N & Huriful to Labor-Few Industries A fected, and Luttes in Those but Slightly Reduced-Comparison With Present Tar il-Larger Wages Will Follow.

From the New York Berald. The Mills bill has been changed in some details in the course of the long debate, but these changes have not affected its general plan. The more closely it is examined now that it is completed, the more clearly will it be seen by workmen than its plan is sound and that their interests have been carefully looked after ; that the changes it makes are extremely moderate, with a view to the general welfare, and an equally careful determination to affect lojuriously no established and legitimate industry em ploying many work people.

Its fundamental idea is to increase the prosperity of the people at large, and especially of those engaged in the manufactures where labor forms a large part of the cost of the product by making important raw materials duty free, and at the same time keeping up the protective duty on the manufactured products.

IN THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY. Thus, wool is made duty free, and that part of the duty on woolen goods which was laid to counterbalance the wool duty is stricken off; but the duty on all manufactures of woolens is placed so high that the actual protection to this branch of industry. which employs large numbers of people, is in every case somewhat higher than under the present tariff. If the bill becomes a law it will result that the woolen manufacturers and their workmen will be better able to mmand the home market than under the present tariff, and they will be able, with their raw material free, to export largely. The Mills bill will, therefore—as all woolen manufacturers know who have candidly examined its wool schedule—give a great impetus to the woolen business. It will woolen industry.

The same is true of many other industries. For instance, lumber is made duty free. It pays twenty per cent. under the present tarif, and this duty on a prime necessary of life has created a set of lumber kings in this country. At the same time cabinet and house furniture, and the whole line of manufactures of wood or wood and iron combined, such as cars and carriages, sashes, doors and blinds, boats, & ., are re-duced five per cent, from the rates in the present tariff. Such a reduction against a twenty per cent, reduction in their raw material, in fact, gives the workmen in these industries higher protection than the present tariff, and should give them, as it should the woolen operatives, better wages

and more steady employment.

So, again, copper ore is made free in the
Mills bill, it now bears a duty of seventy per cent, a monstrous duty, which has enriched a number of copper lords in the Michigan mines. Mr. Browne, a Republican and protectionist member of Congress from Indiana, said in his tariff speech that he would make copper ore free "as quick as lightning." But manufactures of brass, in which the labor is a large part of the cost of the product, are reduced only five per cent., and the ingenious workmen in that industry will under the Mills bill get larger wages and steadler employment—unless their employers are selfish enough to grab the whole advantage. Manufactures of

NO PREE TRADE. The cry of "free trade" which the Republicans have set up against the Mills bill is seen in these instances and could be shown in others to have not the least ground. It is just like the cry of "Abo-litionist" which the pro slavery Demo-crats thirty years ago used to set up against the Rapublicans. But every workingman protected industries can decide for f on this question whether the

ing at the following tables.

The first list is of industries now pro tected in the present tariff, which the made by it in the duty on any of the products in the industries. They stand precisely in the Mills bill as they stand in the tariff now in force :

Mills bill is a free trade measure by look

Basket makers. Bookbinders and finishers ligarmakers. Clock and watch makers and repairers. Coopers. Copper workers. Corset makers. Cutlery makers. Distillers and rectifiers. Fishermen. Flax dressers.

i.oves, cotton and woolen, cotton gillson, imp and tassel makers. Gold and silver workers and jowelers. Gunsmiths and looksmiths. Harness and saddle makers.

Hat and cap makers. Hostery and knitting mill operators. e and pocketbook makers Leather curriers, dressers, flut hers and the Miners. dirror and picture frame makers.

Organ makers,
Pa, er mill operator t.
Pianoforte makers and tuners.
Preserved meats.
Rubber goods makers.
Scale and rule makers.
Preserved makers. shirt, outs and collar makers.

silk mili operators.

Straw workers.
Titles, common and fire brick makers.
Trunk, valles and carpet bag makers.
Tobacco factory operators.
Unb elia and panasol makers.
Stove, furnace and grate makers.
Various farm produces, hay hoops, barley, cattle, sheep and hogs, &c.
When a workman in any of these industries is told by a Republican orator that the Mills bill is a free trade measure he has a right to reply and may confidently answer that it is not true, because the duty is unchanged so far as he and all in the above list are concerned—and they make up not only a very large proportion of the industries, but compose to great extent those in which the labor cost bears the largest proportion to the cost of

the finished product, and in which, there-fore, the workman has the greatest interest WHERE BAW MATERIALS ARE FREE The list below gives those employments in which the Mills bill does slightly lower the duties, but in almost every one of these cases it will be seen that the raw material is on the free list, while the duty on the product is lowered rouch less than the equivalent of the raw material made free.
On all manufactures of wood—as blinds, doors, sashes, care, wegons, carriages, boats pumps, staves, wooden ware and wooden ge-there is a reduction of five per

cent. and the twenty per cent. lumber duty is abolished, and the raw materials of thi industry made free.

