### DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

THORE WHO WART TO BE DELEGATED TO THE CORPERTION.

A Large List to Select From at the Primar Election On Saturday Evening-The Contest in the City Between Commisstoner Hartman and Zasmar

The Democratic nominating meeting, on Westnesday evening, at the several wards of the city, were well attended. A large numnominations were made, from which five delegates will be elected in each ward at the primary on Saturday evening. Three of the leading candidates for commissioners had thekets nominated in nearly every ward, and indications point to a large poll of votes on Saturday evening. The fight in the city is principally between Commissioner Hartman and Seiomen Zeamer, each of whom will run delegates in every ward. Following are

First Ward—H. R. McConomy, Simon Subsier, John Altick, A. G. Pyle, Michael Burns, D. B. Florry, Wm. Baltz, W. G. Brown, John Reese, Jr., John Fritzeb, Geo. Sheetz, Casper Weitzel, S. W. Fewler, Jacob L. Fray

Shooz, Casper Wellzer, S. W. Fowler, S. M. Frey.
L. Frey.
County Committee—John E. Maione.
Second Ward—Michael Mactionigle, Wm.
E. Lant, Jacob Reese, Theo. Wenditz, Jos.
Barnett, John A. Snyder, Henry Babel, Geo.
Styer, Gustayus Waitz, John R. Russell.
County Committee—W. U. Hensel.

The polls in this ward will be open from 6.30 to 8 on Saturday evening. Third Ward—Charles Peters, Geo. Musser, R. F. Davis, Henry Wolf, Jacob Reaker, John A. McGinnis, J. W. Keller and Adam County Committeeman Joseph M. Krei-

der. Fourth Ward D. R. McCormick, Frank Christian McGinnis, Brinkman, Geo. Pontz, Christian McGinnis, jr., John Shields, John Ochs, Jacob Norbeck, Issiah McKulips, Wm. Anderson, Henry larberger. County Committee D. R. McCormick.

County Committee—D. R. McCormick,
Firth Ward—Wm. Shoenberger, Frank
Pleifler, Geo. N. Alabach, Joseph Kautz, Jacob
F. Kautz, Charles Wolfert, Christian Steiffel,
Wm. Simons, Philip Drachbar, J. M. West
haeiter, John Spangler, Dr. M. W. Raub,
Isaac N. Bender, Frederick Kissinger, Andrew Metzger, John Brill.
County Committeeman—Wm. Shoenberger, Heory Furlow, Frederick Kissinger,
Sixth Ward—Col. E. McGovern, John McCully, James C. Leman, E. Shaeffer Metzgar,
Benjamin Myers, Stehman Diller, Walter
Zeher, George Prentiss, D. B. Johnson,
James Plucker, Charles F. Smith, Franklit
Metaughlin, George Davis, Daniel Okeson.

McLauguile, George Davis, Daniel Okeson, County Committee-H O. Wilson, Col. E. McGovern, Harry Mohler, Seventi Ward Frank Everts, Davis

Kitch, George Darmstetter, Jacob H. Beachter, Jacob F. Kautz, Lawrence Wolpert, W. Sales, Frank Dommel, A. F. Donnelly, H. Sueych, J. Miller, C. unty Committeeman—Lawrence Wol-

pert,
Eighth Ward-Jacob Kurtz, J. V. Wise,
Leco and Kissinger, jr., Wm. Wolpert, Jno.
F. Pontz. Conrad Moser, Peter Diehl, Jacob
Fetter, Peter Dommel, Frank Kautz, Jos.
Gastiger, A. J. Snyder, Jno A. Bradel, Jno.
T. Zummerman, Barnhart Snyder.
County Committeeman—Harry G. Keller.
Ninth Ward-Philip Zecher, George Connor Charles E. Broome, Jacob Pontz, John

ner, Charles E Broome, Jacob Pontz, John McKuttips, Elim G Snyder, Jacob Motzger, Fred, Yea er, George Brown, Walter Weish, County Committee—Charles E. Broome.

### KARRIN IN ARABIUN.

Convention in Session in Pittsburg. The thirteenth annual convention of the American Hebrew congregation was opened in Concerdia hall, Pittsburg, on Tuesday, Josiah Cohen, esq., of that city. was elected permanent president. Rev. Mayer delivered the address of welcome. The convention did not get down to business until the afternoon. Among the first reports received was that of Dr. L. M. Loth, president of the Hebrew Union college. This institution has much good work, but is in need of funds.

President Lath, in concluding his report said: "By the present treaty existing be-tween the United States and Russis, no American citizen of Hebrew creed is permitted to establish himself in Russia. This treaty is manifestly against the spirit of the constitution of the United States. I there fore recommend that this great wrong be brought to the special notice of Congress this council."

When the various reports had been re-ceived, Secretary Levy asked for a discus-sion of the financial condition of the union. ceived, Secretary Lavy asked for a discussion of the financial condition of the union. Remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Hirsch, of Chicago; Rev. Abraham Stein, of New York; Rev. Dr. Davidson, of Cincinnat, and others. The Rev. Dr. Sessei, of Wheeling, finally arose, and though his congregation did not belong to the union asked to be allowed to speak. His request was granted and after an eloquent address said he would start the ball rolling and pledged himself to give \$50 per year during his lifetime and after him his children would give it. He had no sconer finished than Mr. Moses Schloss, of New York, announced he would give \$100 per year. Dr. S. H. Sonneschine followed with \$100; Moses Fraley, \$250; M. Berheimer. \$100; Putitp Lim, \$50; E. Wirthiemer \$50. Nine members of the Alumni association of the college each pledged \$50 per annum. They were Moses Hoiler, Joseph Krauskoff, Joseph Silverman, Israel Asron, David Philipson, H. Berkowitz, S. Frender, Joseph Holtz and Rev. L. Grossman. The convention then adjourned to meet at 9:30 s. m. to day.

