NOW IN CHICAGO.

CANDIDATE THURMAN ROYALLY HE CEIVED BY DEMOCRATS THERE.

He Makes Nine Speeches After Leaving Por Horon-Greeted by Cannon and Brate Bands-He is Presented With a Mainmoth Fioral Bandauna in Chicago,

The train that brought Alien G. Thur-man and party arrived at 6:20 o'clock Fri-day evening in Chicago. Mr. Thurman was assisted from the train by John A. King and Collector Seeberger. Supported on either side by these gentlemen, the Old man passed through the crowd that filled t to the carriage in waiting to convey him to the Palmer house. As soon as the crowd began to cheer and wave their bandannas. Heacknowledged the greetings by raising his hat and bowing as he wen

Acriving at the hotel, Mr. Thurman was taken at once to his rooms, and, after resting a few moments, he was escorted to the club room, where the reception committee of the County Democracy were awaiting him. Addressing the reception committee, Mr. Thurman said he saw before him Democracy and therefore. Mr. Thurman said he saw before him Demo-ora's, and, therefore, reasonable men. As such he was sure they would not ask him to make a speech. He thanked the committee very cordially for the honor of which he was the recipient at their hands, and hoped that when the sun set on election day next November it would set on victory. He feit not only honored but encouraged by their presence. They were fighting in a righteous cause and whatever labor it might cost was labor well bestowed. At the close

oost was labor well bestowed. At the close of his remarks Mr. Thurman's attention was directed to the table behind him on which rested a mammoth floral bandanna, and Mr. Jacob Richards, in tenair of the traveling men of the country, presented it to him, but when he told them he had only three hours sleep the night before, had travelled 300 miles and made nine little hes such as they were, they would no

speeches such as they were, they would not it sist on his making the tenth.

He knew they would be willing to let him do the wise thing — husband his strength for the barbecue speech.

Thanking them, he hoped they would let him got something to eat, for he was hungry, and then go to bed, for he was tired. The crowd cheered heartily and dispersed, and Mr. Thurman retired to follow out the programme of dinner and sleep he had laid out for himsell.

The rotunds of the hotel was filled to its the retunds of the hotel was filled to its utmost capacity with enthusiastic Demo-crats who wanted to see Judge Thurman. Mr. Phelps tried to obtain silence long enough to tell the crowd that Mr. Taurman was very tired, and request them not to in sist upon Mr. Thurman appearing, but the crowd, divining what Mr. Phelps wanted to say, gave him no chance to say anything a all, and the committee were obliged to re-quest the old Roman to again present him-self. When Mr. Thurman appeared the cheers and shouts were redoubled. illence was restored Mr. Thurman made

At Lansing, Mich., on Friday ex-Gov-At Lansing, Mich., on Friday 8x-160v-ernor Begole and a reception committee met the Thurman party at the edge of town. An enthusiastic crowd greeted them in town with a band. Several thousand people were waiting and cheered his re-marks. Judge Thurman was introduced by George H. Durand, of Filmt, and was greated with great cheers. He returned thanks and expressed his regret at his inability to speak at length. He called at tention to the surplus in the United States treasury, and the constant increase of the same by means of the high tariff, whose effect on labor was about to be considered effect on labor was about to be considered by him when the train pulled out, leaving a cheering and enthusiastic crowd. Along the wayside people waved handkerchiefs and hats, and gave other expressions of their hearty good will. Durand Junction and Trowbridge gave greetings briefly but heartily, and the train kept on its way to Lansing, whose nine thousand people had prepared for a greater and more enthusias-tic reception. For some time before reaching Lansing the judge slept peacefully in

the car, having lost sleep to make the early start Friday morning.

At Charlotte, Mich., a band and a crowd At Charlotte, Mich., a band and a crowd of over 1,000 people were at the Lansing depot when the train reached there, and they gave a hearty welcome. In response to calls, Judge Thurman spoke substantially as follows, after bowing in acknowledgment of the applause that greeted him: "I am greatly obliged to you for this warm and hearty welcoms. I would like to make you a speech, but have not the time. I can only say I am grateful for the civility, and you a speech, but have not the time. I can only say 1 am grateful for the civility, and hope you will all turn out as well when election time comes, and it will be particularly grateful to me if you will rote the Democratic ticket

At this point the venerable Judge Chris tiancy climbed upon the car and received a very cordial and hearty greeting from Judge Thurman, with whom he was associated in the United States Senate, and to whom he presented a friendly personal note. After speaking his pleasure at the meeting, Judge Thurman took up his discussion of the tariff, remarking that "the tariff is a tax from your hats to your boots. If you don't want to pay the tax on them you should vote the Damocratic ticket. The question of the campaign is between a low tax and a high and outrageous one. This tax is the means of an immense amount of money being now locked up in the United States treasury for which the government had no more use than a horse has for five legs. It suses its accumulation should be abol

Some ladies in the crowd presented to: quets, the band struck up "Dixie," the crowd joined in heartily with cheers and walved bandannas and figs, and the train pulled out with Judge Thurman bowing d waving greetings from the rear plat

As the regular train pulled through the subarbs of Battle Creek it was evident that a big crowd was on hand, and the arrival at the depot made it certain that the people were trying to outdo all that had gone before. The crowd filled all the space about the depot, not less than 5,000 people being present, eager to see the Old Roman. A big cannon and a brass band helped to give expression to the people's enthusiasm, and was added to with yells, cheers and the waying of hands, hats, flags and bandan. As the regular train pulled through the troduced Judge Thurman, and his recep

troduced Judge Thurman, and his reception was all that could be desired, hearty and prolonged cheering greeting his appearance. In substance he said:

