#### ON THE WARPATH.

WILLIAM UNGIAN STARTS OF MIS VARABIAN MISSION OF AGITATION.

VOLUME XXIII-NO. 215.

Exceptating Lord Landowns Canadia Learn the Truth About the Luggacurran Outrages. Evicted Double Kilbride's Story of the Wrong Practiced Upon Him.

Mr. William O'Brien, editor of the Dublin United Ireland, who has crossed the "pond" in the hopes of so rousing public opinion in Canada against the governor general's wholessie evictions on the Luggacurran estate, in the county Kerry, Ireland, that the vicercy send in his resignation, has started on his agilation mission. He was setted by a New York Herald reporter:
"What effect do you hope to produce by

"What effect do you hope to produce by this agitation?"
"We propose to bring the same weight of public opinion to bear on Lord Lanadowne, the governor general of Canada, as would be brought to bear upon him were he simply Lord Lanadowne, a resident on his Luggacurran estates. We intend to present the facts to the Canadian public and to show them that their viceroy is violating every principle that has been hald down with regard to Ireland by the Canadian Parliament. That Parliament has just passed a resolution denouncing coercion, and we propose to show the Canadians a way to prevent coercion, the object of which is to assist evictions. This is a test cas. Lord Lanadowne is the first landlord of whose estate the plan of campaign has been put at work who has gone in for wholessic evictions. Rather than concede to the recommendations of the Cowper in for wholesale evictions. Rather than con-cede to the recommendations of the Cowper commission—a commission of Tory landlords appointed by a Tory government—he is de-populating his cetate. The reductions he has been asked to make are far smaller than the official reductions now being made by the land commissioners on the surrounding estates. These reductions were approved by Mr. Denning, Lord Landlowne's own nego-liator, as a settlement."

Mr. Denning, Lord Lansdowne's own nego-tiator, as a settlement."

"Why did you select Lord Lansdowne for attack?" asked the reporter.

"Lord Lansdowne was the first put forward by the bankrupt rack renters to terrorize the people, because it is supposed that his im-mense riches will make him irresistible and his position as governor general of Canada will enable him to dely public opinion. Under these circumstances the only resource left to us, in order to save almost five hundred people from eviction, was to appeal to the

left to us, in order to save almost five hundred people from eviction, was to appeal to the reason and humanity of the Canadian people, and to ask whether they would tolerate in their own governor general the oppression their own Parliament had denounced."

"Have you no lears of being mobbed in Canada?"

"I cannot honestly say that I have any fears of receiving bodily harm there. Our work is not sectarism. It is one which is as essential to the Orangemen of Uniter as to their Catholic brethren elsewhere. Until the contrary is proved I refuse to believe that any section of the Canadian people will resort to contrary is proved I refuse to believe that any section of the Canadian people will resert to any foul play to prevent us from at least presenting our case. If any such trouble should occur I believe the damage would be more serious to Lord Lansdowne's case than to us personally. If Lord Lansdowne cannot get any better answer to our case than by rousing sectarian animosity, he will like to repent it."

#### BIURUT DENNIS KILBREDS HERP. "The Most Thoroughly Evicted Man in Ireland"

A tall, broad shouldered man jumped from the tog Flotcher to the Cupard dock. New York, from among the Umbris's passengers on Friday. His pointed red beard, fine complexion and dignified bearing gave him It was Donnis Kilbride, the first tenant farmer who was evicted from Lord Lanadowno's estate at Luggacurran in the

present campaign of coercion.

Mr. Kitoride camp across the ocean as the companion of Editor O'Brien, and is loaded for bear on the subject of Lacadowne and rack reats. He was met on the dock by General O'Beirne and J. P. Ryan. After the first burst of welcome Mr. Kilbride was bundled into a carriage with his friends and a Herald reporter. An effort was made to O'Brien to Canada.

A STRUGGLE AGAINST BEGGARY. save the people of the soil from absolute beg-gary," he said. "Lord Lansdowne, upon whose domains my holdings were, has started in to fight the battle of the landlords.

whose domains my holdings were, has started in to right the battle of the landlords. He is the strongest in wealth and influence of them all. It is not so much the money that he is after as it is a victory for hundreds of other handlords who, without his help, would be swept out of their arrogant and cruel position like so much paper by a burricane.

"Take my case and you will get an idea of the Irish national war for existence. I had a farm of 540 acres in Queens county, near Luggacurran. Of this, 300 acres were poor, being rusby, It was all grass land and I raised young cattle, selling them when they were two years and a half old. For this farm I had to jay every year £760 lis. The government valuation was only £424. I have not made the rent on the place since 1879, and there was no way of helping myself.

"Now, to understand the case, you must understand that I was born on this farm and my father was born there, and my great-grandfather was born there, and my grandfather came to it when he was young. You can see how I would feel about the place. I had seven families tiving in cottages and in summer had twenty men working. They were all atteady, intelligent and industrious mee, tooling hard every day from 7 in the morning until 6 at night. The result of all this hard labor added to my own hard work and my capital did not produce enough to pay the outrageous rent demanded by Lord Lansdowns.

THE FARN WOULD NOT YIELD RENT.

