielded against exposure and protected against vices and disease. The buildings are in good repair, but do not present a very fine appearance.

THE MT. JOY SCHOOL.

Principal E. O. Kreider, of Mt. Joy, is fully convinced that the boys and girls of Mt. Joy school are as far advanced educationally, as well trained morally, as good and pure religiously, as well developed physically, and as humanely treated as any class of boys and girls in the state. The progress of the school has been highly satisfactory. He says the children were supplied with food and comfortable clothing, and the food was abundant and of the best quality. The children were given instructions in domestic and farm work. There is no doubt of this, as they did the entire washing for the institution, and boys performed the manual labor that was alloted to hired men in the other schools. The general health of the school, he says, was remarkably good, it having escaped the usual attacks of the ordinary diseases of childhood.

Principal A. G. Huber, of the soldiers' orphans institution, and Superintendent P. C. Pugh, of St. Paul's orphan home and P. Willard, of the Tressler orphan home, report their schools in excellent condition educationally and physically.

Principal A. H. Water, of Uniontown school, reports the health and morals of the school good, and J. A. Moore, of the White Hall school, mentions a number of building improvements which have been made at this excellent institution. The health of the children is good, the hygienic and sanitary condition good, and the ventilation ample. Religious and moral training have been carefully carried out. The boys have been taught industry on the farm and in the garden, and the girls household duties. Ample clothing has been furnished all. The educational facilities have been of the best, and military tactics were taught with care.

The report closes with a list of the sixteeners who graduated last June.

**Retaliating on Spain.**

President Cleveland has issued a proclamation revoking the suspension of the discriminating duties levied on the products of Cuba and Porto Rico imported into the United States under the Spanish flag. The revocation will take effect October 25, after which date the discriminating duties which were suspended by President Arthur in February, 1884, will again be enacted upon all such imports. This action is taken in retaliation for the failure of the Spanish government to adhere to the conditions of the commercial treaty of February, 1884, between the United States and Spain, by which it was stipulated that discriminating duties and tonnage taxes should no longer be levied upon our exports and ships entering the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Complaint has for some months past been made by American shippers and shipmasters of the manner in which our commerce with the Spanish West Indies has been hampered by the Spanish violation of the agreement, which has been strictly observed by the United States, and for this reason the president has nullified that section of the treaty, which he is empowered by law to do.

**Grace Choral Society.**

A roll of members was opened last evening at a meeting held at Grace Lutheran church, to establish a Choral society. Prof. W. B. Hall, the leader of the "Cecilian," will conduct the work and beginners will be as welcome as the most advanced singers. The first night of practice will be Oct. 21st, beginning at 8 o'clock. Any one may join who wishes to learn. The officers elected are Mr. W. B. Mower, president; Mr. F. K. Sener, secretary; Miss Mary L. Swartzwelder, treasurer.

**Thick and Fast for Black.**

From the Reading Times.

In two weeks from Tuesday next Pennsylvania will be pouring her ballots into boxes to decide who shall administer the state government for four years and who shall make her laws for two years.

**The Episcopal General Convention.**

At the Episcopal convention in Chicago Wednesday morning the standing committee on the prayer book, to which had been referred resolutions offered by a lay delegate from Central Pennsylvania to the effect that the convention memorialize the president of the United States to appoint an earlier day for the annual thanksgiving, reported that, in view of the long-established custom of observing Thanksgiving day in November, it was undesirable for the convention to ask the civil authorities to make any change. On motion of Rev. Phillips Brooks cordial greetings were sent to the assembly of the Congregational church now in session there. After deciding, by a vote of 182 to 112, to call the body "Congregational Brethren," the proposed change of name was then called up. The secretary read together the two resolutions—the one of Mr. Judd abolishing the name "Protestant Episcopal," and the one of Dr. Adams substituting that of "American Catholic." Dr. Dix ruled that Mr. Judd's resolution took precedence, and a prolonged debate ensued.

**NOTES FROM NEAR PLACES.**

Constables are searching for officers of the Quaker City Mutual Aid association, of Philadelphia, charged with swindling policy holders.

The strike of steel riveters and rollers and sawmakers employed by Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, was terminated Wednesday night.

Reports received from different sections of Berks and neighboring counties indicate widespread damage by drought, which is the severest for over twenty years. Very little rain has fallen for several months.

At Conneautville the state board of agriculture opened its autumn meeting Wednesday, and will remain in session until Thursday evening.

Secretary T. J. Edge, of the state board of agriculture, will go to Chicago at the request of Governor Pattison and the national authorities, to examine into the cattle disease.

**"Record Breaking" Among the Fishermen.**

George H. Keller, writing from Elizabethtown, says: "We consider that at Collins' station more bass can be caught to the rod than at any point along the Susquehanna. At present they are catching so many that it matches the best of fishing elsewhere and they cannot even equal the records of a few men whom we will mention: On Monday last John Trayer caught 98, Geo. Blotcher 39, Augustus Swan 29, Amos Barnhart 27, John Buser 61. On Tuesday John Trayer caught until noon 59, Geo. Blotcher 49 until evening, John Bricker 54, Geo. Yooker 71. Such records are hard to beat elsewhere. They are biting so free now that most any one can catch a good string."