# EDUCATORS IN COUNCIL.

Second day's proceedings of the National Educational association in Chicago were opened by a voluntary upon the organ, the "Star Spangled Banner." The president, Mr. William F. Sheldon, then called the meeting to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. Bichard Edwards. Committees were

Mr. Mayo, of Boston, submitted the follow

That this, the largest and most important convention of the teachers of the United States ever held in the cause of education of the American people, reaffirms with emphasis its repeated declaration that it is the duty of Congress to come to the aid of the people of the Southern States of the union in their present heroic efforts to covercome the illuteracy which is now the great misjortune of this section, and if neglected will speedify become the perit and shame of the whole republic.

Resolved, That the Blair bill, twice passed

after long and deliberate discussion by the short long and deliberate discussion by the Secate of the United States, is regarded by this convention a fit measure to accomplish this end, and Congress is urged to speedily enact and the president of the United States to approve it, that it may become the law of land.

land.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed by the president of this convention which shall present the resolution to the appropriate committee of Congress, with the reasons for the repeated declarations of its faith in untional aid to education in the South as a recognition of the coming era of national prosperity, unity and perpetual peace.

Papers were read and addresses delivere Prof. Zigert, of Vanderbilt university, Ten-

About 25 new students have already been examined for entrance into Franklin and Marshall college next fall. The number will rise to over 30 by the opening of the fall term. The prospects for the seminary and the academy are also good.

Mrs. Eva Lemon, of Smithville, who is over 70 years old, has just completed a quilt made of 3,480 pieces.

TARBIATE LIQUOR LEAGUE.

farrisburg the Next Meeting Pince—Resolu-tions Adopted. At Wednesday's session of the State At Wednesday's session of the State Liquor League in Allentown, the officers were installed and the reports of committees were read and approved. A committee of seven was appointed to meet the Brewers' and Wholesale Dealers' convention, which assembles at Harrisburg in September. It was the unanimous sense of the convention that the high license law is unconstitutional, and that it should in due time be tested. Harrisburg was chosen as the next place of meeting.

There was a warm discussion in the comnittee on resolutions, and it was a long time before a report was agreed upon. The reso-lutions realifirm the Losgue's abiding faith in the cardinal principles which govern its exis-tence. It will continue to labor for the elethe cardinal principles which govern its existence. It will continue to labor for the elevation and protection of those engaged in the liquor traffic, and seek to preserve inviolate those doctrines of personal liberty which have lately been perverted to the views of a small minority who seek to control the reasonable enjoyment of the masses. One condemns the legislation which a few zealots and political expediency have caused to be enacted, reviving the "blue laws" of former times and charging the judiciary of the state of Pennsylvania with duties and clothing it with powers utterly at variance with its office and subversive of every principle of liberty and justics. The league proclaims itself a law abiding organization—in favor of good license laws and their impartial enforcement—but it protests against the abuse of the discretion lodged in the courts, whereby judges are permitted to refuse any license whatsoever, though all the requirements of the laws shall have been compiled with. Such action is declared a travesty upon the exercise of discretionary power, and the league asks the legislature so to define the rights of applicants for license that they will readily be recognized and conceded. The resolutions then say: "Shackled by hostile legislation, menaced with total prohibition without compensation, license that they will readily be recognized and conceded. The resolutions then say: "Shackled by hostile legislation, menaced with total prohibition without compensation, self-preservation alone should dictate the necessity for a more thorough union of all whose interests are thus imperiled. The loague, forgetful of past differences, cordially invites the co-operation of every liquor dealer in the commonwealth and all friends of personal liberty to extend the sphere of its usefulness, and, by united and harmonious action, to assist in repelling the open as well as insidious attacks of intemperate fanatics and their time-serving adherents."

The banquet to the visitors in the evening closed the convention.

### IN THE BASE HALL WURLD

How Big Anson Secure "Rattled" After Hit ting for a Home But. A funny incident occurred in yesterday's Chicago-Washington game. In the last inning Anson knocked the ball over the right field fence. When he reached second Carroll, the left fielder of the Washingtons, pretended that he had the ball, which Anson believed. The latter for a few minutes was "rattled". He would start for third base and Carroll would make a feint to throw, then Anson would retrace his steps. This ludicrous situation was heartily enjoyed by the spectators, but Anson could not take in the situation until the whole Chicago team surrounded the captain, at the same time telling him that the ball went over the fence. Anson then went to third base, and sithough he had ample time to score did not do so, for roasons best known to himself. There was only one man out while Arson was on third and the suppo-sition is that he thought be could "rattle" the home players and win the game, or that he was so "rattled" himself that he did not know

what he was doing. This incident was really the feature of the game. Tony Mullane is pitching about as fine ball It pow turns out that the Bradley who is

doing such good work for the Boston Blue is not Nick at all, but an entirely differen Caruthers and Foutz, the great putchers of the St. Louis team, both play in nearly every game. When the one is in the box the other plays right field. They are among the hard-

est hitters on the team.

The League games of yesterday were: At Boston: Boston 12, Detroit 4; at Philadelphia: Philadelphia 16, Indianapolis 5; at New York: New York 7, Pittsburg 3; at Washington: Washington 3, Chicago 0 Association games: At Cincinnati; Cincinnati 6, Athletics 1; at Cleveland : Balti-more 8, Cleveland 1; at St. Louis : St. Louis 2, Brooklyn 0; at Louisville : Mets 6, Louis-

The Washington club continues to down

York.

