## CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

The President's Recommendations Made to Congress.

VERY STRONG WORDS ON TAX REDUCTION

A Large Portion of the Document Devoted ! Showing the Necessity of Austing the War Taxes - A Forcible Position Against Mexico in the Cutting Episode-Coinage

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The scenes usually neident to the assembling of Congress at the beginning of a secsion were early inaugurated at the capitol this morning. By 10 o'clock people began to flock into the galleries of the House, the favorite resort whenever there are general and uniform proceedings of interest in Congress. At 11 o'clock the galleries were half full, and as the intervening hour to the opening wore away, they were filled to overflowing. Members flocked into the hall of the House of Representatives very slowly and stood around with their arm , explaining to triends and correspondents how they "made it" or "got left" the recent campaign and election. The stories were interesting and at times thrilling. as the narratives branched off into "boodle," violence and romance. But good humor abounded. Those who were deteated for reelection declared that they were glad to re-tire from public life, and those re-elected

were thanking friends for congratulations. The Senate chamber presented a sombre appearance, with its heavy crepe drapery about the gallery railings in memory of the late Senator Pike and ex-President Arthur. A much smaller crowd of visitors lingered here than in the House, where the bluster and amusement occurred.

Department Reports and the President's Mes. sage Before It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. - Senator Sherman WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Sonator Sherman called the Senate to order at moon and Rev.J. J. Butler delivered the prayer. Annual reports of departments were laid before the Senate. Committees were appointed to notify the House that the Senate was in session and to wait upon the president. Messrs. Edmunds and Saulsbury were designated to perform this duty. Senator Williams' credentials were presented by his colleague, Senator Stanford, and he was sworn in. Some bills and petitions were introduced in. Some bills and petitions were introduced to forfeit Florida land grants, to authorize bridges across the Missouri and East rivers, Recess was then taken until 2 o'clock

The House Organized. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The speaker called e House to order at noon and Chaplain Milburn delivered the prayer. The roll was called and 241 members responded. The Senate wa (informe) that the House was ready for business. Messrs Reagan, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Reed were designated a committee to notify the president that the House awaited his pleasure. Messrs S. S. Cox and Heory Bacon, of New York, and Henry W. Rush, of Maryland, were swornin as members. The House took a recess until c'clock when the message was received and

President Cleveland's message opens with the usual survey of foreign relations, and one-third of the message is directed to their dis-

Our government, he says, has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers and of neighborly interest toward those whose presessions are contigu-ous to our own. Few questions have arisen

during the past year with other governments, and none of those are beyond the reach of set tlement in friendly council. Concerning cruei treatment of inoffensive Chinese in the far wes the president says measures of restriction may be required, but the oppression of individ be required, but the oppression of individ-uals of a special race should not be tolerated. Discussing the fisheries he says the questions avolved have given rise to internationa discussions not unaccompanied by irritation.
While de-trous that friendly relations should
exist between the people of the United States
and Canada, the action of Canadian officials during the past season toward our fishermen has been such as to threaten their continuance; and although disappointed in his efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the question, negotiations are still pending with

reasonable hope of an acceptable conclusion by the end of the present Congress. Alluding to our relations with Hawaii the president recommends an extension for seven years of the reciprocity treaty of 1875. He urgently renews his recommi-legislation to carry into effect th He urgently renews his recommendation of legislation to carry into effect the Mexican reciprocity treaty of January 1883, and pro-poses to initiate negotiations with Mexico for a new and enlarged treaty of commerce and legislation. legislation.
THE CUTTING CASE.

Referring to the Cutting case be says the incident has disclosed a claim of jurisdiction by Mexico, novel in our history, whereby any offense committed anywhere by a foreigner, penal in the place of its commission, and of which a Mexican is the object, may, if the offender he towned to Mexican is the object.

eigner, penal in the pisce of its commission, and of which a Mexican is the object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be there tried and punished in conformity with Mexican laws. This jurisdiction was sustained by the courts of Mexico and approved by the executive branch of that government, upon the authority of a Mexican statute. The appellate court, in releasing Mr. Cutting, decided that the abandonment of the complaint by the Mexican citizen aggrieved by the alleged crime (a libelous publication), removed the basis of futher prosecution, and also declared justice; to have been satisfied by the enforcement of a small part of the original sentence. The admission of such a pretension, the president argues, would be attended with serious results, invasive of the attended with serious results, invasive of the jurisdiction of this government, and highly dangerous to our citizens in foreign lands; therefore he has denied it, and protested against its attempted exercise as unwarranted by the principles of law and international

by the principles of law and international stranges.

A sovereign has jurisdiction of offenses which take effect within his territory, although concoted or commenced outside of it; but the right is denied of any foreign sovereign to punish a citizen of the United States for an offense consummated on our soil in violation of our laws, even though the offense be against a subject or citizen of such sovereign. The Mexican statute in question makes the claim broadly, and the principle, if conceded, would make a dual responsibility in the citizen and lead to mextricable confusion, destructive of that certainty in the laws which is an essential of liberty.

When citizens of the United States volumers when citizens of the United States volumers they must When citizens of the United States voluntarily go into a foreign country they must abide by the laws there in force, and will not be protected by their cwn government from the consequences of an offense against those laws committed in such foreign country, but watchful care and interest of this government over its citizens are not relinquished because they have gone abroad, and if charged with crime committed in the foreign land, a fair and open trial, conducted with decent regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded for them.

