LITTLE BERTHA BECK.



THE CHILD KIDNAPPED AT PENRYS PARK ON THURSDAY LAST.

Thousands of People Eager to See Her. Crowds at Astrich's Palace of Fashion Where Bertha Was Visited by the Public-William Smith Beleased From the Lebanon Jatt.

The abduction of Bertha Beck, at Penryn last Thursday, is the principal theme of discussion in this city at present. There was, probably, never a sensation in this section which held the public mird so tenaclously. When the news of the kidnepping first reached here various were the rumors soon started. Many people persuaded themselves that the child was drowned and at the bottom of the lake; others that tramps secured and spirited her away for ransom, and still others maintained she was the victim of swine or dogs. As the hours wore on the sensation became more marked, and when the little unfortunate was rescued, the highest pitch of excitement pervaded every household. The arrest o the old charm-worker, William Smith, as the abductor of the little girl, created intense excitement at Pen-ryn on Friday, and, as before stated, there were some men in the crowd there previous to Smith's removal to Lebanon jali who were sufficiently enraged to have lynched him had there not been a strong guard over the prisoner. People around Mt. Hope, White Oak and vicinity are of the opinion that the trial of Smith in September will not result in his conviction, believing that an alibi will be fully sustained. That Bertha Beck was taken by some one to where she was found is doubted by few people. However the develop-ments in the case will serve to keep public Interest in the matter for months to come. PURNISHED BATE.

William Smith, the accused kidnapper. was brought before 'squire Kreider in Lebanon on Monday atternoon. His appearance did not indicate that he was suftering from mental strain, and his counsel re making every effort to prevent him one. To the INTELLIGENCER'S correspon dent he said his innocence would be proved nished and Smith was released. His bonds men, residents of near White Oak, were George M. Harman, Jacob M. Will and Henry Steinman. Smith left Lebanon on the 7:30 train Monday evening, and there was quite a crowd at the station when he

Smith was met on his arrival at White Oak station by a large number of his neighthe high crime charged. In the crowd accompaning him were several of the parties who will testify that he was at work four mites distant from Penryn when Berths Beck was abducted.

H. C. Shirk, of Lebanon, of counsel for the commonwealth in the case against mony at the hearing in Lebanon: "He stole me. He put his hend over my mouth and told me I musn't cry. Then he ran în a hoie. He sald I must stay there my mamma came. He didn't hurt me, but he scolded me, and I cars going, and I heard the Fourth of July, too. (She referred to the explosions of dynamite. | He covered me with a cloth and threw some leaves over me, but he didn't stay with me all night. When it got light [meaning the morning after she had been stolen | he came to me ; he told me I mustn't cry ; he told me mamma would come. But [archly] he didn't give me anything to eat! He came to see me I don't know how many times, but he didn't stay. Then I crept out, because I heard people cailing, and ther -then some men came and picked me up and carried me to

Smith says that on Thursday he was eng wed in the harvest field seven miles away from Penryn park. After supper he went to White Oak station and awaited the arrival of the train from Lebanon. Mr. John Saylor, one of the employes of the company, informed him of the disappearance of the child, and he replied "it was a bad night for so young a child to spend on the mountain." He then says he told Saylor that being the possessor of an "erd spiegel," or imagination glass, through which he had discovered water and stolen property, he would next morning endeavor

At 7 o'clock next morning he says he walked to White Oak station and purchased a ticket to Penryn park, showing at the same time his glass to the ticket agent. He says the glass is a never failing one—it is 6 by 10 inches in size and has been in his possession 15 years—and he knows where there is more gold in the mountain than can be hauled away in two Conestoga wagons. Supt. Neff states that it is fortunate that the lake was not drawn off, for if it had been, its waters would have rushed over the ground where the child was lying and

she would have been drowne i. BERTHA AT ASTRICH'S STORE.

Bertha Beck, about whom so much has been written the past few days, was placed on exhibition in the large show window of Astrich's store on Monday evening. The store room was crowded while she was there and the payement in front of the core was impassable on account of the great crowd. The little girl was not allowed to remain in the window longer than five minutes and was then taken upstairs until 9 o'cleck. At that hour her mother demanded her and she was sufferdered by the Mesers. Astrich.

The arrangement as first made was that the girl was to be exhibited in the show room in the afternoon, but Mrs. Beck sent the Mesers. Astrich word that, by the advice of her friends, she would have to decline to allow the girl to go on exhibition A dress had been made for her to wear while in the window and when the Mesers. Astrich were informed that the girl would not be sent to the store, they sent the dress to the girl's home for her, as it had been made specially for her. Mesara Astrich

thought that ended the matter. Early in the evening Mrs. Beck took Bertha to the home of one of Astrich's saleswomen, and said she had changed her mind and decided to allow the girl to go on exhibition. The girl was then taken to the Messra Astrich's store and placed on exhibition. After she was on exhibition for more than an hour, and when the crowd was the largest, Mrs. Beck called at the store and said she would have to take her child home. Mesers. Astrichs made no objection. Mrs. Beck was given the child; she was taken from the store room, and carried home, followed by several hundred men, women and children.

There was great excitement in the vicinity of the store room and expressions of opinion reflecting on the Mesers. Astrich for exhibiting the child and on Mrs. Beck for allowing the child to be placed in the store window were beard. The Mesera. Astrich desire to say that they used no trick, device, offer of reward, or compensation to secure the child. They called on the mother and seked her to allow the child to be placed in the window, and she readily gave her consent. In the afternoon in declining to send the child Mrs. Beck said she did so on the savice of Rev. Thompson and others who were orposed to allowing the girl to be used as an dvertising medium. Rev. Rhoads, pastor of the St. Paul's M. E. church, was one o the leaders in the movement in the evening to have the child removed from the store, and when Mrs. Beck was convinced by Rev. Rhoads and others that it was not the proper thing to allow the child to remain on exhibition she demanded the child and it was promptly surrendered by the Messrs. Astrich.

"CLOUDY CLYDE DE KING." Boy Plays the Part of a Bandit-He Organ izes a Gang For Thieving Purposes,

and Diges Cave. Powell Clyde, a 14-year-old boy, of Lake View, Chicago, who has read much flash literature, and given himself the romantic title of "Cloudy Clyde de King" has sucseeded in creating a sensation. After playing the bandit prince for some months, "Cloudy Clyde" has fied to other scenes.

Saturday two men standing at the corner of Addison and North Clark streets heard of Addison and North Clark streets heard unearthly yells coming apparently out of the ground. After quite a search the men discovered the entrance to an excavation under a lumber yard office, and on crawling in found two boys tied fast to a post. Their arms were tied behind them. One of the boys was gagged and the other mended to rid himself of the gag, and had given vent to the scream which attracted attention. The other boy told the men that the cave was the headquarters of "Cloudy the cave was the headquarters of "Cloudy Clyde's gang." It was well supplied with plunder. There were empty pocket books, towels, spoons pieces of crockery, a dinner pail or two, some yellow covered novels, and a knife. The two boys were taken to a rules states and questioned. The reverse and a knie. The two boys were taken to a pulice station and questioned. They proved to be the sons of William Deichman, and had been missing from home for nearly a month. Willie is 12 years old and Henry 10. Willie was seen yesterday, and told the story of the remarkable adventurers as a manufactory. the story of his remarkable adventurers as a member of "Cloudy King's" band. He said that he and his brother were on North Clark street one afternoon three weeks sgo, selling papers, when they met Powell Clyde and another boy with whom they were acquainted. They were invited to go over and inspect the cave and did so. Clyde explained what a good business he was deing, and asked the boys to join him. They refused and wanted to go home, but "Cloudy" said he would learn them how this sort of thing worked in the far West and tied them up to a post and gagged them.

and tied them up to a post and gagged them. They were kept there for a week, being fed twice a day by "Cloudy," who made raids on the dinner pails of workingmen in the lumber yard for that purposes. At the end of the week the boys were tired out and joined the gang. The next day they were sent down town in company with another member of the gang, under instructions to steal anything they could lay hands on to steal anything they could lay hands on. This was kept up until last Thursday, when the boys proposed once more to go home. "Cloudy Clyde de King" had them sgain bound, gagged and tied to the post. Willie Delehman managed to get the

gag out of his mouth and set up a scream-ing which attracted the two men. Mrs. Delchman was overjoyed at the return of her two boys, whom she supposed had been kidnapped. "Cloudy" has dis-appeared, but the police are confident of catching bim and other members of the "gang." Quite an amount of stolen prop-

erty was found in the cave. A Wonderful Revival Scene

From the New York Herald. There was a strange light in the countenance of Pastor Bowdish as he arose to preach his sermon yesterday morning in the famous old John Street Methodist church, where for a week Thomas Harrison, the boy preacher, has been wringing tears and shouts from immense crowde, as it was in days when good Bishop Ashbury shook the hearts of the people under the same roof. The pastor preached on the text, "Why did you keep the best wine until now?" He went into a burst of rapturous language as he described the soul of man opening wider and wider to the river of grace. His eyes sparkled, his cheeks burned, and he threw his hands upward, and looked steadfastly into the air as if he saw something there. Then came a dramatic spectacle that swept the audience into delirium. "Oh, my dear friend," he cried in ecstacy, "I feel it in me. Pray for me! Pray for me! I feel that if I should

for me! Pray for me! I feel that if I should die to-day I should go straight to glory.

The preacher paused and his face became as white as snow. There was a beautiful expression on his features as he threw his hands above and shouted "Glory! Glory! Glory!" till he fell fainting into a chair with his arms fallen helplessly upon his knees and his eyes closed. His head dropped upon his bosom and he was motionless.

It looked as if the pastor had dropped dead, and a tremendous scene of excitement followed. Men groaned, women cried.
The pastor was balf carried down the aisle, and as he staggered along his white lips kept muttering "Glory! Glory! Amen!

Mr. Harrison leaped to the railing in front of the platform and shouted:
"Don't be afraid. He has had a shock of giory straight from God! The Infinite One has descended into this room. Our brother has been baptized in our presence. Thank God! Thank God! Oh, pray for him! Pray for yourselves! God is in this room

Be fore the Mayor. The mayor disposed of two drunks and one lodger this morning and all were dis-

charged. One of the drunks was Levi Nixdorf, and he was arrested between and 4 o'clock this morning by Office Weaver and Sergeant Erisman. Nixdorf had been on a spree since Monday, had a quarrel with his sister-in-law, chased her into the street he was taken into custody. The mayor dismissed the case against him, as there is a charge pending before in alderman, preferred by his sister-in law. American News From Australia

From the Ne · castle (Australia) Call, June 9. LONDON, 7—President Cieveland, the nly candidate for the presidency of the United States, has been declared re-elected Sepator Stanford, of California, the Repub itean candidate, has retired. The St Louis platform convention in dorses President Cleveland's tariff policy.

Sherman is the only person nominated for vice president. Sold by the sheriff.

Sheriff Burkholder disposed of the goods of William A. Heilig, of Columbia, this morning. The amount realized by the

At Long Branch. Newton Lightner, esq., is at the West End hotel, Long Branch, N. J.

SOMEWHAT ACTIVE.

THE TO JACOO MARKET BERE KEEPING THE DEALERS RUSY.

Sales of Case ! Leaf During the Weck-Co dition of the Growing Crop - Thirty Conts Asked By the Holders of Pennspivanta Havana in New York.

The young tobacco is growing finely, bu rather unevenly. That which was early planted is large and luxuriant; that which was planted late is small and in many neglected, the planters having been unable to cultivate it on account of the urgency in getting in their bay and wheat crops. From

present appearance the crop will be an uneven one, but as all the plants, big and little, look healthy it will probably be a good one.

The following transactions in cased to-bacco are reported: Harry C. Moore sold 55 cases of '86 seed leaf; D. A. Mayer sold 55 cases assorted seed and Havans, principally '86; Skiles and Frey sold 200 cases '86 and '87, and bought 240 cases '87 Havana. It is reported that R. H. Brubaker has bought a few packings of '87 seed lea". M. D. Kendig & Co. bought 180 and sold 195

Cases assorted. New York Cigar Leaf Market. From the U. S. Tobacco Journal.

While the market for the past week did not distinguish itself by any particular activity, it was nevertheless busy with speculations about the comparative virtues of the different new crops. Of course, anybody who holds a package of new seed claims his to be the non plus ultra of the new crops; and yet tseitly a certain superiority seemed to be accorded to the Pennsylvania Havana. An offer of 25a. for 500 cases of Pennsylvania Havana has been stoutly refused by one of the three holders of the buik of that crop, the price saked for being 30a. But smaller lota have changed hands, amounting together to 300 cases, at prices ranging from 22 to 25a. A Water street house is reported to have sold its Connecticut packing, but no information could be extracted from the house itself regarding the truth of the report. Of new Wisconsin, two lots of 100 cases each were disposed of, and of new state seed a lot of 100 cases. But prices are yet kept strictly speculations about the comparative virtues

disposed of, and of new state seed a lot of 100 cases. But pricess are yet kept strictly private. The sellets are evidently afraid to set prematurely a market price, as it is confidently expected that the market price will rule high in the fall.

New Sumatra has also found already some customers, but, of course, yet in itmited quantity. Meanwhile the old stock is gradually moving off, though not in a rush. Sales, about 300 bales, at a little stiffer prices.

The Havana stock is rapidly diminishing, as it is the commodity in the market which finds the readiest purchaser. Sales, about 500 bales at the usual quotations.

Gans' Weenly Report. Following are the sales of seed lea tobacco reported for the INTELLIGENCER by J. S. Gana' Son, tobacco broker, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week

131 Water street, New York, for the week ending July 16, 1888:
400 cases 1886 New England, p. t; 300 cases 1887 Pennsylvania Havana, p. t; 200 cases 1887 Pennsylvania seed, 10@12:; 200 cases 1887 Wisconsin Havana, p. t; 100 cases 1886 Pennsylvania, 614@12: 100 cases 1886 Pennsylvania, 614@12: 100 cases 1886 Pennsylvania Havana, 10@12c; 250 cases 1886 Wisconsin Havana, f@10c; 150 cases 1886 Dutch, 914@12: 150 cases 1886 New England Havana, 13@30c; 150 cases sundries, 7@30: Total, 2,250 cases.

Connecticut Valler Leaf Market

Connecticut Valley Leaf Market. yet it is not quite as forward as it often is at this time of the year. During the past week a good growth has been secured. Havana seed shows up in some cases a foot high at this writing. Some farmers are hoeing it the third time. Very soon it will shade the ground so that it will check the growth of the weeds. It is well to keep the soil loose by frequently working it.
The '87 crop is sweating better than many
predicted. The leaf is fine, and if it sweats

The '87 crop is sweating better than many predicted. The leaf is fine, and if it sweats well, will be very valuable. As yet we have heard of little damage in consequence of the sweat. The price of good leaf is gradually rising, and looks as though the grower would get a fair price for his goods. We do not look for any change in tariff rates, but think that a strong effort will be made to remain the internal revenue con made to repeal the internal revenue on

From Miamisburg, O, we learn that there have been a few transactions on Little Dutch at prices ranging from 8 to 10c. A large amount of '87 seed leaf is still i ying in the sheds, awaiting buyers. The entire growth of Zimmer's Spanish has been transferred to third hands at good prices.

