TIE TARIFF QUESTION DISCUSSED IN MEDIA'S COURT HOUSE.

The Statisting Thronged With an Attentiv Andlence, and Many People Unable to Gain Admission-Main Points Advanced by the Disputants.

The much talked about debate between Benjamin C. Potts, a member of the Manu-facturers' club of Philadelphia, and ex-Judge John M. Broomali, both of Delaware county, upon the issues raised by Presiden Cleveland's message relating to the tariff laws, drew to the Medis, Pa., court house Thursday evening several hundred more persons than could gain admission, and the umber inside was about 1,100, all the aleles being thronged with standing men. Probably about one-fifth of those present were women. Col. A. K. McClure pre sided. He said Mr. Potts would open with a speech of an hour, Mr. Broomail would llow for an hour and a quarter, and Mr. Potts would close in a quarter of an hour.
Col. McClure requested that there be no
demonstration of approval during the debate. He then introduced Mr. Potts, whose

appearance was applauded.

Mr. Potts read to the audience from the Mr. Force road to the audience from the president's message passages relating to the aurplus in the treasury, and urging that the tariff laws ought to be revised. "It's a long text," said Mr. Potts, "but sound, wise and puriodic." He thought Mr. Broomall would agree with him that the surplus ought not to be in that the surplus ought not to be in the treasury. There was about \$55,000,-000 there when the president's message was written, and last Saturday there was about written, and last Saturdsy there was about \$129,000,000 lying idle. The amount of benefit the country would derive from having that money in circulation cannot be calculated. The government has no right to lock up hundreds of millions, after the manner of a Wall street syndicate. Last year, in August, some fine financiering had to be done by government officials to give the people relief from trouble caused by the people relief from trouble caused by operations of men like Gould, Sage and Field. The president's message points out the proper way to prevent trouble like that

The present tariff laid 10 cents a pound on the wool (which, in the goods, comes to be 35 cents a pound), and 35 per cent. ad valorem. It takes about four pounds of wool to make a pound of good cloth. Of course, there is some cloth requiring less han four pounds. The manufacturer gets back 40 cents per pound for the 10, bear the ad valorem, the actual cost of the goods if no duty had been paid, and a profit upon all. He must get this back from the farmer and the laboring man. In order to live he must get back four to one."

from Uanada the manufacturers here are at a disadvantage. That tax on a thousand pounds of yarn is \$100 per day, or \$30,000 a

s disadvantage. That tax on a thousand pounds of yarn is \$100 per day, or \$30,000 a year. That is discrimination against the American manufacturer. Wool, dye stuffs, cochineal, etc., should be free.

Mr. Potts referred to a communication sent to the secretary of the tressury, in 1885, by William Whitman, Thomas Dolan, James Dobson and other members of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and said he was glad to be able to approve what they said on the subject of free wool.

In 1882 just before the present tariff was Dobeon said he had no objection to

the reduction on the goods.

The speaker quoted President Grant as neglecting in his message of December, 874, the propriety of entering free those rticles which we do not produce at home,

articles which we do not produce at home, such as fine wool, dyes, etc. "I see by the newspapers," said Mr. Potts, "that Mr. Drezel says he favors free Iron ore. I think he is right."

A pound of cloth, worsted corkscrew, 16 ounces to the yard, costing 60 cents in England, has a specific duty of 18 cents and an ad valorem of 35 per cent, making the cost of the pound, landed in New York, 99 cents, without the transportation and commission. Therefore, these goods cost so much here that we cannot compete with o much here that we cannot compete with the foreigners, and our worsted looms and spindles are idle, and the hands are going bout seeking employment.

American manufacturer, Mr. Potts said, is obliged to unload his burden on the wholesaler, the latter on the retailer, and finally the workingman and the farmer are the real sufferers, for they are the consum-ters of American made goods. The wealthy do not buy much of the goods made in Philadelphis. If a men has a dollar to spend and the proposed reduction enables the tailor to sell him for 65 cents what would otherwise have cost him \$1—he has
35 cents change. Previously he had his
pound, but lost the dollar. Apply that
broad policy through all the industries of this country; would not wages be raised 35 per cent? The cost of the new system, if it can be made a system, will go upon the foreigner. — The present market is too small for us.

We can in four months manufacture as much or more than would last us all the year. The president's suggestions would give us a foreign market—a market in Mexico, and in the great continent below Mexico, and in the great continuous tells us. His suggestions mean a mercantile matine flying the American flag, registered at American shippers. It seems a little hu miliating that a party of Philadelphia genlemen should own such a line Inman without any ability to ask a registry or fly the American flag. The president's suggestions mean an extension of our commerce generally, the keeping of \$150,000,000 of Yankee money in this country every year for Yankee hands, and the employment of all our working people the year round and with better wages than they now

The audience sppiauded ex-Judge Broomall upon his being presented by C lonel McCiure. He explained the difference between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff. Placing on the deak half a dozen volumes of the annals of Congress. a dozen volumes of the annals of Congress, he said that during Mr. Potts' address he had gone out of the room to get them. From the annals he quoted expressions by Washington, Jefferson and Madison favor-less the protection idea. ing the protection idea.
"Our present tariff," he said, admits 808

articles free of duty. Those articles are not such as bave any right in our market, but such as we believe sufficiently beneficial for us to allow them in without any charge There are 3,315 with duties. Some of these are admitted because we want the revenue; they are not protective duties. A protect they are not protective duties. A protective tariff gets as much revenue as will leave our markets uninjured. A revenue tariff will not afford protection. If protection is afforded it will be accidental rather than intertional. than intentional. A protective duty will not raise revenue. It imports as little as it can." Mr. Broomali referred to our markets having been made by England for her self, which made us very poor before the Revolution. She would allow no manu-

facturing on our own account.