**W. C. T. U. Convention in Wilkesbarre.**

The twelfth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Pennsylvania, opened Wednesday in Wilkesbarre. The president, Mrs. Frances L. Swift, took the chair, and over 500 delegates answered roll call. The annual report was read, showing that 47 counties had county organizations of the union, and that there was a total of 805 local unions in the state. Of these 285 are new, with a total membership of 1,300. The sum of $1,300 in dues was received during the year, leaving the finances of the union in good shape.

**To Erect a Candy Factory.**

This morning the families living in the two two-story brick houses, Nos. 116 and 118 North Christian street, moved out and Geo. D. Sprecher, who recently purchased the houses, will at once tear them down. In their stead a fine large three-story brick building, to be used as a candy manufactory by E. M. Scheetz, will be erected. The new building will be one of the best and most complete for its use in the city, and it will be finished inside of a month. Mr. Scheetz has long been in need of more space for his business and his want will now be supplied.

**Partridge Season Opens To-morrow.**

To-morrow the season for shooting quail opens. Professional gunners of this city who have visited every nook and corner in the county say this game is not as plentiful as in former years. There has been little stocking, and the majority of the birds brought here from Virginia and other Southern states have returned. There is not sufficient shelter for them during the winter, when the feeding places are snowed under for weeks.

**Returned to Court.**

Martha Funk, a resident of the Seventh ward, was heard on Wednesday evening by Alderman A. F. Donnelly, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The evidence showed that the house was the resort of disorderly men and women and a nuisance to the neighborhood. In default of bail the accused was committed for trial, but this morning she secured bail and was released.

**They Deserve Praise.**

Two young ladies, May Raymond and Cora Menaugh, some time ago thought the Florin U. B. church ought to have a bell. They approached their friends, succeeding in collecting $126. The bell was placed recently, and its sweet tones now let churchmen know the time for services. These ladies deserve much praise for their good work.

**Pensions For Pennsylvanians.**

The following pensions were allowed to Pennsylvania people on Wednesday: Julia A. Hugh, Scottdale; S. L. Blair, Foxburgh; James Green, Bakersville; L. D. Elison, Wilkesbarre. Pensions were increased to the following: J. Wray, Reynoldsville; A. D Pitts, E. Charleston; S. H. McClintock, Belleville; J. H. Nelson (reissue), Paradise, D. Lockard, (restored) Twitte Creek.

**Upset His Buggy.**

Isaac Heiney, ice merchant, while driving rather carelessly on South Queen street, ran his buggy upon a pile of rubbish in front of the premises of Albert Zurcher, 514 South Queen, where some improvements are being made. The buggy was upset. Mr. Heiney was thrown and somewhat scratched and bruised but not seriously hurt.

**Burial of James S. Young.**

The funeral of James S. Young, who died in Middletown on Sunday, occurred on Wednesday afternoon. A large number of people attended from Columbia, Harrisburg, Sunbury and this city. During the afternoon all the business houses and factories closed their places out of respect to the deceased, and the funeral was the largest and most impressive which has taken place in Middletown for many years.

**Walking Parties in Marietta.**

Pedestrian exercise is being cultivated in Marietta to a great extent. Several walking parties have gone out to visit the surrounding towns and they seem to enjoy the exercise won at the expense of much sole-leather.

**A German Republican Journal Flops.**

The *Freie Zeitung*, of Newark, heretofore the German Republican organ of New Jersey, has come out against the Republican nominee for governor on account of the temperance plank in the platform at the late convention.

**An Excursion to Mauch Chunk.**

On Saturday next a school teacher's excursion will be run over the Reading railroad to Mauch Chunk and around the Switchback. The train will leave King street at 6:10 and the fare is very low.

**Slight Accident at Penn Iron Works.**

The squeezer shaft at the works of the Penn Iron company was broken this morning. As a duplicate shaft is kept constantly on hand there was very little delay, and the mill is again in full operation.

**Appointed Inspector.**

The court to-day appointed William B. Carolis, inspector of elections, for the Third ward, Columbia borough, in place of Peter Murr, who has removed from the district.

## BEAVER IN A DEEP HOLE.

### THE STORE ORDER QUESTION ASSUMES AN ENTIRELY NEW PHASE.

**The Address of Beaver's Employes Causes Much Indignation Among the Knights of Labor—Will the Beaver Store Orders Be Taxed as a Circulating Medium?**

The apology for the store orders or "trade coupons" used by the Bellefonte Iron and Nail company, of which General Beaver is president, sent out by David Haines as master workman of Labor assembly 2,333 of Bellefonte, has aroused much ill feeling among the Knights of Labor in that region. The circular is signed by a number of the workmen of the Bellefonte Iron and Nail company, and, under an arrangement with the Republican state committee, has been mailed to every Labor assembly in the state in circular form and in large numbers. This circular says:

It is a wicked and malicious falsehood that any employe of the company was ever offered or ever received store orders in payment for wages. The Hoyt coupon system, in use at the store, is the best system we know of and is far superior to pass books. We are paid in cash on monthly pay days, and can draw cash at any time during the month. The coupon system is only used when we prefer dealing at the store, and that is entirely voluntary on our part. The system avoids keeping accounts by the workingmen. Our employers inaugurated the system at the suggestion and request of some of our workmen. They have always been willing to abolish it if the employes had made the request. To say this statement bears any relation to the odious store order system is a falsehood and slander upon us Knights of Labor, as well as upon General Beaver as an employer of labor."

