RETALIATION!

The President Guarding the Rights of Americans.

BE TAKES UP THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS WITH ORRTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

The Ohief Executive Suggests Immediate Loglaintion to Enable Him By Proclamation to Sospend Commerce Between Canada and the United States - A State Paper Which Sands & Chili Into the Republican Camp,

The message of the president on our commercial relations with the Dominion of Canada was a surprise to Congress and of a somewhat startling character to the Republicans. Referring in dignified language to the rejection of the naherles treaty by the Senate, and the consequent effect upon American interests, the president expresses the opinion that appropriate legislation should be enacted to withhold from Causda those commercial privileges still continued to its citizens under the treaty of 1871, in retaliation for the refusal to American fishermen of the privilege heretofore enjoyed in transporting their catch in transit through the Dominion territory free of

The president therefore recommends immediate legislation to enable him by procismation to suspend the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandiss in bond scross or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. The Senate having rejected a treaty "well suited to the exigency," and whose "provisions were adequate for our security in the future from revatious incidents, and for the promotion of friendly neighborhood and intimacy, without sacrificing in the least our national pride and dignity," the president practically adopts the judgment of the Senate and invites them to pass the necessary legislation to carry out their own expressed views by the enforcement of retalistory messures which "should be thorough and

which body it was read. full text of the message

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

To the Congress : The rejection by the Senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the dif-ferences existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of American fisher-men in the ports and waters of British

men in the ports and waters of British North America seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted.

The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous yexations interferences jected to numerous vexatious interferences and annoyances, their versels have been seized upon protexts which appear to be entirely inadmissible, and they have been otherwise treated by the Canadian author ities and officials in a manner inexcussibly harsh and oppressive.

This conduct has been justified by Great

Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canadian interests. We deno protection of Canadian interests. We dony that treaty agreements justify these acts, and we further maintain that, aside from any treaty restraints of disputed interpretation, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as near neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the development and prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and, above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, furnished motives for kindness and consid-eration higher and better than treaty cove-

While keenly sensitive to all that was exasperating in the condition, and by no mee's indisposed to support the just complaints of our injured citizens, I suil deemed it my duty for the preservation of important American interests which were discounted in the continuous and in view of all the discountered in the continuous continuous and in view of all the discountered in the continuous contin rectly involved, and in view of all the de-tails of the situation, to attempt by negotia-tion to remedy existing wrongs and to fin-ally terminate, by a fair and just treaty, these ever-recurring causes of difficulty.

I tully believe that the treaty just rejected by the Senate was well suited to the exigency, and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious incidents and for the promotion of friendly neighborhood and intimacy without sacrificing in the least our national

pride or dignity.

I am quite conscious that neither my I am quite conscious that neither my opinion of the value of the rejected treaty nor the motives which prompted its negotistion are of importance in the light of the judgment of the Senate thereupon. But it is of importance to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the Senate to alter or amend its provisions, and with the evident

intention, not wanting expression, that no negotiation should at present be concluded touching the matter at lesue. The co-operation necessary for the adjust-ment of the long-standing national differ-ences with which we have to deal by

ences with which we have to deal by methods of conference and agreement having been thus declined, I am by no means disposed to abandon the interests and the rights of the people in the premises, or to neglect their grievances; and I, therefore, turn to the contemplation of a plan of retalisation as a mode, which still remains, of treating the situation.

I am not unmindful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences. It will preciste its serious consequences. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neigh-

bors by retailatory measures without in-flicting some damage upon our own citi-zens. This results from our proximity, zens. This results from our proximity, our community of interests and the inevitable comminging of the business enterprises which have been developed by mutual ac-

tivity.

Plainly stated, the policy of national
retailetion manifestly embraces the indicretailetion manifestly embraces the indiction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety, as well as an invitation to moral support, found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure or kind of treatment of which we complain, and as far as possible with the same lines. And, stove all things, the plan of retaliation, if entered upon, should be thorough and

vigorous.
These considerations lead me at this time to invoke the aid and counsel of the Congress and its support in such a further grant of power as seems to me necessary and desirable to render effective the policy

I have indicated. The Congress has already passed a law, which received executive essent on the 3d day of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels being or visiting in the waters, or at any of the ports of the British dominions of North America, should be, or lately had been, deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were dealed certain other privileges therein specified, or vexed and harassed in the enjoyment of the same, the president might deay to vessels and their menters and crews of the British dominions of North America any entrance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States, and also deny entry into any port or piece of the United States of any product of said dominion or of any goods coming from said dominion to the United States.