The Detroits have been doing poorly in Boston. There is no doubt that the team is much weaker the way it is now made up than at the beginning of the season.

"Whitey" Gibson, of this city, and Devlin, the pitcher, who has been playing in Lyun, Mass, were let go because the club could not afford to continue paying them the high salaries they were getting. Gibson, who is now at home in this city, is yet under contract with Philadelphia. He would make a fine player for a State Association team.

The Washington have been playing wonderful fielding games against Chicago. Yesterday the champions had but six hits off Whitney.

The Detroits did not have an error in Boston.

The Detroits did not have an error in Bos ton yesterday, but Getzein was unmercitully Wilkesbarre did not intend to take Utica's place in the International League, because they thought the money could not be raised. They have now secured the funds and will buy the franchise.

Joseph C. Kennedy, an attorney and real estate agent, about 75 years of age, was mur-dered in Washington, Wednesday evening, apparently without provocation. Just before he was about to get on a car at a street corner, a laborer named John Dally walked up behind him and ran a large butcher's knife into his right side. Mr. Kennedy fell to the ground, pointing to his murderer, who made no attempt to escape. The wounded man died in about five minutes, and his assessin was taken to the station. There he told a rambling story about Kennedy having defrauded his lather of property several years ago, and refused to make restitution. Mr. Kennedy was of an old Maryland family, and in 1850 and 1860 was commissioner of the census. At one time he edited the Intelligencer, of Franklip, Pa.

Robbins' circus was caught in a cyclone in

Robbins' circus was caught in a cyclone in Fredericton, N. B. A dispatch, which may be slightly colored, says: A whiriwind of monkeys, barns, peanuts and elephants filled the air, eddies of trained goats and brick chimneys added horror to the scene, 'and the situation was not modified whee, a few minutes later, it began to rain spangled trousers and pink lemonade, followed by a hallstorm, during which clowns patent mowers, a brass band and several dozen trapeze performers were seen descending with fearful velocity upon the doomed city. A cyclone at all times is a menace to the peace and dignity of a town, but when it draws up a large and well-furnished circus it is armed with terrors not usually contemplated or provided for.

William H. Everson & Co., iron manufacturers, operating a mill in Pittaburg, and coke works at Scottdale, Pa., made an assignment Wednesday. The liabilities are said to be about \$200,000, with assets estimated at \$400,000. The failure was caused by extensive improvements at Scottdale, and the long coke strike which forced them to shut down.

From the Philadelphia Record.

One thing is certain, beer is bad ballast for any boat, be she yacht or be she yawi.

The Hanover and Littlestown turnpike company, of Hanover, York county, has been chartered in Harrieturg; capital stock, \$30.000 (the pike will extend from Hanover to Littlestown.)

The local option election, held in the Stonewall district of Rockingham county, Virginia, on Tuesday, resulted in over 100 majority for the "west,"

WHY HE DID NOT SERVE.

THE TRUE RESENT WHY CLAFELAND STAYED AT HUMB IN INGI.

He Had Two Brothers Fighting for the Union and Grover Remained at Home to Look After His Widowed Muther- & Fabrication of the Roomy.

Holland Patent Corr. of N. Y. Herald Apropos of the great hue and cry respecting the failure of President Cievesad to serve in the army, and his securing a Pole as a substitute, which has been purposely and maliciously exaggerated into a display of unpatriotism, the residents of the village, irrespective of political faith, unite in pro-nouncing such reports grossly libelious.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon among When Fort Sumter was fired upon among the first to entist were his two younger brothers, Fred and Cecil, who tearfully placed their widowed mother under the protection of Grover, then in Buffalo. The legacy left her by his father, the spiritual shepherd of a rural flock, was extremely limited, and to Grover she looked for support, and, as one of the aged villagers proudly expressed it, never was a son more solicitous of the comfort and welfare of a mother. She was a soman of sunny temperament and her digniwoman of sunny temperament and her digni fied personality gave character to the village Her hospitable home was open to be friends, and her ministrations to the sick and unfortunates in the town endeared her and unfortunates in the town endeared her to all. She doted on Grover and he was devoted to her. On a small salary, which he earned by close application to the desk in a law office and at times by cierking in several stores, he continued to contribute by a generous self-denial to keep up the old homestead and maintain his mother as its mistress. When it became known to the old lady that when it became known to the old lady that Grover was called upon to go to the front, she, recognizing her dependent position, was loath to give consent to his departure. Mindful only of her welfare, he finally agreed to se-cure, if possible, a substitute, and when suc-cessful his first thought was of his mother, and to her he impaired the glad tidings by the first mail.

A PARRICATION OF THE ENEMY. Charles White, the old patriarch of the village, who is on the wrong side of seventy, when questioned concerning the widely cir culated stories of the president's cowardice shook his head in disgust that such absurd stories should be deemed of the least consid-

eration.

"You need not accept my word for it,"
said he, "but you may ask of any of the
older townspeople and see if they do not agree
with me in the statement that no braver boys ever lived than the Clevelands The story of cowardice in connection with that honorable family, especially to those who know all the boys from their infancy, is as contemptible as the attempt by a certain New York paper most pronouncedly hostile to Cieveland to associate some scandal to the fact of his having presented a riding rouse to a voune leaf. associate some scandal to the fact of his hav-ing presented a riding pony to a young lady of this village whom he has known since childhood. Cowardice is just the reverse of Cleveland's characteristics; but 1 presume political moonshine must be lead, no matter whose name trails in the dust "