KNIGHTS OF LABOR OFFENDED.

The circular is the first political paper ever distributed to the Labor assemblies of the state, and it has offended Knight of Labor generally independent of their particular views of General Beaver's candidacy. Word has been received by members of the assembly in Bellefonte of the circulars having been refused circulation among the assemblies, simply because they were a flagrant violation of the established law of the order forbidding the introduction of any partisan politics in the assemblies. The partisan circular thus sent out has called out a counter statement from some fifty members of Labor Assembly 2,333, embracing both Republicans and Democrats, in which they deprecate the introduction of politics in the order, and especially dissent from the statement that the assembly could in any way sanction the use of store orders in payment of labor, and they arraign Master Workman Haines for violation of his official obligations in signing and issuing a political circular. On the subject of the trade coupons used by the Bellefonte Iron and Nail company, the counter circular says:

"We further declare that the invitation in that paper to Knights of Labor to apply to Assembly 2,333 for a vindication of the pay system of the Bellefonte Iron and Nail company is entirely unauthorized by any action of that assembly and would certainly meet with the answer from that body that one of the fundamental principles of the order is that nothing but the lawful money of the country should be used for the payment of working people and that the use of store orders for that purpose is a fraud upon labor and a violation of the law.

"In conclusion we assert, from reliable information, that this paper vindicating the store order system was circulated through the nail mill for signatures at the instance of a Republican politician working for the Republican state committee, and, such being the fact, it can be looked upon only as a political scheme, and its circulation among Knights of Labor can be viewed in no other light than as an attempt to prostitute their order to a political purpose. Any member of the order desiring information concerning the trade coupon system can have it in plain terms by applying to the undersigned members of L. A. 2,333."

The foregoing is signed by James Schofield, J. A. Williams, R. Hutchinson, Harry Seibert, Grant J. Peifer, John Lucas, James Sharp, John Hull, William Rhoads, William Stration, Wm. Wolf, John Davis, John Williams and some forty others, and as it is in the line of the clearly defined duties and obligations of the Knights of Labor on political questions, it has the general approval of the members of that large organization in Bellefonte and throughout the state.

**The Bellefonte Circular Disavowed.**

The Wilkesbarre *Newsdealer*, the recognized organ of the laboring men, contains interviews with Thomas Dullard, president of the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated association and William H. Hines, the author of the company store bill of 1879, in which they say in substance that the circular letter sent out by thirty-three Bellefonte workingmen cannot be approved by organized labor, that an unceasing battle has been waged for years against the insulting, swindling and oppressive company store system and the recent decision of the supreme court declaring the company store act of 1881 unconstitutional, makes it imperatively necessary that the workingmen shall stand united against store orders of any kind. They say that Powderly's opposition to company stores correctly voices the opinion of laboring men.

**If Not Store Orders They Are Taxable.**

The store order dispute in Pennsylvania has been transferred to Washington, by an appeal of the Bellefonte Iron and Nail company, of which General Beaver is president, from an assessment of the ten per cent. tax on the trade coupons of that company that the law imposes upon all circulating medium that is represented as money. When the partners made their public explanation over their own signatures, they declared that the trade coupons are not store orders but that they represented so much cash and were a convenient cash circulating medium for the convenience of workmen.

If a circulating medium in the similitude of money, they are taxable under the act of Congress at the rate of ten per cent. every time they are issued, and as the officers of the company publicly declared that they were simply cash orders, the collector of internal revenue for the district investigated the subject and decided, upon the statements of the parties issuing them, that they were a circulating medium and assessed the lawful tax upon them. When notified of the tax, which was ten per cent. on some $60,000, the officers of the company appealed the case to Commissioner Miller, of the internal revenue department, on the ground that the coupons are trade or store orders and not a cash circulating medium. The commissioner refuses to give any information on the subject, but it is known that the appeal is before him, and that he must decide either that they are a cash circulating medium and tax them, or that they are store orders and declare that they are not taxable. In view of the political prominence given to the store order question in several Pennsylvania contests, including governor and congressmen, it excites general interest in Washington political circles.

**Base Ball Notes.**

Ramsey, of the Louisville, has signed to pitch five games for the St. Louis Browns against the Chicagos. He is to get $100 per day and $500 if he wins the five games.

Joe Horning, of Boston, is the best left fielder in the League. His average is 971.

Yesterday the Athletic and Brooklyn club played a tie game. The score stood 3 to 3 in eight innings.