While I shall not hesitate, upon proper occasion, to enforce this act, it would seem to be unnecessary to suggest that if such enforcement is limited in such a manner as shall result in the least possible injury to our own people, the effect would probably be entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the purpose desired. I deem it my duty, therefore, to call the attention of the Congress to certain particulars in the action of the authorities of the Dominion of Caneda, in addition to the general allegations already made, which appear to be in

Caneda, in addition to the general allega-tions already made, which appear to be in such marked contrast to the liberal and such marked contrast to the liberal and friendly disposition of our country as in my opinion to call for such legislation as will, upon the principles already stated, properly supplement the power to insugurate retaintion already vested in the executive.

Actuated by the generous and neighborly

spirit which has characterized our legisla-tion, our tariff laws have since 1866 been so

far waived in favor of Canada as to allow

tion, our twiff laws have since 1866 been so far waived in lawor of Canada as to allow free of duty the transit across the territory of the United States of property arriving at our ports and destined to Canada, or exported from Canada to other foreign countries. When the treaty of Washington was negotiated in 1871 between the United States and Great Britain, having for its object very largely the modification of the treaty of 1818, the privileges above referred to were made reciprocal and given in return by Canada to the United States in the following language, contained in article 29 of said treaty: "It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been or may, from time to time, be specially designated by the president of the United States, and destined for her Britannic majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom house, and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations and condiunder such rules, regulations and condi-tions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the United States

vigorous."

At the same time the president points out that the pilicy of national retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the great harm upon those who have injured us with the least possible damage to curseives. He therefore recommends such legislation as will enable him to carry out this policy. This is specially desirable, for the reason that the president believes the strict enforcement of the Retaliation act of last year would be more disastrous to American than to Canadian interests.

When the message was received in the Senate on Thursday a commotion was created on the Republican side. It was expected that a message on the subject would be received from the president, and Mr. Edmunds, in the expectation of preventing it from being read and made public before he and other Republicans could have an opportunity to peruse it, moved an adjournment which was carried. Mr. Edmunds' purpose, however, was frustrated, because the message was also sent to the House, in which body it was read. Following is the of our government that our fishermen would no longer be allowed to ship their fish in bond and free of duty through Canadian territory to this country, and

ever since that time such shipments has The privilege of such shipment which has been extended to our fishermen was a most important one, allowing them to spend the time upon the fishing grounds spend the time upon the haning grounds which would otherwise be devoted to a voyage home with their catch, and doubling their opportunities for profitably prosecuting their vocation. In forbidding the transit of the catch of our fishermen over their territory in bond and free of duty the Canadian authorities deprived us of the only facility dependent upon their concession, and for which we could supply no n, and for which we could supply no The value to the Dominion of Canada of

the privilege of transit for their exports and imports across our territory and to and from our ports, though great in every aspect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that, for a considerable por-tion of each year, the Si. Lawrence river, which constitutes the direct avenue of for-During the last six years the imports and

exports of British Canadian provinces car-ried across our territory under the privileges granted by our laws amounted in value to about \$270,000,000, nearly all of which were goods dutlable under our tariff laws, by far the larger part of this traffic consisting of exchanges of goods between Great British and her American provinces brought to and carried from our ports in their own vessels. The treaty stipulation entered in o by our government was in barmony with laws which were then on our statute book, and are still in force. I recommend immediate legislative ac-tion conferring upon the ex-cutive the power to suspend by proclamation the op-eration of all laws and regulations permit-ting the transit of goods, wares and mer-chandise in bond across or over the territory of the United states to or from Can-ada. There need be no hesitation in sus pending these laws arising from the sup-position that their continuation is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that article 29 of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating

such laws, terminated the first day of July, The article itself declares that its provialons shall be in force "for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty." Turning to article 33 we find no mention of article 29, but only a provision that articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and articles 30 shall take effect as soon as the laws re-quired to carry them into operation shall be passed by the legislative bodies of the be passed by the legislative bodies of the different countries concerned, and "that they shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, and, further, until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate

the same." I am of opinion that the "term of years mentioned in article 33," referred to in article 29 as the limit of its duration, means the period during which articles 18 to 25 in-clusive and article 30, commonly called the "fishery article," should continue in force under the language of said article 33.

That the joint high commissioners who negotiated the treaty so understood and intended the phrase is certain, for in a statement, containing an account of their negotiations, prepared under their supervision and supervision and supervision them. vision and approved by them, we find the following entry on the autiest: "The transit question was discussed, and it was agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal arrangement in that respect for the period for which the fishery articles should be in force." in addition to this very satisfactory evi-dence supporting this construction of the language of article 29 it will be found that

the law passed by Congress to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construc-This law was passed on March 1, 1873, and is entitled 'An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the 8th day of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries." After pro-viding in its first and second sections for putting in operation articles 18 to 25 in-olusive, and article 30 of the treaty, the third section is devoted to article 29 as

follows:

"Section 3. That from the date of the president's proclamation, authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the articles is to 25 inclusive, and article 30 of

said treaty shall remain in force according to the terms and conditions of article 33 of said treaty, all goods, wares and merchandise arriving, etc."