The speaker stated that the war of the Revolution acted as a protective tariff, for all connection with England was cut off. sil connection with England was cut off. He as stobed the history of the seven years of confederary after the Revolution, from which the Union was evolved, and said that during those seven years, during which time there was no concert of trade restriction among the several states, each enacting tariff laws for itself, we bought from England \$87,000,000 worth of goods, and we sold to her \$33,000,000—less than half. The difference of \$54,000,000 stood against us as a balance, or had to be paid in the precious metals. In seven years after the Union was accomplished we had exported \$201,000,000, and imported \$112,900,000, a balance in our favor of \$89,000,000.

The speaker proceeded to sketch the pol-

The speaker proceeded to sketch the policies of the different administrations with reference to the tariff laws, referring parreference to the tarin laws, referring par-ticularly to the free trade acts of 1846 and 1857, the effects of which, he said, were to run into the arrund everything American. He said just at the close of Bochausn's administration our monetary affairs were in such a condition monetary analys were in such a condition that the government could not borrow money at a less rate than 12 per cent, the result being that when Buchanan went out of office the act of 1861 was passed, supple-

being highly protective. The country had had protection for 85 years and free trade for 25 years. During 58 years of protection we advanced se no nation had up to that time; 18 years of free trade ended with the Rebellion. Then we had 27 years of procession.

we advanced se no nation had up to that time; is years of free trade ended with the Rebellion. Then we had 27 years of proceedion.

"I know," said he, "there have been difficulties during those times. But, in the main, those tariffs were protective, and, in the main, those tariffs were protection in the world to day. We have \$47,000,000,000 of property against \$43,000,000,000 of Farsaca, \$40,000,000 of F

and he could only go over a few of the points made by Mr. Broomail.

"As to the charge that a revenue and a protective tariff necessarily counteract each other," he said. "I must respectfully say to Judge Broomail that I do not think he made it out. I could rest think he made it out. I could point him, if I had the quotation before me, to the words of a very eminent person, who is now on his side of that argument, who undertcok to say that, between a protective and a revenue tariff, he could discover no difference. I think it was Joan Newson. ence. I think it was Joan Sherman. may also say, respectfully, that I have read this ancient history myself, but came to the conclusion that it was like the 'flowers the conclusion that it was like the 'flowers that bloom in the apring—it had nothing to do with the case.' I submit to this meeting that my question, 'What is the unan system of protection?' ramains Mr. Potts claimed that the tariff was a burden upon the people. He had challenged Mr. Broomail to show it was not. "Judge Broomail says we want all the American market, and it is all we want. Listen to this a moment: 'Eyery advance toward a free exchange of commodities is

soward a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization; every obstruc-tion to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despote spirit which planted casties upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce. Every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption. The man who uttered these words is John Sherman. I say that is sound doctrine. We have other markets, because this man have other markets, because this market is not large enough to employ all our machinery and give employment to all our hands. I may be permitted to dispute the assertion that a man may pay the tariff upon his material, bring it into this market, spin it and weave it, and put it back in the custom house for transportation, and get his duties refunded. I did not suppose that the assertion would be made, and I brought no proof. Judge Broomali dwells with great emphasis upon the fact that we pay the highest wages in the world. So we do and we are proud of it. Philadelphia and its vicinity pays higher wages than any other parts of the United States, so that on

other parts of the United States, so that on that point we are top notch. We pay the highest day wages, but I have an authority here which shows that the old country is running us very close, not in the day wages, but in the coat of their goods per

pound.
"Mr. Blaine says we ought to have the world's market. We cannot send goods abroad except on English vessels, and these are so tnanaged, as Mr. Blaine states, that they are solely in the interest of the British export trade, and against all com-

As soon as Mr. Potts concluded, Colonel McClure announced the meeting adjourned.

The Democratic Negro National confer ence reassembled in Indianapolis on Thurs day morning with Professor Peter H. Ciarke, of Cincinnati, in the chair as permanent president. The animosities engendered by Wednesday's heated contest over the permanent organization had apparently been forgiven and forgotten during the night, for harmony and fairly good order prevailed until just prior to the final ad-journment Thursday evening, when the conference, tired out with a long session, got into a wrangle over a motion to adjourn sine die, which finally prevailed. Chairman Clarke made an address giving reasons why negroes should vote the Democratic ticket. After the adoption of a series of resolutions the conference ad

journed.
Charles H. Sheldon, of Evansville, the temporary chairman of the conference, proposes to pay particular attention to the southern part of Indiana, and is confident something can be done there. He says: something can be done there. He says:
"There are a great many negro independents in Southern Indians, but they won't say they are Democrats. Not by a long shot, though they will vote for Cleveland all the same. The states I have been through the most thoroughly and the ones I know the most about are I lilnois, Indiana and West Virginia. Thousands of negroes in New Virginia, as we call it, will vote for Cleveland this fall, and in many counties the Democratic negroes have set up tickets of their own. In I lilnois there is no man the negroes think more of than General John M. Palmer, and I wouldn't be at all surprised if Palmer was elected govereral John M. Falmer, and would be a sit surprised if Paimer was elected gover-nor over Fifer, whose nomination was a weak one in every way. Paimer will run sheed of his ticket simply because he has so many friends among the negroes, who

The committee of arrangements for the serves in this city on the 18th of September held a meeting last evening. The several aub-committees reported progress, and the committee changed the time of meeting from Thursday to Monday evening. Assurance was given that ex Governor Curtin and other eminent persons would be pres-

will be only too glad to cast a vote for him.