The exhibition games yesterday were: At Scranton: Mets 5, Scranton 3; at Hazleton: Philadelphia 12, Hazleton 2; at Baltimore: Baltimore 9, Detroit 4.

The two "phenomenals," Smith and Kilroy, were pitted against each other at Baltimore yesterday in an exhibition game. The latter proved himself the better pitcher and the Detroit was badly beaten.

**A Pertinent Question.**

EDS. INTELLIGENCER.—Who is the Republican candidate for governor this fall—is it "Blaine, of Maine," or Beaver? By the way the managers are booming the former in their death march through the state it looks as though he were the candidate—or is he merely the great boom-e-rang in this final struggle? COUNTY.

## WHEAT AT LOW PRICES.

**Some Figures That Will Be Read With Interest by the Husbandman.**

The price of wheat at Chicago on Monday last was lower than it has been for twenty-four years, the month of December, 1884, excepted. The extremely low price on Monday was 69¾ cents a bushel. In December 1841, the price fell to 69⅞ cents. Those who search records of the wheat trade, going back to the beginning of the war, will not find wheat selling at these prices until they reach the month of May, 1862, when the price in Chicago was 66 cents. In January of that year the price fell to 65, and in 1861 it was at one time 10 cents lower. In 1872 the extreme prices were $1.01 and $1.61, and in 1877 they were almost the same, but in the intervening years the lowest prices ranged between 80 and 90 cents. In 1878 the price fell below 80, but afterward the figures were more satisfactory to the farmer until 1884 when the harvesting of an immense crop (512,000,000 bushels) sent down the price to the figures which we have quoted. The range in 1884 at Chicago was from 69¾ to 96¼, and last year it was from 72⅞ to 91⅛.

The low prices of December, 1884, were due in great measure to the size of the crop. The crop of 1885 was only 357,000,000 bushels, or 155,000,000 bushels less. This shortage was caused by the failure of winter wheat. The latest reports of the agricultural bureau indicates that the crop just harvested amounts to about 457,000,000 bushels.

The recent decline of prices seems to have been caused by a falling off of the demand for export. This demand was brisk in July and August, the quantity of wheat (including flour) exported in those months having been about 27,000,000 bushels, while in the corresponding month of last year the exports were about 12,000,000. These large receipts in European markets, and the continuing large deliveries at our home markets from first hands, with falling prices here, seem to have induced foreign buyers to suspend operations for a time, probably because they were unwilling to buy largely on a falling market. But it seems to be admitted that Europe will require an unusually large supply of wheat from abroad this year, and for this reason it is probable that the export movement will soon be resumed.

Wheat at 70 cents in Chicago gives the farmer very little for his work. In most cases the producer at these prices cannot receive more than the cost of production. If it were probable the prices would remain at this level for some months, the acreage of wheat would be greatly decreased next year. A revival of the export demand will, however, give the farmer a better return for his labor, and unless the estimates made by foreign authorities are all misleading, that demand must soon increase. Still, it would be well for the farmers of the West to understand that the days of "dollar wheat" in their chief market are gone, in all probability never to return.

### A CONSTABLE WHO MUST PAY.

**Fifty Cents Damages and Costs For Illegally Selling Goods He Had Levied Upon.**

BEFORE JUDGE LIVINGSTON.

In the suit for damages against Henry Martin, constable of Providence township, brought by John M. and Christian S. Rowe, for the illegal sale of goods owned by them, but levied upon as their father's property, the jury found in favor of the plaintiffs and assessed the damages at 50 cents.

The next case attached was that of the Keystone Horseshoe company against John Becker and Edwin L. Reinhold, trading as Becker & Reinhold. This was an action to recover for bar iron sold, but the dispute arose as to the price to be paid. This morning before the trial had proceeded far, a compromise was affected and verdict by consent was entered in favor of plaintiffs for $187.50.

The suit of Matilda Hoober vs. Samuel L. Diffenderffer and Zenas H. Eby was attached for trial this morning. This was an issue to ascertain how much, if anything, is due and owing by said firm to plaintiff. Mrs. Hoober holds a judgment bond for $1,700, signed Diffenderffer & Eby, dated August 5, 1885, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. After proving the bond plaintiff rested.

The defense was that Diffenderffer was in business as a merchant tailor at Lititz in the spring of 1885, when Zenas Eby expressed a desire to go into partnership with Diffenderffer. Mrs. Hoober, the mother of Eby, agreed to put $5,000 in the business for her son, in consideration of his being a partner. Diffenderffer's stock then amounted to between $7,000 and $8,000. It was decided that the business should be carried on in this city, and the store room at the corner of North Queen and Orange streets was rented. Diffenderffer & Eby went to Philadelphia and purchased a large lot of goods, the understanding being that he was to be a partner when his mother put $5,000 in the business. Mrs. Hoober, however, advanced only $1,700 and when the firm had been in business only a short time they were unable to meet their bills for goods purchased because Mrs. Hoober failed to put in the money she promised. Eby then, without the knowledge of Hoober and to shut out the Philadelphia creditors, confessed a judgment for $1,700, in the firm's name, to his mother, and upon her execution the stock was levied upon and sold. It was claimed that there was at least $10,000 worth of goods which at sheriff's sale realized only $4,000.