The president trusts that in the interests of good neighborhood the statute referred to will be so modified as to eliminate the present possibilities of danger to the peace of the two countries.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The president recommends placing th

The president recommends placing the consular service on a better footing, and retierates the necessity of some mode of inspection and report of the manner in which the consulates are conducted.

He trusts international copyright will receive the attention it deserves by Congress. He recommends that provision be made for the immediate discharge from custody of persons committed for extradition, where the president is of opinion that surrender should not be made, and renews his recommendation of last year that existing legislation concerning citizenship and naturalization be revised.

DISCUSSION OF THE TABLEF. Reaching domestic affairs, the first subject discussed is the tariff, and to this the president devotes a great deal of space, arguing that the necessity for the reduction of the tariff is more urgent than ever.

"The income of the government," he says, "by its increased volume and through economies in its collection is now more than

economies in its collection is now more than ever in excess of public accessities. The ap-piteation of the surpius to the payment of the public debt as is now at our option sub-ject to extinguishment, if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed, would retire that class of indottedness within less than one year from this date. Thus a con-tinuation of our present revenue system would soon result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet income much greater than necessary to meet government expenses with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people hearded in the treasury when it should be in

their hands, or we should be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all the corrupting national demoralization which follows in its train. But it is not the simple extent of this sur But it is not the simple extent of this sur-plus and its threatened attendant evils which iurnish the strongest argument against our present scale of federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and their government and a dan-gerous departure from the rules which limit the right of federal taxation. Good govern-ment, and sensially the government of ment, and especially the government of which every American citizen bossts, has for its objects, the protection of every person within its care in the greatest liberty consistent with the good order of society and his perfect security in the enjoyment of his earn-ings with the least possible diminution for public needs. When more of the people's substance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the government and the expense of its economical administration, such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free gov-ernment. The indirect manner in which ernment. The indirect manner in which these exactions are made, has a tendency to conceal their true character, and their extent. But we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the amount raised professedly for the support of the government is paid by them absolutely, if added to the price of the things which supply

LABOR AND SUPERPLUOUS REVENUE. Those who toll for daily wages are beginning to understand that espital, though sometimes vaunting its importance and clamering for the protection and favor of the government is dull and singgish, till, touched by the magical hand of labor, it springs into ac tivity, furnishing an occasion for federal tax-ation and gain, the value which enables it to bear its burden. And the laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether in these circumstances, and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public treasury as he supplies his daily wants, he receives his fair share of advantages. There is also a susplicton abroad that the surplus of our revenues indicates abnormal and exceptions out corresponding benefit to the people at large, the vast accumulations of a few among our people whose fortunes rivaling the wealth of the most favored in anti-democratic nations are not the natural growth of a steady,

their daily wants, as if it was paid at fixed

periods into the hand of the tax-gatherer.

plain and industrious republic.
Our farmers, too, and those engaged directly they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations which, by allowing a freer exchange of productions than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer.

As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our people in American citizenship and in the glory of our national achievements and progress, a senti-ment prevails that the leading strings useful o a nation in its infancy may well be to a great extent discarded in the present stage of

eif reliance,
And for the privilege of indulging this our citizens are quite willing to forego an idle surplus in the public treasury. And all the people know that the average rate of federal taxation upon imports is to-day, in time of peace, but little less, while upon some articles of necessary consumption it is actually more than was imposed by the grievous burden willingly borne, at a time when the government needed millions to

maintain by war the safety and integrity of the Union.

It has been the policy of the government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports, and no change in this policy is desirable. But the present condi-tion of affairs constrains our people to de-mand that by a revision of our revenue laws the receipts of the government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its economical administration; and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representatives in the legislative branch of the government.

READJUSTING THE BURDENS.

In readjusting the burdens of federal taxation, a sound public policy requires that such of our citizens as have built up large and important industries under present con-ditions should not be suddenly, and to their injury, deprived of advantages to which they have adapted their business; but if the pub-lic good requires it, they should be conten-with suc; consideration as shall deal fairly nd cautiously with their interests, while th

ust demand of the people for relief of need-less taxation is honestly answered. A reasonable and timely submission to such a demand should certainly be possible A reasonable and timely submission to such a demand should certainly be possible without disastrous shock to any interest; and a caeerful concession sometimes averts abrupt and heedless action, often the outgrowth of impatience and delayed justice.

Due regard should also be accorded in any proposed readjustment to the interests of American labor, so far as they are involved. We congratulate ourselves that there is among us no laboring class fixed within unyielding bounds and doomed under all conditions to the inexorable fate of daily toll. We recognize in labor a chief factor in the wealth of the republic, and we treat those who have it in their keeping as citizens entitled to the most careful regard and thoughtful attention. This regard and attention should be awarded them, not only because labor is the capital of our workingmen, justiy entitled to its share of government favor, but for the further and not less important reason that the laboring man, surrounded by his family in his humble home, as a consumer, is vitally interested in all that cheapens the cost of living and enables him to bring within his domestic circle additional conforts and advantages. to bring within his domestic circle additional

to bring within his domestic circle additional comforts and advantages.

This relation of the workingman to the revenue laws of the country and the manner in which it palpably influences the question of wages, should not be forgotten in the justifiable prominence given to the proper maintenance of the supply and protection of well paid labor. And these considerations suggest such an arrangement of government revenues as shall reduce the expense of living while it does not curtail the opportunity for work, nor reduce the compensation of American labor and ingreviously affect its condition and the dignified place it holds in the estimation of our people.

FARMERS AND AGRICULTURISTS.