Following in the remainder of the section are the precise words of the stipulation on the part of the United States as contained in article 29, which I have already fully quoted.

Here, then, is a distinct enactment of the Congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time that articles 38 to 25 lociusive and article 30 abould con-

Congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time that articles 18 to 25 lociusive and article 30 should continue in force. That in fixing such limitation it but gave the meaning of the treaty itself is indicated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty, and by the further fact that this law appears to have been submitted before the promulgation of the treaty to certain members of the joint high commission representing both countries, and met with no objection or dissent.

There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between the treaty and the act of the Congress last cited, it is not necessary to invoke the well settled principle that in case of such conflict the statute governs the question. In any event, and whether the law of 1873 constructs the treaty or governs it, accion 20 of such treaty, have no doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken by our government to terminate articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 of the treaty. These proceedings had their inception in a joint resolution of Congress passed May 3, 1883, declaring that in the judgment of Congress these articles ought to be terminated, and directing the precident to give the notice to the government of Great Britain provided for in articles 33 of the treaty. Such notice having been given two years prior to the lat day of July, 1885, the articles mentioned were absolutely terminated on the last-named day, and with them article 29 was also terminated.

If by any language used in the joint resolution or in the last-named day, and with them article 29 was also terminated.

minated.

If by any language used in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve section 3 of the act of 1873 embodying article 29 of the treaty from its own limitations or to save the article itself, I am entirely satisfied that the intention miscarried. But statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privileges of transit for their goods from our ports and over our soil, which has been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871, and independently of it, remained in force, and ever since the abrogation of the treaty, and notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to sond their fish to their home market through her territory in bond, the market through her territory in bond, the people of that dominion have enjoyed with-out diminution the advantages of our liberal and generous laws.

Without basing our complaint upon a violation of the treaty obligations, it is nevtheless true that such refusal of transit and the other injurious acts which have been recited constitute a provoking insistance upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of national intercourse, nor modified by the recognition of our liberality and generous considerations.

The history of events connected with this

by the recognition of our liberality and generous considerations.

The history of events connected with this subject makes it manifest that the Canadian government can, if so disposed, administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without manifestations of unfriendliness and without the unneighboriy treatment of our fishing vessels of which we have justly complained, and whatever is done on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian government may remove the occasion of a resort to the additional executive power now sought through legislative action.

I am satisfied that upon the principles which should govern retalistion our intercourse and relations with the Dominion of Canada furnish no better opportunity for its application than is suggested by the conditions herein presented, and that it could not be more effectively inaugurated than under the power of suspension recommended.

While I have expressed my clear convic-

mended.

While I have expressed my clear conviction upon the question of the continuance of section 29 of the treaty of 1871, I, of course, fully concede the power and the duty of the Congress, in contemplating legislative action, to construe the terms of any treaty stipulation which might, upon any possible consideration of good fatth, limit such action, and like wise the peculiar propriety in the case here presented of its innit such action, and likewise the peculiar propriety in the case here presented of its interpretation of its own language as contained in the laws of 1873, putting in operation said treaty, and of 1833, directing the termination thereof; and if in the deliberate judgment of Congress any restraint to the proposed legislation exists it is to be hoped that the expediency of its early removal will be recognized.

I desire, also, to call the attention of Congress to another subject involving anch

gress to another subject involving gress to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens as, in my opinion, requires prompt action. The navigation of the great lakes and the immense business and carrying trade growing out of the same have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States government and made free to all mankind, while Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our country's transpor-tation upon terms as favorable as are ac-corded to our own citizens.

The canals and other public works built

and maintained by the government along the line of the lakes are made free to all. In contrast to this condition, and evincing anarrowand ungenerous commercial spirit, every lock and canal which is a public work of the Dominion of Canada is subject

to tolls and charges.

By article 27 of the treaty of 1871 provision was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Domin ton of Canada on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the dominion, and to also secure to the subjects of Great British the use of the St. Clair Fists canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United

The equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure to us freedom from tolls in their naviga-tion, but we had a right to expect that we, being Americans and interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade; and the whole spirit of concession made was, or should t, that merchandles and property through these canals should not be enhanced in its cost by tolls many times higher than such as were carried to an adjoining Canadian market. All our citizens, producers and con-sumers as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy the equality promised. And yet evidence has for some time been before the Congress, furnished by the secretary of the treasury, showing that while the toils charged in the first instance are the same to all, such vessels and cargoes as are destined to certain Canadian ports are allowed a refund of nearly the entire toils, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage. To promise equality, and then in practice make it conditional upon our vessels doing Canadian business instead of their own, is to fulfill a promise with the shadow of performance.

with the shadow of performance.