The defense was unable to introduce any testimony under their pleading and by leave of court the pleas were amended by adding that of no partnership when the judgment was given. Plaintiff plead surprise and the case went over at defendant's costs.

There being no other cases ready for trial to-day, court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

### EIGHT LIVES LOST AT SABINE PASS.

**A Hotel Washed Away and a Schooner Driven Out on the Prairie.**

A dispatch from Orange, Tex., says: "News has been received here from Sabine Pass of a terrible gale there. The Porter house, containing a large number of persons, was wrecked and washed away. A boat was capsized and all hands drowned. Eight lives are known to be lost. The schooner Silas was washed across the railroad track out on the prairie. A relief party is going there on the steamer Lamar. The schooner Aberdeen brought the news from Sabine Pass, and reports having rescued S. W. Pomeroy and brother and Columbus Marte in an exhausted condition. It is feared that the worst news has not been heard. It will be impossible to get full particulars until the steamer Lamar returns."

Reports received from Port Eads show that the storm of Monday night played havoc with the sea wall of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river. Many of the heavy concrete blocks, weighing several tons each, were washed from their foundation. So far as is known the jetties themselves are uninjured and the channel is clear.

THE WIRES ARE DOWN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Owing to the prostration of the wires between New Orleans and Galveston by the storm, no additional particulars of the disaster at Sabine Pass are obtainable.

**Y. M. C. A. Library.**

Each member of the Y. M. C. A. is given a ticket entitling him to admission to the library and to the loan of the books for every dollar he subscribes to the association. As many of the members subscribe $2, $5 or $10, and have no use for two, five or ten tickets, it has been the practice of members for a year or two past to hand over the surplus tickets to Prof. R. K. Buehrle, city superintendent of public schools, who in turn distributes them among the pupils of the schools, enabling them to have the use of the books in the library. The plan has thus far worked very well, and has been found to be a practical way in which to place good books in the hands of the young in place of the flash literature that too many of them read. Prof. Buehrle has received a number of tickets the present year, and would be pleased to receive more. They will be promptly distributed where they will do most good.

**A Case for the Charitable.**

Mrs. David Ghio, whose home is at No. 60 Campbell's alley, is in a destitute condition. Her husband refuses to do anything for her support, and she worked to maintain herself until she was taken ill. With one child and without the necessaries of life she is now lying at her home.

## SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

### LEWIS A. WEBSTER ACQUITTED AFTER BEING TWICE CONVICTED.

**The Populace Go Wild Over the Result of a Long Murder Trial—The Sensational Story of a Foul Crime Committed by a Masked Man.**

WARREN, O., Oct. 14.—God's will is done and Lewis W. Webster, the twice convicted murderer, walks from Trumbull's county seat of justice this morning a free man and a community cry "amen." The twelve jurors filed from their room at 8:30 a. m. and as the welcome news was announced to the prisoner, the Webster family and the public, the scenes in and around the court house were indescribable and tears and prayers for the jury went heavenward. The heroic prisoner, who has been the victim of such cruel circumstances lay his head upon his mother's breast and wept aloud. The city is in a state of excitement. Webster is now receiving the congratulations of a multitude of friends and he apparently scarcely knows how to realize the situation.

WEBSTER'S CRIME.

Lewis Wolff Webster was tried for the murder of Perry Harrington, at Geneva, O., on Dec. 17th, 1884. He was convicted twice, sentenced the first time to be hanged, on June 6, 1885, and again on July 2, 1886. He is 24 years old, 6 feet tall and fine looking. A masked man went into the house of Harrington on Dec. 17 and shot Mrs. Harrington twice, and killed her husband. She escaped with a broken arm. She has identified him as the murderer on every trial. New trials have been granted on technicalities. When this trial is over, the expenses incurred at all the trials to be paid by Ashtabula county will be over $40,000. He has been in constant confinement since the murder, and has learned to be an expert on the banjo. On his second trial at Warren, the ladies showered bouquets at him. On the second trial he greeted Miss Hall, his affianced, every morning in open court with a kiss. The young lady was to be married just before the murder on her birthday. She is a pretty blonde and a dressmaker. She stands ready to marry Webster at any moment.

**Commissioned Special Agent.**

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14.—Secretary Thomas J. Edge, of the state board of agriculture, has been commissioned by Governor Pattison a special agent to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle in the state.

**A Presidential Plum.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—The president to-day appointed Edward F. Hudson, of Lincoln, Neb., to be receiver of public moneys at Lincoln, Neb.

**Russian Nihilists Gathered In.**

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Odessa papers report numerous arrests of Nihilists in Southern Russia. Twenty-eight suspects are imprisoned in Reisin, and 18 at Nicoalieff.

**Case Settled.**

The hearing in the surety of peace case preferred by Rachel Morgan against George Hoover, which was to have been heard by Alderman Barr on Wednesday evening, was settled.