Brasswork, with free copper ore, is reduced five per cent; carpets, with free wool, five per cent; confectionery, with s twenty per cent. reducti n on sugar, is re-duced ten per cent; wooden galloons, gamps and tassels, with free wood, sixteen per cent : woolen hostery and knitting, with free wool, twenty three per cent : cot-ton umbrellas and parasols. with frames duty free, ten per cent; cotton goods (im-portant dyestuffs free), five per cent. Woolen goods in general, with thirty five per cent, wool duty struck cil, are reduced twenty-seven per cent, leaving the workers in wool with a larger protection than they have now : leather gloves, ten per cent.

ns and brushes, with free raw ma terials, ten per cent. WHERE TANGIBLE REDUCTION IS MADE There remain industries on which is some cases considerable reductions have been made, where the present duties were very high, and where the articles are of universal use and consumption.

In glass generally the reductions are slight, except common window glass. Curled hair for mattresses has been made | work not yet done,

free—it bears now a duty of twenty-five per cent.

The average reduction on steel and from manufactures is from fifty-two per cent. in the present rate, to forty-three per cent. in the Mills bill—but this is only for those included in the Mills bill, and it leaves a number, such as contern, under the selection of the mills bill, and it leaves a number, when as contern, under the selection are selected.

ed in the Mills bill, and it leaves a number, such as cutiery, untouched. Steel rails are cut down in duty, as they ought to be.

Lead ores are reduced one-hall. They are a raw material. Manufactures of lead are reduced from the present rate, sixty-eight per cent, to forty-four per cent.

Dressed stone remains at twenty per cent. Dressed marble is reduced from fifty-two per cent the present rate, to forty per cent. but rough or block marble is reduced from fifty-three to thirty-two per cent.

Cotton cloths, which now bear an average duty of forty-six per cent. are reduced to forty per cent. but the cotton men have free dyestuffs and chemicale.

A great outcry has been made about the

free dyestuffs and chemicals.

A great outcry has been made about the pottery business, but the Mills bill makes an average reduction on pottery from fifty-eight per cent, the present rate to forty per cent, and the greater part of this is on the higher grades and chins.

Flaxeced and linesed oil, present duty fity-five per cent, are reduced to twenty, two per cent, are reduced to twenty.

two per cent, at which a hundred thousand two per cent, at which a hundred thousand house painters and several million house owners and occupiers will rejoice. Horseshoe nails, presentduty seventy alx per cent, are reduced to forty eight per cent, whereat all the blacksmiths in the

country will rejoice.
Salt is made free. Shingles and laths

Starch, which in the present tariff bear the monstrous duty of eighty-two per cent, is righteously cut down to forty-one per cent. just half, to the benefit of the poor washer women of the country. Common tools in universal use are reduced. Hammers, now at sixteen per cent. to ten per cent.; saws, now at lorty per cent. to thirty per cent.; anvils, now at thirty four per cent. to twenty-five per cent.

Cotton thread, used by every woman in the land, is now at fifty per cent. and is reduced to thirty-five and forty. Linear thread, now at forty per cent. is cut down to twenty five. Cables and cordage, now at thirty per cent. are reduced to fifteen.

NO INDUSTRY TO BE DESTROYED. It is impossible to go through the whole tariff item by item, because the protectionists have made the high tariff so extraordinarily complex that it is impossible for a common intelligence to understand it, and no one expert even pretends to understand it, and mo one expert even pretends to understand more than a single schedule. But it is in the general plan of the bill to reduce the very high duties on the common articles of daily use, and thus relieve the great mass of the people from a part of the burden which they have been forced by the ex-trems protectionists to bear. No one can examine the present tariff without seeing that it is ingeniously contrived so as to lay the highest duties on those articles which are of universal use, and the lowest duties

which only the wealthier classes use. But nowhere is any duty so cut down as "destroy" an established and legitimate industry as has been pretended by the opponents of the bill.

Any workingman who will read over the list above given of industries on which the tuty has not been lowered or changed from reduced only because their raw material has been made free, will see how carefully the real interests of workingmen have been guarded in the Mills bill and how absurd and false is the cry of "free trade" raised against it by those who want to maintain needlessly high duties.

THE ACTIVES STILL WINNING.

The Athletic Club Easily Beaten on Satur day Afternoon Before a Large Crowd. tive nines met for the first time the Ironsides grounds. There was a large crowd present, and a game with a close score was expected. This was not seen, however, and many were The Actives had young disappointed. Mobiler in the box, and he pitched very good game, allowing the Athletics but six hits, while eleven of their number struck the air. A filebach did the twirling for the Athletics and he received the liveliest kind of touching up by the boys from "the hill." The Actives put up a good fielding game, as

they usually do, and the players did not grow fast to any of the bases, The Athletic team fielded miserably. Their infield made some ugly errors, while hose in the outfield who received chances did but little better. The Athletics seem to be very poor fielders, and their error columns are very " fat" each game. The Active club has not lost a game this season, and they are playing good ball right along. The score of Saturday's contest follows :

ACTIVE ATaldill. P. A. B. R. B. P. A. 1 3 1 Seffly, m. . 1 1 2 0 1 3 1 sleim, c. . 1 2 11 3 0 0 1 Wiley, 1 . . 0 1 5 0 Total 18 18 27 24 4 Total 5 6 74 16 13 Active...... 3 1 4 1 2 0 0 7 x-1 Athletic 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 0-