The young plants are growing finely.

The '87 crop of Wisconsin is being bought up rapidly at prices running from 6 to 10c, through. The shipments of the week to all points were 225 cases.

STAR CHAMBER COURT.

How the English Tories Propose to Try the " Times "-O Donnell Case. in reply to queries in the House of Commone, on Monday night, Mr. Smith, the Tory leader, said the government had no advice from the attorney general as to the bill creating a commission to investigate the case of O'Donnell vs. the Times. The bill had been drawn without consulting the law officers. Mr. Parnell moved to adjourn, so as to secure a full vote on the bill. but the speaker said it would be contrary to rule to proceed to debate when a motion relating to the same question was already

Mr. Parnell responded—" My motion re-fers to the position of the paper on the bill, not to the merits of the bill. I simply de-sire that the House as a representative of the English and Irish nations should discuss the measure. The Speaker - "Order. Obey my

Mr. Parnell-" What, against my motion The Speaker—" It is quite out of order."
Mr. Gradstone here saked if a vote on the

motion for leave to introduce a bill for the appointment of a commission of inquiry would be taken.

Mr. Smith said that he had hoped it would, but if it was opposed it could not be taken. "It is for Mr. Parnell to say," he said, "whether he accepts the proposi-tion of the government. We do not desire to debate the bill. If the proposals are received copies of the bili will be immediately circulated among the members. I will then fix a time for the second reading, but I must frankly say that I will not make any arrangements for debating a bill of this kind."

Mr. Parnell-"Does the right honorable entleman (referring to Mr. Smith) mean o say that we are not to be allowed to debate the bill, but must accept like sheep the judgment of a jury of butchers?" Mr. Smith—" If there is opposition to the

bill it will probably hinder a vote being The Parnelli's members here left the

House to consult on the course to pursue.

"I intended in my remarks in the House," said Mr. Parnell, in an interview subsequently, "to cast no reflections upon English judges. I merely wished to emphasize my objection t, having a jury selected and the nature of the reference determined by the government and the Times, who naturally bear toward us in this matter the relation of a bear to a sheep." It was after midnight when Mr. Smith Parnell opposed it as an outrage and re-fused to make any bargain with the Tories. There was great excitement in the House, one Parnellite shouting "They're a pack of

After further debate the bill was read for

Two Waiking Delegates. Charles Rengier and W. D. Stauffer are wo prominent members of the Tucquan c'ub and both are very fond of exercise. To day they went down the Quarryville ratiroad to Baumgardner's station and walked thence to the camp of the club at

PROGRESS OF THE TARIFF BILL. to Consideration Nearly Completed - The

Measure to Reach the senate Next Week.

It is generally believed that the tariff bill will be finally completed in the House not later than next Monday or Tuesday and possibly by Saturday of this week. Mr. Bynum, a Democratic member of the Mr. Bynum, a Democratic member of the committee on ways and means, says an effort will be made on Wednesday to reach an understanding whereby the bill will be completed on Saturday. There will be no formal vote taken, however, for two or three days after the bill is practically passed, as members of both houses will want a little time within which to summon the members who are cut of the city. There is little doubt in the minds of the most experienced members that the bill will reach the Senate next week.

perienced members that the bill will reach
the Senate next week.

The Senate committee on finance will
have its substitute for the Mills bill ready
when the original is received, and the senators are expecting to begin their fariff talk
by Monday, the 30th instant. It is though
the debate in the Senate will not occupy
more than ten days, many of the senators
having made tartiff speeches while the
president's message was under consideration.

In the House on Monday Mr. Mills offered an amendment to his tariff bill

striking out the clause imposing a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on carpet and carpetings and inserting a clause imposing a duty of 6 cents per square yard on hemp and jute carpetings, of 20 per cent. ad valorem on floor matting and floor mats exorem on floor matting and floor mats exclusively of vegetable substances, and of 40
per cent. ad valorem on all other carpets
and carpetings, druggets, bookings, mats,
rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedaides of
wool, flax, cotton, or parts of either or other
material. Agreed to.

When the paper schedule was reached,
Mr. Baker, of New York, moved to fix the
duty on photographic print paper at 25 per
cent. Rejected.

Mr. Diugicy, of Maine, moved to strike
out 12 per cent. on printing paper. Rejected.
On motion of Mr. Mills the duty on card

On motion of Mr. Mills the duty on card On motion of Mr. Mills the duty on card cloths was raised from 15 to 20 cents per square foct, and that on tempered steel wire from 25 to 40 cents per foot. The duty on kaolin was fixed at \$1 per ton for crude and \$2 for China clay or wrought kaolin, and rough marble in blocks or squared at 40 cents per cubic foot. This concluded all the tariff features of the bill, except those informativ laid over.

the tariif features of the bill, except those informally laid over.

On motion of Mr. Breckinridge (Ark.) cartons, cases, boxes, sacks and coverings of goods are exempted from duty.

On motion of Mr. Mills an amendment was adopted fixing October 1, 1883, as the date upon which the repeal of taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff shall go into effect.