**Yacht Launched.**

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 14.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva was launched here this afternoon. The event was witnessed by a large crowd.

### WHOOPING IT UP FOR BLAINE.

**Beaver Is Nowhere in the Estimation of the Local Republican Managers.**

The Blaine Republicans of this city are making desperate efforts to have a crowd in this city on next Monday. The old managers who were always for the Plumed Knight and solid against Beaver, are doing all in their power to give Blaine a "glorious reception." They care very little about Beaver, but no stone will be left unturned to further Blaine's chances for the presidential nomination in 1888. Among the prominent men in the movement is Lewis S. Hartman, who has always been a friend of Blaine and is anxious to show that the people of this county are "fur" him. Lew also wants to be prothonotary and Monday will be a big day for his quiet work. Tom Cochran, chairman of county committee, who sees that Beaver's chances are very poor and that he must have aid, is making the greatest effort of his life. Ed. Martin is almost wild, and he and Lew Hartman visit Philadelphia nearly every afternoon. Harry Schroyer has no time for flowers or big pears just now, but keeps his horse on the galop around town all day long "making arrangements." Last evening as he was driving up North Queen street his horse slipped on the Belgian blocks in front of the Franklin house. For a time the animal stood on his head, and he was no doubt wondering what caused the sudden rush in business. This same old nag will be seen on Monday with Harry and they will make a striking picture.

The *New Era* wants revenge and they continue to assist the boom by trying to show through blustering editorials that the state is solid for Jimmy. The young men are busily engaged trying to make themselves believe that there is a Young Men's Republican club, and there are so many managers that all cannot be provided with work. Every candidate who expects to run in next year's primaries has been notified that he must be on hand with representatives from his district and all of that class are busy stirring themselves. The *Examiner* wants the affair to be a success with hopes that it may be a benefit to Beaver. It is a very pretty mixture at present, and the men engaged in the stir have many different reasons for doing so. A prominent Republican politician who was denouncing Blaine last night said that if the Maine man was so anxious to see Beaver elected he should have come here in 1882. Instead of that Blaine's friends assisted in defeating Beaver, and they are only trying to make a big show on Monday to help along Blaine's chances for the presidency.

**A Colored Bicyclist.**

The register of the Leopard hotel to-day contains the name of Will T. Miller, of Washington, D. C., a colored bicyclist who had been on the road since the 3d instant. On that day he left Washington and reached Philadelphia the following Tuesday. He then proceeded by easy stages to Smithville, N. J., and thence to Downingtown. He left the latter place at 7:10 this morning and arrived in good time for dinner. The young man is physically a good specimen of his race and he speaks in glowing terms of his trip. He is a member of the National Cyclists' club, of Washington, composed of colored riders. He left for home this afternoon.

**Another Cremation.**

This afternoon another incineration took place at the Lancaster crematorium. The subject was Mrs. Eliza P. Homer, who died at No. 601 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, on Monday, of old age. Deceased was born in England, and at the time of her death was 78 years old. It was the wish of her family that the body be cremated. The remains were accompanied to this city by W. S. Stewart and R. S. and A. H. Mason. They were met at the Pennsylvania railroad station at 2 o'clock by Undertaker Heinitsh and the body was taken at once to the crematorium where incineration followed.

**For a Stevens Monument.**

Six hundred pupils of the Ninth ward school, Allegheny, announce that they are ready to give a penny each to a monument for Thaddeus Stevens.

**Has Not Mended the Matter.**

From the Philadelphia Record.

The elaborate explanation of the employes of the Bellefonte Iron and Nail company has not mended this matter in the least.

### DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

**Two Convicted Burglars Try to Get Away from the Law's Clutches in Vain.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 14.—A desperate effort to escape was made by John King and John Santry, two convicted burglars, yesterday, when being taken to the house of correction. King and Santry, with their companions John Schultz and James Howard, were convicted on the charge of burglarizing Muener's gun shop and sentenced to three years in the house of correction. The prisoners for that institution are usually sent out in a cloth covered wagon with none but the driver. The desperate character of the four burglars being well-known, Deputy Sheriff Renning was sent out with them. When the wagon drew up before the prison, the door was opened and the prisoners began to alight. King and Santry had been handcuffed together. As they stepped down the cuffs seemed in proper shape. When they touched the ground, one yelled: "Go" and like a shot they were off in different directions. Renning sprang after King and after a few shots from his revolver brought him to. Santry started toward town. Inspector McLaughlin, who was on a car, heard the firing and jumped off in time to see Santry coming. A patrolman happening along just then, the burglar ran into his arms. Mr. McLaughlin came up at once and Santry was secured. During the excitement the remaining prisoners were hustled into the prison where they were secured.

