PRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES PREY FOR THE WIND.

Gaorge W. Ream's Barn, Near Intercon Struck by Lightning and Destroyed-Large Orops and a Colt Consumed-Othe Damage to City and County.

Thursday afternoon the mercury went up and up until at 4 p. m. it registered 1000 in the shade. Somewhat later dark clouds were slowly blown bither and thither, and gusts of wind betokened a coming storm. Between 6 and 7 o'clock there was distant thunder, and in slucst less time than it takes to tell it the western horizon was darkened with yellowish muddy-looking clouds that were borne eastward on a stiff gale that drove everybody indoors. For a bort time the rain poured down in torlightning and deep resonant thunder. As the storm passed eastward the rainfall alackened, and for several hours there was s gentle steady rain that cannot have failed

do a great deal of good.
After the heavy fall of rain had ended, and while the sun was struggling through the clouds some distance above the horiz D, there was presented one of the most beaut!ern sky appeared to be broken up into great belts and masses of liquid gold of a hundred different shades and constantly changing in form and colors. Thousands of persons gazed upon the beautiful phenomens, until finally the sun sank behind the western rizon and the brilliant colors gave way to a dull gray sky and a drizzing rain.

DAMAGE IN THE CITY.

Trees Levelled by the Wind-The Democrati

When the heavy wind began to blow it broke off one of the ropes at the bottom of the Democratic banner, on North Queen street. Tuls caused the banner to be blown in every direction for a time. Finally it was drawn in by some of the club members, who saw that it was in danger of being badly damaged. Upon examination the banner was found to be slightly torn, but the necessary repairs can easily be made. The large flags on the INTELLI-GENCER and New Era offices and the postoffice were kept floating in the breezs. The staffs from which they were suspended were simost bent double by the wind, but none of them were broken. The flags were somewhat torn.

The large willow tree, which for many years has stood at the corner of South Queen and Middle, was blown almost to pieces. A number of the large limbs were proken off, but the trunk of the tree was not blown over.

Many people in the city report great damage to their peach trees. Many were either blown down entirely or badly broken, and most of those ir lared were heavily ladened with fruit.

A large tree on the extreme and of East Orange stree', opposite the reservoir, was broken off some distance up. A large limb of a tree at Orange and Prince streets was

On Manor street about a half square from West King two very large maple trees, which stood on the west side of the street, were blown down and they fell across the the street all night and until a late hour today. Several pards of pavement were torn up. In falling the branches of one of the trees struck against the awning in front of Charles Kauiz's store, breaking it down. When the trees fell they broke the wires of the telegraph fire alarm, which were afterwards repaired and tested by the chief

At Water and Militin streets the inlet became choked, water overflowed the pavements and ran into the celiars of the

houses in that vicinity. The chimney on the house of Harvey N. Hurst, at Grant and Shippen streets was blown down level with the roof during the storm. Some of the bricks fell down, breaking the pipe and the range. The family was frightened, thinking that the house had been struck by lightning and the members tied in dismay.

IN THE COUNTY.

Lightning and Wind Cause Heavy Losses

The fall of rain at Penryn park, where a Catholic church-from Columbia was holding a picule yesterday, was one of the heaviest in the history of the grounds. The rain began about five o'clock and contipued for some time. The small stream that runs through the grounds rose to s great height and the water flowed in every direction. All places of shelter were filled in a short time. The wind was very bigb.

While the train on the Reading railroad which reaches this city at 8:20 was between Denver and Reinhold's station the engine of the train struck a telegraph pole which had been blown partly down and hung over the trac't. The pole was knocked into the air and it fell on the middle passenger car, frightening the people, who thought the lightning had struck the car, but it did no other damage.

Farmers who came to the Eastern market this morning from Lampeter, Strasburg, Willow Street and other places east and south of the city, report rather heavy winds that blowed down and broke off some of the corn. A good many apples were shaken from the tress and few trees were uprooted. After the "blow" was over there was a rain-not very heavy. There was no hail. A large willow tree in front of Dr. Musser's residence, two or three miles down the Philadelphia turnpike, was blown down At Maytown the rainfall was not very heavy, but there was a high wind and

trees were broken or blown down. At Little and vicinity there was some wind and much more rain. A large willow tree at the entrance to the Springs grounds was broken cif, and several were blown down in Bollinger's woods.

At Mountville there was very little storm and the rainfall was only trifling. Last evening Ephrata was again visited by a heavy atorm of wind, rain, thunder

and lightning. Fortunately no serious damage has thus far been reported. Out about Lexington the wind was quite high and a number of wheat stacks were blown down. The corn in different parts of the county was turned over to some ex-

tent. At Fairville there was much wind but only a little rain. Ten members of the Lancester P.sca torial and Recreation society, who for a week past have been camping in a large tent, 14 by 22 feet, at Shively's grove, near Oregon, were entertaining ten other members of the society, who had gone to visit them, when the tent was struck by a cyclone, lifted from its moorings and carried

away for a distance of twenty feet. Not a dish was broken, nor the slightest damage done to any of the feasters. A BARN CONSUMED.

Toe storm was severe in the vicinity of Intercourse, and the heaviest loser in that section is George W. Ream, who lives one and s-half miles northeast of Intercourse. He was absent from home on Wednesday evening doing some work at his brother's a few miles distant, and when he returned his barn was in ruins. It was struck by lightning about 8 o'clock, and in less than an hour had been completely destroyed.