I recommend that such legislative action be taken as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canaisand their cargoes precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be measured by exactly the same rule of discrimination.

of discrimination.

The course I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the bonor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and overreaching dispositions of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangewe invite our people to rely upon arrange-ments made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived; and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberality

and generosity.

These are subjects which partisanship should not disturb or confuse. Let us survey the ground calmiy and moderately, and having put saids other means of settlement, if we enter upon the policy of results in the control of the confuse of the control of the con tiament, it we enter upon the policy of re-tallation let us pursue it firmly, with a determination only to subserve the inter-ests of our people and maintain the high standard and the becoming pride of Amer-lean citizenship. Grover Cleveland. Executive Mansion. August 23, 1888.

TO ENLARGE THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS. When the message had been read in the House the Democrats burst into applause. The speaker referred the document to the committee on foreign affairs, Mr. McCreary

(Ky.) securing unanimous consent to report from the committee on the subject any time. A motion to print 15,000 copies was referred to the committee on printing. Mr. Wilson (Misn.) immediately offered the following bill, which was referred to the committee on to reign affaire:

An act to empower the precident more effectually to carry out the purposes of an act entitled "An act to authorize the president to protect and defend the rights of American fishermee, American trading and other vessels in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1887, and to authorize the president to protect American interests against unjust discrimination in the use of canals in the British dominions of North America. Be it enacted, etc., That whenever the president may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by an act entitled "An Act to Protect and Defend the Rights of American Fishing Vessels," etc., it shall be iswful for the president, in his discretion, by preciamation to that effect, to suspend in whole or in part the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise imported or exported from any foreign country exce; t Canads in bond and without the payment of duty to or from the Hritish dominions in North America across the territory of the United States.

Bection 2. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence Rivercanals, the Chambly canal, or either of them, whether by tolis, drawbacks, refund of tolis, or otherwise, which is or may be detrimental to the interests of the United States or any of its citizens, it shall be lawful for the president in his discretion, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of twenty cents a ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo panding through either the Sault Sainte Marie canni or the St. Clair Fists canal, and the secretary of the treasury may authorize and direct any of the customs officers to collect the tolis ievied under this act. The president, when existede

READ IN THE SENATE. Mr. Edmunds Oritistres the Message-His View of the Matter. WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 -The president's

nessage on our treaty relations with Canada was read in the Senate to-day, and Mr. tion to refer it, and criticised the president for this "odd business" and for not em-ploying the means of redress for the wrongs he complained of furnished by the retaliatory law of March 1887. He had allowed 18 months to pass with a statute providing for self defense, approved by himself and passed by substantially the same vote of both Houses of Congress. If nothing had happened; if there been no instance of injustice, then the president was right in doing nothing, but he now stated there had been instances of denial of justice to American fishermen and now only come to Congress and asked for enlargement of powers that were already broad enough. It was, Mr. Edmunds thought, an infinite pity that with adequate statutory powers the president should allow the laws to remain unexecuted and in a state of innocuous desustude for 18

Intention of Canada OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 21.—It is learned from a reliable source that it is not the inention of the Dominion government to take any step in the direction of cancelling the modus vivendi in connection with the recently defeated treaty until after the presidential election.

months or more.

In fact the government have been looking to their power to withdraw the modus vivendi at any time, and have arrived at the conclusion that even if disposed they could not without great breach of inter national eliquette cancel the licenses which have been granted for the present season until they expire at the end of the year. OPINIONS OF FISHERMEN.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24 .- The pres ident's message was much commented on by fishing owners on its arrival in this morning's papers. The news soon spread and a crowd of vessel owners congregated in Merchant's Exchange talking over the matter. It was the general opinion among business men that no one wanted retailation as outlined in the message. At embargo placed on Canadian fish and the same treatment Americans receivs would be all required to settle the difficulty. the other hand the who man the vessels are unanimous in the opinions that what the president has proposed is just right. Some of the skippers think the treaty should not have been rejected because it could have been amended to make it satisfactory to all con-

"The political opponents of Cleveland ppear to be adepts in the art known in United States as 'campaign lying.' One of the tricks practices in the last presidential contest was circu lating extracts from a pretended pamphlet said to have been traued by Free Trade Ciub of London.' where-in Englishmen were exhorted to understand that ' the salvation of England depends upon the destruction of American manufactures, 'and that the only possible way in which American manufactures can be destroyed is by 'free trade.' To Englishmen the absurdity of a free trade club

Why English Papers Are Tickled

From the London Daily News.

which regards free trade as the only for destroying a nation' manufactures, is sufficiently obvious. Of course, there never was any such pam-One of the latest inventions engendered by the present contest is re ported to the effect that a highly respect able New York paper which supports Cleveland's uscal policy is mortgaged for hait a million dollars to two members of the Cobden club at a suspiciously moderate interest—two per cent. per annum. This paipable fiction marks at all events some progress in 'campaign lying' from an artisic point of view, for while there is not and never was any such body as the Free Trade club, of London, the Cobden club has at

east an existence. "We ourselves, we may here note, are sufferers in some degree in this way, the assailers of Mr. Cleveland's free trade doctrines,' as they are pleased in their exaggerated vein to style them, being just now actively engaged in circulating passages from alleged articles in the London Daily News of which we have not been able to find any trace in our files."