"When I was told I should pass Battle Creek I asked what great battle had been fought on that place that should give its name to the beautiful city. I have been a great reader of history, but never saw any account of the matter. I turned to Mr. Ward and saked him, knowing he was a Ward and asked him, knowing he was a native of the place, and he informed me that a number of years ago there was a battle here between government surveyors and Indians, and that the surveyors whipped the indians. From that moment my heart was drawn out toward you, for the indians is a surveyor when it was a board was a surveyor with the indians. when I was a boy I was a surveyor and I could not feel but kindly toward you. I would gladly repay your courtesy and kindness, but I am unable to do so. I have here all the passengers on this train who are thinking more about their dinners than any speeches, and they would take me by the throat if they don't get something into their throats.

but never before in one so strange as this but never before in one so atrange as this. I have heard a great deal of what is called humbing, but never before did I hear speakers arise and tell the people that it was well for them to be taxed heavily. It is the first time I ever heard a man could be made rich by taxing him. The government collects more than it has need for, and after raying the average. ment collects more than it has need for, and, after paying the expenses of government, after paying pensions to gailant men who fought through the war, it has millions it don't know what to do with, as useless as when it was laying in the mines as an ore. It is hid in the vanits and is no good of the mines as an ore. to anybody, but is depriving the people of the use of what would do so much to con-

tribute to keelr comfort, usefulness and happiness."

In answer to a question he started to speak of the Mills bill, which, he said, only reduces the tax and benefits labor, but the Vicksburg and Cassopolis were ready

with crowds and greeted the special with much applause. At South Bend a crowd of 2,000 people awaited the arrival of the train and heartily, with three times three cheers, welcomed the appearance of Judge Thur-man.

welcomed the appearance of Judge Thurman.

Congressmen Shively, whose home is at South Bend, introduced the judge, who substantially said:

"Four years ago I had the privilege and honor of speaking many times in the goodly state of Indiana, and hope my efforts then had something to do with the vote cast for Grover Cleveland. I am giad I have the privilege of speaking now, although we have but a few minutes—for time, tide and rall way trains wait for no man—and I hope before the election that I may have the opportunity to speak many times to the people of this state, and Indians will be found on the side of the people—that is, on the side of Democracy. If you do your duty, as four years ago, I feel assured that victory once more will be on our banners, and will show that Democratic government in America is for the benefit of mankind. In this beautiful and prosperous city I admit that your prosperity is, to a great extent, due to the enterprise of the manufacturers. When I was a boy we kept up the celebration of the Fourth of July and always had the toast: "Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures," which was written by Jefferson. It was he who said agriculture was the greatest industry, but commerce and manufactures were its handmaids. There is no truth in the story that Democracy is opposed to a manufacturing interest of the country rightly understood. All we ask is fair play and equal rights—that none be made a privileged class. The Democracy

fair play and equal rights—that none be made a privileged class. The Democracy are particular friends of the laboring men for out of 100 Democrats ninety nine ar

working men."
The usual demonstrations of applause were made as the train pulled out of South Bend on the way to Valparaiso. At that place nearly three thousand people welcomed the special, and in response to their cheers, the judge said he would "leave the state with a higher opinion of it than ever before, and it you find it agreeshie and in your conscience to yote the Damoand in your conscience to vote the Demo-cratic ticket, I'll think more of you than ever." After speaking of his trip through the

After speaking of his trip through the state four years ago, and asking Democrata to do their duty that their ticket may be elected, he again thanked them for their courtesy and cordiality, and the train moved out amids the cheers of the crowd. Thurman On the Message.

Judge Thurman has given his ylews on the president's message. He heartly indorses the president's attitude upon question of retallation upon Canada, and has not hesitated to say so to those neares

to him.

On the train on the journey from Port Huron to Chicago the judge, after reading the president's message, talked quite freely concerning it, giving it his hearty indorsement and congratulating Mr. Cleveland upon the bold and statesmanlike stand he had taken on this important question. "It shows that the president has both a broad and a comprehensive grasp of the situation and understands it thoroughly. I endorse the recommendations the president has made in his message. The country can trust Mr. Cleveland because of his conservatism and good judgment. He is selfrust Mr. Cleveland because of his conservation and good judgment. He is self-reliant, and at the same time will not refuse to listen to the advice and opinions of those in whom he has confidence. I cannot go into the merits of the case now, because I have not given the subject the careful study it deserves, but it is plain to see that the president has gone over the ground carefully. The message is calm and digni-fied, and does not induige in threats, though it is evidently the work of a man who see his duty clear and does not hesitate to per-form it. Mr. Cleveland is thoroughly in earnest in everything he does, and he takes no step which he does not feel will result in benefit to the country."