The building burnt was a frame barn, 70 who fell "stone dead." his barn was in ruins. It was struck by

WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S STORM. by 90 feet, and was well filled with the profarm. Among the articles destroyed were 1 000 bushels of wheat, 20 tons of hay and 500 bushels of cata. When the flames were first seen by his neighbors they ran to the building and succeeded in rescuing all of the live stock but one colt, and it was burnt to death. The farming utensils were saved. Near the barn was a wagon shed and it was in great danger, but was saved by the hard work of the neighbors. The amount of the loss cannot be accertained, but it is heavy, with a light insurance in the Mennonite Insurance company of the Eastern End.

In Neighboring Counties, During the heavy thunder storm which passed over Berks county Wednesday svening lightning struck the Reformed church at Stouchaburg. The boit struck the steeple and passed through the building into the celiar, shattering the woodwork and cellings, but set nothing on fire. The loss amounted to about \$100.

A frame stable in Lebanon was struck by lightning and burned. The Catholic church at Cornwall was struck and burned to the ground, together with four dweiling houses nd, together with four dwelling houses

Lear by.

A terribly destructive storm passed over York and vicinity Wednesday evening. The unnished main building on the new feir grounds was blown down. Loss, \$5,000.

Houses and barns were unroofed, and trees aparend off like attents and unrouted. The Houses and barns were unroofed, and trees snapped off like straws and uprooted. The street electric lights were out for some time. The sewers falled to carry off the water, and business houses and cellars were flooded. In the country, barns were blown down, uprooted and burned by lightning. Outstanding crops were badly washed and fences, trees and out-buildings were blown down.

POLITICAL NOTES The Evanaville, Ind., Bulletin, Rep., says: Evanaville is the first commercial and manufacturing city of the great state of Indiana, the state which is the home of the Honorable Benjamin Harrison, Republican nominee for the presidency of the United States. Yet, in this city of such vast im-portance the Republicans, with very, very few exceptions, are utterly disgusted at the actions of the Chicago convention. Every man in this community knows that the man in this community knows that the Bulletin is as true to Republican principles as it is possible for any paper in the world to be. Those principles we love and honor, and hope to see prevail, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican candidate for the presidency has proved himself, by his record on the Chinese question, to be an nearly to American labor and opposed to enemy to American labor and opposed to perance question. On all hands and among all classes of Republicans, we hear of their etermination not to support Harrison, and t is as well for Republicans all over the Inion to understand, once for all, that Evansville, the first city of manufacturing importance in Harrison's own state, has no earthly use for him and will not give him

earthly use for him and will not give him its Republican support.

The Republican party of the Upper Peninsuls of Michigan has lost one of its leading lights in the desertion of Fred Brasted, of Ishpeming, who announces that it is his intention to hereafter silliste with the Democrata. Mr. Brassted is one of the leading and most influential Scandinavians in the Upper Peninsula. He has resided in Marquette county for many years, and, although a poor boy when he came to this country, he amassed a fortune estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000. He owns a large general increantile establish owns a large general mercantile establishment which does a business of about \$50,000 per month, and a few weeks ago be purchased the Winthrop & Mitchell iron mines, located near Ishpenning. Mr. Brassted was a delegate to the Democratic state convention, and the delegates from the Rievvention, and the delegates from the Eleventh Congress district chows him as a presidential elector. With becoming modesty, however, he declined, saying he was too new in the party to accept such an honor. nated by the Indiana Republican conven

High protection means high prices; high prices mean reduced consumption, and reduced consumption must inevitably be followed by a reduced demand for labor and lower wager. Per contra, free raw materials mean cheaper production, inpressed consumption, a greater demand for abor and higher wages. This is not theory. Haven News.

The Republican state committee met
Tuesday in Philadelphia and nominated

Thomas McCamant for auditor general.
Oito Hubbard, formerly editor of the
Brooklyn Zeitung, has been placed in
charge of the German bureau at the na-

charge of the German bureau at the ha-tional Democratic headquarters.

Isasc Daw, of Whitewater, Grand Traverse county, Mich., who has been an extreme Republican, is now an extreme Cleveland and Thurman man. He says: Last year over \$500,000,000 of our farm products were exported to forefarm markets. products were exported to foreign markets, therefore we farmers are competing with therefore we farmers are competing with the world, yet we are taxed 47 per cent. to protect the manufacturers in a home market out of which we are driven. Again, as 500,000 foreign emigrants come to our country every year, how can American labor be benefited by a high tariff? I know that you can't protect a man and his family by taxing him on what they eat and wear. A great principle is at stake in the coming election, and in the interest of my family and country I must eppone General Harrison, who voted in favor of Chinese emigration and now wants to give us high taxation and cheap whisky. As I us high taxation and cheap whisky. As I am in favor of reducing taxation on the necessaries of life instead of whisky, so I will support Cleveland and Taurman instead of the Republican party, and I believe it is the duty of every farmer to do like-

Henry A. Swartz, of Harrisburg, Writes to the Patriot: "In the Telegraph of this evening it is announced that I say that I will certainly vote for Harrison this fall and cannot see how sny soldier of the late war can possibly vote for Cieveland sgain, etc. Now, I have never said any such thing, etc. Now, I have never said any such thing, nor authorized any one to say it for me. I respect General Harrison as a soldier, as I respect all men who served their country in the army. But I am a Democrat and love and cherish the principles of the Democratic party. Therefore, and because I believe that the government has been well and honestly administered by my party, I shall c-st my vote for Cieveland and Thurman.