ANOTHER WILLING WITNESS, Dr. Crane, another old villager, asserted it would have been an utter impossibilty for Cleveland to have left home. "If he had made his tidelity to his aged parent a sec ondary consideration," said the gray-haired physician, warmly, "and she had been per-mitted to suffer because of his resolve, cerinitied to suffer because of his resolve, cer-tain newspapers, accelerated by their bitter hostility, would have assiduously endeavered to score him for his unpardonable failure. Which is the most praise worthy in a family where two brothers are battling for the Union where two prothers are patting for the Union and the one upon whom the widowed mother rests her dependence is called also into service, to have the latter sacratice his home, his mother and all or procure if possible a substitute in the ranks? He always looked atter his mother, and for upwards of five weeks previous to ber death remained steadily at her side. As for cowardice in Cieveland that is too absurd to discuss,

And this is the wayin which the general pubthe regards the president. A tribute from home speaks volumes abroad, "The Weeds," the Cleveland home, has any number of war trophies which fell into the pos-session of the younger boys, who survived the war only to perish on the burning ship Missouri on the Atlantic in 1872.

# THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

All the political signs point to the nomins-tion of Allen G. Thurman for governor by eclamation at the Ohio Democratic conven tion to be held in Cleveland next week. Gen. Thomas E. Powell, of the city of Delaware, would probably be the nominee if Thurman was not in the field, and has been earnestly endeavoring to obtain from the ex-senator a positive expression as to his inten-tion to accept the nomination or otherwise.

tion to accept the nomination or otherwise.

Gen. Powell says that, while he has done nothing to secure the nomination for govermor, he would accept it if offered, but there is no doubt that the sentiment of the Ohio Democracy is practically unanimous for Thurman. Gen. Powell added:

"I do not know what Thurman will do. I know he is reluctant to accept, and I have been told by those very near him that he would refuse, but powerful influences have been at work to induce him to consent. I incline to think he will accept. His silence seems to me to indicate that he has made up his mind to let things take their course. The Ohio Democracy is well organized, and with Thurman as our candidate we would have things practically our own way. Foraker will be renominated. I don't think Sherman could prevent that if he wanted to. Sherman could prevent that if he wanted to. Sherman is losing ground, and Forsker is stronger in Ohlo than Sherman is. The Blaine faction is with Forsker. There will be a bitter fight and I am of opinion that neither will get the presidential nomination. Cleveland will be renominated without opposition. His administration has pleased the people, and he will be a stronger candidate in ISSS than he was in 1884."

The Career of a Pruminent Man Carolina Who Has Died. Colonel William J. Reynolds died near Sumter, South Carolina, last Saturday, in the 79th year of his age. Fifty years ago he loved a young lady of one of the first families of Claremont county, but her parents had more ambitious views for her. Spurred on by ambitious views for her. Spurred on by his love, young Reynolds won a name and position. He was three times elected to represent his county in the state legislature over prominent and wealthy competitors, and the young woman promised to be his wife, and preparatious were made for the wedding. At the last moment, however, she wrote him a note saying that she had yielded to the wishes of her mother and must decline to fulfill her engagement. This broke up Reynolds' life and career. After brooding for a long time over his disappointment, he took for a wife a negro girl who had been his slave, and lived with her to the last, regardless of public opinion and of the entreaties of his relatives. He reared a large family of children and drew up himself a will providing for them all and putting them on an equality with his own nearest relatives. He leit an estate consisting of some thousands of dollars in money and four thousands acres of land, and it is thought that the validity of the will will be sustained.

The south-bound express train on the Kentucky Central road, while rounding a curve a half-mile south of Robinson, in Harcurve a half-mile south of Robinson, in Harrison county, Ky., was run into Wednesday
by a special engine, No. 15, run ning from
Paris to Covington. Engineer Joseph Paul,
of No. 15, was killed, Charles Sidies, his fireman was severely but not fatally injured.
Engineer Edward Price, Fireman Edward
Morris, Baggage Master Doyle and Conductor Farmer, on the passenger train were
badly bruised. The passengers were badly
shocked, but none were injured. The engines were wrecked. Engineer Paul was
found in his engine with his hand grasping
the loyer to reverse his engine.

GERMAN BRIGBATION. Figures On the Subject That Have a Pres-

ent interest.
The report of Consul-General Raine upon

German emigration summarizes in an en

LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1887.

tertaining manner the causes supposed to produce the present movement from the Fatherland. For the lifteen years from 1871 1885, according to the best German statistics the total of German emigrants was 1,478,887; according to American returns it was considerably larger. There was a maximum outflow of 130,836 in 1872, a minimum of 23,842, in 1877; a second minimum of 231,049 in 1881, and a sec ond maximum of 109,222 in 1885. The num ond maximum of 100,222 in 1885. The numbers vary, it is perceived, according to the degree of prosperity in the United States, where nearly all go, but there is, upon the whole, a steady increase, and the indications at present are that the figures for 1887 will exceed those even of 1881. There is a slight movement toward Brazil, the West Indies and other countries, but it is insignificant in comparison with the emigration to the United States. Of the 194,786 Germans who came to the United States in 1883, according to Herzog, 857 were artists, authors, architects, chemists, etc., 25,190 had skilled occupations, 16,981 were farmers, 25,589 were day laborers. 16,961 were farmers, 25,386 were day laborers, 3,387 were servants, and 117,161, being women and children, had no occupation. It seems to be established that the farming districts show the largest number of emigrants. Skilled artisans, farmers and agricultural laborers make up the bulk of the emigration, the employes of factories and mills forming a very small proportion. The law prescrib-ing the partition of estates at the death of the parent causes many small farmers to g-abroad. The chief cause, however, for the exodus of agriculturists is the unprofitable ness of farming under existing conditions. American competition drives the large farmer to the employment of labor-saving machinery, with the result that many laborers are deprived of work. Some of them resort to the cities for work; the rest seek relief by proceeding at once to the land whose overflowing pienty has so seriously disturbed the economic status of the old world. Military service is not at present a noticeable cause of emigration, the Germans being fond of military life, and deriving much benefit from the training they get in the army. Nor are taxes specially heavy, being twelve per cent of gross earnings in Germany, as against eleven per cent in the United States. In Prussia, for example, persons whose income is less than \$214 a year pay no direct tax at all. A law passed in 1883 provides insurance for working-men in case of sickness, and laws passed in 1884 and 1885 extend the benefits of accident insurance to 4,000,000 passed in 1884 and 1886 extend the benefits of accident insurance to 4,000,000 mochanics and 14,000,000 agricultural and forest laborers. The destruction of home industries by the machinery of large factories on the one hand and on the other the low price of grain produced on the virgin soils of America are the great factors, many thinkers contend, of the present troubles. No restric-tion is placed upon emigration by the German law, except in the case of persons liable to military service. It is sought, however, to divert the movement from the United States where the emigrant is lost to the Fatherland. to Brazil, Urugusy and Paraguay, and particularly to colonies established or to be established, in the extensive territories re-