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Kauffman

took place at 10 o'clock from the residence of her son-in law, C. H. Mayer, No. 521 West Chestnut street. The remains were removed to the Old Mennonite meeting house where services consisting of hymns. prayers and addresses in German and Engish were made. Seven venerable patriarchs, apparently from seventy to ninety years of age, sat at the foot of the softin during the services. The interment was made in Lancaster cemetery.

The tuneral of H. Elizabeth Mumma took place from the residence of her parents at Mili Creek water station, Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and was largely at-tended. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Cooper, of Bird-in-Hand assisted by Rev. Longenecker, of Smoketown. The interment was made at Heller's

MINNICH CONVICTED.

THE JURY, BY TREIR VERDIOT, SAY JONAS I. SPOLE PWO MULES.

the Timber on the Welsh Monatain-The Wessner Jury Discharged-They Stand 5 for Conviction to 7 for Acquittal.

Jones L. Minnish for the larceny of two mules from Henry Shenk, of Salungs, was resumed upon the re-seembling of court at 2:30 o'elcok.

The defense admitted that the conditions

of sale were as testified to by the commonwealth's witnesses, but it was claimed that Minnich lived up to them. His version of the affair was this: On the morning after the sale he took to Mr. Shenk a promissory note for the price of the muies, with his brother Jacob's name on as endorser. Mr. Shenk looked at the note and said that he would scener have another endorser, as Jacob was in some financial trouble. Witness said to him that if the was not satisfactory be would send him the mules back. Mr. Shenk repiled that he did not want him to do that, and that he should say nothing to his brother about his questioning his financial standing as he guessed it was all right and he did not want his brother's ill will. He heard nothing further of the matter until some days after-wards when he was saked to furnish additional security. He did not do so and then the note was placed in the hands of an at-torney for collection. It was not paid be-cause his brother falled, and it was only after his brother's manufal difficulty and Mr. Shenk learned that he would lose the amount of the note that he entered thus oriminal suit.

The defense attempted to show that Minnich was a man of good character, and in rebuttal the commonwealth showed that he had been indicted for false pretense, and complained against for forgery several times in the past few years. Jury out.

THE WEISNER JURY. At 3 o'clock the jurors on the case of Lav D. Weisner, indicted for seiting liquor minors were brought into court. The court saked the jurors whether there was a probbility of reaching an agreement and they replied that there was not, that they stood he same way now se when the first ballot was taken. They were then discharged from any further consideration of the case. The jury stood 5 for conviction to 7 for acquittal all the time they were looked up.

GIVEN ANOTHER SHANCE. William Horn, who has been in jail for seven months, for failure to comply with an order of the court made on him to pay his wife a weekly sum for maintenance was discharged from oustody. He had as interest in a property on Dorwart street and that was sold by the sheriff last Satur day. The court lectured him on his cruelty for failing to support his wife, and said he would now be given a chance to maintain his wife, and if he failed to do so he would again be trought before the court.

Abram Kachel, of Bareville, was tried and convicted of the paternity of the child of which Elizabeth C. Buchl was the mother. The usual senience was imposed. Charles Garman, a single man living at Beartown, was indicted for being on intimate terms with the wife of Lowis Whitager, also of the same village. testimony was that his suspicions were aroused by information received from friends, and he watched his wife and Garman on a number of occasions when it was not known that he was in the neighborhood. He saw enough to satisfy himself that the rumors of his wife's intidelity were true, and he had Garman arrested. Several letters written by Mrs. Whitaker to Garman, which came into the posses of the prosecution, were read as part of the evidence of the case, and pointed strongly to defendant's guilt. On trial.

GRAND JURY RETURNS. TRUE BILLS-Frank W. Baum, larceny Samuel Fasnacht, unlawful firing of woods Hugh McCall, robbery and assault and battery (three indictments); Abram Kachel, fornication and bastardy; Mary Gast, malicious mischief; Charles E. Oche, empezziement ; John F. Bair, borse stealing ; Horace G. Usner, false pretense and ember stement : Edward Thomas, violating milk w ; John C. Kilnefelter, larceny ; Albert Miller, malicious mischief ; Jacob Hoover, false pretense.