### OIL IN MICHIGAN.

**The Startling Manner in Which the Important Discovery Was Made.**

MANISTEE, Mich., 14.—An oil fever has broken out here and is raging violently. Speculators are pouring in. Property has advanced in price rapidly within ten days and the people are very much excited. A day or two ago R. G. Pellers began work on a well in the centre of his 400 acre piling and mill grounds, thinking that salt might be underlaying. The well had reached a depth of several hundred feet when an accident made repairs necessary. The tubing was drawn and shortly after a rushing noise was heard when astonishment was excited by seeing a stream of crude petroleum floating from the hole. The flow increased until the output was 600 barrels per day. Another well was started and has reached a depth of 552 feet. Operations on an extensive scale have been begun. The news reached the ears of several Pittsburg experts who came here at once and have been leasing land in the vicinity of the town.

### DUPED BY A MOCK MARRIAGE.

**The Male Principal of it Now on Trial for Committing Bigamy.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—Adelia Hines, a prepossessing and intelligent young lady who was deceived into a mock marriage with John Lee in July last, he having a wife and family in a distant part of the city, was upon the witness stand yesterday in the trial of Lee for bigamy. She stated that the marriage took place at home, with her mother as the only witness, and the ceremony was performed by a well dressed man who was introduced to them as a Presbyterian minister in charge of one of the South Side churches. After the marriage he gave the witness a certificate and it remained in her possession until with a day or two of the arrest of the defendant, but by whom it was taken she did not know. There is an intimation that the man who acted as the clergyman in the bogus marriage will be produced and be made to testify.

### FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

**The Selah Chamberlain Struck by a Boat and Sunk in Lake Michigan.**

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14.—M. A. Bradley, of this city, received a dispatch from the captain of the steamer Selah Chamberlain at 1:30 this morning, informing him that the Chamberlain had been run down by a New York Central railroad boat and had gone to the bottom six miles east of Sheboygan on Lake Michigan. The dispatch states that the second engineer and four deck hands were drowned. The Chamberlain was bound from Milwaukee to Escanaba, and had a crew of 16 men on board. She was owned by the Bradley heirs, of Cleveland, and was valued at $60,000. The names of the parties or the manner in which the accident occurred have not been received.

**Ravages of Prairies Fires.**

WINNIPEG, Oct. 14.—A gentleman who has just returned from a trip to Southern Manitoba says the country for hundreds of miles is as black as his hat from prairie and forest fires. Throughout the municipalities of Argyll, South Cypress and South Norfolk great damage has been done. Very few farmers escaped without loss. The Tiger hills got a severe scorching. Two Icelanders were reported missing in the hills and it is feared they have been burned. One result of the fire will be that stock will be cheap as many farmers will be compelled to sell.

**A Priest's Conduct Under Investigation.**

BRAINERD, Minn., Oct., 14.—The grand jury is investigating the case of Rev. Father Vandray, of St. Francis Catholic church, charged by one of his parishoners, Natalie Turgeon, with undue intimacy and wieldly conduct. The case is attracting a good deal of attention, many witnesses having been summoned on both sides. The church of St. Francis is defending the priest.

**A Salvationist Run Out of Town.**

FREEPORT, Ills., Oct. 14.—Will T. Mills, captain of the Salvation Army, was run out of Baileysville by a mob Wednesday night, because he had caused the arrest of three young men for breaking up the Salvation meeting last Sunday night. He fled to the woods, and, tramping all night, reached here Thursday.

**Pork Packers Still On a Strike.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—No change in the situation in Packingtown was observable this mornnig. A feeling of disappointment at the failure of the packers to keep the assignation for a conference prevailed, and it was the general belief that the policy of the packers was indicated.

**Congressman Bound Re-Nominated.**

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14.—The Republicans of the 12th congressional district met here to-day and re-nominated Hon. Franklin Bound, of Sunbury, for Congress without opposition.

**To War Against Foreigners.**

CAIRO, Oct. 14.—An Arabian paper here has information from Massowah that the king of Abyssinia is inviting his vassals to prepare to join in a war against foreigners.

### WEATHER INDICATIONS.

★ WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—For Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, rains, southeasterly winds, higher followed by lower temperature.

WASHINGTON, 10 A. M.—SPECIAL WEATHER BULLETIN.—The storm central yesterday morning in the extreme northwest has moved to the southeast and has united with the storm lately central in the Gulf of Mexico. It is now central in Northern Illinois and is developing great energy. It will move to the northeast accompanied by high southeast winds shifting to northwest over the lower lakes and the coasts of New England and the Middle Atlantic states. High northwest winds are also indicated for Lakes Superior and Michigan.

## WORK OF THE LABOR KNIGHTS.

### THE OFFICERS OF THE ORGANIZATION NEARLY ALL CHOSEN.

**Many Candidates Looming Up for Places on the Executive Board—Disciplining Members of the Order Who Have Given Information to the Press.**

At Wednesday afternoon's session of the Knights of Labor at Richmond it was decided to divide the office of general secretary, which has been held by Frederick Turner, of Philadelphia. Charles H. Litchman, of Marblehead, Mass., was placed in nomination for the office of secretary by James Campbell, of Pittsburg. The nomination was seconded by Tom O'Reilly, of New York. The only candidate nominated in opposition was Joseph Buchanan, of Denver, Colorado. Litchman was elected by more than 130 majority. Frederick Turner was nominated for general treasurer by R. F. Trevillick, of Detroit, Mich., and seconded by James E. Quinn, of New York. The only candidate nominated in opposition was H. Beckmeyer, of New Jersey. Mr. Turner was elected by more than 200 majority.