But our farmers and agriculturists—those who from the soil produce the things consumed by all—are perhaps more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens, in a just and careful system of federal taxation. Those actually engaged in and more remotely connected with this kind of work number nearly one-half of our population. None labor harder or more continuously than they. No exactments limit their hours of toil, and no interposition of the government enhances to any great extent the value of their products. And yet for many of the necessaries and comforts of life, which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry, they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit which, by the action of the government, is given to the more favored manufacturers. I recommend that, keeping in view all these considerations, the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually secumulating, he released to the people, by an amendment to our own revenue laws which shall cheapen the price of the necessaries of life and give freer entrance to such imported FARMERS AND AGRICULTURISTS.

naterials as by American labor may be manmaterials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished, however, in the direction of this much-needed reform, unless the subject is approached in a patricule spirit of devotion to the interests of the entire country, and with a willingness to yield something for the public good."

While on the subject of tariff and revenue, the president especially directs the attention of Congress to the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury touching the simpli-

secretary of the treasury touching the simpli-fication and amendment of the laws relating to the collection of revenue.

THE SILVER QUESTION. Less space is devoted to the silver question this year than last, but his opposition to com-pulsory coinage is no less pronounced. The pulsory coinage is no less pronounced. The difference in the bullion price of the standard dollar—94; cents—when first coined, and its bullion value—78 cents—on the 30th of last November, certainly does not indicate, the president says, that compulsory coinage by the government, embrances the price of that commodity, or secures uniformity in its value. He has seen no reason to change the views

It has seen no reason to change the views expressed a year ago on the subject of compulsory coinage, and again urges its suspension on all grounds contained in his former racommendations, reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year, and for the further reasons, that the more this currency is distributed among the people, the greater becomes our duty to protect it from disaster; that we now have an abundance for all our needs, and that there seems but little propriety in buildthat there seems but little propriety in building vaults to store such currency, when the olny pretense for its coinage is the necessity of its use by the people as a circulating

The attention of Congress is called to the great number of suits in New York, growing out of conflicting views by importers and col-lectors as to the interpretation of our complex and indefinite revenue laws, and an amendment of the laws is recommended, but pending such amendment, the present condi-tion of this legislation should be relieved by the law permitting the appointment of an additional federal judge in New York where these cases have accumulated.

COAST DEFENSE. Of coast defense and fortifications, the president says, the defenceless condition of our sea coast and lake frontier is perfectly palpable, and the work laid out by the board of fortifications is delayed in default of congressional action. The absolute necessity of our preparation for effectuvi resistance against ed ships, and modern steel guns which may threaten our sea coost cities, is so ap-parent that he hopes effective steps will be taken in that direction at once.

The condition of our navy, as shown by the secretary of that department, should challenge the earnest attention of Congress. The pro-duction in the United States of armor and gun-steel is a question which it seems necessary to settle at an early day if the armored war vessels are to be completed with those materials of home manufacture.

In the event that the present invitation of this material as is now authorized, shall fail to induce domestic manufacturers to under take the large expenditures required to premanufacture, and as other steps are taken by Congress at its coming session, the secretary contemplates with dis-satisfaction the necessity of obtaining abroad the armor and the gun-steel for the authorized ships. It would seem desirable, the president adds, that the wants of the army and navy in this regard should be reasonbly met, and that by inviting their contracts, such in might be offered as would result in securing the domestication of these imper-

THE POSTAL SERVICE. Postal service affairs show marked and gratifying improvement during the past year; the increase of revenue is in a gaining ratio over the increase of cost, demonstrating the sufficiency of the present cheap rates of postage, ultimately to sustain the service. The differences with certain ocean steamship companies were terminated by the acquiescence of all in the policy of the government, of establishing ocean postal service to Brazil and the Argentine Republic is commended to the consideration of Congress, and the sugges tion is offered, that as distinguished from a greater subsidy for the mere benefit of day greater subsidy for the mere benefit of day cure additional necessary and proper service, should be regarded as within the limit of leg-itimate compensation for such service.

The president endorses the recommenda-tion of the attorney-general for the erection of a penitentiary for the confinement of pris-oners convicted in United States courts. He considered it a matter of very great import considered it a matter of very great import-ance which should at once receive Congres-sional action. More than one of these insti-tutions might be erected, and by employing the prisoners in the manufacture of articles needed for use by the government, quite a large pecuniary benefit would be realized in

The president recommends the repeat of the pre-emption and timber culture acts, and that homstead laws be so amended as to better secure compliance with and cultivation for five years from date o entry, without commutation or provision for speculative relinquishments. PENSIONS.

Referring to pensions, the satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the pension bureau during the last fiscal year, and to pension matters generally the president says, the usefulness and the justice of any system for the distribution of pensions depends upon the equality and uniformity of its operations, and as long as we adhere to the principle of granting pensions for service and disability granting pensions for service and disability as the result of the service, the allowance of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting these features. "Every patriotic heart," he says, "responds to a tender consideration for those who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to des olation and dependence, not as an incident of their service, but with advancing age and misfortune. We are all tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief, and are such a condition to supply relief, and are to ten impatient of the limitations of public duty. Bowing to no one in the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration, I cannot rid myself of this conviction that if these exsoldiers are to be relieved, they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactcause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment, under which relief may be claimed as a fight, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in evasion of tt; nor should such workly objects of care, all equally entitled, be remitted to the unequal operation of sympathy, or the tender mercies of social and political influence with their unjust discrimination. Of the relations of labor to capital, the president thinks that these differences between ident thinks that these differences between employer and employed reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between the states, the application of arbi tration by the general government might be regarded as entirely within its constitutions

The president recommends as a plain duty on the part of the governmen the poyment of a million and a quarter dollars due Freedmen's saving bank depositors.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Civil service reform is the last important topic discussed in the message. The continued operatirn of the civil service law, he asserts, has added the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness. Every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people testifies to the value of this reform. Its staunchest friends are found among those who understand it best, and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements.