established, in the extensive territories re-cently acquired by Bismarck in Zanzibar, West Africa and New Guinea. Colonization at home in the eastern provinces of Prussia is to be attempted on a large scale, and 100,-080,000 marks were not long since appropria-ted to buy up large manorial estates for par-tition among small German farmers at a moderate price, the policy being to displace the Poles, who are growing numerous in that part of the empire. Paupers and insane per-

part of the empire. Paupers and insane per-sons do not often come to the United States

cashiers and aldermen resort to Canada.

South Pennsylvania railroad, has mulated a plan of reorganization

the property which has been signed by a majority of the stockholders, including the

Vanderbilt interests. The Pennsylvania rail.

In this letter it is stated that the signatures

are considered as binding as they were when first made, and the signers are cautioned not to indorse the plan for reorganizing the South Pennsylvania and thus defeat the Pennsyl-

vania railroad company in getting control of it. Mr. Baer states that these letters have been the means of deterring very lew from

signing the plan of reorganization, and that his committee is confident of getting another

The Veterans at Camp Vincent.

Camp Vincent, at Gettysburg, is quieter than ever before. Many of the veterans have

gone home, and by the time the camp shall

have closed on Friday it is doubtful if more

than a corporal's guard will be present. The usual dress parade was dispensed with Wed-

usual dress parade was dispensed with Wednesday night, and instead the "Lambs," "Razors," "Sunflowers," "Hawks" and "Doves" gave an exhibition of themselves, to the great amusement of the spectators. The Frankford band afterward gave its usual opening concert. The officers elected at the reunion of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania regiment, in the wheat-field, are: President, Licutenant Colonel J. C. Anderson: vice presidents, John Caldwell and J. B. Shroyer: secretary, A. B. Mann; treasurer, Eli Chambers. This regiment will erect a monument on the wheat-field to mark its position, and will dedicate it on July 2, 1888.

position, and will dedicate it on July 2, 1888

Murdered for His Money

throat cut, on the beach at Tybee Island

Wednesday morning. The murdered man

Wednesday morning. The inurdered man was about twenty-three years of age, and although something of a sporting character, bore a good reputation for one in his line of business. Thomas Cassidy and Barney Keys, two well known Savannah men, have been arrested on suspicion of having murdered him, and a woman named Maggie Ferrell has been arrested as an accessory. The murdered man is said to have had considerable money with him, and none was found on the body. It is therefore suspected that robbery was the object of the crime.

The grand jury in Washington has found an indictment against Oscar J. Harvey, the

gery of twenty five names, sets of initial

Buried Alive in a Cave-in,

Wednesday evening a large cave-in oc-curred at Yorktown, south of Hazieton. At

the time of the cave in three Hungarians

were going home from work, and upon near-ing their boarding house the ground over which they were walking gave way sud-denly, burying one of them beneath a mass of rocks and earth. Men were set to work at once to recover the body, and after working all night found it in a horribly mangled con-dition.

The Salisbury township common school district to-day appealed from the decision of Alderman Hershey in favor of E. A. Draper, the colored school teacher, for \$23, to common pleas court.

robbery was the object of the crime.

George Smith, of Savannah, Ga., a young

OPPOSING REGINGANIZATION

# from Germany for the reason that they do not possess the passage money, though there are indications that at times communities supply the money required. Scapegraces, however, are often sent abroad by their relatives, and moral and ficancial bankrupts come to this country much for the same reasons that our

Without the Anticipated Trouble Letter to South Pennsylvania Stockholders appeared on the streets during the cele George F. Baer, of Reading, who was appointed one of the committee to devise

means for again beginning work on the road company, in order to prevent the plan being signed to any great extent, has addressed a lengthly letter to the stockholders of the company whom they succeeded two years ago in inducing to assign all their interests in the South Pennsylvania enterprise to their own corporation. tions to maintain peace.

of the fall of the Bastile, is being generally observed. Up to a late hour no disturbance were reported. The manifestation by the Patriotic League and other societies in front of the statue of Strasburg in Place de la Concorde passed off peaceably. The societies headed by trumpeters marched past and de-posited colossal memorial crowns. A few of the participants indulged in cries of "Vive La France" "Viva La Republique" "Viva

New York Frenchmen Celebrate NEW YORK, July 14 -The French rest reception in full diplomatic uniform this morning at the French consulate. Delegates together with a number of the leading French This afternoon and evening a fete champetre river park and the Ligue des Societies Francais will this evening give a ball and banquet

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 14 —The trial of seaborn Green, Dr. Walker and Josh Shools ury returning a verdict of guilty as to Green tremities burned to a crisp. Near by lay Kelly, who had been shot and also chopped up. Green had disappeared, but was soon recaptured. He said two men had committed the murders and freed him. Walker and Shools were also arrested, but at the trial

an indictment against Oscar J. Harvey, the former chief of the horse claims division of the treasury department, charging him with forgery. There are four counts to the indictment, and they aliege that he forged the names to two drafts. On a motion by defendant's counsel, who said he did not at the present time know whether he would ask for a trial or not, the court directed that the case be called on Monday next. It was stated that each claim which Harvey pushed through the department required the forgery of twenty five names, sets of initials a blind boil or the sting of an insect.

New York, July 14.—Mra Timothy Carey, a laundress residing at 140th street, after quarreling with her husband this morning drank some poison and almost instautly expired. Some years ago Mrs. Carey was sentenced to state prison for life for setting fire to her sister's house. After she had served two years Governor Cleveland participat her.

Offered \$2,500,000.

Baltimone, July 12.—A private dispatch says that Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York have made an offer of \$2,500,000 for the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph,

### TURKEY'S POSITION.

THE AULTAN MAS PROPITED BY LES SURS OF THE BECART PAST.

to is Withholding Signature From the Pro posed Treety Between the Nations in the Hope of Gaining Some Advantage, Which is Likely to Be Realized.

LONDON, July 14.—The sultan of Turkey is still holding off from the ratification of his agreement with the British special commisioner obviously with the intention of making the best possible terms for signing or reoudiating the treaty as the case may be, and in so doing his action is not altogether to be condemned as savoring of duplicity or any other species of knavery. The same sort of a game has been practiced upon him by one or another of the European powers until he has become thoroughly acquainted with the benefits accruing to the "party of the first part" from transactions conducted upon methods of questionable honesty and he now seeks to avail himself of them by turning the tables. With Germany, England and Italy on one hand urging him to sign the treaty and Russia and France on the other demanding that he shall not sign, while Austria, having all that she can attend to nearer home, makes no definite decision one way or the other, the sultan can well afford to temporize. Had the assembling of the Bulgarian Sobranje and the immediately been deferred until now or later, the sultan would in all probability have been comselled to make his intention specifically known and abide the consequences, but the come to his aid and the Turkish govern ment by skillfully playing the Egyptian question against the Bulgarian question will likely realize substantial advantages from one or the other. The same powers that are interested in the Egyptian matter are also deeply former question can wait, but the latter is now in such shape that its settlement cannot be much longer delayed. For the same reasons that he has neglected to sign the Egyptian treaty the sultan has also put off his acceptance or rejection of the Sobranje's election of Prince Ferdinaud. He prefers that both of the questions shall be settled by the powers, leaving the porte to ally itself with the strongest side of both cases, for both will

undoubtedly be settled to the satisfaction o the same combination of powers. with Russia, in the belief that whatever the ultimate outcome of the Egyptian muddle may be, Turkey cannot fare much worse in the settlement than she has been treated in the administration of Egyptian affairs during the last five years, while in the final adjustment of the Balkan question, she is likely, as the price of her good offices to Russia, to get something substantial in the way of territorial guarantees that could not be obtained in the face of Russia's opposition. It is a very pretty tight, as matters now sta Turkey, enjoying the, to her, entirely new experience since she became a European power of engaging in a difficulty which all Europe is concerned without being the "under dog," is likely to be the gainer rather than the loser when the smoke blows away and the spoils are divided.

## FALL OF THE BASTILE.

Parislaus Parade and the Anniversary Passes The German residents of Paris have been feared that they would be attacked if they tion of the arniversary of the fall of the

Bastile The Patriotic League have anounced that morning in the Piace de la Concorde and another in the Bois de Boulogue in the after-noon. It is feared that these meetings will give rise to disorder, and the police and mil-itary authorities are making and an intary authorities are making extra prepara-

Paris, July 14.—To-day, the anniversary

dents in this city are to-day celebrating the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile. The French consul and his chancellor held a from the several French societies in this city, residents, called at the consulate. The delegation of the Union Societie Francais were escorted by a detachment of the Grenadiers a concert and a ball will be held at Harlem

three Creek Indians, charged with a horrible triple murder, came to a close last night, the and not guilty as to the other two. On th 17th of January, Deputy Marshal Philips struck camp fifteen miles from Eufalis . T., having Green in custody on a slight leaving his camp in charge of Henry Smith, Mark Kuykendall and William Kelly proeeded to that place. On his return next morning he found the remains of Smith and their bodies with an axe and their lower ex

# Green confessed that he alone was guilty.

Utica, N. Y., July 14.—President and Mrs. Cieveland left for Forestport at 9:15 a. m. to-day. The special consisted of a bou-doir car and locomotive, and was occupied only by Mrs. and Mr. Cieveland, Mrs. Cieveland's maid, Superintendent Hammond and Conductor Daniels. They were accompanied to the depot by Senator Kernan and his son.
Mrs. Cleveland's eye is very much inflamed
and pains her exceedingly. Dr. Berth, of
this city, was called and pronounced it either

FIRANCE AND THE TARIFF. ratio Congressmen's Answers to

The St. Louis Republican publishes a number of letters from leading Democratic congressmen who have been conspi connection with finance and the tariff. The letters are in answer to a series of interrogstories recently sent them by the Republican

First. Is there a practical basis of compro-mise through which the Democrats in the House can unite? Second. Would an equal cut of internal and tariff taxes afford such a basis?

and tariff taxes afford such a basis?

Third. Assuming this acceptable, is it feasible to carry the element of compromise in the selection of the tariff schedule?