Judge Thurman said he did not think the present agitation would disturb the relations now existing between the United States and England. The countries thoroughly understood each other, and while there might be marpiots who would like to see trouble grow out of the fisheries question they would be disappointed. The effect of the message would be beneficial in this, that it would lead its thorough discussion and consideration. and this was cussion and consideration, and this was what was wanted. The matter was not sufficiently understood at the present time by the people of this country for instance, but the man who had read the message of the president could not fail to get an insight nto it which would enable him to appre-late its importance, even had he never

heard of the subject before. Judge Thurman believes that the presi-dent has taken a thoroughly American way out of the present difficulty, and that this in itself will commend him more than ever the prople of the country, who are not a willing to give credit where it is justly due

Auton Sears was arrested last night on warrant issued by Alderman A. F. Don nelly, charging him with drunkenness and

der. His case will be heard next week. Beckle Stoey, a young girl who lost every night at Beiz's sand hole, was also ar rested last night. She was very much under the it fluence of ilquer. Alderman A. F. Donnelly committed her for a hear

William Bierbach, arrested for disturb ng the peace by Constable Shaub, has been locked up for a hearing before Alderma

Thos. Francy, a peddler, returned home from a trip yesterday and celebrated the event by getting full and raising a row on North Duke street. The mayor discharged him on the payment of costs.

An Injunction Was Not Itsued City Solicitor Brown did not make appli eation to the court on Friday for an injune tion to restrain the Lancaster city street ratiway from erecting a turnout on North Queen street, the court did not issue an in unction and the sheriff did not serve such a paper, although the New Era had that information exclusively on Friday.

The papers in the case were prepared but before presentation a satisfactory arrangement was made, the street rallway officers giving the city authorities a positive assurance that the turnout would not be laid until councils gave the desired permission

incendiary Fire at Mountville. The frame stable of John Conick, at the eastern end of the village of Mountville, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The stable and nearly all of the contents were destroyed. Among the goods destroyed were 40 bushels of potatoes, a cider press, and a number of chickens. The hogs in the stable were gotten out, but were badly burnt. The loss is estimated at \$700, with no insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as

there was no fire in or about the stable

during the day or evening.

Father Grotemyer Seriously Ill The many friends of the Rev. Father Louis Grotemyer, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of this city, will be grieved to learn that he is lying seriously ill at St. Agnes hospital, Philadelphia. He is suffering from a complication of diseases which his physicians find it almost impossible to

reach, and from which it is feared he may

Oche & Gibbs offer a special premium o

handsome high chair for baby. All essays on '¡Corn and its uses' are to be handed in to B. F. Montgomery, esq on or before September 11. The contest ants are not required to purchase exhibitors' tickets or pay any entrance fee.

It is expected that the last of the special premiums will be ready to be announced inquiries for space show the fair to be

rejection of the fisheries treaty by
the Senate. It was an easy enough
thing for the "Upper House" (as it is
miscalled in this country) to take a party
vote on that treaty without giving much
thought to the condition of affairs which
immediately ante-dated the negotiation of
the treaty, or taking thought of the fact that
its rejection would; throw the relations of
Canada and the United States back upon
that situation—tack into the midst of the
exasperations among the fishermen on both
sides of the line, and the bitter agitations
prevailing among the "Yankee" and
"Biuenose" jingoes at that time.

The Leager reviews the history of our
relations with Canada, showing that we
have reason to be tired of free transit and
generous dealing on our part, met by toils
and unrefunded taxes and restrictions on
our traffic through Canada, just as the

IT IS CONSIDERED WISE, STATESMAN

LIKE AND JUST.

and unrefunded taxes and restrictions on our traffic through Canada, just as the Yankes fishermen got restive under the treatment they received at the hands of the Canadian authorities. Now, since the Senate's rejection of the treaty we are thrown back upon the old situation, to meet it again fear to fear, with its sanow. meet it again face to face—with its annoy meet it again tace to face—with its annoy-ances, vexations, irritations, agitations and risks of collision—and even if we should avoid these—with the certainty of the de-struction of all amicable, neighborly feel-

is is this condition to which the presider invites attention in the masteriy message he has just sent to Congress. Although it is the Senate's rejection of the treaty that makes the necessity for it, the message is sent to both houses, for it is Congress that is asked to act. The president not only states the case and makes the pies, but he states the case and makes the pies.

is asked to ast. The president not only states the case and makes the piea, but he suggests the remedy, which is to bring the "Bluenose" fishermen, authorities and "Jingoes" to a realizing sense of their bad behavior in the matter of the obstructed fisheries, the refusal to let our fishermen transport their "catch" duty free through the Dominion, and as to their one-sided reciprocity in the matter of commercial transit. The so-called "retaliatory set" of 3d of March, 1887,—passed by Congress to enable the president to strike back at the Canadian authorities (if occasion should demand), is entirely inadequate as he advises Congress—as it might entail as much or more injury to American interests as damage to the other side. He recommends such legislation as will empower the mends such legislation as will empower the president to suspend the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods (in bond) over American territory to and from Canada; and also such legisnavigating American canals precisely the same advantages given to ours on Canadian canals—and no more—applying to them the same rule of discrimination.

ame rule of discrimination.

The message and the legislation suggested are wise, statesmanlike and just aid so appeal to the patriotism of and representatives as to life them senators and representatives as to lift them above all petty party considerations. There has been far too much of this upon the figures treaty already. While the Republican majority of the Senate may feel the message to be a reflection upon the course they pursued, they should remember that it was what they did that makes the message necessary. They may get their innings yet by promptly enacting the legislation the president suggests and sending it at once to the House, or by as promptly endoring similar action by the House. The very last thing they should do is to mount the "high horse." There is great danger of being thrown cut of that saudie.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, (Ind. Rep "The message is calculated to make the gentlemen in both branches of Congress who have been inclined to proceed on the theory that Grover Cleveland is a fool, begin to consider whether in the future they had not better regard the president from some other standpoint than the contemptuous one they have hitherto adopted. The message—which, according to rumor, from first to last Mr. Cleyeland's own com position, and which it is said, and we do not doubt correctly, is based upon an inde-pendent and thoroughgoing investigation of our relations with Canada from the be ginning until now—is courned in dignified and even diplomatic terms, but it is never theless a most scarifying document, which is not at all calculates to add to the comfort of those senators who insisted upon the r jection of the fisheries treaty.