IGNORED BILLS .- Jonathan Hellinger embezziement ; Bridget O'Niel, larceny Lawrence Kuhn, malicious mischief, with Amos Funk, prosecutor, for costs ; John

B. Hodgers, malicious trespass. Thursday Evening.—The trial of the Garman suit was resumed at 7:30 o'clock. The common wealth called a few witnesses who corroborated the testimony of those heard at the afternoon session.

The defense did not call any witnesse and the case was submitted to the jury without argument by counsel, under the instructions of the court. After a deliberation of a few minutes the jury rendered verdict of guilty. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$100 and costs. He could not raise the money and went to jail.

A civil suit was also entered by White ker against Garman for \$5,000 damages for ailenating the affections of his wife. Garman was arrested at the conclusion of the priminal suit, and on motion of his counsel the court reduced the ball demanded from \$5,000 to \$1,000, and that amount of ball the defendant has not yet been able to furnish.

A SKRIGUS OFFENSE, Samuel Fasnacht, a weak-minded young man, was tried for setting fire to timber lands on the Weish Mountain on April 28 and April 29. The testimony of Adam Rank was that he caught the defendant set ting are to some young timber on the Welsh Mountain on the morning of Sun-day, April 29. Witness told him that he would have him arrested, and the boy then extinguished the fire. A short distance from where he saw Fasnacht another fire started and it spread over several hundred acres of land, destroying all the timber.

Robert Howe's testimony was chiefly in reference to the fire of April 28 h, which did a large amount of damage. He was present at the fire and when Fasnacht was parged with having started the fire he admitted his guilt and said he had set fire to the woods to spite Weldler Kinzer, because he would not allow him to have any wood. He also testified to seeing Fasnacht make an attempt to set fire to the woods on the following day, but the defendant extinguished it when he saw that he was dis-

covered. George Handos testified that the defendant admitted to him that he had fired the woods on the Weish mountain on April 28, so that he could get some "dry poles." which the accused admitted that he caused destroyed about a thousand acres of timber some of which was very valuable. A number of other witnesses corroborate

the testimony of the above named with

The defense was that the defendant had no necessities for wood and consequently had no motive to commit the offense charged. It was claimed in his behalf that the fire had originated on Saturday afteroon, April 28, from an engine passing the side of the mountain, and although it was thought that it was extinguished, such was not the case and that the fire broke out

sgain the following day, and that all the damage done was from the fire caused by the locomotive. It was denied that the boy set fire to the timber and shown that he was at a sale when the fire started, and as to his confessions it was argued that what he said as to his cetting fire to the woods should not be used against him on account of his sale was a sale when the fire started, and as to his cetting fire to the woods should not be used against him on account

Friday Morning.—Court met at 9 o'clock and the jury in the Jonas L. Minnich larceny case rendered their verdick. These jurors were sent to their room at 4 o'clock on Thursday and agreed upon a verdict at midnight. They found the defendant gulity with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. A motion in arrest of judg ment will be made and reasons filed for a

new trial. The trial of Samuel Fasnacht, for setting are to the woods in the Welsh mountain, was resumed and a number of witnesses were called to prove that the boy was not guilty of the effense charged and also that he was weak-minded. The boy's father testified that he was not a strong-minded boy, but he thought he knew the difference between right and wrong.

VISITING THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS The grand inquest went to the public buildings this morning to make an inspec tion of the same, that being one of their duties. Their result of their inspection will be made known in their report on Satur

In rebuttal the commonwealth showed that the boy knew the difference between right and wrong, and also contradicted the testimony of the defendants witnesses, who swore that Fasnacht did not set fire to the woods. The jury rendered a verdict of not

guilty and county for costs.

Samuel P. Miller was indicted for larceny and J. Howard Miller for receiving stoler goods. J. B. Fox, of Sadabury township, appeared as the prosecutor. According to the testimony of the commonwealth's witmesses a buggy belonging to prosecutor was stolen last October. He had been at a sale at Christiana and on the road home a nut was lost from the vehicle and the buggy was left on the public road. The running gear was found in possession of Howard Miller, at Red Lion, in Madebury township, and the top of the buggy in the field behind the smoke house. The running gears had been partly repainted. Miller claimed that he had bought the portions of the wagon in his possession. The wheels of the buggy were found at Isaac Rinehart's stable in this city. On trial.

GRAND JURY RETURN. TRUE BILLS .- A. N. Conrad, disturbing religious meeting ; August Dommeli, dis turbing religious meeting; Peter Hershey, forgery; Henry N. Bair, larceny; Ida Heller, assault and battery and malicious mischief.