College Men For Cieveland.

From the Boston Post. Recent incidents of the campaign bave served to call attention to the change going on in the party sfillations of the more thoughtful class of citizens, and to the increased interest shown by them in the active politics of this year. In all cases this change has been from association with the Republican organization to a more liberal attitude or to open alliance with the party of the administration. Within the past week there have been several notable instances in this immediate section of gentlemen prominently connected with our educational institutions

nected with our educational institutions taking this stand, and, what is yet more remarkable, associating themselves publicly and actively in the canvass. In the scholastic town of Andover, the Cieveland ratification meeting last week had for its presiding officer Prof. David C. Weils, of Phillips scademy, a life-long Republican, who justified his change by the assertion of his belief that his old party had "outlived its usefulness." At Brunswick, the university town of Maine, President Hyde, of Bowdoin, college is under engagement to help on the cause by delivering an address on tariff reform before the Young Men's Democratic club. At New Haven, Conn., Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin, of the Yale law school, accepts the membership Yale law school, accepts the membership in a local Cieveland ciub, with the state-ment that, while four years ago he voted as an independent Republican, this year he shall vote for rresident Cieveland as a

Democrat. He Atn't Built That Way. Man is awfully smart in some things, but

nobody has ever discovered one that could jam a hat-pin clear through his head and make it come out on the other side, as the

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

LAD STRAIS MONEY PROM THE COUNTER OF A DRUG STORE,

The Thief Restores \$1.25 and Telis of the Gang of Bad Boys That Robbed J. C. Boughton & Co, West King Street, Upon several Occasions.

For some time put the firm of J. C. Houghton & Ca, wholesale druggists of 20 West King street, have been annoyed by petty this we who stole money. In the front of the store there is a sode fountain, and immediately behind it on the shelf stands a box in which money is kept. This box has been robbed several times within a week, and the loss has been considerable. On Wednesday last, while T. J. Houghton was in the rear of the store, some one entered the front door and emptied the box of its contents, amounting to about \$1.50. On Thursday 50 cents more was taken, and the theft was repeated on Saturday. J. C. Houghton then began to suspect that the thefts were being committed by a number of young boys who had been in the habit of coming into the store at different times and buying licorice and other things. They would come quie frequently and always seemed to have money and to be well acquainted. Wednesday after-noon J. C. Houghton was seated in the back part of the store when he heard a noise in the front like some one walking. He walked forward and found a small boy coming from behind the sods fountain He saked him what he wanted and the boy said licorice losenges. The latter left the store looking rather disturbed, after being told that the article he was in search of was not kept. Mr. Houghton at once suspected bim of being a thief. He examined the box and found that three quarters and a half dollar, which had been in it were gone. He looked out and saw the boy walking down West King street. He quickly followed, overtaking him near Prince street. The boy at once 'caved' and confessed that he had stolen the money. He brought from his pocket the four plea f stolen silver and handed them to Mr. Houghton. The latter gave the boy in charge of another party until be could get a ceman. He soon found Officer Weaver who took the boy to the station house. He there gave his name as Elmer Rutt, his age as 11 years and said that he lived on High street. He said that it was the first time he had robbed Mr. Houghton and he had been told to do it by boys older than himself who had been stealing at the store for some days

Complaint was made against the boy Alderman Spurrier's, and in the evening when his mother came for him he was released for a hearing. Some of the boys who were companions of Rutt, and whose names he gives, bear very bad characters. They were often seen around Houghton's store and it is believed that yesterday they sent Rutt to do the stealing and they were to receive a share. The matter was given into the hands of Constable Eicholtz to ferret out the other guilty ones.

Another Caught in the Act. Charles Bare, a young man of Bareville, was caught in the act of stealing money from the store of John D. Buckwalter, at Bareville, on Wednesday morning. Mr. Buckwalter had been missing money from the safe for some time and suspected Bare. The latter came into the store in the morn ing and Mr. Buck walter went out pretending to go to breakfast. Bare sent the boy in attendance at the store out of the room to get him something. Buckwaiter quickly returned and caught Bare. The young man had gone into the office where the safe was. The outside door was open and he unlocked an inside drawer with a key which hung near. He had just placed two 55 bills in his pocket when Mr. Buckwalter came on him. Bare saw that he was caught and confessed everything. He said it was the first time be had stolen at the store, but his story is not believed.

The Association games yeaterday were: At Philadelphia, Athletic 9, St. Louis 2; at Cincinnati, Cincinnati 6, Baltimore 2; at Cieveland, Cieveland 1, Kansas City 0; at Brooklyn, Brooklyn 5, Louisville 1.

The League games yesterday were: At Philadelphia, Philadelphia 16, Chicago 5; at Boston (eleven innings), Boston 3, Pittaburg 3; at New York, New York 4; Indianapolis I. Mains, Anson's phenomenal pitcher, was knocked out of the box by the Philadel-

knocked out of the box by the Philadelphilas yesterday.

The Boston players have been given to
understand that they must play better
ball and they seem to have made up their
minds to do it. Mike Hibes, the old
catcher, has just been signed by them.

The Eastern teams of the Association
went West last night. The Athletics and
St. Louis went together.