The L A, & S. ball club, which is the name of the new team recently organized at the Penn iron works, have received their new uniforms. The shirts and trousers are of a gray material and the stockings of ma-This club means business, and if they could secure a ground of their own they would bring out of town clubs here. A number of young men who belong to the Young Men's Christian association have the ground at McGrann's park and they refuse to allow the new club to use it. The rolling mill boys would like to play the Active club and tried to get the Iron side grounds for next Saturday, but the

Athletic club refuses to allow this. The August Flower went to Akron on Saturday and defeated the team of that place and a Reading battery by 9 to 8

The League games of Saturday were: At Philadelphia, New York 6, Philadelphia 1: At Datroit, Detroit 9, Chicago 6; at Intianapolis, Pittsburg 13. Indianapoils 4 : at Washington, Boston 3, Washington 2.
The American Association games of Sa urday were: At Brooklyn, Brooklyn 7. Athletics 1; at Cincinnati, Cincinnati, 8 Kansas City 1; at Cieveland, Cieveland 17 Baltimore 11 : at Louisville, St. Louis

Louisville 2. When the Jersey City and Newarks play they draw crowds of great siz, as the rivalry is very great between the cities, Jim Knowies, Pyle, Hiland and Hefford

are all doing well in Jersey City.

Saturday afternoon the Mayil wers and Chesters played a game on the old Iron-sides grounds. The battery for the May-flowers were Charles and Wallace Pon'z, nd for the Chesters, Cyrus and Robert

Mcore.

James McTamany, of the Kansas City club, writes to a friend in this city that his health has not been the best for some time past, but he has played anyhow. past, but he has played anyhow. The team will pass through here on Day Express Wednesday siternor n.

The Sunday ball games were: At Ridgewood, Athlettes 4, Brooklyn 3; at Leuisville, St. Louis 5, Louisville 3; at Cincinnati, Cincinnati 10, Kansas City 1; at Cincinnati, Cincinnati 10, Englimore 2

leveland, Cleveland 6, Baitimore 2 Nearly every dispaten of vames, in which the Kansas City club plays, says "Mc-Tameny's fielding was a feature of the game.

Visiting the Water Works

The committee on water works improve ments and the water commissioners paid an official visit to the new city water works this atternoon. Their mission is to inspect the work already done and arrange for the | weighed over three pounds, as did several

MORE PEOPLE THAN FISH.

DISAPPOINTMENT MEETS A BIG CROWI AT LEM SHIRK'S DAM.

Four Hundred and Ten Contribute Twenty five Capts and Got 1 hree Suckers Anlees. The Hants of the Seine Did Not Bring What Was Expected.

Some time ago it was given out that the large mill dam of Lem Shirk, on a small creek, which empties into the Conestogs, near Oregon, would be drained and seined. This dam was stocked with black bass some years ago, and it was re ported to be chock full of the largest and finest fish of that kind in the county. Everybody in that neighborhood seemed to be impressed with that idea, but they

probably think differently now. The dam is very large and near the breas is quite deep. Saturday morning the gate, at the breast, was lifted and about ten feet of water ran off. The dam could not be emptied in this way, however, and the water remained at least ten feet deep at the breast. The fishing did not commence until between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. By that time between 1,500 and 2,000 persons had gathered at the dam. They came from all parts of the upper end and Lancaster city was largely represented. People drove in all kinds of conveyances to the place and there were miles of teams standing along the roads

vicinity.

From some towns

and villages omnibuses were run to the dam and the number of ladies on the grounds was very large. The people flocked along both shores of the dam and covered the breast like flies. Whenever s haul would be made they would rush down to the banks and crowd the fishermen in their attempt to see the game. Numbers of men, with "store clothes" on, rushed wildly into mud to their knees in their frantic efforts to get near the place of landing for the fish. The principal fishing was done with a seine 44 yards long, which had been secured in Wrightsville, by Abe Keller. Paul Read, of Columbia, one of the best known fishermen along the Susquehanns, was present and superintended the bauling of the seine. Andrew Cogley, his son John, and other men o this city, assisted in the work. The fishing was kept up until 5 o'clock in the afternoon The large seine was run from one side of the stream to the other many times, but the number of fish taken was a great disappointment to the crowd. At one haul bushel basket full was secured, and that was the largest of the day. Several times but one and two fish were taken. The catch would undoubtedly have been much larger had it not been for the great depth of the water at the dam breast. It was impossible for men to wade it at that point and with boats they were unable to get the seine down sufficiently low. It is believed that large numbers of fish were driven to the breast and escaped being caught Those who expected to see large num bers of bass caught were sorely disap pointed. There may have been base n the dam at one time, but if they were there on Saturday they were very successful in cluding the fisherman. During the day not more than a half dozen bass were taken. The fish captured were principally suckers and small "cattles In addition to the large seine there was another in use in the dam. It was manned by a number of men of the neighborhood, who remained in shallow water and caught bu