Mr. Wise (Va.) moved to include in the repeal the taxes on cigars, cheroots and

repeal the taxes on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes. Rejected.

Mr. Johnston (N. C.) moved to repeal the tax on liquors made from fruit, and when his motion was rejected—27 to 135—he exclaimed with an air of astonishment: "Where is the Republican party that I thought was going to vote with me!"

Mr. Sowden (Pa.) moved to repeal the tax on liquor made from apples, and pending a vote the committee rose and the House adjourned.

President Civeland's Vetoes.

The president on Monday vetoed Senate bill No. 121, granting a pension to Tobias Raney, who enlisted in February, 1865, and was discharged January 31, 1866. The president finds that the beneficiary's disability was in no way connected with his acrylee. The president also vetoed Senate bill No. 470, granting a pension to Amanda F. Deck. The husband of the beneficiary F. Deck. The husband of the beneficiary named in this bill was pensioned for a gunshot wound received in 1864 in a battle with Indians. In 1883, according to information on file in the pension bureau, he died "from the effects of a pistol ball fired by Luther Cutter." The president is of opinion that Deck was killed in a personal encounter, and that his death could in no way be attributed to his military service. The third bill vetoed was House bill No. 9 520, granting a pension to Mary Fitzmorris. The bill is vetoed for the reason that the beneficiary was recently granted a pansion by the pension bureau. The president supposes that the bill was passed by Congress in ignorance of this fact.

Dissatisfied Iron Manufacturers. A Pittsburg dispatch says the report of issatisfaction among the members of the Western Iron Manufacturers' association, caused by certain members signing the Amalgamated scale, was confirmed Monday morning by President Keating, who authorized the statement that he intended o hand in his resignation at the first meeting of the association, and also that Zug & Co. will withdraw from it. Mr. Keating has not yet called a meeting, though he expressed the opinion that one would be clied this week. It is then expected that not only Zug & Co. but other form will withdraw. Zog & Co. but other firms will withdraw while others will not be represented, with the result that the association is likely to cease to exist. The Amalgamated association members are generally of the opinion that the disruption of the manufacturers' association would be a bad move both for employer and employe. The officials are anxious that an effort be made to have it continued, and offer to co-operate so that both the manufacturers and the worker can hold conferences in the future the same as in the past.

Terrific Explosion in a Crowded Hall Monday morning the office of the county clerk in the City hall, Detroit, was the scene of a terrific gas explosion which com pletely wrecked the vault and registry

the corridor leading into the auditor's offica The men in the offices were thrown about quickly extricated by people who rushed into the offices. Over a thousand people were in the building and the receiver of tax office just overhead was crowded with women paying taxes. The shock was very severe there and a panic ensued, the people tumbling madiy over each other in their hurry to get down states and out of the hurry to get down stairs and out of the building. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by escaping gas in the vault of the clerks' cities. No person was injured seriously.

A Barn and Its Contents Destroyed. A large barn, belonging to Jonathan Kauffmar, of Leacock township, three miles south of Carlstians, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The barn was on the farm occupied by Isaac Mast The barn destroyed was 80 by 60 feet, and adjoining was a large wagon shed, which barn, consisting of 27 acres of wheat, 20 tons of hay and all the farming implements, were destroyed. Four horses and one heifer were burned to death and two mules, who escaped from the building, will die from their injuries. The loss on contents is about \$1,500, with no insurance. The barn was insured in the Home Mutual Amish company for about half its value. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Return of the Peques Club. The Peques Fishing club returned from one of the most pleasant trips since they were organized. There was good weather il the time, and, as this fact kept the men bers in good humor, plenty of fun was the consequence. They tried a new camping piace this season, and were very much leased with it. They pitched their tent on the grounds of Abram Shenk, of Shenk's mill, on the Chiques, and had good accommodations. They cer-tainly enjoyed themselves, and Mr. Shenk was delighted with the entertainment he

James Zuercher, wife and child returned last evening from Atlantic City.

WHAT THE PRINCIPALS SAY.

THEY MAY COMPROMISE THE STRIKE WHICH HAS DISTURBED THE W. The Burlington Relieny Company and the Brotherhoods May Coase Warfare-Oblef Arthur Not Arrested -A Man Arrested at Galesburg, Itls., For Conspiracy. CHICAGO, July 17 .- There is a strot robability that the Burlington strike will

se settled within the next lew days. Just what the terms of settlement will be is now but a matter of conjecture, but it is intimated that in consideration of the com pany withdrawing from the prosecution in the dynamice conspiracy cases the strikers will surrender and declare the strike off. It seems hardly possible, however, the company would make any such com promise. It is much more likely, however that the terms of compromise-for bothsides it must be a compromise of some sort-wil result in the strike being declared off by the brotherhoods and all the moral assist ance possible granted them in the future in consideration of the Burlington recor nizing the Brotherhood and reinstating in its employment such men as it may desire to fill vacancies existing and which may

occur in the future. When asked about the conference, C. E Perkins said : "Yes, there has been a con ference. Mr. Arthur, Mr. Sargent and Mr. Alexander Sullivan, their counsel, came to say that they did not countenance dynsmiters. Mesers. Hoge and Murphy were present at a part of the interview. We had much talk over the situation, and all argued that the strike ought to be declared of Nothing was definitely settled, however, although it is hoped that some good may

It was learned late last night from Paul Morton that, while the railroad people are desirous that the strike should be declared off by the Brotherhood, yet they have no intention of compromising any of the pend ing criminal suits, nor could they if they would. Proceedings have been begun and they must take their course; and if the men who have been arrested are found guilty it is not for the reliroad to decide what shall be done with them. Nothing was said or done at the conference to justify the belief that there will be any compro mise which will release anyone now under arrest. On the contrary, another man will be arrested at Galesburg to day. All that the company will do if the strike is deplared off is to take back all the Brotherhood men it consistently can-men who have taken no violent part in the troubles. There will soon be another conference, at

which a final agreement may be reached. Rumors gained currency last night of the arrest of Mr. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers, and of the discovery of a new circular which was very damaging to the order. The fact that Mr. Arthur had taken his key from the Grand Pacific and had not returned at an early ur this morning seemed to give color to the report of his arrest.

Mr. A. J. You, chairman of the advisory board, was found at the National hotel about 2 o'clock this morning. When asked concerning the rumors he said that it was not possible that Chief Arthur had been

Another arrest in the "Q" dynamite con spiracy cocurred this morning at Galesburg. At an early hour a deputy United States marshal arrested George Clark, a Brotherhood engineer, on the charge of conspiracy. He was taken before a justice of the peac and his case was continued until the 27th. CHIEF ARTHUR NOT ARRESTED.

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Lo comotive Engineers, was not arrested last night, as intimated in a morning paper. "I wish the United Press would say, as coming from me, that the Brotherhood has no sympathy with dynamiters and that every man proved guilty of being identined with the use of dynamite will be expelled from the order. We will not counonance any action on the part of any man that would bring discredit on the order.' Mr. Arthur said he was waiting for a mes sage which would determine whether be would go to St. Paul. Nothing definite had been done at the conference with the Burnington officials last night, he said, and no further consultation had been arranged. General Manager St. John, of the Rock Island, when asked to-day if there was a prospect of a strike upon that road, said "If there was any indication of a strike on the Rock Island, I would certainly hear of it. Our men have no grievance that I know of; I have not been waited on by a committee, and I certainly do not think there is any trouble among our engineers."

With reference to the dispatch received from Davenport last night, Mr. Hoge said this morning : "The dispatch may mean i boycott or many other things, but I don't think there will be any trouble. The 'Q' affair will be fixed up before many hours have passed, and when the Burlington trouble is settled it will be like pouring oil on the troubled waters."

GALESBURG, Ill., July 17 .- United States Marshal F. H. Marsh and two deputies brought Bowles here this morning to test the truth of his story that a dynamite cartridge had been placed on the Burlington track northeast of here, and subsequently, in consequence of fear of results, had been concealed in a bedge near by. The officers and railroad officials and a number of municipal officers and citizens went to the spot that Bowles indicated, and, after considerable digging, found the dynamite cartridge. It is of the hercules kind and had caps at both ends. It is now in the hands of the railroad ciliplais here.

IN EXTRA BESSION Governor Hill Presents His Message to the

New York Legislature. ALBANY, N. Y., July 17 .- The state leg islature was convened in special session at 11 o'clock this morning and the following message from Governor Hill was read : STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE)

TO THE LEGISLATURE: Pursuant to the power vested in me by section 4 of article IV of the constitution, you have been con-

The first subject recommended for your consideration is the proper employment of convicts in the penal institutions of the state, and the making of what appropriation may be necessary to prevent the prisoners remaining in idieness. oners remaining in ideness.

I have received from the superintendent
of state prisons a communication relating
to the condition of prisons, a copy of which
is herewith transmitted for your informa-

Should I conclude it necessary, I shall hereafter during the extraordinary session recommend other subjects for your con-sideration. DAVID B. HILL.

Wm. K. Cowden Dies Suddenly, HARRISBURG, July 17 .- William K Cowden, a prominent citizen and lumber merchant of this city, died this morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke be re ceived Saturday last. He was aged about

BERLIN, July 17 .- Herr Schmidt, editor of the Cologne Gazette, has been imprisoned in a fortress for a month for writ-

CHICAGO, July 17 .- A gigentle murderous plot on the part of the Chicago Apar-

chists to blow up the Board of Trade building, several other large buildings, and to murder Judge Grinnell Judge Gary, Inspector Bonfield and other prominent persons engaged in the prosecution during the celebrated trial of the Anarchists was nipped in the bud by Inspector Bonfield, Chief Hubbard, Lieur. Elliott and the Central detectives today. The means to be used was dynamite. and enough of the explosive was discovered to-day to blow up half of the city. Three of the conspirators are under arrest and are confined at the City hall.

Free Wool and Wool Growers

Who are demanding free wool in th present dispute over taxing wool? Is it the wool-growers? Let us see.

California is the largest wool-growing state in the union, with 5,500,000 sheep, and her delegation in the House is nearly evenly divided on the question, with one free wool United States senator Just elected or the tariff reform issue.