The Detroits were saved a whipping yesterday by Providence. It rained in Washington. They open, for about three defrate in Philadelphia, to day.

Joe Hefford, who formerly pitched for

Joe Hefford, who formerly pitched for the Ironsides, is now doing good work for Ashland. He defeated Allentown yester-day by pitching a rattling game. There is no Association schedule to-day.

A Harvest Home. From the Oxford Press.

A harvest home under the auspices of the Fulton Farmers club and Fulton Grange, No. 66, will be held in the grove at Black Barren Springs, Fulton township, Lancaster county, Thursday and Friday, September 6 and 7. Quite a number of public speakers will make addresses on subjects respecting agriculture, among whom may be named Thomas J. Edge, secretary state board of agriculture, Hon. J. W. Hickman, of Russeiville: James G. McSparran, Marriott Brosius, Hon. H. M. Engle, John I. Carter and Hon John H. Landir. A large tent will be ready to receive exhibits of grain, root, crops, plants, and household manufactures. The meetings and addresses will be free from polipublic speakers will make addresses on ings and addresses will be free from poli-

Corean Simplicity. The secretary of state has received a dispatch from the United States consul at Secul, Korea, confirming the newspaper reports of the recent outbreaks in that country, and saying in addition that the trouble originated over a belief among many of the natives that the American missionaries were stealing their bables and poining them into chemicals for use in mak

No Money, No Clothes The Merchant Tailors' National Ex change, in session in Washington, D. C. was occupied Wednesday in changing the constitution and by-laws of the organization. At the meeting of the executive committee a measure was adopted making it obligatory s measure was anopied making it conigatory
upon every exchange to issue a rating book
containing the names of unreliable and
delinquent customers, and also to supply
sach exchange in every city in the country
with a copy of such book for the use of its
members, so as to prevent a delinquent
from being able to order clothes anywhere
where an exchange exists. Instructions where an exchange exists. Instructions will be issued to subordinate exchanges to establish trade schools to teach boys and girls the art of tailoring. The delegates called on President Cleveland in the morning.

In the window of Augustus Rhoads jewelry store are a number of good pictures taken at the camp of the Irequeis fishing club, near Newport, Perry county, by John Hubley. They show the camp before and after the great storm.

PAST TIME BY RAIL, Frains That Mave a Statiroad Speed of Sever ty.Five Miles an Hour.

LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1888.

Trains of the Great Northern and the West Coast Railway companies ran a race between London and Edinburgh Monday, which, secording to the New York Times' description, broke the world's record for high speed. The distance between the two cities is 400 miles, and the time consumed, exclusive of stops, was 7 hours and 25 minutes, the average speed being over 53% miles an hour. For so long a run this was unprecedented. The Baitimore & Ohio between this city and Washington frequently makes the 40 miles in 45 Ohio between this city and Washington frequently makes the 40 miles in 45 minutes, a speed of nearly 53½ miles an hour, but this run is hardly to be compared with the feat of Monday. The victorious train, (the West Coase) which included 4 passenger cars weighing 20 tons each, the whole weighing 132 tons, ran from London to Crews, 158 miles, without a stop, in 2 hours and 58 minutes. Part of this distance was traversed at the rate of 72 miles an hour. Beyond Crews a speed of 73 to 75 miles was kept up for ten miles, and the 51 miles between Crews and Preston were covered in just 51 minutes. At the former place there was a stop of five minutes to change engines, and at the latter a stop of 20 minutes for luncheon. After passing Preston beavy grades were encountered, and the 5¼ miles to Shap Sum; mit were run at the low rate of 37½ miles an hour, but, the summit being passed, a mile a minute was the common rate, though 72 was made on down grajes. At Carnale the engine was changed again, involving a low of 10 minutes. The 101 miles from Carliele to Etinburgh were made in 104 minutes, over a rise of 1,015 feet. At several places on the route between the English and the Souch capitals severe grades necessitated allow movement, but, including these, an average rate of 53½ miles an hour sitated slow movement, but, including these, an average rate of 53½ miles an hour was made, and the West Coast train ran into the station at Edinburgh 7 minutes ahead of its riva', "The Flying Dutchman." Competing English roads out time, not rates. The summer traffic northward from Lon-don is valuable, and the West Coast raildon is valuable, and the west Coastrainmend, having beaten the Great Northern in this trial of speed, will hope now to break the monopoly of the fast passenger traffic the latter company has hitherto enjoyed. In June the schedule time between London and Edinburgh was 9 hours.

This has been reduced by successive cuts London and Edinburgh was 9 hours. This has been reduced by successive cuts to 8 hours and there is said to be a prospect of its being reduced to 71% hours. The sensations of a person going at a rate of 75 miles an hour are described as somewhat novel, but not unpleasant. There are no more shaking and jostling than at lower speeds. The noise of a train passing in the opposite direction is said, however, to be something fearful, resembling a volley of musketry. Tunnels are recognized by the crash and roar heard when they are traversed and by the shower of sparks seen against the black background. As regards danger, there is no more of it, it is held, at fast than at slow speeds, especially on English roads, where the roadon English roads, where the road-bed is good and the track is secured against trespassers. In view of the trepi-dation with which travelers between here dation with which travelers between here and Washington in the early days of railroading used to regard a speed of 13 miles an hour, the nonchalance of the traveler of to-day at speeds from three to five times as great is worth noting. We get used to a great many things which at one stage of our development we should have considered impossible. If it be asked why the English roads so greatly excel as a rule the American road in speed, the answer is not far to seek. A great deal more money is spent on the English road per mile than on the American—sometimes five or six times as much. The grades are made as easily as possible, the road-bed is solidly constructed, and tracks are commonly inclosed on both sides, so that tramps and animals with difficulty gain access to them. The companies are not permitted to