of white ducks and a crowd of small boys who were wading in the mud. There were far more people at the dam than there were fish caught, but those having charge of the fishing had made the most complete arrangements for watching and dividing the fish. A committee for this purpose was appointed before anything was done, and it consisted of Jacob I. Hess, Clem Bushong, M. Hallacher, Isaac S. Landis, H. P. Krick, Abe Keller, M. B. Weidler, M. Hess, Wilson Bard, A. A. Shaeffer, D. I Kemper, M. Miller, Ed. Trissler, John Schaum, A. C. Welchans and M. Barton As fast as the fish were taken from the seine they were placed in large tanks, which looked like street sprinklers and tood on either side of the creek. A portion of the committee sat on these tanks, without moving, all day and they are certain no one got away with any of the fish after they had

very few fish. They kept yelling and

splashing around in the water all afternoon

and several times almost bagged a flock

nce been given into their charge. The mode of dividing the fish was ar ranged long before the seining began, and it was this way. Each man who desired i share agreed to contribute the sum of twenty five cents. The money thus raised was to constitute a fund to stock the dam with German carp. body seemed anxious to get a string of fish and the majority of people though they were getting a rare bargain at 25 cents ech. All were eager to contribute this sum and soon 410 names were on the paper, and that number of quarters were in the pocket of Squire Hyur, who acted as treasurer. This meant that at the close, in order to make a correct "divy," plies of almost equal size, would have to be made. Many persons who had contributed became disgusted at the small catch of fish and left for home long before the seining was stopped. Shortly after 5 o'clock when it was announced that the fish were to be counted, many farmers who had not bought any meat for a long time in the hope of getting a big supply of fish on this occasion, could be seen going to their buggies and drawing therefron large three bushel bags in which to place their shares. Their surprise can be imagined when each received three fish as their portion. The majority of the crowd were disappointed, and many gave their fish away, being ashamed to take them bome. The affair was very successful in drawing a large crowd, but otherwie it was a big

Among the men who fared the best a fishing were the hucksters from this city. They erected quite a number of stands and disposed of large quantities of lemonade, ice cream, peanuts, &c. The water was plenty in the neighborhood and as the dealers were not so particular about the number of lemons used they came out away shead. While the great crowds lined the banks and the dam was fitted with fishermen, Johany Hubley, photographer, with a great desi of business enterprise suc canded in taking a number of pictures of the scene from the hill near by.

Part of the Reservoir Grounds Soid. Joel I. Heines, auctioneer for the water commissioners, sold on Saturday evening at the Leopard hotel a triangular piece o ground at the east end of the reservoir. It bas a frontage of 289 feet and extende northward along Broad street to the middie of old Orange street road. Allan A Herr was the purchaser, and the price paid

Was \$1,155.

More Good Fishing. Lewis Haidy returned Saturday evening from a two-day fishing trip to Baid Friar, on the Susquehanns. He brought with him 44 bass and one rock fish. The latter

LEAVING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Prominent Men in Himois Express Their Dis-gust for the Chicago Platform, The recent interviews of the Chicago Times will afford some indication of the change that is working among the farmer of Illinois. The following are interviews

with farmers in Douglas county:

James Green (Rep.)—I have always been a Republican, but myself and three sons will vote the Prohibition ticket this year. can platform, and consequently go to the Prohibitionists. It will be the coming party, and is bound to succeed the Repub-licens.

Judge John Brown (Rep.)—After reading the Republican platform carefully I have come to the conclusion that the free whisky and tobacco clause is carrying the thing too far and I cannot support it. It should be repudiated by all sensible men. I have been a farmer and a Republican for

I have been a farmer and a Republican for a great many years.
Robert Cormack (Rep.)—I have always been a Republican, but the Prohibition will be the future party. It will teach the Republicans a lesson in the coming campaign. It will be the effort of all Prohibitionists to see the Republican party go to the wall in this election, proving that our party will step into its place in 1892. our party will step into its piace in 1802.

Cyrus Brudiove (Rep.)—I am not with
the Republicans on the tariff, and con-sequently, will have to go to the Democrats. further than the majority of

I even go further than the majority of the Democrats or its platform, inasmuch as I want to see free trade. John Dare (Rep.)—I have been a Re-publican for two ty years, but have come o the conclusion that that party is wrong on the tariff question. The tariff should be educed materially.

Frank Prichard (Rep.)—I have always

been for high tariff, but reading and obser-vation convince me that low tariff is what we want. Dear food and clothing and cheap whisky and tobacco will not win. I have concluded that the Democrats are right. Henry Hanson (Rep.)—Hereafter 1 will be found supporting the Democrats on the tariff. I believe Cleveland will be elected on that issue, and that Palmer will carry

R. E. M. Westfall (Rep.)-It seems to be a foregone conclusion that Cieveland will be elected. He has made a good president, and I believe he is right on the tariff ques tion. I have been a Republican ever since that party was formed, but I cannot sup-port the free whisky and tobacco plank, which means dear food and clothing farmer

Like interviews with Republican farmers is the change confined to the farmers Merchants, manufacturers and working mer A Republican Grand Army man and commercial traveler says: I find a universal lack of sanguine hope in the party throughout the state. They speak of Palmer's solidity, strength, his fine record,

and are harping about a good governor he would make, being a sound old man. I really fear the state will go Democratic, wouldn't that be h-l. on. U. F. Gill and son Charles (merchants, La Harpe, Rep.) are against high protection, and will vote for Cleveland and

R. G. Bemeathy (farmer, Ind. Rep.) Carthage—We have been robbed long enough by the Republican high tariff. I am a Probibitionist now, but think I shall vote for Cieveland.

vote for Cieveland.