From the Philidelphia Inquirer, (Rep). What action Congress will take upon the president's suggestion remains to be seen. There was a disposition in Congress yesterday, when the message was transmitted, to treat it in a purely partisan spirit, although the message itself earneatly deprecates such treatment. It is a question too important for that. It should be considered on its martis alone with this considered on all merits alone, with full consideration of all the circumstances and conditions affecting it or to be affected by it.

Congress should not give the president

any more discretionary power in this matter, but should abrogate Articles XXVIII and XXIX in a formal manner as soon a possible. The privilege given by them to the United States are worth about \$5,000 a year, while they are worth \$5,000,000 a year to Canads. We have, therefore, that coun try at our mercy and should not exercise tolerance, which would be unpatriotic and contrary to our interests and equity as well From the New York Herald.

It is well known that the Republican senators have been industriously engaged for months in digging a pit for the admin-istration by means of the fishery question, but by a dexterous movement the president has filled the pit with these Republican enstors instead and set the country laugh log at them.

His message confronts the Republican senators and they cannot get away from a say more than they have been able to get away from the issue which he launched upon the country in his annual message last December. If they comply with his request in regard to retailstion they will have to accord his position as right. have to accept his position as right.

If they refuse to comply with it
they will stand before the country if they refuse to comply with it they will stand before the country as not only blocking the settlement of the fishery trouble by treaty, but as preventing the adoption of an effective and clearly defined policy of retailation, which is the only alternative left. Let them add this to their position of obstruction to tariff re-form, and there can be no question of the judgment of the people at the coming elec-tion between this administration and its opponents.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. If there is any attempt to make political capital in it, it is by proposing a broad but forcible policy, and one which will be likely to induce a very conciliatory spirit on the part of Canada, unless that government should gain the hope that party spirit in this country may prevent the president from carrying out the course which he cutiers. With the receiviliate lines. With that possibility in view, the message was decidedly unfortunate both in a political and national sense. The honors in this case seem to be held by the

From the London Standard What makes the tone of the message al the more remarkable is that President Cleveland does not give himself the amailest trouble to concesi or dissemble the fact that it was the United States Senate and not the government of the Dominion which rejected so resolutely his diplomatic efforts. rejected so resolutely his diplomatic efforts. It is hardly necessary to point that this measure must be very injurious to the comparcial interests at Canada. The large traffic which passes over the Canadian Pacific railway into the United States will be stopped, and the growing trade between Japan and the eastern parts of the Dominion seriously orippied. For a portion of the year the heart of the Dominion is cut off from trade by direct intercourse with Europe.

Nature, closing the St. Lawrence by los, makes it almost imperative that Canadian exports should pass through United States territory. New York, in fact, is one of the Canadian scaperia, and without it the manufacturers and merchants of the colony would find themselves for a time, at least in a bad way. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

in a bad way. The Philadelphia "Ledger" Uses Vigoro Language In Commendation of Mr. Cleve-POLITICAL NOTES. James Whitcomb Riley, the Western dislect poet, is struggling valuey with his father, a lifelong Republican, who has declared for Cieveland and Thurman. Mr. Riley admits that he has "lost his grip on land's Course-Republican Senatore Ortificized With An Unsparing Pon.

The following is from a lengthy editorial of the Philadelphia Ledger, a Republican newspaper disposed to be fair in its comments on all subjects : In a special message, dignified in its tone, forcible in its terms and convincing in the position he assumes, the president invites the attention of Congress to the condition of affairs consequent to the recent rejection of the fisheries treaty by the Senate. It was an easy enough

Riley admits that he has "lost his grip on the old man."

Said Miss Genevieve Kinsel, in an address recently delivered before a farmers' institute at Greenwich, O.: In 1836 our government owed \$2,800,000,000 interest bearing debt, when wheat was \$190 a bushel. In the twenty-two years that have passed over \$4,000,000,000 have been paid out in interest and in reduction of the principal of that debt. To-day the government owes but \$1,400,000,000 interest bearing debt, just one half the original amount, and wheat is 80 cents. On first blush this seems like wonderful recuperative and debt paying power, and the world so speake of it; but to the farmers of the United States who have paid the \$4,000,000,000, and now have all the interest and half of the debt paid, there is this appailing faot apparent: It will take 20 per cent. more bushels of wheat to-day at 80 cents to pay the remaining half, or \$1,400,000,000, than would at \$1.90 have paid the whole debt, \$2,800,000,000.