LABOR STATISTICS. Mr. Powderly Indicates How the Condition

orose roads and streets at grade. They must pass above or below thoroughfares in such

a way as to prevent risk of loss of life. The expense is, of cours, very great, and heavier than our roads through thinly-

beavier than our roads through thinly-settled regions could bear, but the benefit is found in the greater speed, comfort and safety of travel. We are improving fast in this matter. In the older parts of the coun-try, where the traffic is large and remunera-

tive, the railroads are constantly adding to their perfections, and here and there the traveler finds bits of road that may chai-

lenge comparison with the best Englis

of the Workers Might be Shown on Short Notice, his articles in to-day's issue of The Journal of United Labor. Bureaus of labor sta-tistics and the necessity for their catablishment form his subject in this paper. Twenty one, he says, have been established since the demand was first made, not be-

since the demand was first made, not because legislators thought they should be,
but because organized labor knew what it
wanted, and was not be set aside.

With the number of organizations we
have, says Mr. Powderly, we ought to be
able at a week's notice to give an exhibit of
the exact condition of the laboring people of
America. But he adds: "I have found
that seven out of ten assemblies elect no
statistician, and but one in ten is elected
because of his qualifications for the post.
The greatest care should be exercised in the
selection of such officers, and all possible
assistance should be given them. No false
sense of shame should prevent members
from stating their exact condition. Names
may be exactly known."

Mr. Powderly then quotes Ray. W. T.
Hornaday, of the North American Review,
on the alleged fact that many people are poor
because they deserve to be poor, and his
allusions to the seven hundred millions
wasted annually in rum, tobacco and other

wasted annually in rum, tobacco and other

unnecessaries.
"Is this true?" sake the writer, "and, if true, what percentage of the waste goes out of workingmen's pockets? How," he asks, "can we refuse such assertions if we do not pay more heed to gathering statis-

questioned as to his qualifications, and that if he be not qualified, some good man, even though not a member, he invited to accept the office. The following are some of the questions suggested: How many residents in the district? Married men? Married women? Widowers? Widows? Parents ages? Children? Number? Sex? How many workers? Where Index went conuestioned as to his qualifications, and that nany workers? Where? Under what conditions? How many crippies? From what

cause?
Other questions relate to the amount of food required weekly, its quality and price, the sanitary conditions of workshop and home, the temperance of parents and children—to what extent they are otherwise and what effect parental intemperance has upon the children. About a barrel of flur a score of questions are suggested, including its value, cost of the nails in it, cost of its manufacture, cost of transportation, milier's profit, oss in transportation and numerous other

wints of interest. points of interest.

"Here," says Mr. Powderly, "is an article of food indispensable in the home of the toiler; yet nobody can tell just what it costs, followed up as described above."

To obtain such data is to find out what it costs to live, and Mr. Powderly considers the costs best calculated to furnish such his order best calculated to furnish such data. "I want," he adds, " to know these things, but I will not know them toless those who can give such facts will assist the local statistician."

Miss Lillian Fox, daughter of Berjamin Fox, of Liberty street, fell down a stairway on Tuesday, spraining her ankle very badly. The lady was confined to the house for some months from rheumatism and was just about able to get out again when the accident occurred. She will now be kept

St. Mary's Catholic church, of Lebanon, are holding a pienic at Mt. Greins to-day and a number of persons from this city are

MOURNING EVERYWHERE.

THE SERRIDAN PUNERAL TRAIN ON THE WAY TO WASHINGTON.

oldlers and Others Along the Route Gather at the Raliway to Salute the Passing Train, Mts. Sheridan Bears Up Bravely Under the Circumstances,

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 9 .- The funeral train bearing the remains of General Sheridan, which left New Bedford last evening, reached here at 7:30 this morning. At every station along the route ilgns of mourning were visible. At many places Grand Army posts were in line and with uncovered heads reverently saluted the train as it stiently sped along.

Mrs. Sheridan bears the fatigue well, having passed a reasonably comfortable night. She has hard work to control her emotion at times, but she bears up bravely. A special funeral car had been prepared by the New York people for the transportation of Gen. Sheridan's remains to Washington, but Col. Blunt declined to change. The train left at 8:20 and will reach Washington at

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9. - The Sheridan funeral train reached here at 11, and after a short delay proceeded on the sal journey to Washington.

Immigrants Who Hait Starys Themselves in Order to Work Cheap. The first witness examined Wednesday by the congressional committee in New York was a tall, silm, well dressed young woman She said ber name was Mary Berg, and that she worked as a flannel shirtmaker for six years for Herman Stein, of East Forty-first

PAUPER LABOR OF EUROPE.

When she began, in 1882, there were between 150 and 200 girls of different nationalities employed, who made \$7 or \$8 s

"How much do girls make there now?" "How much do girls make there now?"
"About five dollars a week."
This, she said, was because of late years men imported from the other side had been employed. Last winter she heard a man tell Mr. Stell he could get all the Poles, Hungarlans and Russians he needed. Five or six weeks afterward they began to come in. There are now fifty men and they are coming in fast. The effect was to reduce wages.

duce wages.