THE FARM WOULD NOT YIELD RENT. "I raised sheep, and the fluke disease ruined my flocks, so that I had to sell them for almost nothing. I got another good flock, and again the fluke appeared. There was no natural way of paying the rent. The land would not yield it. Yet the money had to be raised. No mercy was shown. There has been no abatement in the judicial rents fixed in 1883, although Lord Cowper's commission has declared them to be rack rents. Mr. Mahony, who represents Meath in the House of Commons, was one of the persons who fixed the rents. He has recently written a public statement that they are rack rents.

"All appeals to Lord Lanadowne were met with a reply that he would do nothing. If we did not like it we could go into the land courts. But I held my farm on a lease for twenty one years and I could not get no remedy in the land courts. All over Lord Lanadowne's estates the rents are enormously high—out of all proportion to Griffith's valuation. You will find that a farmer who holds land right alongside of a Lanadowne farmer will go into court and get a reduction of fifteen or possibly twenty per cent.

"Well, there has been naturally great suffering. Not long ago General Builer visited Kerry to put down moonlighting. He could do nothing. Then Lord Lousdowne suffering. Not long ago General Builer visited Kerry to put down moonlighting. He could do nothing. Then Lord Lousdowne he ments of his Kerry tenants. It was undoubtedly done to stop the moonlighters. We in Queens county demanded the same reduction that had been given to the Kerry farmers. When we wrote to Lord Lanadowne he answered us by saying that Kerry was a mountainous district and not worth as much as ours.

A STOUT RESISTANCE. ruined my flocks, so that I had to sell ther for almost nothing. I got another good flock,

A STOUT RESISTANCE.

"Finally, we found that the rent could be paid no longer, and we adopted the national plan of campaign by placing our money in the hands of the national representatives. Then came the brutal work of eviction. On March 22 of this year it began. The police, armed with rifes or betone, had been meaning for two days around our neighborhood. I was the first to be evicted. Three hundred armed policemen, with a special force of forty supplied by the Landiords' association, surrounded my place. Thousands of people from Luggacurran looked on at the cowardly proceedings.

rounded my rounded on as more from Luggacurran looked on as more proceedings.

"There was a long avenue of trees leading to my residence and I had them all felied, so that they lay across the road and made it man they lay across the road and made it man they lay across the large force of policemen. The passing entried position bridges and corresponds and correspon

ted fron ladders, so that they crossed the fields and streams, resolting my house without having to clear away the huge trees.

"When the sheriff resolted the house my steter, a girl of twenty-three, and my brother who is only twenty-two, were in the perior. 'Come out,' mid the sheriff. 'Oh mo,' said my brother. The door was looked and they brothe through the parior windows and force my brother and sherer to leave. I was in a small upper room with three friends. I had chained the iron farm gate across the door and breed this barrier by a section of a big tree which ran across to the other wall. The sheriff's men could not force the door opes, so they out away at it with hatchets for half an hour. The iron gates bothered them. I stuck out a small bottle of castor oil. The men were in a great fright and thought it was dynamits. Then they got a ladder and cut a hole through the roof in order to reach me. I lit my pipe and left peaceably.

HIS OLD PARM NOW ENPTY.

HIS OLD PARM NOW BMPTY. "On the next day they evicted all the poor families living on my holdings. Every man acted like a hero, and, waving his hat as he acted like a hero, and, waving his hat as he left, cried out, "God save Ireland." I was the left, cried out, "God save Ireland." I was the last man put out of each house. At the end of the day the sheriff said to me, "Mr. Kilbride, you're the most thoroughly evicted man in Ireland, for I've evicted you at least a dozen times to-day."

"There is my dear old farm empty. Not a man in Ireland would go to live on it now. Will I go back to it? Piesse God, I will. Our cause is unconquerable."

William O'Brien arrived in Montreal Wedneeday morning. He was met at St. John's station by H. J. Cioran, president of the Na-tional League of Montreal. Mr. Cloran said that no disturbance was likely to take place where opposition may be possible is Kingston, where there is a strong Orange element. On arriving in Montreal a great ment. On arriving in Montreal a great crowd received Mr. O'Brien with cheers, and Mr. Cloran read an address of welcome. Mr. O'Brien in responding said: "I come, not to meddle in Canarian affairs, not to deal with the career of Lord Lanadowne as governor general, but as the exterminator of 500 human beings. This being a free country, we cannot expect everybody to agree with us. But I believe we have such a strength of justice and truth upon our side that, when all have heard our story, all will be convinced, and that the Canadian people will stretch out their hands and save the lives and properties of these 500 poor tenants of Luggacurran, for both are at this moment at your mercy and in your hands." Mr. O'Brien opened the campaign against Lord Lanadowne in the evening in a speech before a large and enthusiantic audience, including many French Canadians. He explained at length the evictions on the Lanadowne estates in Ireland, and denounced the conduct of Lord Lanadowne.

#### TOO LATE. TOO LATE.

Righteons Indignation That is Vented Whe

From the York Gazette.

We publish to day Senator Lewis J.

Emery's interview on the corrupt defeat of
t:e Billingsley pipe line bill, by the Republion slaves of the Standard Oil company. Sensior Emery's righteous indignation comes late. The Democratic party has always nobly defended the interests of the oil producers and the oil consumers, as it has the interests of all other classes of people, against producers and the oil consumers, as it as the interests of all other classes of people, against the encroschments of grasping monopolics. This was well known. It was particularly well known to Senator Emery, whose ally the Democracy had always been, in his numerous able and flerce fights in the legislature. It has supported all his measures to curb the gigantic monopolies, which were drawing the life blood from his people. Yet, last year, when the Democracy put its square-toed, anti-monopoly ticket in the field, the oil regions not only let it go down before the money and terrorism of the monopolies—that is, the Standard oil and the railroads and kindred institutions, but they contributed a little more than their usual share to that iniquitous result. They knew very well the hand the Standard oil was taking in that battle. They knew the hand its agents tried to take at the Democratic state convention to capture the Democratic party and to shape its ticket, also, to suit the interests of the corruptionists, and they knew that the failure then to nominate servants of the monopolies to lead the anti-monopoly party meant that unlimited money, and every other weapon at the command of wealth and unjust business privilege, would be employed to elect Beaver and Davies. These means were used, expeci-

to lead the anti-monopoly party meant that unimited money, and every other weapon at the command of wealth and unjust business privilege, would be employed to elect Beaver and Davies. These means were used, especially among them, and before their very eyes. But what did they do? They held out their hands for the fetters and stretched their legs for the shackles. Even Emery and Lee and the rest of the so-called Independents—alleged friends of free labor and free business—worked and voted for Beaver and monopoly. They have got that for which they wrough. They decreed their own slavery to the rings and monopolies of the Republican party, and if the Democrats of the Sonate were unable to release them, they have only themselves to thank for their shameful situation—a situation as shameful to the whole state as it is to them.

This is the case with Mr. Emery's oil business. With the people at large—suffering from infamous pools, and corrupt discriminations, secret and open, by the carrying companies—it is much the same. Relief from these admitted wrongs, was vaguely and reluciantly promised by Mr. Quay's convention and by his candidates on the stump. They declared they would adapt the Cullom bill to the state and pass it. That bill was bad enough, to be sure, for a state measure: but they have altered and emasculated even that until it is no longer recognizable—having changed it in about seventy one important features—and, after all, the Ring bosses and monopolies to reform their own abuses? But, notwithstanding all this, it is more than likely that Mr. Emery and his followers in the oil regions will be again found next fall contributing their money to buy up votes for the monopoly party, provided the railroade and the Standard oil leave them any money to contribute. They habitually how over their injuries through winter and spring, but they regularly vote the ring ticket in autumn. It must be considerable consolar deal of good company drawn from the other conspicuously oppressed classes of the state, chief of whom a

The Soldiers and Sallers . Fifty or sixty veteran soldiers and sallors met in G. A. H. hall Wednesday evening for the purpose of affecting a permanent organization and electing officers preparatory to being mustered in as a subordinate commandery of the National Union Veteran Legion.

Legion.
The following named officers were elected Colonel commander, Dr. J. A. E. Reed lieutenant colonel commander, J. K. Barr major commander, D. M. Moore ; officer o the day, H. R. Breneman ; quartermaster James A. Nimiow ; chaplain, A. C. Leonard

James A. Nimiow; chaplain, A. C. Leonard; surgeon, Dr. Miles L. Davia.

Wednesday evening next was fixed as the time for next meeting, when it is expected the national mustering officer will be present and muster the legion.

All honorably discharged soldiers and saliors are eligible who served two years or more, or who having volunteered for two years or more were discharged by reason of wounds received in battle. No drafted men are eligible.

Dispute About Church Property. The Seventh-Day Baptists of Quincy township, Franklin county, are likely to have a contest as determined as that in the congregation of the same denomination at Ephrata. The heirs of Daniel Burger claim the property known as the numery, and have notified the trustees through their attorney that they intend to sell it. The trustees my that these heirs cannot sell it, that the trustees hold the deed in their possession and have also the charter of the congregation benices all the necessary papers to show that their title cannot be unconstituing disputed. It is likely that the trouble will not be nettled except by a trial in court, as the trustees are firm in the pestition they have taken. The Seventh-Day Beptists of Quincy town

#### THOUSANDS SAVED BY DEMUCRATIO SUSIDESS MANAGE.

MENT OF THE PROSTOR BURBAU.

and the Clerical Force Reduced-No More Lanvos of Absonce for Political Purposes. Nearly 45 years of Clock Mire moved.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald presents a comparative statement of the work of the pension bureau during the last two years of Republican rule with the first two years of the Democratic distinctions.

The following table will show the number of pension certificates issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1896, and for the year of 1887 up to the 30th of April:

There are yet remaining two months of the present fiscal year, and the result will be a showing greater by far than any previous year in the history of the office. This immense amount of work has been perfermed with a reduction of the clerical force of over one hundred. General Black determined to conduct the office upon strict business principles, and required that the entire time of the cierical force doring office hours should be devoted to the consideration and transaction of the public business and the settlement of long delayed pension claims. As one result of this regulation the first year of his administration exhibited a saving in

of long delayed pension claims. As one result of this regulation the first year of his
administration exhibited a saving in
the matter of leaves of absence of 15,604
days of the aggregate time of the clerical
force, or 42 years, 11 months and 4 days of the
time of a single clerk.
Since the 17th of March, 1885, when the
present commissioner assumed the duties of
his office, no leaves of absence have been
granted for political purposes and no pension
office clerks have gone off on "stumping
tours" as was formerly the custom. From
July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, the average
number of working days for the clerical force
was 265, while in the succeeding year the
average number of working days was 281.
In the year 1895 the present commissioner
turned over to the treasury over \$100,000 of
the commissioner to the commissioner
turned over to the freeded a saving in the
same year in the item of stationary of over
\$13,000—this notwithstanding the fact that
the business of the bureau had been very
largely increased.

ALL CASES EXAMINED. It was formerly the practice that when a pension claim had been neglected—that is, when the claimant or his attorney failed to when the claimant or his attorney failed to call up the case for a certain length of timeto mark the case "abandoned" and consider it in about the same light as a rejected case. General Black abolished this practice, and required of his chiefs of bureaus that all claims should be given a chance of being considered and finally adjudicated. Every case filed during his administration has received prompt attention. His order that all cases filed prior to his entry into office should be examined before the first of June has aiready been fully compiled with, and has already been fully complied with, and there is not a single case in the pending files of the office which has not been examined, and in which steps have not been taken toward final settlement. As a consequence of the application of these practical business principles in the management of the office, the pension bureau, for the first time in its history, is abreaut of the original invalid claims filed. To illustrate the enormous in crease in the business of the pension bureau, during the month of March, 1884, there were received 159,385 pieces of mail matter, and there were sent out from its office 141,898 cir-culars and letters, while in the month of March, 1887, there were received 287,263 pieces of mail matter, and there were sent out from the office 188,142 letters and circu-lars.

The League games of yesterday were: At Boston: Philadelphia 9. Boston 4; at Detroit: Detroit 18. Pittaburg 2; at New York: New York 9, Washington 8; at Chicago: Chicago 11, Indianspolis 6.

The Brooklyn and Cleveland played the only game in the American Association yesterday. The former won by 12 to 7.

The State Association games yesterday were: At Wilkesbarre: Wilkesbarre 7, Reading 3; at Scranton: Scranton 11, Allentown 4; at Altoons: Altoons 26, Bradford 12; at Johnstown: Williamsport 7, Johnstown 6.

The Bostone had but five hits off Ferguson, Philadelphia's star pitcher, yesterday. Bishop pitched for Pittaburg yesterday and the Detroit aluggers hit him twenty-eight times.

The New Yorks made a narrow escape from defeat yesterday. It was so close that the papers of the city are not yet pleased. Baldwin pitched a fine game for Chicago

yesterday.

But seven innings were played in Johnstown yesterday because all the regulation balls in the town were knocked into the

river.

The Boston people are the ones who stick by their club and patronize it through thick and thin.

The international games of yesterday resulted like this: At Utics: Toronto 5, Utics 4; at Oswego (12 innings): Oswego 8, Rochester 7; at Syracuse: Butlalo 1, Syracuse 0; at Jersey City: Newark 14, Jersey City 7.

The Kentucky Derby. The bay colt Montrose, the son of the Duke of Montrose, dam Patti, wins the great Kentucky derby at Louisville. It was not a great race, but it was a pretty one. The time (2:3914) makes a poor comparison with Ben Ali's last year, when the latter lowered the Derby record to 2:3614, after a magnificent contest; but it is not bad. Out of the original 119 entries there were only seven starters. The distance was one mile and a half. Montrose passed under the string a winner by two lengths; Jim Gore, second; Jacobin, third; Banburg, the favorite, fourth; Clarion, fifth; Ben Yan, sixth, and Pendennis last. Jim Gore was limping terribly at the finish. It is thought he will never be able to start again. Montrose is owned by Labold Bros., of Cincinnati, and was bred by Milton Young at the McGrathlana stud. The winners in the other races were Cast Steel, ½ mile in 1:03½; Montana Regent, 1½ mile in 2:11½; Brook-iul, mile heats in 1:60% and 1:83½. Kentucky derby at Louisville. It was not a

A Woman and Mer Son in Treable.

Clara Smith, the tramp arrested near the Junction by Constable Pickel, was heard before Squire Graybill, of Petersburg, less evening. She was committed to prison for 30 days for disorderly conduct. William Smith, her son, is said to have, been guilty of throwing stones at the care of the Penusylvania railroad company, and he was held for court to answer the charge of mall-clous muchief. He will likely be sent to the House of Refuse.

Good Nove for Campers and Fishermen-The Pennsylvania milroad has arranged to sell three day excursion tickets to parties of five or over on the Columbia & Pert Deposit

In the Hely Land.

The address before the students of the theological seminary last evening by Dr. Schaff was attended by a large audience composed of people from the city of Lancaster, and of many strangers, some from Philadelphia and other neighboring places. Especially was there an unusually large number of Reformed ministers present, many of whom were once Dr. Schaff's pupila.

The altar services were conducted by Dr. E. R. Eshbach, of Frederick, Md., and the music was furnished by the congregational choir, under the direction of Miss Alice Nevin.

In introducing the speaker, Rev. Eshbach stated that Dr. Schaff came here to-day expecting to read an address on "The Postry of the Bible," but since then had decided to take a more popular subject and would, therefore, give some "Reminiscences of travel to Bible leads."

in Bible landa."

The sudience received Dr. Schaff with marked attention, who step by step in a most interesting manner took his audience on the long journey from New York to the Bible landa, and, upon arriving there, the country, the people, their habits and customs were plotured in an interesting way. The minute details of his sojourn in Egypt, the wilderness and Palestine were given in such a way that they could not help being of a reat value to the student of theology. Dr. Schaff, together with his family, spent four months wandering about in these interesting lands, and perhaps there never has been a trip and perhaps there never has been a trip taken to these lands that has been of more men are so well prepared thus to travel fewer still can observe so closely and give the results of their observations to the world as Dr. Schaff has

The address was delivered in a conversational style, and although the German brogue was noticeable, yet it effects Dr. Schaff's expression in a pleasant way, and assists somewhat in keeping the attention of

the audience. The commencement exercises of the theological seminary proper will take place this evening at 8 o'clock.

#### PRENSTLYANIA DEMOCRATS.

The Next State Convention to be Held at Allentown on August 51, The Democratic state central committee met in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, Dallas M. Sanders in the chair, with fifty-one members present. After a lengthy and ani-mated discussion, August 31 was decided on as the date for the state convention. The committee to prepare a uniform plan for congressional and senatorial nominations made a report, suggest ing that congressional conferrees should be chosen at the annual county convention at which county officers are chosen; should be nominated in open convention and be balloted for by the delegates; not less than five to be elected, but seven or nine may be chosen if desired; vacancies to be filled by the remaining conferrees of the county; instructions may be given by a majority vote of the whole number of delegates in the convention. Nomination by conferrees to be made at least thirty days before the election, and in case of no nomination by that time the matter must be referred back to the county convention. After discussion, in which it was held that the committee had no power to change the custom of the party, the report was sent back to the sub-committee, that body to confer with county chairman and report to the next state convention.

the next state convention.

The vote by which, at a former meeting of the committee, Harrisburg was chosen as the place for holding the convention was reconsidered. The claims of Harrisburg, reconsidered. The claims of Harrisourg, Allentown, Pittsburg and Philadelphia were then considered at length, Allentown being dually selected by a vote of 26 to 25 for Harrisburg, Chairman Sanders casting the

### MARRIAD AT FIFTERS.

A Minister's Daughter Elopes, and a Camden Proacher Ties the Knot. N. J., married pretty Rosa Swindells, the 15 year-old daughter of Rev. John H. Swindells pastor of St. George's M. E. church, Fourth and New streets, Philadelphia, to James Rogers, a youthful member of Mr. Swindelis' congregation. The girl's parents and friends are deeply grieved over her elopement. The father and mother are almost heart-broken, and Mr. Swindelis and last evening that he and his wife and read read the state of the last content in the l dells said last evening that he and his wife had passed through the darkest day of their lives. Both, however, steadiastly refused to make any statement whatever concerning the marriage or any of the circumstances connected therewith. It was learned, however, that within a few hours after the ceremony, the elopement having been discovered, the foolish girl was found and taken from her husband, and is now in the custody of her relatives, steadfastly refusing to repudiate her marriage or give up her husband, to whom, she claims, she has for some time been warmly attached. She is said to have met young Rogers, who is believed to be under 21 years of age, at a church sociable, and the intimacy grew with tropical rapidity. There assems to be no doubt that Kosa's parents can retain her in their keeping until she shall have ar rived at mature years, and thus prevent the censummation of the marriage.

Died Suddenly of Apoplexy Benjamin Brubaker, living in Mt. Joy township, near Elizabethtown, died sud-denly on Wednesday morning. He arose at his usual hour and while walking in the yard of his residence, waiting for his break-fast, he was stricken with apoplexy. His dead when she reached him. Deputy Coroner Mathias Shenk was notified and he empanelled as a jury Henry Harmony, John W. Koeling, Isaac Hernley, Peter L. Leh-man, David B. Eshleman and Wm. F. Ham-liton. The verdict of the jury was that death resulted from apoplexy. Deceased was 65 years old, a life long resident of Mt. Joy township, and for many years he taught

Two years' secumulation of manure at the stockyards of Levi Senseing, which will require several months in its removal, making over a thousand wagon loads, has been purchased by B. J. McGrann, who intends to stack it until fall, when his grass fields will be given a thick dressing. Last sec-son he purchased nearly an equal quantity, and it is now making the heaviest hay that

This morning the mayor had but two customers. One was an employe of the works at Steelton, who came to Lancaster to get on a sprea. He was found very drunk on Vine street by Officer Beechler, and after paying the costs this morning he was discharged. Eliza Flynn was found wandering around in the lower part of the city in a befuddled state. She had fallen and cut her head. Officer Wenninger took her to the station souse and the mayor gave her 5 days in jall

David Buckwalter, a farmer realding in East Lempeter township, a mile and a half from Witmer's bridge, met with a painfuli acrion without brings, the was at work in a field with a sully plow on which he was riding. The plow suddenly struck a sump and Mr. Buckwaiter was thrown off. His leg was broken between the knee and ankle. Dr. M. L. Davis, of this city, attended him.