Thomas Soran, merchant, manufacturer and farmer—I was for Bisine four years ago, but I have changed my mind. I am not in favor of a protective tariff; all the protection we need is protection from trusts and monopolists. Tobacco and whisky are not necessities but current. I'm well saids. not necessities but curses. I'm well satis led with Cleveland's administration

fied with Cleveland's administration.

Caleb Smith (cigarmaker, Rep.)—I am
well satisfied with Cleveland and Thurman. I like Cleveland because I think he is Thurman is an abler man than either of the Republican nominees.

George W. Phillips (Union Lator) be-lieves the laboring mea will support the Democratic ticket in November, Sees no reason why the labor element should vote parties must win, and the one promising the most to the laborer should be voted for by them. To elect Harrison would be to se all the labor advocates have gained in the last eight years. Laboring men do no want free whisky, but they do want cheaper

Dr. John Kemper (merchant, 1nd)-1 think the Republican platform au outrage, I mean to vote for Cleveland. No man buys whisky and tobacco to support his family on, and I see no reason for remov-ing a tax from them and keeping it or from them and keeping it on things that 60 000 000 people use.

THE IROQUOIS CLUB Linco for Newport, Perry County, This

Morning in Good Style. The Irequois club, one of Lancaster's largest and strongest fishing clubs, have gone on their annual encampment for one week. This club has been in existence many years and was formerly known as the Weise's Island association. Heretofore they have encamped upon Weise's island in th Susquehanna. This year they resolved to try a new place, and, after looking around for some time, selected Newport, Parry county. They will pitch their tents in Locust grove, some distance from the town, and will spend the week fishing and having a good time generally. This morning at six o'clock the club gathered at Charles M. Strine's Sprecher house, on Duke street, and forming into a marched down East King street to North Queen street and thence to the Pennsylvania railroad, where they took a special car on which were two large streamers with the name of the club on either side. The car contained a large quantity of "goods" ali kinds to make the boys comfortable dur-

ing the week. This is the only club in this city that he a full brass band and orchestra composed entirely of its own members. The band has eighteen pieces and the orchestra tweive. The members are well known and first-class musicians of this city and they make excellent music. They will no doubt make the camp very lively during

Nearly all the members left on Was passenger train this morning, going by way of Columbia in order that they would not be compelled to lay over in Harrisburg. Those yet here will go up shortly. The full list of the members is : Charles M. Strine, Register C. F. Myers, Andrew J. Liebley, John S. Brensman, John Horting, John W. Ackerman, Alderman J. K. Barr, James B. Best, George B. Cummings treorge R. Effinger, A. B. Hassier, esq. Christ L. Hess, George Robinson, Joseph Haetiner, L. W. Knapp, Abraham Keller J. B. Lenkicker, Bart P. Mentzer, Frank A. Beiker, Joseph K. Smith, and John F

Smaling. Musicians, H. R. Strickler, John Bruder Clarence C. Donnelly, Charles B. Leaman Rudolph Gates, F. W. Haas, jr., John W Hubley, L. W. Knight, D. Knight, Michael Kuhiman, John T. Knapp, B. Martin, John Mohring, S. Reitschey, J. M. Shaub, W. S. Stanley, and Philip Hahn. The musicians were canvas and the others

Chief Smeltz this morning received a let

ter from Mrs. Annie Lawery, No. 1951 East

Marietta street, Dacatur, Iii, asking for in-

formation as to the whereabouts of Bertha

Boas, whose first husband's name was Lawery, or the whereabouts of Daniel or Joseph Lawery. Information of these people, if left with the chief, will be for

happy man.

warded to the inquirer. Peter Burket, a colored man, arrested at tockland and Locust streets on Saturday night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was given a chance this morning by Alderman A. F. Donnelly to pay the costs or go to jail. He chose the former, paid his bill and left the alderman's office a

A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

WHAT PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SAYS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE. H . Comments on the Report of the Commis sioners-Reforms That Have Been Intro-

duced in a Year-The Operation of the System Is S.rongly Commended. WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The president

to day sent the following communication To the Congress of the United States Pursuant to the second section of chapter 27 of the laws of 1883, entitled "an act t regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," I herewith transmit the fourth report of the United States civil service commission, covering the period be-tween the sixteenth day of January, 1886, and the first day of July, 1887. While this report has especial reference to the operations of the commission during the period above mentioned it contains with its accompanying appendices much valuable information concerning the inception of civil ervice reform and its growth and progress which cannot fall to be interesting and in-

structive to all who desire improvement in administrative methods. During the time covered by the report, fifteen thousand eight hundred and fiftytwo persons were examined for admissio in the classified civil service of the government in all its branches ; of whom ten thou sand seven hundred and forty six passed the examination, and five thousand one hundred and six falled. Of those who passed the examination two thousand nine hundred and seventy seven were applicants for admission to the departmental service at Washington, twenty five hunared and forty-seven were examined for admission to the customs service, and five thousand two hundred and twenty two for admission to the postal service. During the same period five hundred and fortyseven appointments were made from the eligible lists to the departmental service six hundred and forty-one to the customs service, and three thousand two hundred

and fifty-four to the postal service. THOSE NOT UNDER THE LAW.