The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the government regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection for such places should rest upon a proper credential showing active partisan work. They mean to public officers,

if not their lievs, the only apportunity afforded them to attend to public business, and they mean to the good people of the country the better performance of the work of A CLEVER IMPOSTURE. ed them to attend to public business, and they mean to the good people of the country the better performance of the work of the government. It is exceedingly strange, the president thinks, that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood and that so many things not included within its plan are called by its name. When cavil yields more fully to examination, the system will have large additions to the number of its friends. Our civil service reform, the president says, may be imperfect in some of its details; it may be misunderstood and opposed, it may not always be faithfully applied; its designs may sometimes miscarry through mistake or willful intent; it may sometimes tremble under the assaults of enemies, languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends, but if the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of their government they will abandon the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions.

In conclusion, he invokes for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of Congress, urges an increase of the salaries of the commissioners, and expresses the hope that such reasonable appropriations may be

LANCASTER, PA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1886.

Congress, urges an increase of the sainties of the commissioners, and expresses the hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have in charge.

AROT BY HIS PRIESD

Gaunting Accident by Which David Hurs

Was Badly Hurt,

On Saturday afternoon David Hurst, aged

17 years, and Landis Hostetter, aged 15 years, both of whom reside at Eden, in Manheim

township, attended a shooting match at

Wallace Houck's hotel at Landis Valley

Hostetter was doing some shooting and h

used a breech loading gun. He was abou

loading the weapon and after he had placed a cartridge in he threw up the gun to close it By some accident the weapon was dis

By some accident the weapon was dis-charged. The load struck young Hurst, who was standing fifteen feet away, in the shoulder. A large portion of the flesh was torn from the shoulder

and the load struck the bone, after which

took an upward course. After the acciden young Hurst walked into the kitchen where he tell over from exhaustion. Dr. E. H. Witmer, of Neffsville, was sent for to attend

the young man. The wound is a serious one, but is not likely to prove statal. After the doctor had dressed the wound the young man was taken to his home. When Hostetter

waw that he had wounded his friend he wa

CONFERRING ODD FELLOWS' DEGREES

The Staff of Montarey Lodge, This City, Visit Quarryville.

On Saturday evening the degree staff of

Monterey Lodge of Odd Fellows, of this city, paid a visit to Quarryville lodge. The party,

which numbered twenty-six persons, lef

Lancaster on the 4:50 train, and upon reach ing Quarryville they were met by a commit

tee of the home lodge, consisting of H. H.

Aument, D. W. Mowery and Lory Suter

they partook of an elegant supper, after which they went to the hall of the Quarry-ville Lodge, where business was begun. The first, second and third degrees were conferred upon one candidate. After the work had been finished, a number of speches were reade by members of the Quarryille and

made by members of the Quarryllie and Monterey lodges. It was 12 o'clock when they had finished, and the visitors returned to the hotel where they were given a fine

lunch, after which they retired for the night. Sunday morning they returned to Lancaster on the 8 o'clock train well pleased with their

The pastors of the Reformed congregations

of Columbia, Manheim, Marietta and Eliza-

bethtown have formed an association among

themselves, for cultivating an increased knowledge of and interest in religious educa

tion among their congregations. They will

hold assemblies in these places named, at various times, at which the four pastors will meet and address the respective congrega-tions on the particular subject selected for the

assembly. The first assembly will be held

in the Reformed church, Marietta, Rev. D.

p. m. The general subject to be discussed at this assembly, is Catechization. Rev. Warren J. Johnson will speak on "The Necessity and Importance of Religious Instruction;" to be iollowed by S. M. Roeder, of Elizabethtown, on "The Puty of Parents with Reference to the Religious Instruction of Their Children," followed by Rev. J. H. Pannebecker, of Columbia, on "Educational vs. Emotional Religion—Historically considered," The meeting promises to be interest-

ered." The meeting promises to be interesting and entertaining. All these pastors are practical and energetic men, and in these assemblies they will treat the subjects in a

The Distribution of The Renderson Estate. J. L. Steinmetz's report, as auditor in the estate of Amos Henderson, on file in the

orphans' court office, was examined by

large number of persons on Saturday and to-day and is pronounced the finest piece of

work ever put on file there. The copying was done by Al. S. Edwards, and the calcula-

was done by Al. 8. Edwards, and the calculations made by P. E. and W. M. Slaymaker, and over 150 pages of large legal cap paper were used in making the report.

The attorneys of some three or four parties who believe they should have been allowed their claims in full, will file exception to the report. This will necessitate argument before our court, and if taken to the supreme court, distribution of the estate will not be made until decision is made by that tribunal. If these parties are allowed their claims in full the dividend to the other creditors will be reduced in proportion. At present the

be reduced in proportion. At present the amount in the hands of the administrator is

The jubilee exercises at St. Mary's Cathe

lie church were begun on Sunday and con-

tinued Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock when

Rev. Father Logue, of Harrisburg, delivered

Rev. Father Logue, of Harrisburg, delivered a practical sermon—on the necessity of curbing the tongue. The choir was particularly strong and the services closed with the Te Deum. Services will be held each morning and evening at 7 and 9 a m. and 7:30 p. m. The jubilee year is a special season of prayer appointed by the pope, and the Catholics of St. Mary's are celebrating it on the last month of the year. The services close on Wednesday morning when the feast of the Immaculate Conception will be celebrated. Similar services are being held in St. Joseph's Catholic church, participated in by the pastor, Rev. Grotemyer, and Rev. Kaul and Rev. Foin, of Elizabethtown.