Oot. H. A. Hambright, of this city, is in Weshington attending the reunion of the Lump of the Cumberland.

EFFECT OF HIGH LICENSE.

IT WILL OLOGO UP MALF OF THE OITS'S BRINKING PLACES.

It Will Add at Least \$12,000 to the City Trees ury Annually-Does Not Affect Licenses at Present Granted-James Stech Gives Sis Opinion of 11.

In the high license bill which passed both ranches of the state legislature on Wednesday, Senator Stehman is recorded in its day, Senator Stemman is recorded in its favor and Senator Mylin against it, on final passage in the Senate. In the House Rep-resenatives Baldwin, Kauffman and Peoples were for it and Davis, Smith and Kemper

against it.

The provisions in which the people of this vicinity are most interested are those of section 8, in which licenses are classified: In ston, in which isconds are classified: In cities of the first, second and third classes, \$600; in other cities, \$400; in boroughs, \$200; in townships, \$100. In cities of the first class four-fifths shall be paid for the use of the city and county and one-fifth for the use of the common wealth; in cities of the second and third class three-fifths shall be paid for the use of the city, one-fifth for the use of the proper county and one-fifth for the use of the commonwealth; in all other cities or boroughs three-fifths shall be paid for the use of such city or borough, one-Afth for the use of the commonwealth; in of the township, one-fourth for the use of the proper county and one-fourth for the use of the commonwealth. The sums paid to the townships to be applied to keeping the roads

in good repair.

The ninth section forfeits the license granted if the license fee be not paid within fifteen days. The tenth section fixes the bond at

THE EFFECT OF THE MEASURE.

There are 365 licensed places in Lancaster county, of which 108 are in this city. Of the oounty, of which 105 are in this city. Of the 108 in Lancaster, 12 are for liquor stores which do not come under the provisions of the bill. There are, therefore, 96 public drinking places which have been paying \$50 a year and fees for the privilege of selling drinks. Under the present bill hotel-keepers and restaurateurs in Lancaster will pay \$400 and fees annually for the privilege of selling. Of course, this the privilege of selling. Of course, this measure will wipe out a large number of this city's drinking places. It is safe to say that one-half of them will eventually be closed. Estimating that there will be 50 remaining, this will bring an annual income of \$20,000 out of the drink traffic of this city. Under the new act three-fifths of this or \$12,000 will go into the city treasury ; one-fifth, or \$4,000 into the county treesury, and the other fith, \$4,000, into the state treasury. This increased amount in the city treasury will be very

A well-known man about town says that not more than a dozen of the present drink dispensers will fail to take out their license under the new regime. He predicts that the landlords will have to come down in their rents proportionately with the increase of the license fee, else they will not be able to rent their places.

If the bill obtains the governor's signature it will go into effect on June 30 of this year. The licenses granted at the present time will not be affected until the expiration of the present grant.

WHAT JAMES BLACK SAYS. James Black stated to a representative of high license law not as a measure in the in-terests of temperance, but as a bill of iniqui? ties; as an attempt to debauch the public conscience; as a subterfuge to enable the Republican managers to apparently keep faith with the public the temperance question ; the "aubmission" act is all right enough as far as it goes, but it hostile to it, and then there is an end to it. The high license law is utterly distanteful to Prohibitionists. It is a mere revenue measure and Prohibitionists are on principle opposed to the collection of re-for any purpose from sales intoxicating liquors. Wherever license has been tried, it has proved a fail-ure. It is wrong in principle and unwise in policy. Mr. Black did not believe the high license law would materially lessen the number of drinking places, and certainly would not decrease the amount of drinking. Prohibitionists, while insisting on entire probibition, were willing to accept any measures that would have a repressive effect on the sale of intoxicants, such as local option, or the limiting of the number of licenses to a certain prescribed population. But he could see no possible restriction of the liquor traffic that could result from the present high license law. If it had any effect at all it would be to concentrate the sale of beer and whisky in the hands of a smaller number of

WHAT SALOON-KEEPERS SAY. Some of the principal saloon-keepers, on being interviewed, said they were opposed to the law, not because of the incresse of the license, but because the law is unjust to all small dealers. As there will be no difference between taverns and saloons under the new law, and the saloons may sell spirituous liquors, this privilege may enable them to increase their sales enough to pay the high license without loss; but there are very few places where the beer and liquor business can be run suc-cessfully conjointly. The best beer salcons in this city, as well as elsewhere, sell no spirituous liquors ; the two branches of business do not run smoothly together. Oa be ing asked whether the saloon-keepers would prosecute the unlicensed "dives" a prominent saloon-keeper said "certainly there is law enough without the high license law to close these places; the police know all about them; and if these ministers of the law decline to become inormers so will the saloon-keepers. They are tolerated now under the eyes of everybody, and they will be tolerated under the high

Resources and Industries of Lancast Mr. Ernest Zahm has presented to City Superintendent Buehrie, for distribution among the public schools of Lancaster, fifty copies of W. U. Hensel's book on the "Re-sources and Industries of Lancaster," and Mr. Hensel has presented one hundred copies of the same work to be disposed of in the same way. Teachers and others entitled o them can get copies at Mr. Bushrie's office in the high school building.

Treasurer Greider to day received a letter containing two twenty dollar notes, which read as follows: "Conscience money. Perhaps legally I would not owe it; but conscientiously it troubles me. I do not wish to be published and hence I give no signature." The money was transferred to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Sarrow Escape of a Minnesota City OBTONVILLE, Minn., May 12.—A fire here yesterday afternoon destroyed Engquist's plow factory, the Godfrey house and barn, a portion of the Charles Betcher lumber yard and several outbuildings. The loss is \$10,000

PARIS, May 12.—The Chamber of Deputies has decided to defer indefinitely the discussion of Gen. Boulanger's mobilisation bill.

ment to Shareholders.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvanic railroad company Wednesday a resolution was adopted providing for an allotment of new stock on a basis of 8 per cent. of the present holdings. The jresolution reads:

That for its

per cent. of the present holdings. The resolution reads:

That for the purpose of providing the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures during the year 1887 on main and leased lines and branches, and for the completion and extension of new and auxiliary lines, the cost of which is estimated as follows:

Construction of third and fourth tracks and additional facilities on the Fennsylvania railroad, branches and leased lines.

Beal estate. Passaria.

Conway, who though but 19 years of age bears a bed reputation, last night figured in a tragedy resulting in the death of George Saul, aged 17. Saul and Conway were in a saloon together. Conway drew a revolver and began flourishing it. As a result Saul was shot in the head, just above the left eye. Reports of the shooting are conflicting. Some say it was socidental, while others insist that it was the result of a quarrel over a game of billiards. There were no eye-witnesses to the shooting. Saul expired in less than half an hour. Conway was arrested on a charge of

BAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The steamer City of Rio Janeiro, which arrived yesterday China and Japan, brings news of a terrible disaster in the strait settlements. The steamer Benton, plying between Singapore, Penang and Malacca, was run into about midnight March 29 by the steamer Fair Penang ahortly after leaving Malacca, and sank within ortly after leaving Malacca, and eank within half an hour. Of two hundred persons on board, only fifty thus far are known to have been saved. Most of those lost were natives. After the collision the Fair Penang continued on her way. The loss to the vessel and cargo was \$60,000.

A Commission's Slow Work. LONDON, May 12-The Afghan commis sion's work still languishes, and the boundary lines separating the dominions of the ameer and the czar, are as vague as ever. Lord Salisbury has thus far refused to entertain any of the proposals offered by the Russian commissioners, and another meeting of the commission will be held next Thursday o consider fresh ones.

Mexico Ill-Treating on America Tueson, Ariz., May 12 .- The Citizen yesterday published a letter dated at Sahuripa, Sonora, Mexico, April 20, and signed J. D. Garcia. The writer says that he is an American citizen and last Sunday he was accosted by the prefect of the district, who asked him to vote for him at an election then being beld. Garcia refused on the ground that he was an American, and the prefect sent him to jai', where he has been ever since with scarcely any sustenance. .

Fate of Three Well Cleaners. QUEBEC, May 12.—in the municipality of St. Sauveur yesterday afternoon four men were cleaning out an old well, when two, Joseph Gaspard and Joseph Bussier, acciden tally fell into it. The other two in attempt-

ing to rescue them also fell in. One of the latter, Frayans Bussier, and the two first named were killed by sufficiation and drowning. The fourth was rescued more dead Fatal Fight of Hallroad Laborer CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWs, May 12.-In drunken melee yesterday morning among a number of laborers employed on the Chicago & Northwestern bridge, Henry Clenkhammer drunken melee yesterday morning au

BROOKLYN, Iows, May 12—Judge Ryan yesterday sentenced Chice Robinson to three years at Fort Madison penitentiary for complicity in the crime of whipping a six-year old colored child to death near Montez

fatally stabbed Al Roach, a fellow workman.

in November.

RAPID CITY, Dak., May 12.—The Butte river mining company's placer grounds, flumes, pipes, buildings, etc., were sold yester-day for \$200,000 to George W. Chadwick, of is being negotiated.

# Vicana Gets Liszt's Relice

VIENNA, May 12.-The will of the late Abbe Liezt specified that the piano owned by Mozart and the baton used by Haydn, both of which relies were the property of the abbe for many years, should pass into the keeping of the city of Vienna, and they have just been turned over to the municipality by

Turkey and England Agree.

London, May 12.—The Standard's correspondent at Constantinopie telegraphs that there is good ground for the belief that a convention between England and Turkey settling the question of the occupation of Egypt will be signed within a week, as the culmination of Sir Henry Da Wolff's mis-

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 12.—A fearful forest fire is raging near Forest City. A fire engine has gone to protect the Harmon Lumber sompany's mill and the village.

WBATHAR INDICATIONS.

WARRINGTON, D. C., May 12 -For Mastern Pennsylvanie: Fair weather, variable winds: cooler to-night, fol lowed by rising temperature Friday.

TELEGRAPHIC TAPS. Parnell left Kingston for London this even

Parnell left Kingston for Doubtes are ing.