"Did these men work cheap?"

"Why, I know of married men, Russians, who are working for \$i a week.
Since these men arrived there have been three successive reductions. On last Saturday the third reduction took place, and

then several of us left."
"What was the alleged cause?"
"A machine belt broke that cost \$18, and we were told that there would be a reduc-tion to pay for the belt."

The witness said that these foreigners were an unclean set of men, and as there were only a few basins the girls had to fight the men so as to clean their hands after working. She said there was only one towel for 150 persons, and the girls had to bring their own towels. Mr. Stein to a Robenian.

Other evidence similar in character was In the afternoon session Dr. Charles Hoyt, for twenty years secretary of the New York board of charities, testified there were four and one half times as many foreign paupers in this state as native in proportion to the two branches of the population. The foreign population furnishes twice as many insane as the natives. Po

native criminals. All the insare asylums are full. According to the witness this state should not be compelled to erect any more buildings.

Congress should interfere and restrict unhealthy immigration. Witness could furnish ample proof that many immigrants had been assisted. He could prove that the poor law guardians in Ireland in 1882 had "assisted" poor people. Many went to Canada and thence crossed the border to the state of them. this state. About 300 of them were in poor houses in the upper part of this state. The Tuke Emigration society of England exported several hundred people to Canada in late years. The witness had been instrumental in sending some of them back over the border. This had a good effect. Kind hearted men were accustomed to meet the "assisted" men at Mersey and urge them to continue their journey into the state of

The antipathy of the laboring men of indiana to Ben Harrison and their deter-mination to rebuke him at the polls found cfficial voice Wednesday in the annual meeting of the State Federation of Trades, which met in Indianapolis, and all the efforts of Republican marsgers to stuff the meeting and circumvent any action unfavorable to the Republican ticket proved pravailing. The hundred authorized deleunavailing. The bundred authorized dele-gates passed these resolutions, only one delegate, who had been instructed not to take any s'and on a political matter, voted

ag-inst them:

WHEREAS, We believe that the policies of government should be general in their benefits and not fixed for the advantage of the few, and further, that under laws now existing the principle has not been followed, and that the laboring mas-es are now inter-ested in the success of such principles and policies as will give them a more equal chance with the employing class than in the success of any political party; and WHEREAS, We condemn their policy of legislation, beginning in 1881, which has enabled the bankers and bondholders of the nation to secure government pledges obtained with greatly depreciated paper money, generally about fifty cents on the dollar, though bearing interest in gold on ents, and a redemption of more pledges at a high premium. While every

in coin at a high premium, while every other obligation to soldier, sailor or citizen was legally payable in the paper money of the United States; and, WHEREAS, we are opposed to all laws which have almost wholly transfered the enormous burden of excessive taxation from the money kings of the country to the great army of consumers until to-day the latter class are practically back-horses of this boasted republic of freedom and popu-lar rights, white producing all its wealth

and erjoying few of its comforts ; Therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot support the
candidates of the Republican party for president and vice president because both of

ing classes.

Resolved, That in yoting on fourteen different occasions against measures that were proposed in the Senate of the United States for the restriction of Chinese cheap labor and in his oft repeated private avowalaws should be extended so as to give Chics men the right to become citizens, Harrison has given the strongest possible proof of his utter disregard of the interests and welfare of American workingmen.

Resolved, That organized labor in other states is cordially invited to co-operate with us in the enforcement of these sentiments

For some time past the Law and Order society of Evansburg, Pa., has been mak-

ing strenuous efforts to stop the running o ville railroad. The employee of the line have been arrested and fined several times and the company has decided to move its station two miles out of the town. Engi-neers are now at work surveying a new route, and the company declares that it will run its line on the other side of the lake, leaving Evansburg out in the cold.

From the Smithville (Ga.) rews. The negro is a great philosopher. Old

John Spradler had just paid up his las dollar on the mule he tought last spring, when suddenly the animal died, leaving him a floarcial wreck. On being sympa-thized with he said: "Wall, his time come ter go, sab, an' I radder him dan me." A CHINESE EXECUTION.

The Terrible Punishment Isilicted on t Captured Pirates.

The execution of the Maha Rejab pirates, which took piace at Tongkeh on Monday the 20th uit, was, according to the Penang Gazette, a very gruesome sflair. The sen tence was read in a space in front of the palace. . About two hundred of the principal inhabitants, Siamese and Chinese had assembled, and a large number of police-perhaps fifty sikhs and s hundred Sismese-surrounding the place There were nine prisoners, two of whom were arrayed in white coats, which is the sign of condemnation of death, while the