No Corporation Owns Him The president has vetoed the bill granting the right of way to the Fort Smith, Paris & Dardanelle Rallway company to build a line from Fort Smith, Ark., through the Indian territory to Bexter Springs, Kan. He considered it a violation of treaty

At Wildwood Springs Mr. Thomas C. Wiley and family, of this city, are spending the summer at Wildwood Springe, Pa, on the Allegheny mountains.

PROGRESS OF THE M. E. CAMP

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN FOR THE OHIL DREN THURSDAY AFFERNOON,

Rev. Roads, Dungen and Mr. Speece Give In struction to the Young People-Sermone by Revs. George Dale and A. H. Bowman-Rev. Orough Prays for the Blek

LANDISVILLE, July 27 .- The one o'clock family prayer opened yesterday afternoon's proceedings. This was followed by the children's meeting at 1:30, held at the stand. Rev. Charles Roads was the first speaker. Written on the board for the afternoon's lesson were the words "Bring fruits of salvation to friends and home. These words were to be understood figura tively as well as literally, and not only were the children to bring to their parent little gifts of fruit to show them their love, but were to cultivate the spiritual fruits such as peace, happiness and love. By so doing they would give more pleasure to the parents than by giving them gifts of the most delicious fruit that could be had.

The secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary scelety, Mr. Speece, next addressed them. He pursued the line of thought introduced by Mr. Roads' talk. He related to them a pleasant little anecdote. A Sunday school man once gave to the boys of the Sunday school a treat, consisting of strawberries and cream. On asking the boys if they did not think this better than stealing them from Farmer Wilson, they answered, "yes;" and, on asking them why they thought it better, he received for answer that "his berries had cream and sugar on, and Farmer Wilson's had not." From this story he intended to teach a moral lesson. He impressed upon the children that they should act from principle and not from ilkes or dislikes.

Mr. Speece repeated a verse from the eriptures which he wanted all to remem ber-" Great peace have they who love thy law." Mr. Speece's remarks were as in erecting to the grown folks as to the children. The meeting was next addressed by Rev. Dungan. The substance of Mr. Dungan's talk was that little children should try to be good and then they would be loved by all. Mr. Speece sang a selection, "The Feast of Belshazzar." Rev. Mr.

Rev. George Dale, of Dauphin county, a young minister, preached the sermon at the 3:30 meeting. His text was taken from denesis xxxii.,24: "And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day." After the sermon prayers were offered by Revs. George Schaeffer and Dixon. A special prayer was made by Rev. Crouch, presiding eider. This special was for the wife of Rev. Hensel, who has been ill for a long time; and for the son of Rev. Killiott, who is lying at death's door. The meeting was dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by Mr. Elliott.
Mrs. Lizzie Smith held the second meeting of holiness at the tent on the hill at 6 o'clock. In the meeting Revs. Johnson man's persons wild that meety soon our

Rev. A. H. Bowman, of Harrisburg, preached the evening sermon from the ext, Romans v., 17 : " For if by one man's offense death reigned by one, much more and of the gift of righteouvness, shall reign in life by one Jesus Christ." After this sermon Mrs. Basha delighted the assemblage by her solo, in which she

was joined in chorus by all. DEATH OF WILLIAM MELLINGER. The monotony of the weather was broken by a beavy rain which set in at 7 o'clock this morning. It had the effect of cooling the air and settling the dust. About 11 o'clock it rained agair, though not so heavily

Not only the weather cast a gloom over the meeting, but last night about midnight a very sad event occurred in the death of Mr. Will Meilinger, of Washington borough. This was the gentleman who had the hemorrhage several days ago, and since then he has been weakening, and between 12 and 1 o'clock last night he died. Deceased was an unmarried man and had a position in Wanamaker's store, Philadelphia. He belonged to the Tabernacle church of Philadelphia. After services with the family by Reva Rhoads and Dungan, the family started with the body for their home. Great sympathy and kindness was shown

by all to them in their great silliction. The public prayer at 8:15 was in charge of Rev. Joseph Selvert. No meeting of the Young People's association was held on secount of the death of Mr. Mellinger. At 10 o'clock a sermon was preached in the tabernacie by Rev. Elliott, who is the oldest minister on the grounds. Rev.

Gray made the opening prayer, and the ting was largely attended. Rev. Dungan will preach this afternoon's sermon, and Rev. B. W. Mill, of Wiconisoc,

will deliver the evening's sermon Miss Annie Gundaker and Miss Trissler, of Lancaster, spent the day on the grounds.