IGNORED BILLS .- Frank Carr, Henry Kuhna, larceny. Another Old Copper Token. We received from Jacob Metzger re-cently a copper token dated 1841 which is thus described in a monograph on the

Hard Times Token :" "This token was issued probably shortly fter Harrison was inaugurated in 1841. By his election the Democrats, who had con-trolled the destinies of the country for nearly 40 years, were deposed from power and the Whige, enthuelastic over the success of their favorite, got out a Harrison token to express their approval of his act in appointing Webster secretary of state. The piece shows the good ship " Constituthe inscription, "Webster Credit Current 1841," explains why the vessel has been sailing. On the reverse side is a dismasted wreck, on troubled waters, with lightning playing about it—the result of the craft trying to steer the "Van Buren metallic

urrent of 1837." The monograph mentions nearly 100 different tokens issued between 1834-1847. About 1847 the craze died out, but was revived again during the war in what are termed "War Times Tokens and Store Cards." It died out again (1861-5) and is now revived for the present campaign.

The Bethany O:phane' Hom The twenty-fifth anniversary of Bethany Orphana' Home, at Womelsdorf, was calebrated at the home on Thursday. Nearly ten thousand people were present. Rev. Dr. Prugh, of Butler, and Rev. F. W. Berieman, of Philadelphia, delivered the principal addresses of the day. The following managers were present : Rev. Thomas M. Yundt, superintendent ; Rev. B. Bausman, D. D., president; C. G. Gross, Phila-delphia, treasurer; Isaac N. Chase and James T. Reber, Reading; N. Wetzel, Philadelphia ; Henry West, Hanover ; G. Z. Kunkle and J. J. Gerhart, Harrisburg ; W. H. Levan, Schuylkill Haven; J. W. B. Busman, Lancaster; Jacob Rader, Easton,

an 1 W. R. Lawfer, Atlentown. Another Club Organized.

From the Little Record. " The Cleveland and Thurman Associaciation of Northern Lancaster County met at Dietrich's Park hotel on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., for the purpose of organizing a campaign club. The officers phosen by the ciub are I. G. Pfautz, prestdent; H. B. Buch, of Lititz, H. W. B. Bal-mer and Issac Yost, of Warwick township, and Hiram Diehm, of Penn township, vice presidents; D. W. Dietrich, secretary; I. F. Somberger, treasurer. The club will have stated meetings on every Saturday evening.

The Lancaster City Street Rallway company have for the present abandoned their purpose of laying a turnout on North Queen street, between Chestnut and Orange. The workmen put in a frog this morning at the point of the proposed turnout, but Mayor Edgerley was promptly on hand and gave them a notice that an injunction would be promptly issued if they went any further with the work. The third rall will be laid to Centre Square.

Before the Mayor A. J. Clinger was arrested by Officer Stumpf yesterday for disorderly conduct and begging. He was under the influence of liquor and was annoying the passengers waiting for the train on the Quarryville

rallroad. Charles Rows, arrested by Officer Ehrman at South Queen and Vine streets for raising a disturbance, was discharged this morning, as he is a witness in court.

Is She In This City ? John Thomas, of Hickleton, Glouceste county, N. J., writes Chief of Police Smelt for information of his sister, Mary Thomas He thinks she is in this city, and describe her as being 17 years of age, light hair, and middling tall. She left her home over

A Hotel Theft.

Wednesday night a thief entered the bed-

coom of Harry Eckman, bartender at the Sprecher house, and stole a scarf p'i valued at \$18 and a half dollar from his ves pocket. A gold watch in the vest fob of Mr. Eckman was overlooked by the thisf.

Fornished Equipments.

Martin Bros. have received the contract for equipting the 8th ward Cleveland and Thurman club with shirts, helmets, ties. belts, leggings and gloves. They also de livered the equipments to the Indiantown

OFF FOR CHICAGO.

CANDIDATE THURMAN LEAVES FORT HURON THIS MORNING.

Campaign Cinbs and Soldlers to Meet Him at the Station and Recort Their Distin golshed Guest to the Palmer Mouse, The Start From Michigan,

PORT HURON, Mich, Aug. 24.-The Chloago escort for Judge Thurman arrived this morning and took charge of the party.
The Cleveland club of Port Huton turned out with a band and with the Ch'eage delegation escorted the judge to the train. The private car of General Manager S of the Grand Trunk, was provided and the party was well cared for. A large crowd of citizens was at the depot to give a hearty God-speed to their guest. The party now consists of Judge Thurman, Allen and Lee Thurman, Dr. Schwartz, of Columbus, Collector Ward, of Port Huron, and the press representatives. At the depot the judge was introduced to the Chicago eccort party, greeting them heartily. At the start the crowd gave them a hearty cheer, but there was no speech-making.