sign of condemnation of death, while the others were clothed only in sarongs. All of them were in heavy chains. The sentence, which with other documents, took about twenty minutes to read, was that two of the prisoners should be beneaded; the other seven were each to receive ninety strokes with the ratten—sixty on the spot and thirty at Bangkok—and to be imprisoned for life. On the reasing of the sentence it was discovered that the white coat had been put on the wrong white coat had been put on the wrong men, and one of the seven on hearing himself thus condemned to die, came out from the rest and prayed for his life at the same time saying that one of the others deserved death more than he. It was in vain, and the white coat was transferred to the unfortunate supplicant. The deserve than commenced. Night The flogging then commenced. Stand-had been erected where four men could be flogged at once—curious erections, consist finged at once—curious erections, consisting of two posts piaced about eighteen feet spart, with two parallel bamboos running from the foet of the one to the top of the other, the culprits' heads being fastened between them by two bars across. On sitting down, a rope was fastened around each prisoner's waist, and tied to the post behind him; his arms and logs were then pulled out straight in front of him, his hands tied to the bamboos and his feet to the other post, the ropes being pulled so tight that his back was stretched like a drum. First four men were flogged. The rattans used in the operation were about four feet long, and as each stroke fell the men shrieked with agony, and their backs gradually rose into a gory, swollen, shapeless mass. After a iministering thirty strokes the floggers stopped for a rest of about a minute and then gave the remaining thirty; the three other men who had

about a minute and then gave the remaining thirty; the three other men who had still to be flogged and the two men who were to be beheaded looking on all the time. When the four had been flogged the other three were treated to the same dreadful punishment, after which they were allowed to crawl in among the crowd. As they were all heavily ironed there was no chance of their escaping.

On the flogging being over the police closed up and marched with the two condemned priscners to the place of executions a field picturesquely situated at the foot of a sugar-loaf shaped hill, where a space about 250 yards in circumference had been roped off, round which a great crowd of people, principally Slamese and Chinese,

people, principally Stamese and Chinese, had assembled. Inside this inclosure police were stationed all around at intervals of about three paces. At one part of it a shed had been erected for the commissioner and about three paces. At one part of it a shed had been erected for the commissioner and others. At another there was a small platform, on which were placed food and water for the prisoners; and there, after being sprinkled with water, large dishes of energy and rice were placed before them, of which they partook heartily. They then washed their feet, covered their heads and prayed toward the setting sun. When they had finished, the executioners, after sprinkling themselves with water, proceeded to ask forgiveness of the prisoners for the deed about to be done, and on this being granted presented each prisoner with a flower. The executioners then partook of food. In the centre of the field two short stakes had been driven into the ground, and to these when the executioners had finished their merl, the prisoners walked slowly out, without any one to guard them. On arriving at the stakes they again prayed; they sat down with their backs toward the stakes, to which their arms were tied, after which

to which their arms were tied, after which an official walked out, blindfolded them with strips of linen, filled their ears with clay, and then retired with his assistants, leaving the condemned men alone in the middle of the field.

About two minutes after the executioners walked out armed with Jspanese swords, and sat down some thirty pices beyond the prisoners. They sat thus for perhaps a minute; then they rose and advanced towards the downed men, executing fantastic dance like figures, simost as if cautiously approaching an enemy, till they came within striking distance, when they raised their swords as if to strike; but instead of doing middle of the field.

in striking distance, when they raised their swords as if to strike; but instead of doing so turned round and round and retired to where they started from. After a short pause they savanced again in the same manner, but on coming close, stooped down and looked fixedly for about ten seconds into the faces of the prisabout ten seconds into the faces of the prisoners, who sat perfectly motionless, and
then again retired. The third time they
advanced, and, as in the first instance,
raised their swords as if to strike, but instead of doing so they turned round and
sgain retired. Then they kneit down and
bowed toward the commissioners, called
out in Stamese that they awaited his
orders. On receiving the word they advaheed toward the prisoners more quickly
than befire, and when within reach,
after standing for a few seconds, with
their swords poised in the air, proceeded to cut their heads off. The head of
the man who had begged for his life was
taken off at three blows; but seven or eight
were struck before the head of the other were struck before the head of the other— an immensely powerful-looking man, with a thick, muscular neck—fell. The moment the first man's head fell, his executioner ran off to a temple close by to perform cer-tain rites, the other executioner following as soon as victim's head was off. The head were thrown into kerosene tins along with arsenic, to be sent to Traug, where the piracy for which the men were executed took place. The bodies were then cutdown, and a Chinaman with an ax knocked off the heels from the lifeless limbs so as to permit

From the Washington Post. Representative Springer is more full of ingenious schemes than a Down-East east, he has a porch, and in the porch he has a light which he can turn up or extin-guish at will from the inside without the necessity of opening the door. He has had an iron rod passed through the jamb wail, by which the gas is turned off or on. By this means he is able to inspect his night visitor before running the risk of facing him. If the visitor stands the inspection well Mr. Springer will open the door and admit him to the hospitality of his house, but if appearances are against him Mr. Springer will continue to keep the door between the visitor and himself. The aparatus is his own invention.

A consumptive looking tramp went into Chicago restaurant several nights ago and said he wanted a "equare meal." He plate of mutton chops, one of pork chops, two round bealsteaks, one sirioin steak, three cups of coffee, four plates of bread, three orders of fried eggs on toast, corned three orders of fried eggs on toss, corned beef and cabbage, a dish of corned beef hash, a dish of liver and bacon, a glass of milk, four pieces of pie, ten ears of corn, cucumbers, and fuished up with ham and eggs. When he was through he tried to boit without paying, but was arrested and fined \$25.

fined \$25.