The Young Republicans Picule The Young Republicans have been makng the most extensive preparations for the east two months for their picnic at Penrys to-day. They had given out that it would be the biggest affair of the kind ever seer in this vicinity. When they arose this morning a damper was put upon their feel ings when they found that a heavy rain was failing. The members of the club could be seen standing around with piteous looks upon their faces and they seemed at an utter loss to know what to do. Shortly after 7 o'clock the rain let up and it was decided to go. Seventeer men and the Metropolitan band of Columbia, headed by H.A. Schroyer, marched up North Queen street to the outer Reading depot, from which the special train started t 7:45. There were about 175 people on board, many of whom were country folks On the noon train others went out and they

Chief of Potice Smeltz to-day received telegram from Asron Porter, of Hummels town, Dauphin county, stating that he had a young sorrel borse with a white hind oot and light mane and tall, stolen las

Jacob Reeser, of Honeybrook, Chester county, telegraphs that he had a roan mare stolen on Wednesday evening, and he offers \$25 reward for it.

Two Accidents in New Holland.

Paul Mentzer, of New Holland, who over 80 years of age, met with an accident yesterday. He was standing on a step ladder in his yard when he felt. He cut his face badly and injured his back severely. While George Rowe, blacksmith, of New Holland, was shoeing a horse of William DeHaven yesterday the snimal kicked him in the side, injuring him so that he is unable to work.

A Girl Kitis Her Pather and Brothers A Yazoo City (La.) special says: "This morning, near Bentonia, Miss., the daughter of Dolph Miles, colored, poisoned her father and three brothers. Two brothers are already dead; the third brother and the father are not expected to recover. The mother was at church and thus missed her portion of the poison." IT IS AN ENGLISH SOIP

It is Bought With American Money, But is Liable to English Confiscation, From the Philadelphia Telegraph, (Rep). On August 1 there will sail from Liverpool, England, bound to the port of New York, the noblest ship that was ever launched. The City of New York, which is the name of this new vessel, excels in strength, beauty, luxury, enfety, and, it is confidently believed, speed, any ship afloat. It is extraordinarily imposing in proportions; it is absolutely unsinkable, as it has fifteen water-tight compartments with permanent bulkheads which are never opened; it has alcuble banks of believe and opened; it has double banks of boilers and twin screws; it has, instead of the usual stuffy, contracted staterooms, so called, suites of magnificent cabins, with sitting and bath-rooms attached;

it has, in addition to a smoking-room spacious enough to accommodate a hundred
persons, a reading-room with a well stocked
iltrary. Yet this is not a vessel on which
only the wealthy can find luxurious bestowal during an ocean voyage; the other
parts of it, intended for different classes of
passengers,—those of the second cabin, the
intermediate, and the steerage,—ag in
every particular fitted up and provided
with appliances of comfort very much auperfor to those of any other trans-Atlantic
steamship. All that the ingenuity of naval
architects, all that mechanical skill, all that
the most liberal expenditure of money
could do to make this ship strong, safe,
swift, luxurious, and comfortable, they
did.

The Cliv of New York is the meaning it has, in addition to a smoking-room apa

The City of New York is the most com The City of New York is the most complete specimen of the shipbuilder's art that has ever been constructed, and she was constructed by order of citizens of the United States, members of a Philadelphia Company. It was their enterprise that projected this noble vessel; it was their money that paid for it; it is the pioneer vessel of a line to be composed eventually of sister ships identical in every respect, unless it be found that she can be improved upon. A couple of years ago, as we took the lib be found that she can be improved upon. A couple of years ago, as we took the lib erty of remarking at the time, Mr. Clement A. Griscom, of the International line of ocean steamships, and Mr. Frank Thomson, vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad company, representing those two corporations, being moved thereto "by the devil," who has no respect, as have many more respectable persons, for our navigation laws which prohibit citizens of the United States owning foreign-built ships, went to England and there, on the Ciyde, contracted for the building of the city of New York and others of similar construction.

city of New York and others of similar construction.

If the enterprising, public spirited, patriotic men of Philadelphia, for whom in the building of this ship Messrs. Griscom and Thomson acted, had been citizens of any other country that the sun shines on except of this country they could have carried at its peak their country's fis; they could have procured their country's register for her; they could have salled her under their country's laws; they could have absolutely owned her, and, in case of difficulty with any foreign power, they could have claimed their country's protection for her. But as it is their dire misfortune as shipping merchants to be citizens of the United States, and the ship being placed by our beneficent navigation laws in the list of prohibited articles of import, along with obsecte goods and counterfeit money they can our beneficent navigation laws in the list of prohibited articles of import, along with obscere goods and counterfelt money they cannot own her in the sense that they can own any other imported article, except the two above named; they can get no American register for her, no protection of American It's true, they planned her, paid for her, but they do not own her. Our navigation laws will not permit them to own her. They cannot even control her; she is controlled in every particular by kinglish laws, and in every particular by Emglish laws, and she is in every particular, except being built and paid for by Americans, an English ship. with any other country, that country could size the City of New York and confiscate her as an English ship; or if England saw fit to take her for transport or other service

she could do it whenever she found her, even in an American port. Then why did these American citizens go abroad to buy their sbip? They did it— admitting that they could get one built here like it at all, in view of our trans-Atlantic shipbuilding trade being extinct, only five such ships having been built in this coun-try for thirty-five years—because they could not sail a ship constructed here in successful competition with foreign-built ships. To compete with their hosts of allon rivals, they must buy their ships where their rivals buy theirs—in the cheapest market. This is no toriously the desirest market in the world for ships. If American citizens wish to engage in the shipping trade, they must buy their ships in other countries; and do it under all the disadvantages above mentioned. That is the law, and the law which Congress refuses been before Congress for several years asking it to grant it a registry for the ships of its line, but Congress refuses its request. The navigation laws absolutely forbid an American citizen to buy a foreign ship in the sense of owning her as he owns other possessions that his country's flag protects; they bar him out from the foreign ship; ing trade by foreing him to buy only American built ships, which he cannot buy at a price he can afford to pay. This is to protect the American shipbulider, but it does not send a single contract for a single vessel to any American shipbulider; for nigh upon twenty years no American yard has had a single order for a trans-Atlantic ship; it does not put a single cent in any American ship. been before Congress for several years asknot out a single cent in any American ship-builder's pocket.

builder's pocket.

Congress, while prohibiting Americans from engaging in shipping, does not prohibit foreigners from trading with this country. It does not discriminate against foreign ships in favor of our own. It neither excludes foreign bottoms, nor levies a tax upon them for the protection of American commerce. It gives them every privilege it gives to an American ship, or would if there were any such ship. Uongress drives the American ship out of the trans-Atlanticshipping trade,—in 1856, over 75 per cent. of our foreign commerce was 75 per cent. of our foreign commerce was in American vessels; in 1887, less than 14 per cent.—but puts no business into the yard of the American shipbuilder, and compels our commerce to pay \$200,000,000 for freight and passage to foreign ship-owners. Whom does Congress really proowners. Whom does Congress really pro-tect? Why, the foreign shipbuilder and foreign ship owner, and nobody else. The City of New York—the finest ship silest, projected by American money, yet forced to sail under the British flag, British laws, a British registry, a British vessel with a British crew—might be considered, if considered at all by Congress, as a mightily instruction object. Inserts

instructive object-lesson.

ing Solid Prosperity. The statement of the Philadelphia d panies for June, 1888, as compared with the same month in 1887, shows an increase in gross earnings for the railroad com pany of \$65,073, and for the coal and iron company of \$384,652; total, \$449,725. It also shows an increase in expense for the rai road company of \$45,953, and for the cost and from company of \$378,652 total, \$424,605; an increase in net earnings of \$25,120. The statement for the sever months ending June 30,1888, as compared with the same period in 1887, shows a de crease in gross earnings of \$1.613,900, a de crease in expenses of \$108,055, and a de

crease in net earnings of \$1,505,845.

The statement of business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad company east of Pittaburg and Erie for June, 1888, as com pared with the same month in 1887 shows an increase in gross earnings of \$168,542, an increase in expenses of \$168,462, and an increase in net earnings of \$16,080. The eix months of 1885, as compared with the same period of 1887, shows an increase in gross period of 1887, shows an increase in gross earnings of \$1,487,474, an increase in expenses of \$1,570,009, and a decrease in net earnings of \$91,625. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the six months of 1888 show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of \$219,900, being a loss, as compared with the same period of 1887 of \$320,682. with the same period of 1887 of \$320,032.
Fourteen railroads reported their earnings in Wall street Thursday, of which two only showed decreases. These two were Cairo. Vincennes & Chicago, a decrease of \$1,751, and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, \$1,899. RAILROADERS HOPEFUL.

WAY MUST TIKED,

erhood of Engineers Confident the Propos sition to Unite All Raticoad Employee in One Organization Will Succeed.

CHICAGO, July 27.-From Isterviews with a number of Eastern engineers on their way home from the St. Jos convention, it is understood that they are satisfied with the outlook and they predict that the Burlington would be forced to make material concessions within a short time and that the projected confederation would be a success A New York Central engineer when asked how Chief Arthur stands with East ern men said : "They have grown distrustful of Mr. Arthur, and the events of the two weeks will not tend to allay the suspicion that he is not the right man to have at the head of a geat labor organization in case of an emergency. In my opinion Arthur is a good fair weather leader, but a failure when a storm breaks. He weakened first as soon as he found that the Burlington was going to make a fight. In-stead of making an aggressive fight he abandoned the battlefield in the heat of the conflict and went nome. He refused to attend the joint seasion just ended, and does not heeltate to denounce any attempt to amalgamate the various unions of railroad employes. He calls that conservatism. We have a different name for it; and when the time comes Mr. Arthur will learn that his policy is not endorsed by the Brotherhood of Locomo tive Engineers. The plan of federation will go through, I am sure."

Bronders to Have Independent Politics, CHICAGO, July 27.—The proposed independent political club of rallway employes seets with considerable favor from all classes of railroad men. The committee appointed at the Sunday mass meeting is at work upon a plan of organ-ization and a constitution, both of which will be submitted at a meeting to be held a week from Sunday. The committee has already entered into correspondence with leading railroad employes in all parts of the state with a view to making the organization an extensive and powerful one. "There are enough railroad men in Illinois," said a member of the committee, "to hold the balance of power. I should estimate their number at fully 35,000 We propose to wipe the Pinker.' tons off the face of Illinois, and propose to do it in a peaceable, legal manner. Locally we shall insist that certain ordinances shall be enforced. There is one ordinance regulating the length of freight trains, which, if enforced, would be of great benefit to every railroad man in Chicago. The ordinance liteves
the length of such transmit of the
cars. No attempt — ould lesson the
danger overy employe and give work to

SEVEN MEN SLAUGHTERED.

Deputy Sheriff Attempts to Arrest a Man and a Bloody Battle Entues. counter between Hugoton and Woodsdale men in Stevens county, whereby no less ported yesterday by a livery stable keeper at Hugoton named Shorty. City Marshal Samuel Robinson and M.Cook, of Hugoton accompanied by their wives, went to the Dudley ranch, near Pony creek, to buy some cattle. Deputy Sheriff Short, accompanied by five other Woodsdale men, came up to the party and asked Robinson to surrender, as he had a warrant for his tance from camp, leaving Cook and the ladies behind, as he said, to give his enemiess chance to take him. Both sides fired, tour Woodsdale men being killed. The other two fied to the strip, and Robin son escaped uninjured. Cook in the meantime returned to Hugotor, gave the alarm and soon an armed crowd went to their assistance. On meeting a lot of Woodsdale men an encounter took place in which three more persons were killed and a number wounded. According to the informant, the whole county is at war. John Cross, a Stevens county sheriff, is one of the mer killed, but the names of the others could not be learned.

Benjimin Morgan has declined the American party nomination for Congress from the Third district of Californis. He from the Third district of Californis. He writes: "I consider if, I assure you, a great honor, for the reason that it was unsolicited and from the hands of a brave, honorable, independent, unbossed, and patriotic party. I must, however, decline, because I desin it my duty as a citizen to yote and work for Mr. Cieveland, for whom I have great respect on account of his spien did abilities and sterling qualities."

At Piedmont West Virginia the Second district Democrats renominated by accia-mation Congressman William L. Wilson. Maion Congressman William D. Wilson.
Resolutions were passed endorsing his support of the Milis bill.

The Girard house, Philadelphia, Saturday, August 4, is the time and place agreed upon for the meeting of the Democratic committees from Berks and Lehigh counties to strange a method for the nomination of a candidate for Congress.

ration of a candidate for Congress.

The Hebrew Standard, the organ of the Jewish population of the United States, says: "The renomination of Grover Cleveland was a foregone conclusion. The people demanded it, and they will see to it that their will and wish are carried out at the their will and wish are carried out at the

poils."

The Young Men's Democratic club of Albany, N. Y., has recently added twenty-five new members to its roll, ten of whom were members of Republican campaign clubs during the Biaine campaign four

years ago.

J. H. Mahoney, the first colored Demo-crat in Indiana, who voted for Horace Greeley in 1872 and has voted with the Democrats alice that time, was at the convention in Indiacapolis on Wednesday. He says: "We have had a hard row to hoe, but it is coming easier now. The negro Democrats will be the means of carrying the state for Cieveland this fall. In 1884 there were probably twelve or thirteen hundred colored men who voted for Cleveland and Hendricks. This fall fully 3,000 colored Hendricks. This fall fully 3.000 colored men will vote for Cieveland and Thurman. There was no particular organization among the colored Democrats in 1884; only a club here and there. They just voted quietly for Mr. Cieveland because they thought it the best and safest thing to do. If they had voted for Blaine they wouldn't have got any thanks for it, because the Republicans have always thought they owned the icans have always thought they owned the colored vote and it couldn't be cast for any one else except the Republican nominees, no matter who they might be. But they are finding out different now."

are finding out different now."

Judge Thurman, has concluded to re est
the invitation of the Michigan Democracy
to visit that state. He will proceed to Toledo and then take a private yacht to Port
Huron. He believes the chances of the
Democracy in the Wolverine state are very
total. He bears his hopes upon letters bright. He bases his hopes upon letter received from private friends and from the statements of the visiting Michiganers who called on him last week.

Executions Entered. This morning at an early bour two executions were entered against John W. Swartz, of Columbia. One was for \$1,000 by the Fulton bank, of Lancaster, and the other for \$1,404.90 by John A. Minnich, of

Mr. Frank R. Chambers, of the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., New York, has con-THEY BELIEVE THE BURLINGTON RAIL most valuable demonstration of the sdvan-tage the clothing business of this country would reap from the passage of the Mills

Members of the Recent Convention of Broth

Mr. Chambers shows that it will be more advantageous to buy American-made goods under reform tariff than under the present law, since clothing will be produced at an average of 10 per cent. less cost, while the same rate of wages will be maintained, the large reduction of cost going to the consumer, and the benefit of the larger business and saving of interest to the manufacturer and dealer. Mr. Chambers arrives at his conclusions by the following method of practical demonstration:

Selecting half a dozen lots of garments made of foreign goods imported direct, we first ascertained the actual net cost of a single garment of each lot as placed in our stock, drawing off a list of all the items of material and labor comprising its cost. Such items as trimmings, which we buy here, were then submitted to an importer, who affixed the price at which he could buy the same quality abroad. Having the stering price of the piece goods, we easily arrived at practically an exact cost of the same garment made abroad, fixing the items of labor at just one-half what we paid here. Adding to those figures the present duty on clothing, calculated upon the actual weight of the garments in our stock, we determined what would be the relative cost of these particular garments between what we have actually expended here and what w Mr. Chambers shows that it will be more The result is thus set forth in tabular

comparison. Here is the exhibit ; I give one lot in detail for example: Spring overcoat, weigh-ing two pounds four ounces: made of English goods, 7s. 61., or \$180 per yard; cost landed, duty included, \$3 10 per yard;

Tax Reform Benefits.

	American cost		and Imported	
One and 90 100	Mills Tarist.	Present Tariff.		
Trimmings weed 2 89 Labor, cutting	94 87 2 81	1 10	****	
and making 8 23	8 23	1 61		
Add to cents a pound s	and as ne	P 96 98	06 98	
cent.ad valorem	*******	. 385	*3 14	
Spring overcost, goods cost 7s.		610 33	\$10 12	
itned	\$15 26	6144	\$14.56	
6d 10 54	9 17	9:0	919	

*Forty-five per cent, under proposed tariff.

The representative of this very large and responsible house calls on those engaged in the same business who fancy their interests are jeopardized to figure out the result for themselves, and prove his demonstration to be faulty, if they can.

Wint Has Been Assessed Against the County Stuce the Year 1879. The figures below will give our citizens au idea of what it costs to open streets in Lancaster. The following are the sums assessed against the county alone for damages arising from the opening of streets \$1,250; Broad, \$1,500; South Christian, \$3,650; Coral, \$1,585; Clay, \$8,110; North Christian, \$1,145; North Duke, \$2,-260; Dauphin, \$6,370; Dorwart, \$5,-600 ; South Duke, \$5,500 ; West Clay, \$7,490

Fremont, \$2,039.75; Filbert, \$7,950; South Prince, \$1,675 (set aside); Fourth, \$2,245; Franklin, \$3,069.37; South Franklin, \$9,600 Green, \$1,140; Pine, \$200; Frederick, \$1,025; Elm, \$1,620; Third, \$2,945; Chester, \$4,528.81; South Marshall, \$2,875; West Marion, \$520; West Millin, \$400; South Marshall, \$3,125; Market, \$70; Hager, \$1,730; Juniate, \$2 600; Vine, \$550; High, \$2,035; John, \$1,227.50; Low, \$850; Laurel, \$3,260 North Lime, \$1,832; Grant, \$14,210.66; Lancaster avenue, \$1,025; E. Orange, \$975; Liberty, \$3,060 80; New, \$4,247; Heymour,\$4,400; Shippen, \$9,520 ; North Plum \$5,170, North Pium, \$282, Pium, \$2,850; Popiar, \$1,827 Pine, \$4,775, Pine, \$3,750; Ross, \$18,780; St. Joseph. \$1,350 ; Sherman, \$800 ; South Christian, \$1,680 ; East Marion, \$1,713 ; East Walnut, \$1,735 ; Union, \$1,245.75 ; Second. \$1,700 ; Strawborry \$10,965 ; First, \$3,335 ;

Lime, \$3,246 30; New, \$6,840.81; Button-wood, \$4,375.21; Marshall, \$1,000. The whole cost was \$226,000,of which sum \$110,000 has been paid. These figures are taken from the book of the quarter sessions office, and were compiled by B. F. W. Urban, deputy clerk.

NOT AFRAID OF FREE TRADE. Manufacturer Who Is Tired of Having His

Baw Material Taxed. George A. Macbeth, Republican, of Pitts burg, the largest lamp chimney manufac-turer in the United State", said that there was no truth in the report that his firm had decided to remove their works to Beigium. They had only been thinking of the possibility of such a thing. On the question of tariff Mr. Macbeth said :

Now, let me explain to you semething of the tariff as it affects us: First, clay, which goes into pots, pays—if my memory serves me right—a duty of 35 per cent. This clay is not found in this country. Next, the lead we use pays a duty of 114 cents per pound. It has been "cornered" for a year. Next, the potash we use pays 20 per cent, duty. I do not believe there is enough made in this country to supply one-tenth of what we use. Next, soda ash pays a of what we use. Next, soda ash pays a duty of one-quarter cent per pound; this is a small item with us, as we use so little of it. Take these items on the quantity we use per week and it will not run short of \$550. This increases the cost of our goods just exactly that much to say nothing of the increased cost of other items affected by the tariff. I can see noth-ing in this to help labor. Now, taking all ing in this to help labor. Now, taking an these things together, under the present tariff (I have not seen a copy of the Milis bill and do not know what effect it will have) we can actually build a factory in Germany costing half the money that it costs here, pay the forty five cent duty on the goods and undersell any manufacturer in the United States making the same until the of goods.

turer in the United States making the same quality of goods.

"I have no fear of free trade, but I am afraid that some day the 'small part' of the United States outside of Pennsylvania will get their eyes opened and make such short work of the tariff as to cause a commercial crisis, in place of doing away with it gradually. The scallold will come down in a heap."

Inquiring Into the Whisky Trust.

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- The House committee on manufacturers began its in vestigation of the whisky trust to-day J. M. Atherton, a Louisville, Ky., distiller trusts or pools in Kentucky to advance prices; but he understood there was a trust embracing nearly all of the distillers north of the Onio river, with headquarters at Peoris, Illinois. H. B. Greenhurst was

A Malpractitioner Commits Suicide PHILADELPHIA, July 27.-Information was received by Chief Detective Wood this morning that Dr. J. H. Perpente, the physician accused of criminal malpractice upon Andora Troxel, a young woman from Allentown, committed suicide this morn-ing at Bayhead, N. J. No particulars had been obtained up to noon. Dr. Perpente disappeared immediately after Miss

AN INSURRECTION.

PRICE TWO CENTS

NINE COREAN OFFICIALS BEHRADED IN THE PUBLIC STREETS.