Henry Stauffer, of near Bowmanaville, says the Lancaster Inquirer, will vote for Cleveland and Thurman. He voted for

A Great Manufacturer on the Tariff, For the education of the people of this will be going on for the sext three months there can hardly be a more valuable con tribution than that given in the statement of J. B. Sargent, of New Haven. Mr. Sar gent is probably the largest manufacturer of hardware in the world, and he is said to be the largest employer of labor in the state of Connecticut. His views are not the result of theorizing, but of long experience and extended observation and extended observation and extended observation in a state of industries in actual opertion and study of industries in actual operation. He is convinced that the manufacturers of this country, if they can have raw materials free, will need no protection against those of any country in the world. On the contrary, they can employ more labor at higher wages. The element of cost that hampers them in competition with other countries is not labor, but materials. Notwithstanding high wages, labor is so much more effective here than in other countries that it costs less in proportion to the product it turns out. The best paid labor is the cheapest, and Mr. Sargent has found by careful observation and comparison that the cost of the labor that enters into manufactured products tion and study of industries in actual oper that enters into manufactured products in this country is less than in other countries. It is the cost of macountries. It is the cost of ma-terials that hampers production. The goods that he can sell to advantage in competition with those made in Europe are those in which there is most labor and least material, which is a practical proof of his position. Workingmen should think over what Mr. Sargent says on this subject.

A large meeting of the Democracy of the Fourth ward was held at Rothweller's hall, Friday evening.

The meeting was called to order by Dr D. R. McCormick, member of the county committee, who stated that the object of the meeting was to form a ward club. John A. Coyle, erq. was chosen temporary chairman and David Wolf temporary sec retary.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the cost of the uniforms for the club

The best of feeling was manifested by those present, and a great victory in Several voters in the ward who have heretofore been staunch Republicans were an nounced as having pledged themselves t vote for Cieveland.

The club adjourned to meet Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the same place for

The Centreville (Md.) Observer says
An elopement of extraordinary character took place from the almahouse of this county on Wednesday last. The elopere were George W. Sultivan and Carolin Horney. The former had been an inmate for about a year, and the latter was a borr resident. Sullivan was already married, and leaves his wife at the almebouse. The woman, though never married, was the mother of a child, which she took with her. Their destination is not known, but it is thought they are somewhere in Caroline

The Old Engineers

EDITORS INTRILIGENCER: Your cor espondent, who impeaches the statemen nade in a late issue of the Inquirer, of this city, that Oliver Paxson, of New Holland and Hayes Smith, of Columbia, are the oldest living engineers of the Pennsylvania railroad, mistakes what the author mean by "the oldest living engineer." The men older men, perhaps, or took charge of engines before either of the two named in my sketch in the Inquirer did, but they are not as old engineers, for the simple res that their work in that capacity was of much shorter duration than that of Mesars, Paxson and Smith. The former ran an engine 38 years and the latter more than 40 years. The men your correspondent mentions had comparatively short-lived connection with

LANCASTER, Aug. 24th.

special Examination of Teachers To-day County Superintendent Brech gave a special examination in the girls high school room to those teachers and applicants for teacher's certificates who were unable to attend the general examination in their respective districts. Follow ing are the names and posterfice addresse of those examined to-day : Harry I. Jacoby, Hinkletown : Lola Strickler, Mount Joy F. G. Sultzbach, Marietta; May Seage Maytown : Lizzie R. Gibble, Littiz : Blanche Hudson, Safe Harbor : H. S. Mat ter, Rohrerstown : J. S. Matter, East Petereburg; Thos. H. Stauffer, Leacock; Anna C. Shaub, city.

Texas Fever in York County Secretary Edge, of the state board of agriculture, has discovered another outbreak of Texas fever among a herd of cattle at Bhrewsbury, York county. The Balti-more authorities declared it pleuro pneu-, and were about to establish quaran tine against Pennsylvania cattle,

The championship games played yester day resulted as follows: Association: Louisville 2, Athletic 1; St. Louis 6, Cleveland 2. League: New York 6, Philadelphia 5; Boston 3, Washington 2: Pittsburg 6, Indianapolis 4: Chicago 14, Detroit 4. A game of base ball was played at Mo-Grann's park yesterday afternoon between the Keystone and the Y. M. C. A., result. ing in the defeat of the former by the score of 14 to 3. The game was called at the

end of four innings. A Patent Tie. K. Hoffmeler, of this city, has been granted, through W. R. Gerhart, a patent for a metallic railway tie. Each tie is provided on both sides with arms at the points where the ralls rest upon it. The arms from adjoining ties meet in the centre of the space between them, thus forming a

THE GRAND JURY REPORT.

IT CONDEMNS THE MULTIPLICATION OF CASES BY ALDERMEN.

The Russing of Two Courts During Courts sestons Week Recommended as a Matter of Economy-The Public Buildings Reported to se in Good Condition.

Friday Afternoon -The trial of Samue ". Miller, indicted for the largeny of a puggy, and J. Howard Miller, for receivng stolen goods, was resumed when court caseembled. The defense was a denial by the accused that they were guilty of the offense charged. Samuel claimed that he ought the vehicle in this city and took it to Howard's place and never knew that it was stolen until Mr. Fox claimed the buggy as his property, when Howard told him to prove that it was his property and he would take it away. It was admitted that the vehicle was about being repainted when Fox called on Howard, but it was claimed that the vehicle was old and needed paint

In rebuttal the commonwealth prove that the buggy claimed by Fox as his prophart to Samuel Miller, and that the wheel of the vehicle claimed by Fox were left at Rinehart's stable by Samuel Miller, and h said that Howard would call for them. Jary out.

Francis Hershey, Mt. Joy township, was ppointed guardian of the minor child of fanny Bachman, late of Concy township Israel Cooper, East Earl, and William A een, city, were granted renewals of their oldlers' Heepses.

yards. Other industries are snoemaking, basket making, broom making and minor employments. Although the prison is in many respects a dilapidated structure, yet we were highly pleased with the fine appearance of the grounds and the interior of the buildings, which have recently been kalsomined and white washed throughout, and the kanser is to be servedly constituted.

and the keeper is to be especially commended for the clean and orderly appear

ance of the institution.

There are some additional improvement

which might be suggested, but insemuch as a new prison has been ordered to be erected we would not advise the expendi-

we found the almahouse barn and its

surroundings in good condition. The live

stock consists of four mules, three horses, fourteen steers, thirteen cows, one buil, twenty-nine hogs. We approve of the enlargement of the place of shelter in the trampe' quarters.

We consider the rooms used by the petit jurors badly furnished and the space allotted to winnesses waiting to be called before the grand jury inadequate and uncomfortable. The room occupied by the clerk of quarter sessions court is also entirely too small, and would call attention to the necessity of making such additions or im-

readiness to render assistance wheneve

We are also indebted to the sheriff of th

county, to different court house efficies, and to the officers in charge of the public institutions visited for polite attention

The court thanked the grand inquest fo

the careful manner in which they performed

their duties. He referred to the set o assembly, passed since the court recom-mended the building of a new jall, by which

convicts may be sent to the Eastern pent

tentlary. Since that act was passed ou

courts have availed themselves of the privi

leges and the present fall does not now

seem to be too amail for our accommoda

tion. The court said the board of public

tic building cannot be erected in any of the

counties of the commonwealth unless the

plans are approved by that board, and as

that board are a trifle high in their ideas he

feared that the county would be put to an

expense of \$300,000 or \$400,000, if a new

The court also referred to the crowded

condition of the almshouse and said he had

directed the authorities not to admit any

persons except those the county are liable

to maintain. The court commended the

poor directors for sending the insane of the

county to the state asylum and concluded

his remarks by discharging the jury with

the thanks of the court for their able report

PROBING THE WITNESSES.

Committee of the New York Senate Ex deavor to Ascertain Whether There Was Astempted Bribery of

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 -James Brunter

was the first witness called this morning

on the Fassett committee, but as that gen

tierpan failed to materialize, Mr. Beck-

with, an associate of Contractor MacBean,

of the firm of Brown, Howard & Co., tool

the stand. He said it was true Mr. Mac-

Bean, who was superintending the work

done on the aqueduct by Brown, Howard

& Co, had given instructions to report the

progress of the work at the firm's office

in Tarrytown and that Divisional Enginee

Gowan had admitted that he knew of bad

work of Brown, Howard & Co., and had

Mr. Fassett then asked the witness

"Did you ever hear of Mr. MacBeau

speak of the \$150,000 that Congressman

Lefevre is said to have named as the price

"Yes, I heard of it at the time but did

not believe there was any truth in it as far

as the aqueduct commissioners were con-

Richard J. Morrison was the next witness

to testify. He gave his occupation as

that of a lawyer. After stating

his connection with the city in

various capacities for the last 16 years,

which was broken only for two years, dur-

ing which time he acted as secretary to

Mayor Grace. The witness was questioned

by Delancy Nicoll, who sought the indirect

connection of ex-Mayor Grace with the

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 25.-The Cunard

tine steamship Umbris, from New York, was sighted off Browhead at 4:13 o'clock

this morning. She arrived at Queenstown

at 7:55 a. m. The City of New York has

not yet been sighted at the station at Crow

not reported it.

terned.

The witness replied :

firm of Brunton & Co.

charities have too much power and a

given us.

all is built.

Reasons for a new trial were filed in the ase of commonwealth vs. Jonas L. Min lich, convicted of the larceny of two mules. Mary Washington, who falled to appear as a witness at the last term of the court and against whom an attatchment was is sued, was brought before the court. She as a new prison has been ordered to be erected we would not advise the expenditure of much money upon improvements at this institution.

At the almehouse there were 153 immates on the day of our visit, of whom 169 were maies and 40 females; two male and two females children. At the hospital there were 43 male adults, two male children, and 30 female adults, making a total of 75; and in the insane department there were 43 male adults. 2 male children, and 25 female adults. Also, three colored males and one female, making a total of 74. The whole number of inmates at all these institutions was 302. Of the inmates we were informed about 45 per cent, are foreign born.

In every department we found everything remarkably clean. The beds have spring mattresses, the food is of good quality, and in every respect we consider that ample and proper provision has been made for the comfort and the wants of the inmates, so far as we have been able to avecrtain.

We found the almehouse barn and its explained her absence satisfactorily and

was discharged from custody. The desertion one against John Kline was dismissed with county for office costs. Since the complaint was made John has been granted a divorce from his wife or the ground of desertion.

TRUE BILLS.-August Dommell, faise pretense : David Deilinger, larceny. IONORED BILLS. - John Kessler, perjury with Albert Miller, prosecutor, for costs. The grand inquest reported favorably or the petition of the authorities of Strasburg borough praying for the benefits of the ac of assembly of April 3, 1851, relating to bor-

oughs. Saturday Morning-Court met at o'clock and the jury in the larceny case against Samuel Miller rendered a verdict of not guilty, and in the case against J Howard Miller, receiving stolen goods their verdict was guilty.

A verdict of not guilty was taken in the

case of commonwealth vs. Priscilla Mishlich, larceny. Mrs. Mishlich was convicted at the last term of the court of atealing some furniture away from her house, afte it was levied upon on a landlord's warrant The court granted a new trial and the distric guilty be taken, as there had been restitution of the property taken away.

pireet, was indicted for open lewdness. The commonwealth called a number of witnesses who testified to defendant's guilt. The accused and a number of witness called in his behalf, denied the truth of the common wealth's allegations. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty

and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$10, costs of prosecution and to underg an imprisonment of six months. DESERTION AND SURETY CASE.