A colored man, who has turned up at Indianspolis, must have a good appetite if it be true that he "eats anything, live hens, beer glasses, necks of wine bottles, etc., and claims to have eaten 93 boiled eggs at one

The firm of John Taylor & Co., of Tren ton, the leading pork packers in New Jersey, have suspended business. Disas trous speculations on the New York and Chicago produce exchanges precipitated the failure. The liabilities amount to \$250, 000, and the firm estimate their assets at

Mr. Taylor has been prominent politically and socially as well as in trade, and his failure has produced a profound sensation. He has held several important offices beside that of state senstor, and has once or twice ceclined the Republican nomination for

THERE'S A GREAT DEMAND

FOR DEMODRATIO CAMPAIGN LIPERA-TURE PROM ALL SECTIONS.

The National Committee Engaged in Digtributing Documents-Favorable Reports From Kansas-The Empire State Com mittee to Rush Matters From Monday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.-W. E. Muribe chairman of the Democratic state campaign charge of the executive committee at the Hoffman house until after the election. He working order, and that it is the intention of the committee to flood the state with political literature until the middle of Beptember, and then add to that a campaign o meetings on a large scale. Thurwan Rus seli, of Massachusetta; Patrick Collins, Putnam, of Maine, and many other Eastern and Western statesmen will be brought into

the state to talk tariff reform. In an interview he spoke as follows on

state matters : "The Democrats who have come from all parts of the state report that the masses of the party desire and expect Gov. Hill's rememination. There is opposition to him among the leaders of the County Democracy, but many of the followers of these leaders are for him. I think the unfavorable conecquences of not nominating Hill would, from the present point of view, be more and greater than the unfavorable consequences of nominating him, and that he will be put up again and elected. It is my business to find out what the party desires, and to look at facts only as they are, to have no prejudices and no preferences, and, so looking, I think Hill will be re-

Chairman Brice and Committeeman Oc!richs were in attendance to-day at national Democratic headquarters. During the past week there have been distributed from national Democratic headquarters doesments from No. 1 to 18 inclusive, and 1,000,-000 documents have been shipped to all parts of the country in addition to those sent out by the Lesgue of Democratic cuttor, one order lar organizations. For instance, one order by the League of Democratic clube and simiof 500,000 for distribution in the state of New York was filled on Saturday. This is in addition to large distribution of matter taken from the records of Congress, which has been made at Washington. At the national headquarters several new documents are prepared each day, and there is a large increase in the extent of daily shipments. In the mail to headquarters news was received of the organization of a large number of campaign clubs from various places. Among them—Springfield, Mass., Clarion, Ia. Red Sulphur Springs W. Va., Newsville, Md., Danbury, Conn., Lewisburg, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and Williamsport, Pa. The demand for documents was greater than on any preceding ments was greater than on any precedi are particularly enthusiastic, and several received from the state of Kansas predict ser-ious inroads on the Republican strength in

Maxwell Must Hong. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 9 -The governor refuses to grant Maxwell are-

Sr. Louis, Aug. 9 - Immediately upon Sheriff Harrington drove to the Jail and in formed Maxwell that all hope was gone, and that he must prepare for the worst. The condemned man was carefully searched, after which he was conducted to

WATERBURY, Conn., Ang. 9.—There was a large fire at Litchfield early this morning. Beach's wooden block, the courthouse, Shumway's harness shop and Brom man & Bisseli's dry goods store were de-

stroyed. The loss is very heavy.

An Excursion Train Wrocked. ZANESVILLE, O., Aug 9 -A report has ust reached this city of a collision on the Colombus & Eastern railroad, of a picule rain with a Columbus & Muskingum Valley train on a joint track five miles south of this city. Details cauno: be obtained. The excursion train was beavily

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—The two fron mills of Graff, Bennett & Co., were sold at augtion to day for \$729,000 to satisfy two mort-York Life Insurance company, and the other for \$100,000 held by local parties. The property was bought in by a syndicate of

he firm's creditors.

Mr. Blaine Still on the Ocean New York, Aug. 9.—The City of New York with the Bisine party on board has not yet been sighted. The steamboat Sam Sloan, with the Republican club of New York city and their guests, started down the bay this morning to await the coming of Mr. Biains. I wo custom officers are also on board, who will immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Blaine inspect his baggage, thus saving him delay.

Wells college Burned.

AURORA, N. Y., Aug. 9 — The main building of Wells college was burned this morning with the entire contents. Morgan hall and the laundry were saved by the hard work of the citizens. The fire is thought to have started in the kitchen. It is said that there is an insurance of \$100,000, which will not cover half of the loan.

F. Parke, a prominent resident of Perrya-ville, anot and killed Dr. H. H. Peyton, yesterday. Parke has been very jealous of his young wile and on returning suddenly yesterday from a short trip found Peyton at his bouse and shot him down. Parke

Another deremony.

London, Aug. 9 -To avoid any possibility of complications arising from their marriage in New York, the Duke of Mariporough and his wife to-day went through anough another marriage ceremony at the London registrar's office.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Aug 9.—During a heavy blow here last night a sloop in the cabin of which were four women and a

little girl capaized, and alt were drowned. The women, who resided at Pennsyile, were Mrs. Eliph Wheaton, Mrs. Thomas Finnique, Mrs. Sam't Wheaton and the atter's daughter. Another Farmer Swindled

S. M. Reckett, a wealthy Cumberland county father, on Wednesday lost \$2,000 at the "three card monte game" which he played with confidence men who pretended they wanted to buy his farm.

The arbitrators in the suit of Mon'eres lodge of Odd Feilows against Christian A. Schaeffer, surety of Adam Oblender, filed

their award this morning. They found in favor of the lodge for \$748.23, the full amount of their claim,