Fourth. Are there concessions of any other kind the majority of the party can offer without sacrifice of principle?

Fifth. Would a caucus further the accomplishment of the desired end?

Speaker Carlisle says that in his opinion the revenue will be reduced at the next session. The necessity of an immediate reduction of

revenue in order to 'prevent a large accumuafford to delay further the consideration of this question. There will be differences of opinion, but these can be reconciled on some basis which will secure substantial relief. basis which will secure autostantial relief.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, says an equal
or nearly equal cut of internal and tarifi
taxes would afford a basis of compromise.
He favors the repeal of oppressive internal
taxes, and believes that the tariff on necessities should be reduced. He believes the
caucus of the party could get near the practical solution. He thinks the decrease of the
surplus so urgent that a demand from the
president would have great weight.

president would have great weight.
Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, knows of no besis for compromise. He thinks the equal cut of internal and tariff thinks the equal cut or internal and tarrin taxes has been given a fair trial and failed, and he could suggest no concession that would bring about a compromise. He does not think the tax should be taken from whisky and tobacco and leave a tariff on

sugar and other necessities.

Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is in tavor of a real revision of the tariff and the increase of the free list by placing thereon raw material and necessaries, as the revenue must be reduced. He thinks there is a wide margin for concession, and he is prepared to agree upon a reduction in both internal and tariff taxes. He believes a practical solution to be for the president and secretary of the treasury to formulate a bill upon which the president should stake the administration. It should be made a party measure, the issue of the presidential canvass, and if the president cannot see his way clear to make such a bill, then the party caucus sugar and other necessities make such a bill, then the party caucus

abould.

Ex-Speaker Randall, of Pennsylvanis, believes that a compromise could be effected by a fair and just revision of the present tariff. He does not entertain any feeling of vengeance against the producers in this country because they are enjoying a season of prosperity. He prefers their welfare to their distress. He layors abolishing the internal revenue waters. would do. He does not believe in free trade. and does not think the advocates of that policy would dare carry it out. He has found that the loudest advocates of this policy have demanded the greatest protection for products of their districts.

ducts of their districts.

S. S. Cox, of New York, believes there is a basis for a compromise. He knows of several measures which would facilitate the collection of customs duties to which no objection could be raised from any part. Their advocacy involves no macrifice of principle He thinks a caucus necessary to accordish a harmonious end. Representative Collins, of Massachusetta thinks a compromise through a caucus pro

bable.
George D. Wise, of Virginia, and John S. Henderson, of North Carolina, strongly advocate a repeal of the internal taxes, especially on tobacco. They can see no relief

### UNCLE SAM'S BRVBNUS. The Collectors' Appual Statements Show

Larger Increase Than Ever Before. Washington, July 14.—The report of the secretary of the treasury, which is submitted the fiscal year just closed the internal revenue and customs receipts have been greater than for many years past. The col lectors of internal revenue have in many instances forwarded their annual sta to the commissioner, who says that the in crease in the amount of the receipts will aggregate about \$2,000,000 over the year ended June 30, 1886. There has been a general increase all along the line, and for the first time oleomargarine figures in the incollections, says the two millions additional collected last year is probably the result of the oleomargarine act and the enormous in crease in the beer-making business. Bottle eer, he says, is used now more generally than ever before, especially in small country towns, where it was almost unheard of a few years ago. While the manu-facture of beer has steadily increased, there has been a gradual falling off in the quantity of whisky distilled. The commissioner who has calculated the profit derived from the manufacture of beer, says the brewer realizes about 100 per cent on every barre he sells, while the retail dealer realizes about 200 per cent. The customs receipts also show a large increase over the previous year

## F. UUHT RBAKLT THERE HOURS.

The Puglilets Separated Upon the Approach Police—A Savage Contest, NEW YORK, July H.—The long pending bard glove fight between Tom Doris, o Yonkers, and Pat Farley, of Brooklyn, tool place early this morning. The men fought in a 24 foot ring at a point thirty miles up the Sound, just upon the identical spot where the Carney-Mitchell battle was fought. The fight was a long and a stubbornly contested one. Forty-four rounds were fought, lasting two hours and fifty-six minutes. Both men were badly punished, Doris about the face and Farley on the body. As neither man could win and a police patrol boat was bearing down upon the place where the fight was in progress, the contest was declared a draw nd the stake money, \$500, was drawn. The

purse of \$500 addition was divided. The greatest secrecy was maintained with regard to the fight, and only a limited num-ber were present, chiefly sports from Brooklyn and Yonkers. The men did not enter the ring until I a. m. Doris weighed 140 pounds and Farley 138. At the end of the fight Doris appeared to be the worst pun-ished. It was one of the most savage encounters ever witnessed in this vicinity.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 14.—George Caldwell, Cyrus Jackson, Sam Cunn agham and William Oliver, colored labore, were at work on a scaffolding in the hall of the House of Representatives this morning, when, by the breaking of a stringer, the four men were precipitated to the floor 30 feet below. Caldwell's neck was dislocated and he died in five minutes. Jackson had his left arm and left leg broken and his skull fractured. He will die. Oliver and Cunningham were both seriously injured but will probably recover.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Superintendent Bell, of the foreign mail service, has ordered that United States mails for Chili and the South Pacific coast be sent as heretofore via Panama. The recent suspension by this route was due to cholers in Chili.

A Town's Business Fart Gone.

HANFORD, Cal., July 14.—About 8 o'clock last night fire broke out in the Lafayette house, which, fanned by a strong wind, quickly apread over the entire block, destroying the principal business houses of the town. The total loss is \$150,000. Insurance, \$50,000.

### JACOB SHARP'S SENTENCE.

JUDUS BARRETT DENIES A MORRO TO STAT IT.

The Bribe-Giver Goes Into the Court Beess 65 Peoble That the Guarda Have to Bup Him-Given Four Years With a Fine of Five Thousand Deliars.

NEW YORK, July 14.-Jacob Sharp sleet better last night than for some nights pre-vious, but it seemed to be the sleep of utter exhaustion and he appeared but little re-freshed when he arose at 9 o'clock this mora-ing. His wife sat by his bedside through the night fanning him and giving him ing drinks when he awoke at intervals. Mrs. Sharp assisted her husband to dress for his second trip to the court to receive se He bore the same listless, indifferent, ale dazed manner noticeable in him since dazed manner noticeable in the to his conviction. Sharp was able to take but little nourishment and was very weak. He was escorted from the jail to the carriage awaiting him to con-vey him down by Warden Koating, Under-Sheriff Sexton and Deputy Shiriff Curran. Mrs. Sharp secompanied her husband. Arriving at the court house the party alighted and passed through the lane made for them by the police through the waiting crowd of curious speciators to the sheriff's office and thence to the court room. Sharp was so weak that in going to the carriage from the jail, and on leaving it on his way into the court house and up the stairs to the court room it was necessary for the officers guarding him to support his tottering form. Long before Sharp's arrival crowds invaded the court house trying to obtain eatrance to the court room or stood on the sidewalk without the building. Comparatively few of the throngs that applied for entran to the court room succeeded in getting in, There were a sufficient number admitted

however, to fill every seat. Judge Barrett, whose litness yesterday compelled a pos'ponement of sentence of the onvicted man, had recovered sufficiently to day to be present in court. He arrived at the court house at almost the same moment

as the prisoner. When Sharp entered the court room if lacked but two minutes of noon, the hour at which the court was to be opened. He was accompanied by his wife, his con-in-law Mr. Selmes, and his grandson George Sharp, Messra. Nelson, Stickney. Parsons and Mit chell, of counsel for the convicted man, were already in the court room. Sharp took little notice of anyone, but sank into a chair with an air of utter exhaustion and sat allently with livid face, bowed head and clasped

hands at the table before the bar. District Attorney Martine and his assistants entered at 12:15 o'clock and two minutes later Judgo Barrett entered and took his seat on the bench. Sharp's counsel, Mr. Mitchell, said he had no application to make for delay but would move for a new trial, and read a paper in which it was claimed that the tris was unfair, that the jury was prejudiced, and the judge's charge was unfair to the defendant. The motion for a new trial was

The district attorney then poved that the prisoner be sentenced. He suggested that it would be proper to make an inqu into his physical condition and asked the court to appoint physicians to make such an inquiry. He read certificates from Drs. Hamilton and Janway stating that Sharp's health was very bad, that he was suffering from diabetes, inflammation of the kidneys and organic disease of the heart, which was of serious import to a man 80 years of age. He then read Dr. Hamilton's report on a sanitary condition of Sirg Sing and the arrangements there for the cellent. He then moved for sentence. yer Mitchell rose and made a appeal for mercy to Sharp. At onclusion of Mr. Mitchell's appeal the clerk asked the prisoner if he bal any-thing to say why sentence should not be pronounced on him. The old man staggered to his feet, numbled an insudible negative

and sat down again. Judge Barrett then sentenced him to im-prisonment in state prison for four years and

Judge Barrett prefaced the imposition of sentence by saying it was the most delicate task in his whole professional career. He had received letters from many people pleading for mercy and otherwise in this case, but a court was not appointed to be merciful further than was dictated by the laws of trustice. The defendant had nothing laws of justice. The defendant had nothing to offer in support of a plea for mercy but age and sickness. No attempt had been made to prove good character. It was absurd to state that he was not guilty of giving the bribes as he was undoubtedly leader of the whole affair. The crime itself was an enormous one, the rais-ing of half a million dollars to corrupt legislators. Judge Barrett went on to re-view Sharp's action in forming a bogus company to contract for the building of the Broadway surface road by which Sharp made a million dollars. The judge characterized this as a crime for which Sharp could have been indicted as well as for the bribary. "What is there," continued Judge Barrett, which is there," continued Judge Barrett, "to excite pity or mercy except the age and ill health of the prisoner, and the mourning of his family? With over a million of his family? With over a million dollars in his pocket, he clamors for mercy, without offering to pay one penny of the money stolen, so that should he die in prison his tamily has a vast fortune to fall back upon." At this point Mrs. Sharp buried her face in her handserchief and wept eliently. The prisoner him-

self did not lift his face from the table. Attacking Gladstone's Folicy.

London, July 14.—Professor Tyndall, in a letter just published, states that he has received numerous communications from all parts of America recommending the utmost registrone to Mr. Gladstone's policy. resistance to Mr. Gladstone's policy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 14.—The steamer Ontario on Canadalgus Lake was burned this morning. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The loss is covered by the is

A Ratirond President Hootens.

NEW YORK, July 14. – Jarvis M. Adams, of Cleveland, Ohio, has resigned the presidency of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio milrond company. Charles E. Whitehead, of this city, will succeed Mr. Adams.

LONDON, July 14.—The Times mays the rumors that Lord Londonderry is about to resign the lord lieutenancy of Ireland are without foundation.

QUEENSTOWN, July 14, -Sailed, Germanie for New York.

BOSTON, July 14.—Arrived: lowe by
Livercol; Marcon from Antwerp.

Opposing the Wor Minister.
Soria, July 14.—The military of here is becoming turbulent and in for the resignation of the present minister.

WARRINGTON, D. U., July 14.—Que Resisten Pennsylvanie: Ballonse temperature, fair weather, western