Concerning separations from the classified service, the report only informs us of such as have occurred among employes in the public service who had been appointed from eligible lists under civil service rules When these rules took effect they did not apply to the persons then in the service comprising a full complement of employee who obtained their positions independently of the new law. The commission has no record of the separations in this numerous class, and the discrepancy apparent in the report between the number of appointments made in the respective branches of the service from the lists of the commission, and the small number of separations mentioned is, to a great extent, accounted for by vacancies of which no report was made to the commission, occurring among those who held their places without examination and certification, which vacancies were filled by

appointment from the eligible lists. In the departmental service there or curred between the sixteenth day of January, 1886, and the thirtieth day of June 1887, among the employes appointed from the eligible lists under civil service rules seventeen removals, thirty-six resignation and five deaths. This does not include fourteen separations in the grade of spe cial pension examiners, four by removal five by resignation, and five by death.

In the classified customs and postal ser vice the number of separations among those who received absolute appointment under civil service rules are given for the period between the 1st day of January, 1886, and the 30th day of June, 1887. 1 appears that such separations in the cusoms service for the time mentioned em braced 21 removals, 5 deaths and 18 res ignations, and in the postal service 256 removals, 23 deaths, and 469 resignations.

IMPROVED METHODS ADOPTED. More than a year has passed since the ex piration of the period covered by the re port of the commission. Within the time

which has thus elapsed many important changes have taken place in furtherance o a reform in our civil service. The rules and regulations governing the execution of the law upon the subject have been completely remodeled in such manner as to render the enforcement of the statute more effective and greatly increase its useful Among other things, the scope of the

examinations prescribed for those who seek to enter the classified service has been better defined and made more practical, the number of names to be certified from the eligible lists to the appointing officers from which a selection is made has been reduced from four to three, the maximum limitation of the age of persons seeking entrance to the ciassified service to forty five years has been changed, and reasonable provision has been made for the transfer of employes from one department to another in proper cases. A plan has been devised providing for the examination of applicants for promotion in the service, which, when in full operation, will eliminate all chances of favoritism in the advancement of employes, by making promotion a reward of merit and faithful discharge of duty.

Until within a few weeks there was re uniform classification of employes in the different executive departments of the gov ernment. As a result of this condition in some departments positions could be obtained without civil service examination because they were not within the classification of such department, while in other departments an examination and certification were necessary to obtain positions of the same grade, because such positions were embraced in the classifications applicable to those departments.

The exception of laborers, watchmen, and messengers from examination and classification gave opportunity, in the absence of any rule guarding against it, for the employment, free from civil service restrictions, of persons under these desig nations who were immediately detailed to do ciericai work.

Ati this has been obviated by the appli cation to all the departments of an extended and uniform classification embracing grades of employes not theretofore included and by the adoption of a rule pro hinting the detail of laborers, watchmen, or messengers to clerical duty. ITS IMPORTANCE UNDERESTIMATED.

The path of civil service reform has not at all times been pleasant nor easy. The scope and purpose of the reform have been much missperehended; and this has not only given rise to strong opposition, but has led to its invocation by its friends to compass objects not in the less; related to it Thus partisans of the patronage system have naturally condemned it. Those who do not understand its meaning either mistrust it or when disappointed because in its present stage it is not applied to every real or imaginary iil, accuse those charged with its enforcement with faithlessness to civil service reform. Its importance has frequently been underestimated; and the support of good men has thus been lost by their lack of interest in its success. Besides all these difficulties. those responsible for the administration of the government in its executive branches have been and still are often annoyed and irritated by the disloyalty to the service

and the insolence of employes who remain in place as the beneficiaries and the relies and reminders of the victous system of appointment which civil service reform

was intended to displace. And yet these are but the incidents of an advance movement which is radical and far-reaching. The people are, notwith standing, to be congratulated upon the progress which has been made, and upon the firm, practical and sensible foundation

upon which this reform nowrests. With a continuation of the intelligen fidelity which has hitherto characterized the work of the commission, with a continuation and increase of the favor and lib erality which have lately been evinced by the Congress in the preper equipment of the commission for its work, with a firm but conservative and ressonable support of the reform by all its friends, and with the disappearance of opposition which must in evitably follow its better understanding, the execution of the civil service law can not fail to ultimately answer the hopes in

which it had its origin. GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 23, 1888

Mother and Son Killed. Sino Sino, N. Y., July 23. - Chas. Schoonmaker and wife Mary, accompanied by their five-year-old grandso James Barran, while walking on the track ast below this station to-day, got between two sections of a freight train, which was on the switch just as the Saratoga special was coming along on the other track. Schoonmaker warned his wife but she and the little boy stepped in front of the special instead of keeping on the up track. The pody of the woman was picked up in the river horribly mutilated, while that of the boy was hurled against a stone wall and the top of his head completely taken off. The parties were all colored,

Must Be Charged By the Pound,

WASHINGTON, July 23.-in the case of Scoffeld, Shurmer & Tengle and others vs. the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern rallway company, involving oil rates from Cieveland, Ohio; to various points, the inter-state commerce commission has decided that there is an unlawful preference given by the carrier in favor of oil shipments in tank car lots as against like shipments in barrel carload lots, which is ordered to be corrected. The mode prescribed by which this must be done is by giving the same rates on each per pound.