Balloting for members of the executive board then began. The following names were placed in nomination: John W. Hayes, New Jersey; Thomas B. Barry, Michigan; W. F. Bailey, Ohio; T. B. McGuire, New York; Tom O'Reilly, New York; Joseph Buchanan, Colorado; William H. Mullen, Richmond; Ira B. Aylsworth, Baltimore, and John Howe, Massachusetts. An informal ballot was taken, in which Mr. Hayes led in the number of votes polled, with Mr. Barry second. Some delegates wanted to continue voting, but a motion to adjourn until Thursday morning was put and carried. There will be no election for general insurance secretary, the office now held by Homer McGaw, as the office has been abolished by the adoption of an amendment to the constitution.

### THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

**Many of the Delegates Want to Be Elected to the Executive Board—Why the Press Reports Are So Meagre.**

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 14.—Before the appointed hour for assembling in convention this morning a majority of the Knights of Labor delegates were in the hall anxiously awaiting for the work. The general officers were on hand promptly at 9 o'clock. The interest largely centres this morning on the election of the seven members of the executive board and the general secretary of the insurance department. Very little of positive but a great deal of negative canvassing has been in progress for these offices since the adjournment yesterday evening. About one-third of the delegates aspire to one of these eight positions, but their names are sacredly secret.

The matter of increasing the compensation of the officers promises to excite heated debate. It is probable the salaries will be doubled, but many bitterly oppose it on the ground that they are all presumed to be laborers opposed to creating monopolies and salaries out of proportion to honest incomes. There is no necessity, they say, of making the creature greater than the creator. It looks as though the move to increase the salaries is quite as well organized as that to increase the offices, powers, etc.

The United Press correspondent is informed that the matter of delegates acting as newspaper correspondents or giving information to press representatives not in the convention has been a prominent feature almost every day the past ten days. When it first became known that delegates were exercising their own discretion in the matter of giving out news Mr. Powderly, in the convention, called them severely to task. There was a very warm discussion. Many thought there should be a press committee, as at Cleveland, who would have full power to give out for publication such information as it was believed the public should have. Others wanted Mr. Powderly to act; still others thought that every delegate should be his own press censor and do as his conscience dictated. A small percentage of representatives in the convention demanded that nothing should be sent to the world of the proceedings. For three or four days these views were put forward whenever the subject was broached, which was almost hourly. Jealous delegates carried tell-tales to Mr. Powderly, claiming that this and that one was "giving the whole thing away," and this and that delegate was absolutely sending verbatim reports direct to the newspapers. Mr. Powderly, who was then, as now, giving out official information as he had been requested to do, was in hot water. Finally charges were prepared against about a dozen delegates, some for "leaking" to correspondents, others for acting as correspondents. The matter was referred to a committee. Reporters were then appointed to shadow the suspected delegates to see with whom they communicated and whether they wrote for the press. There were numerous charges filed. This was a week ago.

About the same time charges of intoxication were preferred against four of five delegates, one of whom from a Western state was about to be expelled and withdrew from the convention. He insisted on speaking whenever he wanted to in the convention, and being very shrewd, well posted, and a fine parliamentarian, made immense trouble by way of calling the chair to order, taking appeals from the chair, and denouncing certain officers and candidates as "dead beats on the order," "loafers," etc. This delegate has not been in the convention for three days although the charges have been withdrawn, and he is free to act. Three or four of those who act as newspaper correspondents, have had a pretty hard road to travel, and came near being expelled. One of them, representing a New England newspaper, was proved guilty and would have been expelled had it not been for the management of his wife. So far at least a week of the convention has been in an almost perpetual turmoil.

**Levying on Sayles' Property.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Deputy Sheriff McGuiness levied to-day upon Solomon Sayles' property at 128 Sixth avenue, consisting of a butcher's establishment and his personal property in his residence No. 33 West 55th street to satisfy his brother's bail bond. This is not likely to satisfy the execution.

**Released From Prison on Bail.**

LONDON, Oct., 14.—The case of Edward Solomon, the husband of Lillian Russell, charged with bigamy, was again called to-day in the Bow street police court. Solomon was liberated in his own recognizance in the sum of £500.

**Hewitt to Decide To-night.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, the Tammany nominee for mayor, said this morning that he would make known his decision whether he will accept or decline the nomination at the meeting of the County Democracy to-night.

**Denies That Her Father Is Insane.**

DUBLIN, Oct. 14—The daughter of the Rev. Augustus Stopford Brooke, denies the story published in the *Evening Mail* yesterday that her father was insane. She says her father is perfectly well, and that he is now on the continent on a pleasure tour.

**Charging Intimidation.**

ST PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* in an editorial to-day announces the elections of members of the Great Sobranje of Bulgaria as unfair and unjust. The minority were terrorized, preventing a full and free expression of popular opinion.