The people around Evansville, Ind., are indignant over the action of Gov. Knott, of Kentucky, in respiting James McEiroy, who was to be heaged at Henderson, Ky. They threatened to lynch the murderer, and he was removed to Hopkinsville.

The Army of the Cumberland society have re-elected their present officers and decided to hold the next meeting in Chicago.

A monument was unveiled to-day at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., to Gen. Sedgwick. Gen. Latte, of Philadelphia, delivered the eration.

## GARFIELD'S STATUR

THE OR APPENDED TO MER. UNTAILED IN WASCISC

Wantington, May 12.—The of Gen. Garfield, situated on First stree junction of Maryland avenue, near the monument, was unveiled at 1 o'co

The procession moved from the Asthalf-past eleven c'olosk. The militia and the Grand Army posts pated with the veterans of the se the parade.

The main features of the pro-

The statue stands at the junction Walte and the associate justice, Mrs. Of land and other cabinet ladies were present the conclusion of his cration, Gen-Keifer, on behalf of the monument com-

toe, formally transferred the statue to Gas. Sheridan, representing the Army of Camberland, who in turn transferred is to President Cleveland. The following is the president's address

scoepting the Garfield statue:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In performance of the duty assigned to me on this occasion, I have accept, on behalf of the people of the United States, this completed and beautiful status. Amid the interchange of fraternal green between the survivors of the Army of Cumberland and their former fose upon battle field, and while the union general the people's president awaited burist common grief of these magnantmous status and mourning citizens found expresses the determination to erect this tribute American greatness; and thus to-day have mostites forgotten, an emblem of a brotherier redeemed and a token of a matter redeemed and a token of a matter results from the land, fittingly illustrative of the love affection of our grateful people and common orating brave and patriotic marrifess in affection. But from this day forth these stand at our seat of government this services ombined and the field of the lation, and the highest honor and dignity the chief magistracy of the nation.

This stately effigy shall not fall to be every beholder that the source of Amendigues and source of the standard of the chief the figurest performant to a very beholder that the source of Amendigues and the chief the figurest performant to a very beholder the the standard and source of the standard and source of the standard and source of t THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

until he

"Moving up from high to higher
Recomes on fortune's crowning slope.
The pillar of a People's hope.
The centre of a world's desire."

Nor can we forget that it also teaches expeople a sed and distressing issue; and it thoughtful citizen who view its fair projections cannot fail to recall the thread of a death which brought grief amourning to every household in land. But while American ditter ship stands aghast and affrighted that madder and assassination should lurk in the midst of a free people and strike down the head of their government, a fearless means and the discovery of the origin and hidinal place of these hateful and uncatural thing should be followed by a solemn receive and the discovery of the origin and hidisplace of these hateful and uneatural this should be followed by a solemn resolved purge forever from our political method and from the operation of our government the perversions and misconceptions will be perversions and bloody thoughts. If from this hour our admiration for bravery and nobility of American meahand our faith in the possibilities and our faith in the possibilities and out faith in the possibilities and out faith in the possibilities and out for appreciation of the biessing of a stored Union, and love for our government of the strengthened, and if our watch it against the dangers of a mad chase after this statue to the paople of the United States will not be in vain.

When the president had consistent will, and the ceremonies were with will, and the ceremonies were with the benediction by Rev. F. D. Pow At half-past three the visitors were given trip down the river to Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall, with a planked shed discontinuation.

Marshall Hall, with a planked shed at the latter place.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The steine is garded by its scuiptor, Mr. J. Q. A. Word one of his most successful achievements, position is a commanding one. The correle at the intersection of First and Maryland and Pennsylvania avenues, directly at the foot of the capital grounds, the statue is seen to fair advantage from capital and surrounding grounds, and he the intersecting streets.

The statue raises thirty feet into the air surmounts a broad and shapely granite and graceful pedestal. Three sides of shaft are inscribed as follows: Souther face: James A. Garfield, 1851-1851, the southeast face: major general S. V.; members of Congress; sensor provides of the United Sitates of the Sitate president of the United States of American On the north face: Erected by his countries of the accept of the Army of the Cumberland; May 12, 1887. Surrounding the two of the pedestal, which is nearly 20 fact to height, are three life size recumbent figure of bronze representing "Wisdom," "Formal and "Patriotism." The figure is 10 fact a inches in height and weighs 5,000 pounds.

License For First and Second Class Ottos Redeced From 6500 to 5300.

HARRISBURG, May 12.—In the Second to
day the House elevated railroad bill
passed second reading without amends
and without oppration. The whole
license bill was ameded on third reading
make bottiers' license 5300 is attested
first, second and third classes and 5100 is
other places. The dungramical appearance
ment bill passed second reading with
amendment, except that Stelams and
caster changed from the Tenth to
district, its old number. Tuesday
ment was fixed for final sensitions. next was fixed for final of

The nomination of Richard Vest Maris and C. Stuart Polisecon on of the Philadelphia pontionitary,

of the Philadelphia pasternary, firmed.

The House to-day passed a large bills finally, among which were it ate bill to abolish all taxes laid ups household furniture and pleasure authorising poor directors to dispectate owned by incance pempare; a supplement to an act relative to of the county officers and the pay received by them into the main treasury in counties containing inhabitants. These were defining plement to an act to establish a department; to provide bottor up