Ready For the President. WASHINGTON, July 23,-The Senate this morning adopted the conference report on the river and harbor bill, so the bill stands passed, and will now go to the president. At 12:45 the Senate went into executive sesion on the fisheries treaty, and Mr Dawes took the floor and addressed the senate in opposition to it.

Will Vote for Oleveland and Thurman, Peter Ritner, a leading Republican o Cumberland county, came out on Saturday or Cleveland and Thurman. He voted for Harrison in 1840 and took an active part in that campaign. He had been a hard and carnest worker for the Republican party ever since. He says he cannot go "free whisky and tobacco." He thinks Cieveland made a good president and should be regreat influence among ormers of Cumberland county, One of the most important sec

the Cleveland ranks in Elmira, N. Y., i the return of Lawyer John C. Sullivan, leader of the Irish Blaine and Logan cl of Wellsville, Allegheny county, in 1884 A Cieveland and Thurman club was organized at that place Thursday evening, and Mr. Sullivan was elected secretary. It is claimed that Sullivan will sway the Irish Bisine and Logan club, numbering about 1,000, back into the Democratic

One of the most fearful wrecks in the his tory of the Norfolk & Western railroad hap pened Sunday morning about eight mile west of Lynchburg, Va. A freight train collided with a material train while moving at the rate of forty miles per hour. Both trains were completely wrecked. Engineers Henry, a native of Philadelphia, and Harris, of Lynchburg, were instantly killed also fireman Darnley, of Philadelphia, and also fireman Darnley, of Philadelphia, and seven colored men, attaches of the respective trains. Fireman Mays, of Lynchburg, was fatally injured. Only the conductors escaped, and they are slightly bruised. The body of Fireman Donnelly can not be found, and it is thought that he was coaling and the remains will be found in furnace of his engine. The loss to the company will amount to from \$25,000 to 30,000. The amount to from \$25,000 to 30,000. The wreck is a attributable to the failure of the material train conductor to obey the instruc tions of the train dispatcher.

Reserved Bis Decision. This afternoon there was a hearing before Aiderman Deen in the case of Eman uel Hamp and Lewis Needles against the county of Lancaster. The plaintiffs, who are inmates of the county simshouse, were witnesses in the case against John Rudy, who was convicted of mur-dering his father. When they presented their bill for payment the county solicitor refused to pay it. This suit was then brought, and at the hearing this atternoon Solicitor Shenck (without any assistant counsel) was present on behalf of the county. He presented as an offset to the claim of Hamp a bill for \$76.85 for board and a similar bill against Needles for \$344, being at the rate of \$2 per week. Both Hamp and Needles say that they are able to show that during their stay at the alms house they worked and thus earned their

The Resurrection Plant. Joel L. Lightner, of East Lampeter calls our attention to an article in the New Era giving a description of the resurrection plant, which it is claimed was obtained eight years before from an Arab in Upper Egypt, " baving been taken ten years before from the breast of an Egyptian mummy, priestess, and was deemed a great variety. Mr. Lightner says the plant is not a great variety; has had one in his possession for more than twenty years, and any of his triends can see it by calling on him. It possesses neither magical nor medicinal properties, its only singularity being it ability to live for years in a dried up state, and to expand into life if placed in water.

Albert Calely, switchman at Lancaster Junction, on the Reading & Columbia railroad, met with a serious accident on Saturday. There was an engine running backwards and when it was passing him he endeavored to jump on. His one foot got under the wheels and it was crushed so badly that amputation will be necessary. Calely is a poor man with a family dependent upon his labors, and as he will be disabled for life the accident is a serious one to them.

York Sun, who is one of the most popular humorous writers in the country, is in town and stopping at the Hiester house. He will remain here for a couple of weeks. Mr. Mott has a very funny article in yes terday's Sun entitled "Surplus." To Lecture on Beer,

Ed. Mott, the Old Settler of the New

There will be a public temporance meet ing this evening in St. Paul's M. E. church Luther S. Kauffman, esq., will deliver an address on " Beer."

PRICE TWO CENTS THE MOON'S ECLIPSE.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE OBSCURA TION OF THE ORB OF NIGHT.

Thousands View the Phenomenon in This Otto And Are Charmed With the Rare and Beautiful Speciacie Presented-Meteors That Fell During the Display.

The total eclipse of the moon on Sunday night was one of the most interesting that has taken place for many years. The sky was perfectly clear. The big round moon rose slowly in the east, blotting out many of the smaller stars that followed. Every-body knew that her bright disk would soon be obscured by the earth's shadow, and everybody continued to gaze upon the great luminary and became impations of the delay of the great show. All eligible sites were occupied by great numbers of people; the court house steps was a favorable point of view and they and the area in front of the court house furulshed sitting and standing room for hunreds of people. Centre Square and the reservoir grounds were other favorite re-sorts for the star graves. Balconies, win-dows and doors, and even the roofs of houses in all parts of the city, were occupled. And if the eclipse was slow in coming on, the watchers were rewarded by seeing a great number of meteors, which darted athwart the heavens, most of them

in nearly a horizontal direction. At last the show began. Just about 11 o'clock a small dark border was seen on he east side of the moon, and as this border grew in size, that side of moon looked as though it had somewhat caved in ; but the greater portion of the moon's disk shone with a pure white light. Before the shadow had covered one-half of the moon's surface the entire outline of the moon could be dimly seen, the shadowed portion having a reddish, copper tint. As the obscuration continued, this reddish tint became more marked, and when the total eclipse was reached, shortly after midnight, the color was of a dark red, and the size of the moon was perceptibly less to naked eye than before the college began. OBSERVATION AT SHOLL OBSERVATORY. Prof. Kershner, the college astronomer.

noted the following: The sky was clear and the atmosphere quite steady. The observations under-taken were simply for the purpose of getting the times of the four phases of the eclipse. These were then compared with the computed times as given in the Ameri-can Ephemeris. The first and last phases, moon enters and leaves penumbra, given in the almanac, are not practically defined and cannot be observed. Here a note was put down at 10 hours 47 minutes, stating that the light on the eastern limb of the moon appeared to be of a reddish bue, which was about the first appearance of the penumbra noticed, although the moon really entered the limits of the penumbra 51 minutes earlier. The observations made give 10 hrs. 55 9 min. for moon enters shadow, 11 hrs. 54 0 min. for total eclipse begins, 13 hrs. 34 6 min. for total eclipse ends, and 14 hrs. 35,0 min. for moon leaves shadow. These times are given in the 75th or Philadelphia time. The difference between the observed and computed times as given in min. -1.4 min. and -0.2 min. Since the dividing line between the shadow and the penumbra (partial shadow) is not clearly defined, the calculations and comparisons are not carried out farther than to tenthe of minutes of time. The observations indicate that totality did not continue quite as long as predicted. Since, however, the difference is only 1.8 minutes, the calculations were no doubt as correct as the nature and difficulties of the problem would al-

Death of a Very Old Lady. Mrs. Nancy Daily, mother of Martin Daily, an ex policeman of this city, died this morning at half-past two o'clock at her residence in West Lampeter township. She was a native of this county and spent the greater part of her life in Lampeter, Strasburg, Conestoga and Columbia. She had six children, four of whom are living, Martin and Hiram, of this city, Benjamin F., of Lampeter (where she made her home), and Mrs. Elvina Kendig, widow of the late Amor Kendig. Mrs. Daily was a pious Christian woman and for many years a member of the United Brethren church, of Columbia. Her funeral will take place at the house in Lampeter, where a will be held at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and then proceed to Conce morning, and then proceed to Concetoge Centre, where the concluding service will be held in the M. E. church, and the inter-

Lancister Ladies Awarded a Prize, Sometime ago Lippincott's Magazine publishers offered prizes for the best answers and literary merit to one bundred questions asked by them. It seems that Lancaster has been very lucky. Mrs. Mary Robinson has received a letter stating that she has been awarded the third prize, which is \$25. Miss Anna Messersmith assisted Mrs. Robinson in working out the answers, and they receive the prize jointly. It has been but a few months since these ladies received a similar prize, for the same kind of work.

ment made in the cemetery at that place.

For Their Usual Offense, Mary Wise, and old timer, is in trouble again. She came to the almshouse on Friday and remained there all night but on Saturday she made tracks for town and got drunk. She remained in the city all day Sunday and to-day she and Lena Wise, who by the way is no relative, were arrested for being drunk and disorderly in Faegleysville. Alderman Deen held them both for a hearing and they are in the station boose with ice water on their heads.

Arrested for Larceny. John S. Smith, a young man, a stranger in the city, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant issued by Alderman Halbach. He is charged with stealing a pair of trousers, the property of Lewis Weller. In default of ball he was committed for a hearing.

RICHMOND, Va., July 23 .- Gen. Wm. C. Wickham, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, died suddenly this morning

of apoplexy in his office in this city. WRATHER IPDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23 .- For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey : Fair : alightly warmer, followed Tuesday by stationary temperature ; variable winds.

Temperance Meetings The big tent of the Prohibition party is pitched at Christiana, and meetings will be held in it to-night, Tues-day, Wednesday and Thursday, Tonight W. M. Kellog, of Michigan, will speak, Tuesday, Rev. Osborne Congleton, Philadelpeia, and Luther S. Kauffman, of this city, will speak. The speakers for Wednesday and Thursday have not been announced. Meeting will be held in the tent at Strasburg, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.