At the Rinks,

About 800 persons attended the Lancaste

rink on Saturday evening when Wilmot & Lester gave an exhibition of bicycle riding

This evening a young man named Hunt will give what he calls a burlesque on Texas Harry's show. Wilmot & Lester will also

appear.
The Mænnerchor rink was reopened or Saturday night, and quite a crowd was present. For some unknown reason the band, which had been engaged, did not turn up. John Trewitz and Joe Royer did a very

clever musical turn, playing on a grea

Charles Steigerwalt, the well-known coin dealer of this city, attended a public sale o

coins in New York a few days ago. They were the property of Rev. Foster Ely, late of Syracuse, and brought high figures. A silver quarter of the date 1827, sold for \$210, and Mr. Steigerwalt's last bid on it was \$200. A silver half dollar of 1796, with fifteen stars, brought \$65, and one of the same date with sixteen stars sold for \$65. The following are some of the prices paid for silver dollars of different dates: 1794, \$60; 1839, \$44; 1851, \$53; 1852, \$25, 25; 1858, \$44, and 1838, \$80.

A Washington Opera House Burned Herzog's opera house, in Washington, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss, \$115,000; insurance, \$75,000. James West, colored, is missing and believed to have persished.

popular and practical manner.

JAMES H. HORTON, THE FORGER TURNS UP IN A NEW BOLE.

He Writes Naval History For The "Century and a Book For Houghton, Mifflin & Co , Both of Which Were Merely the Crestures of a Skillful Imagination.

The Philadelphia Times of Sunday put

imposture which is one of the most re markable in the history of this country. It will be remembered that in the April (1886 number of Century there were published three articles on the famous Confederate cruiser Alabama, the picturesque story of thrilling parrative of her fight with and destruction by the Kearsarge, will never be for-gotten. The Century articles purported to be an account of "Life on the Alabama," "by one of the crew, P. D. Haywood, " and it was embellished with illustrations en by the author." Accompanying it were the story of the cruise and combats of the Ala story of the cruise and combats of the Ala-bama, told by her executive officer, Captain John McIntosh Kell, now living in Georgia, and a description of the great naval duel off the coast of France by Dr. John M. Browne, then the surgeon on board the Union war vessel and now resident of Washington, boaring high rank on the medical staff of the navy.

of the authenticity of the two latter arti cles there can be no doubt, but the Times de clares that the first was a bold fraud. It at tracted wide attention from the circle of readers interested in the subject and evoked angry retorts from some quarters of the South and from friends of the Semmes' crew, the admiral's widow herself going so far as to express doubts if any such individual as he purported author of the sketch was eve one of her husband's crew, and other witnesses citing the roll of the privateer to sho that no such name was to be found upon it.

The Century swallowed the story and printed a biographical account of Haywood and from the house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., from the house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, there issued, June 6, 1886, in the weekly Riverside paper series, No. 20, "The cruise of the Alabama, By One of the Crew," which, the publishers' advertisement takes trouble to explain, is not the "brief statement" contributed by its author, P. D. Haywood, to the Century, but a full report of the Alabama's movements, in untranslated "sallors' language," with mere quotations, "chiefly from works by those who can be relied upon as spokesmen for the men who set the Alabama afloat and conducted her cruise." This book speedily passed into the market, obtained book speedily passed into the market, obtained wide sale and reading contemporaneous with the Century's publication of the author's eventful career; and negotiations were begun with the publishers for other works by the newly-discovered author on subjects of sea adventure and kindred topics.

wood was not only not a member of the crew of the Alacams, but that in his magazine article and book he makes most conflicting statements. Moreover it declares that the marine romaneer is one of the most daring and successful criminals in the country. It charges that he stole in Philadelphia from Joshua Searle \$40,000 in government bond Joshua Searle \$40,000 in government bonds and in Minnespolis obtained a large sum of money by forging a mortgage. IN LANCASTER.

Subsequently, it is said, this same Hay wood, traveling under the name of James H. Horton, swindled Lancaster banks out of large sums of money. The circumstance leading to the detection of his forgeries were these: On June 10th he came to Bair of Shenk's bank, where he had frequent deal ings, and wanted to raise \$10,000 on 200 share of Philadelphia & Reading railroad stock, saying that he was doing it for certain parties "down below" (in Philadelphia). The cer-tificate of stock he offered was in the name of T. A. Watts, and was dated June 2d. Major R. W. Shenk, of the firm, the word "share" had a slight pen-stroke drawn through it. He called Horton's attention to it, who, however, "supposed it was all right." But the banker expressed his doubts and fear that there was something "crooked" about it, as indeed there was

"200."
Then Horton exclaimed: "By God, I may be imposed upon by the party below. I be-lieve you are right and I'll take the train this afternoon, go to Philadelphia, have it explained and be here to-morrow with a certificate in my own name. Keep the mone

With that he hurried out of the office, leaving an envelope containing five dollars with the clerk, who lived near his house, with the request to give it to his wife "for marketing." Although the banker's suspicions were aroused, they were not at once directed to so respectable and responsible a customer as Horton, whose theory of being himself the possible victim of a fraud was readily accepted. The local banker took no steps in the matter till some hours later, when he mentioned the circumstance to a member of the banking house of Reed, Momember of the banking house of Reed, Mc Grann & Co. The latter at once examined some certificates of railroad stock upon which he had several weeks before loaned Horton shares of other stock, of about equal market value, for temporary use, and at once he detected in them signs of forgery that could naturally have escaped anything short of vigilant scrutiny.