Pales Reports Incomes the Populace Secul and Innocent Men Suffer-Amer's can Missionaries are Given Protection by the Government,

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The steem-ship City of Pekin from Hong Kong and Yokohama arrived here yesterday. She will be quarantined for three days on aswill be quarantined for three days on account of the reports of the existence of cholers in Hong Kong. She brings advices giving the particulars of the emedia in Seoul, the capital of Cores, which occurred on June 20. It originated in the renewal of the absurd rumors directed against foreigners. The Garette states that some Chinese apread a report that a number of Corean children had been purchased by American missionaries, put to death and boiled for medicines. This report greatly excited the natives and the government anticipating an outbreak took the precaution of calling in the missionaries from the country districts and placed them in an out-of-the-way place for safety. Nine in an out-of-the-way place for safety. Nine Corean cfficials who were charged with consummating the sale of the children were seized by the interest consummating the sale of the children were seized by the infuriated populace and put to death by decapitation. The executions took place in the public etreets. News of the outbreak was sent by the foreign residents at Seoul to Chemulpo to the commanders of the foreign ommanders of the foreign war commanders of the foreign war vessels there and assistance requested. On the night of the 17th inst. the men-of-war Essex, American, and the Aspio, French, and a Russian cruiser landed three detachments of men, who proceeded in sepa-rate bodies to Seoul to protest to the author-ities there. Meanwhile the Corean officials had sent bodies of troops to guard the foreign consulates. Further details are

lacking. The American man-of-war Juni started from Chemulpo on June 21 to pro-ceed to the scene, but went sahore near Gough Island. She was got off mely on the following day and proceeded on ber

During the week preceding July 2 ninety deaths from cholers occurred at Ho-

A Deputy Sheriff Lynched.
WATPETON, Dak., July 27.—Miss Mollie
Korbet was shot and killed by Deputy
Sheriff L. S. Lemmer Wednesday evening.
No provocation was given for the deed and
the populace became enraged and last
evening the town was filled with angry
farmers and citizens who threatened
lynching.

ynching.

At 2 o'clock this morning a masked mob of about 100 men overpowered Sherik Miller and Deputy Bronte and took the murderer out. They carried him of the left to hang until daylight this morning. The sheriff did all he could to prevent the lynching, but would not fire on the lynchers, who were all his friends.

BARATOGA, N. Y., July 27 .- To-day was the third day of the summer race me here, and as on the previous days, there The first was a three quarter mile da for a purse of \$300. It was won by Bans Bearer; Golden Reel, 2; Van Tromp,

The second race was for maiden two year olds for a purse of \$300, five furiongs Jubal, 1; Sintram, 2; Navigator, 3. Time,

The third race was also for maiden two year olds for a purse of \$300, 5 furlongs; Alamo, 1 ; Remson, 2 ; Bonnie Bounce, & Time 1:06,

The fourth race was with selling allow ances for a purse of \$350, 1 mile ; Bo-Peep, 1 ; Drumstick, 2 ; Letitia, 3. Time 1:4754.

The fifth race, handlosp hurdle, 13-16 miles: Voitigeur 1, Percy 2, Lijero 3, Time, 2:20. Chicago Limited Engine Overturned.

PITTSBURG, July 27 .- The New York with an socident near Canton, Ohic, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railread about 7 o'clock this morning that came nac-being very serious. The engine struck the end of a rail at a side track and was thrown upon its side. The tender and train con-tinued on the main track a short distance when the tender left the rails, badly wrecking the forward car The engineer and a number of passengers were considerably bruised, but none of them seriously injured. This is the second accident to the limited

Mrs. Cleveland at Marion, Mass. NEW BEDFORD, Mass, July 27 .- Mrs Cieveland, Mrs. Folsom, Richard Watson Gilder, and his sister, Miss Jeannette Gilder, accompanied by General Passenge Agent Currier, arrived in Marion al 9:30 o'clock this morning in a special train from Fall River. They were expec come by the regular train two hours later, and as a consequence the station was de serted. The party went at once to Mr. Gilder's summer home where the ladies will remain a short time as guests.

John Toerner, an old resident of Lancaster, died at his home, 418 East Orange street, this morning at half-past 6 o'clcck. He had in ill health for some time past. Deceased was born in Germany, At 27th, 1820, and came to this country in 1852. In 1856, he settled in Lancaster, where he has since lived. He was me ried in 1856 to Josephine Ruof, who died inst January. He leaves three daughters and one son, all of whom reside in Lan-

Taken From Jail and Lynched. DANVILLE, Va., July 27.—Near Meada-ville in Halifax county yes orday, Bruce Younger (colored) committed an assault apon Mrs. Robert Dodge, a well-known lady of the county. Younger was caught and taken before a justice of the peace who sent him to jail. A party of indignant men went to Hallfax court house last night, took Younger from jall and hanged him to

LONDON, July 27.—The race for the great Eclipse stakes of £10,000 came off at Lantown park to-day and was won by Orbit, Ossary second and Martley third.

Saved Her from the Gallows ALBANY, N. Y., July 27. -Gov. Hill has commuted the sentence Chiari Cignarale to imprisonment for life.

Another Heir of E aperor Frederick, POTSDAM, July 27 .- The Empress Willliam was delivered of a son to day.

WBATHER ISDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jer-

fair stationary temperature, preceded slightly warmer off the coast, variable