Levi Steffy was charged by his wife Elle with falling to support her and her child. She testified that he had only given her small sum of money for several weeks price to his arrest on the charge of desertion.

The defendant testified that he alway maintained his family when he had work He was unfortunate in getting to jail for li months for forgery, but claimed that he ha given his wife during that time \$80 that he had earned by overwork. He was only ou of tall a few weeks, and because he coul not get any work his wife had him arrested It was shown that Mrs. Steffy frequent beer houses and is in the habit of drinking intexicating liquors. The court continued the case until the Ostober term to give the parties an opportunity of adjusting their differences

John R. Frank, of Providence fownship pho is 82 years old, was beard on the charg of deserting his wife, who is of the same sge. These parties were married fifty years ago and to-day was their first appear ance in a quarter sessions court. Mrs. Frank testified that she was obliged to ber. This Mr. Frank denied. He said he was willing to take his wife and provide for her and always was, that she left him without provocation. The court continued the case to the October term and the age Amanda Landis, of Ephrata township

couple left the court room together. charged her husband Reuten with deser tion. Her story was that her husband beat abused and ill treated her on many occasion and in consequence she was obliged to leave her home last November and since that time he has not contributed anything to her support.

He denied having abused his wife and sald she left her home because she was ealous of him. He said he was willing to take his wife and provide for her, but she said she was afraid to live with him, The court ordered him to pay \$1.25 per week for the maintenance of his wife.

The surety of the peace cases against Harry Gallagher were dismissed, with county for costs. Gallagher has left the county and promises to remain away. A similar disposition was made of the surety of the peace case against John Hagelgans, preferred by Gallagher.

THE GRAND JURY REPORT. Following is the report of the grand jury: To the Honorable the Court of Quarter Ses-

The grand inquest beg leave to report that the district attorney placed in their hands 142 bills of indictment. True bills were found in 101 of these cases and 39 bills

The system of multiplying indictments practiced by some aldermen and justices of the peace to which the court called special

Head, on the extreme west coast of Ireland. The officers of the Umbria report that there has been no betting on board. She Saved Herself With Bed Clothes. BROODLYN, Aug. 25.-The house No. 40 Sydney Piace, occupied by Mr. John D. El weil, was damaged by fire this morning to the amount of \$6,000. Mrs. Etwell had a narrow escape, having to swing herself

is a cause of much extra expense in the shape of constables' and witness' f'es and mileage; and we would therefore suggest the appointment of an assistant district attorney so that two courts can be held at the same time which would prevent much of the extra expense.

As instructed by the court the grand inquest visited the institutions of the county and gave them such inspection as our limited time could afford.

At the children's Home everything appears to be admirably managed in all respects, and the children seem to be happy and contented. There are new 97 children in the home—65 boys and 32 girls; 18 of the children are colored. Including the matron and two teachers, there are 12 employes. There is but one case of sickness, and the jhealth of all has been unusually good throughout the summer. There is in course of construction an attachment to the building, which is to be used as an improvement, that is very commendable, as the present infirmary, being in the main building and having but one window, is illy adapted for the purpose.

We would suggest that to avert the danger of rerious is jury to the inmates of the home in case of firr, the fire eacapes be made to reach nearer the ground than at present. We regard the home as a most excellent institution, and commend it to the fostering care of all our people.

At the prizon we found a population of 10, there being 75 convicts, 19 on trial and 16 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The principal industry of convicts at labor is carpet weaving, and i he clerk reported that since November 30, 1887, there have been woven 38 2024 yards, and 36,180% yards have been volust. The stock on hand now amounts to 12,930 yards. Other industries are shoemaking, basket making, broom making and minor employments. Although the prison is in many respects a dilapidated structure, yet JACKSON IS A SLUGGER.

THE COLORED AUSTRALIAN FUGILIST SHOWS HIS SOURNOR.

He Plants Ble Pists Over George Godfrey's Face and Compele His Opponent to Give Up the Contest in the Mineteenth Round-Another Buttle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 .- Peter Jack . son, the colored Australian champion, and George Godfrey, the colored pugilist of Boston, met in a room of the California Athletic club last night. The fight was one of the most spirited ever sees in this city. Godfrey gave up the figure in the 19th round and Jackson was declared winner. There was much interest in the fight, and the rooms of the club were crowded when the men stepped into the ring. The contest was under the Marquis of, Queens-berry rules for a purse of \$2,000. The great berry rules for a purse of \$2,000. The great difference in size of the two men was noticeable when they faced each other in the ring. Jackson appeared to be three or four inches tailer than his opponent and weighed 30 pounds more. In addition to this his long reach gave him an advantage which Godfrey could not overcome, and with lew exceptions the hard blows he aimed at the Australian fell short. Both men opened the fight with a rush, which men opened the fight with a rush, which was maintained until the end. The only knock down occurred in the second round when Jackson uppercut his opponent and sent him to the floor. In the first ten rounds Jackson had gained a decided advantage, though Godfrey made him work hard. In the last three rounds the punishment which Godfrey received was terrible. Jackson rushed him around the ring and forced him against the ropes, all the time raining fearful blows upon his head and trying to best him to the floor. Blood was flowing freely from Godfrey's face. In the 19th round he saw there was no possibility of

Moore Panishes Griffin. DULUTH, Minn., 25.-A large audience witnessed the fight last evening between James Griffin, of St. Paul, and Dick Moore, of Philadelphis. The fight was to have been 10 rounds for \$500 a side, but was stopped in the opening of the 7th round by Griffin, who administered a heavy punch in Moore's wind. The fight was a rattler from start to finish, the com-

returning the punishment and gave up the

in received considerable punishment, while Moore was not severely hurt. Sararoga Races.
Sararoga, Aug. 25.—The exceptionally good programme, and the fine weather, brought a large attendance to the racing

pleted rounds being in Moore's favor, Grif-

park to-day. First race, Equity stakes, 2 year-olds, furlongs: Proctor Knott 1; Seymour 2; Giprey Queen 3. Time, 1:15%. Betting : Proctor Knott 1 to 4 ; Beymour 4 to 1. Second race, handlesp, mile and a fur-long; Wary 1; Belle D'Or 2; Oarsman 3. Time, 1:58)4. Betting: Wary 8 to 7. Belle

D'Or 5 to 2. Third race, Pocahontas stakes, 3 year-old filles, mile and 500 yards. Los Angeles 1, Pee Weep 2, Etmire 3, Time, 2:20%. Betting, Los Angeles I to 5, Pee Weep 5 to 2. Fourth race, special weights, one mile: Leo H. 1; Mollie's Last 2; Claysstockton Mollie's Last 8 to 5.

cessity of making such additions or im-provements as will secure better accommo-dations to jurisis, witnessee and the clerk. The grand inquest would return thanks Fifth race, steeplechase. Beechmore 1, Gen. McCullough 2, Evangeline 3. Time to the honorable court for valuable aid in the performance of their duties; and also to the district attorney for his courtesy and 4:36%. Betting, Beechmore 1 to 2, Gen. McCullough out.

Settlers Fighting a Land Company. TRINDAD, Col., Aug. 25.—Intelligence has been received from Stonewall, in this state, of further trouble between the settlers and the Maxwell Land company. The set-

tiers made good their threats of Thursday by burning the dwellings and con-tents belonging to J. C. Randolph and wife on account of their acknowledging the authority of the Maxwell company by leasing land from them. Randolph and wife arrived here yesterday afternoon, hav-ing escaped with nothing but the clothes they wore. The settlers comprise both Mexicans and Americans.

A Town Devastated By Fire. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 25.-The town of Clinton, five miles north of here, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The fire department here was asked for. It was reported that one block of business houses was destroyed. Loss not yet estimated. The town is compactly built. It has about 1,500 population.

Willis, Tex., Aug. 25.—An incendiary fire started in the confectionery store of W. D. Pelham, Thursday night, and spread to adjoining property, the fismes being finally stepped by rate. The loss is \$50,000; insurance, \$20,000. The heaviest losers are Charles White, grocery and hotel, \$10,000; William Caldwell, general merchandise,

Robert Coulter Davis Dead. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 .- Robert Coulton Davis, the well known druggist, cele-brated as the possessor of most complete collection of American coins, autographs and autograph letters of historical personages, died at his residence here yesterday atternoon of consumption brought on by an attack of pneumonia last winter. England Alded Italy.

PARIS, Aug. 25 .- The Journal des Debats publishes a letter written by an Italian captain at Massaowah, who has since been killed, in which he explains that the Italian occupation of Massowah is the price paid to England which desires to be protected from a Red Sea attack for the alli-

ROME, Aug. 25.-The volcano on the Island of Lipari is still in a state of eruption and is raging so that it is impossible to approach the island.

LONDON, Aug. 25 .- It is believed in Vienna that the meeting between Signor Crispi and Count Kalnoky is intended to consolidate the treaties of alliance.

A Donble Tragedy. RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Aug. 25 -Dr. A. G. Paddock, a leading citizen of this place and a retired New York dentist, while temporarily incane, shot his son and then

took his own life this morning about II.

BREMOND, Tex., Aug. 25.—The boiler in the cotton mill of John White exploded yesterday, killing W.L. Wooton and fatally wounding his two sons. John and Silas Strumski, Deny Charles and three others were seriously injured. The mill was completely wrecked.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.-The authorities of the postoffice are still at sea regarding what became of the \$10,000 that was missed a week ago from a money package that came

from Portland, Oregon. Died While Hunting Lennon, Aug. 25 -The sudden death is reported of Sir John Rose, of Canada,

while firing at a stag in Calthnesshire,

from the third floor by a rope made of bed-

not acted upon on account of the absence of the witnesses.

A number of the bills ignored and also investigation showed that it was Texas lever, and that the cattle came from Baltisome of those returned as true bills were of a very trivial character and should not

be imposed upon the prosecutors or offi-cers. The numerous cross actions and the are particularly reprenensible, and it it be possible for the district attorney to lessen such indicaments or any means can be devised to correct these abuses they should

The inability to dispose of more then half the cases at a regular session of court so that frequent adjourned sessions are necessary,

have been returned to court.

attention, we feel constrained to comdemn as a system of robbery as bad, if not worse, than many of the trivial crimes returned by these would-be conservators of the peace. We feit disposed to carry out the suggestion of the court to impose the costs upon the officers who are believed were instrumental in returning unnecessary indictments, but found that only such were multiplied in which costs could not many witnesses subjorned on trivial case

were ignored. The remaining nine were