BOLD OPERATIONS.

Two other Lancaster banking houses were soon discovered to have suffered even more heavily, and inquiry disclosed the fact tha Horton had speedily converted about \$35,000, the proceeds of the misuse of his engraver skill and chemical knowledge, into gold gold certificates and other more easily nego tiable securities. He had on the day Lancaster at once gone to Philadelphia and hastened to the bank of P. S. Peterson & Co., on South Third street, with whom he had for some time been dealing, having a considerable amount on deposit with them. He now deposited several checks for heavy amounts, drawn in his favor by well known tarties, and left. Early part day he called now deposited several checks for heavy amounts, drawn in his favor by well known parties, and left. Early next day he called again and said that as he intended going to New York to do a little speculating in stock he would like them to give him letters of credit on two good New York houses. This was promptly done, and he was off for New York. There he took his letter of credit for \$37,000 to Osgood & Co., on Broad street, and at the same time remarked that he would probably want to draw the whole amount, as he was going into the street to speculate a little. Being asked what kind of speculation he intended going into, he answered: "buying gold," At the same time he said that he was in somewhat of a hurry, as he wanted to leave town as soon as he could get off, and therefore asked Messrs. Osgood & Co. whether they would not buy the gold for him at once. The firm, however, demurring at such rapid business. Horton became quite indignant, and told them that if they mistrusted him they had better telegraph to Drexel & Morgan, in Philadelphia, and have the transfer made at once by telegraph. He insisted on this, and coolly sat down in the privateoffice while the firm telegraphed to Philadelphia and soon received a satisfactory response, and then immediately bought \$25,780 in gold notes and paid it over to Horton. Nosooner had he received the money than he left. And no sooner had he left than—in less than thirty minutes after—this telegram was brought in:

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

Too late! He had played his little game too well. He had his money safely in his pocket and was off, no one knew whither. In spite of the ten thousand postal cards of Pinkerton and in spite of the heavy rewards offered for his arrest he had covered his tracks so skillfully that months went by ere any clue to his whereabouts was found.

His subsequent arrest, partial restitution of his ill-gotten goods, and his nominal tine and two years' imprisonment are well remembered by the present generation of Laucastrians. The Times says that this Horton is

the Haywood who has succeeded in impos-ing on two of the most important literary firms of the country.

ADJOURNED OUARTER SESSIONS. Fifty-Eight Cases Down on the List for This

Week's Trial, The first week of the November adjourned juarter sessions court was opened at 10 o'clock this morning, with Judge Livingston presiding. There are on the list for trial 58 cases, the most important of which are Private Watchman Charles Weaver, larceny Edward Copland, bawdy house and violating liquor law ; Samuel Eby, embers and Frank Boyd, horse stealing.

The first case called for trial was that of Henry Hildebrant, sr., indicted for assault and bat-tery on Elizabeth Gutzell. According to the tery on Elizabeth Gutzell. According to the testimony of the commonwealth's witnesses on August 14 the defendant, who lives close to the prosecutrix on Rockland street, near the toil gate, committed an unprovoked assault on Mrs. Gutzell by striking her and knocking her down. Mrs. Gutzell is a very old woman and the defendant is 75 years old. For the defense it was shown that Mrs. Gutzell's daughter was in iront of Hildebrand's house making a disturbance and he brand's house making a disturbance and he Guizzil's daughter was in front of Hilde-brand's house making a disturbance and he saked her to go home. While remonstrat-ing with the daughter, Mrs. Guizzil put in an appearance and made an attack upon him. In his efforts to get away, the old lady fell down. The defendant denied having struck or in any other way abused her. It was also shown that Hildebrant's character for peace was good. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and imposed the costs on the prosecutrix.

on the prosecutrix.

A verdict of not guilty with county for office costs was entered in the assault and battery case against Henry Hildebrant, jr., preferred by a daughter of the prosecutrix in the preceding case. It was stated that the young woman was an idiot and the commonwealth did not have sufficient testimony to convict.

convict.
The assault and battery case against Charles Hohman was not prossed. It was tried at the last term of court and the jury convicted the defendant. The prosecutrix is a sister of defendant and she did not care to press the case. The defendant paid the costs and the district attorney made the above disposition

of it.
Samuel Miller, of Ironville, was put on trial for committing an assault and battery on Abraham Wertz, of Landisville. The prosecutor testified that he met the defendant on October 2, at Irvin's hotel, at Ironville, and without any provocation Miller assaulted

The defense was that the accused did not lay violent bands on Wertz, but that on this night he was brutally beaten with a black-jack. Miller learned that a brother of Wertz had struck him and he brought suit against him. That suit was compromised by prosecutor's brother paying him for the in-juries he sustained. After that suit was set-tled the prosecutor said he would sue Miller for spite, to get the money back that his brother had paid. On trial. CURRENT BUSINESS.

Adam Engle was granted a renewal of his soldier's license to peddle goods in the county of Lancaster.