PREPARING TO RECEIVE HIM. CRICAGO, Aug. 24.—Judge Thurman will arrive from Port Huron via the Grand Trunk at 6:25 o'clock this evening. He will be met at the Dearborn station by the reception committee and a large number of organizations. The line of march will then be taken up with the Psi-mer house as the objective point in the following order: Plateon police band, County Democracy Marching club, 300 members ; Allen G. Thurman and reception committee in carriages; National band; Andrew Jackson League Marching club, 300 members; band; £00 veterans of the war of the rebellion; Mexican veterans. Upon his arrival at the Palmer house Mr. is possible he may lead to the popular lamor and give a handsbaking recept

A Lad Fires Upon Three Tramps DELANO, Minn., Aug. 24.—Wednesday afternoon the house of John Pearson was entered by tramps, who demanded money and food. While they parieyed with Mrs. Pearson, her little son, 10 years old, slipped around and opened up on the tramps with a shotgun and filled the feet and legs of one full of bird shot. The men fled and the boy pursued them shooting as he rau. He managed to bring down another, who was carried off by his companions. The farmers turned out and searched for the tramps all night but could not find them. Yesterday the tramps returned and fired two shots through the windows of Pear-son's house but without effect.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 24 —The jury this morning returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Miss Dr. Lucy C. Mosier for performing a criminal operation upon Miss Etien Shee, July 20 last, causing the girl's death on July 26. The prisoner's counset will move to set aside the verdict.

Cont Prices Advanced. NEW YORK, Aug. 24 .- The coal agent the price of coal 25 to 50 cents a ton so ing to the distance to which it is shipped from the mine. All the shippers of the five railroads were present.

Another Wheat Dealer Falls. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A. Sartorious, a member of the Consolidated Exchange, failed to settle on his wheat contracts to day and about 2,000,000 bushels were sold out for his account.

NEWS FROM THE OHESAPEARE The Voyage of the Club That Left Lancaster

Last Monday. The following extracts from a private letter received from one of the party on board the vessel carrying the Lancaster voys in the Cheespeake will be read with inter-

in the Chesapeake will be read with interest by their friends:

New fort News, Wednesday Even-Ing — We arrived here this evening about 6:30, having been driven in off the bay by a storm, and I am now writing this letter on an 8x10 desk in the pilot house, while the others are having a good time in different parts of the bost, preparatory to going to bed.

We left Havre-de Grace at 12 o'clock on Monday, and ran down to Bay Ridge, 30 miles from Baitinore, where we stopped and fished for crabs for two hours, catching a large lot, which we had for dinner, deviled, yesterday.

and fished for orabs for two hours, estoning a large lot, which we had for dinner, devilled, yesterday.

In the evening we again started and ran all night, stopping for the first time at Fortress Monroe Tuesday noon. Here we took in the town, Hyges hotel and the for, At 3 o'clock in the atternoon we started for Norfolk, arriving there in an hour. We remained there all night and saw the town. I had been there a number of times before, but never saw so much of it.

This morning we ran up past Fortress Monroe and directly to Ocean View, a watering place frequented by Norfolk reople and situated near Cape Henry. almost on the ocean. We anchored off the beach and fished up to 4 o'clock. We caught a very fine lot and had the best kind of sport. The biting was very lively and everybody was delighted with the fun.

The majority of our party went sahore in a row boat and went in bathing. The clouds began to grow very black and the captain notified us that a Chesapeake aquall was coming. We weighed anohor and with the other craft that were near made for port. We were ten or fitteen miles from this point and were caught in the storm. The wind blew a terrible gale, but our boat, which is very strong, was perfectly safe. Strange to say, not one of us feit the least bit sick.

This is a great town. It is the terminus of the Chesapeake & Onio railroad, and has 2,500 people, most of whom are darkeys. The railroad has immense grain elevators and coat plers and work is done on them day and night by electric light. The town is young but growing and there is a new hotel here larger than the Stevens house.

You never saw a party that has so therefore the chesapeake and the stevens house.

You never saw a party that has so ther-oughly enjoyed themselves ever since the start. Dr. Meizzer and Mr. Morton both caught lots of fish to day and they est at meal time like wood choppers.

Early to-morrow morning we leave for Richmond where we remain all day Friday. It is 100 miles from here. We are almost on the spot where the Merrimse and Moni-tor fought.

Three Men Drowned. BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 24.—Three un-married men, Jacob Hubenger, Henry Schmidt and Louis Werne, were drowned at 1 o'clock this morning while crossing the river by the capsizing of their skiff. The

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.-Last evening Caddie and Robert Balley, sged 10 and 12 years, sons of Attorney J. W. Balley, of McKeesport, while visiting an uncle in Versailles township went bathing. Robert got into a deep hole in the run, Caddie rushed in to his rescue. Both were drown-ed with their arms clasped about each other's necks. Tue bodies were recovered

WEATHER INDICATIONS. Washington, D. C., Aug. 24 —For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jer-sey: Fair, light rains, warmer, south-