Texas is the next largest wool growing Texas is the next largest wool growing state with 4,500,000 sheep, and for ten years past her people have elected a solid delegation in Congress in favor of free wool.

Ohio is the third wool state with 4,100,-000 sheep, and Oregon the fourth 3,000,000 sheep, and both are strongly Republican states and favor high war tariff taxes on everything, including wool.

Michigan is the fifth wool state with 2,-100,000 sheep, and her delegation in the House is nearly equally divided on the question.

question.

New York is the sixth wool state with 1500 000 sheep. She has a nearly equally divided delegation in Congress on the issue and is next to certain to vote for free wool

at the next election.

Missouri is the seventh wool state, with 1,100,000 sheep, and her delegation is nearly unanimous in favor of free wool.

Indiana ranks about with Missouri, and her delegation is about equally divided on the question.

the question.

Texas, whose delegation in Congress is unanimous for free wool, grows more sheep than all New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania combined.

California and Michigan, two of the great wool-growing states which have usually given large Republican majorities, are both accepted as doubtful states this year because of the growth of tariff reform among their people.

year because of the growth of tariff reform among their people.

In point of fact, the wool-growers of the country taken as a class by themselves, would profit by free wool with the reduction of twenty per cent. on woolens that raw materials would assure and give greater compensation to both capital and labor in the woolen industry.

A large majority of the representatives of the great wool-growing states favor free wool, while New England, with only 1,250,000 sheep in her whole six states, votes nearly solid against it, and Pennsylvania, with less than 1,000,000 sheep, votes nearly solid the same way.

It is obvious that the demand for high taxes on wool does not come from the wool-

taxes on wool does not come from the wool-growers. On the contrary, it comes from the representatives of extortionate combines and trusts bred by excessive tariff dulies, and the wool-grower is made the foil for

monopolists.

The people want free wool—first, because there is little labor to protect in its production; second, because it would double our woolen mills and double employment in the woolen industry; third, because if would give the whole home market to ou cause it would chespen woolen goods to consumers fully 20 per cent. without loss to either capital or labor, and, finally, because it would add greatly to the general prosper-

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

How Samuel J. Randall, Jr , Explained His Position on the Mills Hill

Samuel J. Randall, jr., is a veritable chip of the old block. He is a youth of twelve summers. A pair of spectacies he has worn from babyhood give to his face a preter-naturally mature look, for, like bis illustrious father, he is extremely near

sighted.

Mentally and physically begives promise of becoming a second edition of the Pennsylvania statesman when a dozen more years shall have been added to his age. The young man is a frequent visitor at the capitol. He was met yesterday in the House corridor by a gentleman who knows him well, when the following colloquy occurred: quy occurred :

How's your father, Sammy ?"
Oh. he's all right."

"Is he going to have any more hemorr

"Then he is going to get well?"
"Yes, ladeed; I knew they couldn't kill "Is he going to vote for the Mills bill?"
"Naw."

"Why not?"
"Well, now look here," exclaimed the "Well, how look here," exclaimed the embryo statesman, striking a position, as his father would under the same circumstances, "that bill puts lumber and wool on the free list. I don't see how any consistent protectionists would vote for it. I'm sure I couldn't," and he walked off with the air of a man who had settled the entire question in that one burst of elcquence.

Mr. Evarts Nine Years Ago and Non From the Philadelphia Record,

In 1879 the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, as sec retary of state, addressed a letter to the speaker of the House of Representatives transmitting reports from American con suls to relation to the condition of labor in Europa. These reports give tables showing the wages paid to skilled laborer in various occupations in Europe and in New York, Chicago and other industrial centres of this country. In fact, Secretary Evarts was an enlightened ploneer in work which has contributed largely to solution of the industrial question. In hi

One workman in the United States, a will be seen from the foregoing extracts, does as much work as two workmen in most of the countries in Europe. * * * * We have no oppressed and stopid peas-antry, little more intelligent than the tools they handle. All are self-thinking, selfacting and self-supporting.

Within the last fifteen years we have demonstrated our ability, by the brilliant

development of our own resources, to exclude, by honest competition, foreign manufactures, to a large extent, from our The question which now peremptorily challenges all thinking minds is how to create a foreign demand for those manufactures which are left after supplying our home demands. We cannot stand still, for

the momentum of increase will soon be come so great that it will push us ontward anyway; to push us safely and profitably is of so much importance as to aimos overtop all other public questions of the This question appeals equally to the selfishness and patriotism of all our citi-zens; but to the laborer it appeals with tenfold force, for without work he cannot

cannot enlarge our foreign market.

live, and unless we can extend the markets for our manufactures be cannot expect steady work, and unless our manufacturers

The ball games of Monday resulted Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburg, 0. Detroit, 3; Boston, 2, Indianapolis, 2; Washington, 6, New York, 12; Chicago, 4.

He is a Man New,

afternoon to his many young friends.

MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS

CORPEDER STES SERVING IN THE MENT-CAN WAR ENTITLED TO THEM.

Resolution Adopted By the House Bequest. ing the Secretary of the Interior to Heport Those Who Have Been Dropped From the Pousion Rol's.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Mr. Townshend, from the military committee, re-ported to the House to day with favorable recommendation the resolution offered in the House on Saturday last by Mr.
Lee, of Virginia, requesting the secretary
of the interior to inform the House what
action has been taken by him with refersence to officers of the United States navy and the marine corps who served honorably through the Mexican war and whose

The object of the resolution is to elicit from the secretary of the interior an explanation of the refusal by the commis er of pensions to grant pensions to those who served in the Mexican war and who subsequently served in the Confederate army, it being claimed that applications for pensions under the Mexican pens act have been refused all who served in the Confederate army, despite the decision of the supreme court to the effect that inasmuch as the Mexican pension law is a specific act, those who served for the United States in the war with Mexico are entitled to pensions, even though they served in the subsequent war against the United

States government. The resolution was adopted. The amendment offered yesterday in the House by Mr. Wise (Va.) to repeal the tax on cigara, cheroots and totacco and which was pending when the House adjourned, was defeated in the House to-day—year 43, was defeated in the House mays 78—and an amendment offered by Mr. Nicholis, of North Carolins, to repeal Mr. Nicholis, of North Carolins, to repeal ed. An amendment offered by Mr. Sowden (Pa), abolishing the tax on fruit spirits, led to a long discussion, and it was

finally rejected—year 44, nays 79.

The Senate has receded from its subsidy amendment to the postoffice appropriation

The Senate, by a vote of 29 to 21, has passed the bill placing John C. Fremont on the retired list of the army as mejor general. Five Democratic senators—Butler, Call, Gray, Gibson and Hearst—voted for the

Ohiness Entering the United States, OTTAWA, Ont., July 17. An agent of the Dominion government who has just re-Columbia reports that despite the most vigilant watching of United States officers, large numbers of Chinese are daily smuggling themselves across Puget Sound from Victoria into Westlands Victoria into Washington territory. He states that the Dominion authorities are powerless to prevent it. It is believed that wishing to rid the country of Chinese several trades and labor organizations have combined to sesist them in working their way into the United States territory knowing that once arrested there they cannot be returned to Canada.

Sr. Louis, July 17. - Landgraft, the murderer of his sweetheart, who is to it hanged with Maxwell, was exemined yesterday by Dr. G. W. Priest, chief physician of the St. Louis dispensary, as to his sanity. Dr. Priest in his report says: "I am not willing to say that he is insane, but I am confident that his state of m abnormal and expert soletists should be asked to decide if that abnormality is insanity. I am sure that he does not understand that he is to be banged. It he does, and if he is able to understand also the meaning of the death warrant when it is read to him, he has succeeded in deceiving

Admitted 83 Councils During the Year. WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 17 .- The 29th unual state convention of Junior Order American Mechanics was called to order in the opera house here this morning by State Councillor Henry Kingle of Pittsburg. The secretary's report showed an increase of 83 new councils during the past fiscal year, a marvelous increase. Nearly all the morning session was taken up over a contest between two rival delegates from Fittaburg.

The convention will be in session three

days. Strong resolutions will be adopted

in favor of restricting emigration.

perfectly all with whom he has been

brought in contact."

BALTIMORE, July 17 .- The annual con vention of the Emerald Beneficial and Literary association of North America began at 11 c'clock this morning in St. Patrick's hall, after the delegates had stiended high mass at St. Patrick's church. Rev. F. G. Lentz, of Indians, the president, was in the chair. John A. McGarry, of Baltimore, delivered an address of welcome, to which, in behalf of the visiting delegation, Mr. J. A. Goulden, of Pittaburg, responded. A committee on credentials was appointed.

and the convention adjourned until 2:30

MEXICO, Mo., July 17.—Prosecuting At-torney W. S. Moseby was shot and instantly killed at midnight by Mark Stevenson, an old and respected citizen. Steven son is in jail. Moseby was in the act of entering Stevenson's house by stealth. He was there, it was said, for an immoral purpose. No man stood higher as a Christian gentleman in the community than Moseby. He leaves a young and

Conductors Have Little to Da.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 17 .- The Ohio & Mississippi railroad introduced an innovation yesterday in placing ticket collectors on all their passenger trains. The conductors will not be released, but will collect no fares nor tickets, as the traincollectors will do that work. The conductors will have charge of the ran and see that the trip is safely made. The conductors take the matter philosophically. There are are about a dozen train collectors.

At the Centennial.

MARIETTA, Ohio, July 17 -Sena'or Sherman, Senator Daniels, of Virginia, Gen. J. S. Robinson, General Thomas Ewing, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor and a score of other distinguished persons arrived here this morning to participate in the exercises of the centennial celebration. The morning was devoted to Senator Evarta.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 17 .- Mollie Deadly, a servant in the family of Dr. Carson, at Prairieton, this county, took mor phine with fatal effect Sunday night. She was disappointed because her lover, whom she was soon to be married, cid not

BATHER ISULVATIONS

Jared K. Lichty, son of S. K. Lichty, celebrated his 21st birthday yesterday at Washington, D. C., July 17.—For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jer-sey; Warmer, fair; southeasterly the residence of his father, 114 West Chestnut street. He also gave a picnic in the