John F. Evans, of Warwick township, presented a petition to the court setting forth that he was elected collector of taxes at the that he was elected collector of taxes at the February election; that he took the oath of office and filed a bond for the faithful performance of duties, and demanded from the school board of Warwick township the duplicate of school fax, so that he could collect the same and the directors refused to give it to him. Subsequently the school board put the duplicate in the heads of their treasurer for duplicate in the hands of their treasurer for collection. He prayed the court for a man-damus to compel the board to give him the duplicate to collect. The court granted a rule to show cause why the duplicate should not be given to him or an alternative manda-mus issued.

mus issued.

Charles A. Young, city, was appointed guardian of the minor child of Charles Varnau, deceased, late of Lancaster city.

A telegram from Chicago says that Henry Schwartz, formerly of Philadelphia but now in the Cook county jail, is suspected of being the man guilty of the robbery of the Rock Island express train last March when Kellogg Nicholas, the express messenger, lost his car. Schwartz for two years has been a brakeman on the Rock Island road. On Friday night as he came into the depot with his train an efficer took him by the arm and marched him to the Harrison arm and marched him to the Harrison street station. On Saturday he was arraigned for having married a wife in Philadelphia seven years ago, and with having married a Chicago woman two years ago. At his own solicitation his case was continued in \$1,000 bail until December 14. "At first he maintained a dogged silence, but now volubly alleges that the Rock Island company does not care whether he has one wife or a hundred it he or some one size can company does not care whether he has one wife or a hundred, it he or some one else can be sent to the penitentiary for the robbery of the express car. He confesses that he has spent much more money than he has earned or could have received from home, but he is not ready to tell where the money came from.

A camp fire was held in the room of Lieutenant Leche Post, No. 524, G. A. R Reddig's hall, Ephrata, on Saturday night Reddig's hall, Ephrata, on Saturday night. The attendance was large, over 400 persons having taken part in the supper of bean soup and hard-tack. After supper there were speeches by a number of the members of the post and singing, with Albert Steininger presiding at the organ. This Grand Army post is in a very flourishing condition. It was organized only a few months ago with 27 members and now numbers 50, with a number of applications on file.

Doc Wilson Backs Up Mis Story. "Doe" Wilson brought into the Providence (R. I.) Journal office two affidavits ielsonville, Conn., sworn to before Joseph W. Stone, a justice of the peace, and declar-ing that they were present three weeks be-fore Jonas Wilson's death and heard him make the statement alleged by the "doctor," that Levi was Philip L. Moen's son. Marin da is Wilson's sister and Jeremiah is he

The following is the list of advertised let-ters remaining in the postoffice, Monday,

December 6, 1886.

Ladies' List.—Miss Ella Plank. Gents' List.—Miss Ena Piank.
Gents' List.—D. J. Brougher, B. Chauti-briand, Henry Dawson, B. Gonter, John K. Harding, L. S. Hooper, Dr. Hiester M. Nagle, Samuel Peters, John H. Schwartz, Ed Seig-fried, W. W. Wilgus.

Warde in "Richard III."

On Saturday evening Frederick Warde aphouse. His audience was above the average injuize. The play was "Richard III," Mr. Warde appearing in the title role. The actor has played the part in Lancaster on several different occasions and his ability is well-known. He was ably supported by Charles D. Herman as Henry, Earl of Richmond; George Allen Watson as King Henry VI, Thomas E. Garrick as Duke of Buckingham, Miss Emmie Wilmot as Queen Elizabeth, Miss Eugenie Blair as Lady Plantagenet and others.

Sunday night Elmer Sing found a horse

nitched to a buggy running loose on South Queen street. He took the team to his father's stable, where it was kept until to day when it was claimed by a young man residing on the Millersville pike. The team had been left standing at a house where the owner was calling, and the horse becoming tired tore loose and ran away.

Congress man Price Dies. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec., d.—Congress-man Wm. T. Price died this morning at his home in Black River Falls.

New U. S. Attorney For Western Pennsylvanis on Saturday night, appointed George A. Allen United States district attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania, in place of

## FROM TIME TO ETERNITY

DEATH OF ABBROOM MOONORY, O A WELL-KNOWN BARKER

Long an Invalid-The Demise of Jan G. Thackara, a Ploncer in the Ad Express Business-Philip Hollohe.

McConomy, died at his residence. So. West Orange street, at 11:10 p. m. Science. after a lingering illness, in the stry-fourth

after a lingering illness, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

He was born in this city June 16, 1835, and received his education in the public schools and Franklin college. When only this was years old he went into the Lancator Savings institution, taking the place of his elder brother Augustine, who the institution to prepare himself for Catholic priesthood. Ambrose remained in the savings institution until it falled, about 1855, owing to unfortunate speculations of the part of the cashier, Charles Bougassen, Soon afterwards he went West, and for some months he held a position in the basing house of John Gower & Co., in Iowa City, Iowa. Returning to Lancaster he boostness members of the did banking firm a seed, McGrann, Kelly & Co., the members of the firm them become we come to the common the firm of the common which were the lussiness members of the firm them become were the lussiness members of the firm them become were the lussiness members of the firm's name was changed to Reed, McGrann & Co., Mr. McConomy still retaining his interest in the firm.

In 1855 Mr. McConomy was united in mar-

on the deal of rather kelly in 1851, the firm's name was changed to Reed, McGrana & Co., Mr. McConomy still retaining his interest in the firm.

In 1855 Mr. McConomy was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Gillespis, who with seven children survives him. The children are Mrs. Alice McDevitt, wife of James A. McDevitt; Ambrose jr., a printer, working in New York; Charles, a clerk in the car record office of the Pennsylvania railroad company at Broad street, Philadelphia, and Lucy, Agnes, Katie and Paul at home.

Mr. McConomy was a life long member of St. Mary's Catholic church; was a charter member of St. Bernard's beneficial coolety, and was a member of the Conestogs besedcial society. Many years ago he became a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatics. Nins or ten years ago it developed into rheumatic gout and unfitted him for active business. For the past eight years he was almost constantly confined to his bed-rous, except during fine weather when he would take a drive into the country. For the past two years even this recreation has been denied him, the severity of his disease having confined him constantly to his bed. And yet during all his sufferings he was cheerful and uncomplaining. His most intimes friends say that from his boyhood up he was never heard to utter a profane word, or lose his temper or speak unkindly of anyone. He was a model son, husband and father; a genial companion an accomplished business man, and a Christian who thoroughly believed in the religion he professed.

His funeral will take place on Thursday next at 10 o'clock, a. m. from St. Mary's church, on which occasion solemn required mass will be celebrated.

It is remarked as a curious fact that James Stewart and Ambrose McConomy, both prom-

mass will be celebrated.

It is remarked as a curious fact that James
Stewart and Ambrose McConomy, both prominent Lancastrians, were married on the
same day, reared their families in this city,
and died within a week of each other.

James G. Thackara died this morning at his residence, 323 Church street, aged 64 years. He was born in Philadelphia July 27, 1863; He was born in Philadelphia July 27, scane to Lancaster about 1846; engaged in the daguerrectype business in Manheim sad Lancaster. A bout 1856 he was made agout of Adams Express company and in this capacity served until 1866. Under his management the business of the company in this city increase a thousand-fold. When he took hold of the could usually carry all the express melting the could usually carry all the express melting under his arm, or at most on a whealbarrow. he could usually carry an the dayler of the under his arm, or at most on a wheelbarrow. Wagons were soon introduced and the war gave a great impulse to the business, but Mr. Thackara was equal to the occasion, working both day and night in the interest of the combination of the pany. In 1869 Mr. Thackars was relieved from the duty of the agency and was suc-ceeded by Sher. Smith, the present chief of police, Mr. Thackara continued in the service of the express companyuntil July 1, 1875, when having been worn out in the service, he retired, and for four or five years kept a small store on South Duke street near the public schools. For five years he has lived a retired invalid at 328 Church street, where he died at 3 o'clock this morning. His death was caused by heart disease and pulmonary consumption. He leaves a wife but no children. His brother William is the well-known engineer, who for the past twenty no children. His brother William is the well-known engineer, who for the past twenty-lour year has been in charge of the greatengine in No. 2 cotton mill. His brother George and his sister Hannah (Winknowles) sre also well-known in this city. Mr. Thackara was for many years, and up to the time of his death a member of Lancater Lodge and Washington Encampment. L. O. O. F., and took an active part in both these organizations. He was also an active member of the old Sun Fire company, and was its secretary up to the time of its dissolution. He was a member of St John's Episcopal church, of this city, and until prostrated by physical disease was a regular attendant at the services.

PRILIP RRITARD KILLED.

and Death of a Young Railroader Who Was to

Have Soon Been Married.

At an early hour on Sunday mersing another fatal accident occurred on the Fearsylvania railroad. The victim was Philip D. Heitshu, son of William A. Heitshu, of No. 512 East King street, this city. young man was employed as a conductor on an engine which was used for shifting care an engine which was used for shifting combetween the Broad street station and Tairrysecond street, Philadelphia. About half past
twelve o'clock Sunday morning he sttempted to get on the engine, when
he slipped and fell beneath. The
gine passed over him, cutting off his left
foot and his right leg below the knee.
The flesh was also torn from the thick part of
this leg. The young man was taken to the
Pennsylvania hospital where he died at the
o'clock on Sunday morning. His father was
notified at once of the accident and he want
to Philadelphia. He was able to learn but
little concerning the manner in which the ac-

notified at once of the accident and he west to Philadelphia. He was able to lears but little concerning the manner in which the accident occurred. The body was brought to this city at 10 o'clock this morning, and them to Mr. Heltshu's home.

Philip was between 22 and 23 years of and was well-known in this city. Although his father was a resident of Brooklyn for a number of years his son spent considerabitime in this city, stopping with his grandfather, Mr. Christian Geiger. About three years ago his father moved to Lancaster Philip had learned plumbing in Brooklyn and he worked at it here. He always had a fondness for the railroad, however, and for a time was employed a gent of the Union News company. He seemed anxious to become a railroad engageer. About nine months ago he secured as its ation as a brakeman on a shifter in Philadephia, and was recently promoted to a calculation. He was a popular young man was had many friends in this city. The sadden had the phase of the accident is that the unior true young man was engaged to an estimate young lady of this city, and they wanted the same city. young man was engaged to an estimate young lady of this city, and they were to have been married in a few months.

The largest single pension paid out at the Philadelphia office for a long time will be handed over to the proper claimant by Gawara will reach the sum of nearly life. The person who will receive it is Joseph Francis, of Spring City, Montgomery Pa, a private in company E, Eighty Pennsylvania Volunteers. The claim been pending for twenty years pass. Brisshas been totally blind since the war, and him imbs have been paralyzed for over large years, so that he has been unable to do thing for himself.

WEATHER INDIVATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dea of Eastern Pennsylvanie, How Jon Delaware: Light snow follows: