TIE HEAVY SENTENCES PASSED UPON GEORGE BROWN AND TEOS, MALLOY.

The Former Gets Nine Years and Nine Months in the Eastern Ponttentiary and the Latter Seven Years and Two Months. The Desertion and Surely Cases.

Saturday of quarter sessions court week is devoted to the hearing of desertion and surety of peace cases. The morbid curiosity to bear the details of family quarrels and neighbors' disputes is so great that the court room is always thronged on that day. There were on the list for Saturday over thirty of these cases, but only a portion of them could be heard in the three and a half hours that court was in session in the after noon, Interest in the cases never ceased and when court adjourned at 5:30 the large audience were loth to leave the court room. The same people attend court on "family trouble day" every term. They are on hand early to get desirable seats and are the

The first case attached on Saturday after-noon was that against John Roaney, living near Christiana. He was charged by Lizzle Frayne with having threatened to do her great bodily harm, in consequence of which threats she is afraid of him. The testimony showed that she prosecuted Rosney for assault ond battery, that this surety of peace case grew out of that trouble and that the grand jury ignored the bill.
It also developed the fact that these parties lived together as man and wife without the formality of a marriage ceremony.

Roaney depied having made any threats. According to his version of the affair, when he came home one night he found an man in the house, ready to go to bed with L'azie. He objected to the man's presence in the house and a row followed in which he was assaulted by the woman, who used her shoe as a wespon. The court ruled that the woman was entitled to protection, and ordered the accused to give ball to keep the peace for six months. He was unable to comply with the order and went to jail.

Harriet Houck, of Earl township, was charged by Mary Houck with having threatened to knock her brains out with a garden hoe, on July 31. The defendant denied having made any threats. She said she lived on land adjoin-

ing the prosecutrix, and on the day in when in her garden, she and Mary had some words, but she made no threats against her. All she did say was that if Mary got on the stone wall between their properties she would strike her with a small stick she had in her hand. Harriet

The defendant decied having made any threa's, and claimed that this suit was brought against him only after Keeper had same. The court did not think that the prosecutor was in any great danger, and dismissed the complaint, upon payment of coats by the defendant.

Martin Rudy, bicylist, had his neighbor John F. Long, painter, arrested on charge of surety of the peace for having threatened to kill his pigeons. Mr. Long admitted having shot four of Rudy's pla eons because they annoyed him. He said Rudy kept a large number of pigeons which were frequently on his premises doing damage. The court dismissed the complaint, but directed the defendant to pay the costs.

The court directed a not pros to b entered in the surety of the peace case pre ferred by Amos Funk sgainst Ephrain H. Dull, as it merged in the assault and battery case, of which Dull was convicted on Wednesday. For that offense the court sentenced Dull to pay a fine of \$50 and costs. He went to juli because he could not raise the cash to pay the bill.

Lizzie Miller, city, charged her husban John W. Miller, engineer, with having failed to support her since May 5. The defendant said he was willing to live with his wife or to pay her &i per week until the October court, and in the meantime he would make an effort to settle his differ ences with his wife. The court continued the case to the October term.

Cyrus Carey, colored, was charged by his wife Eila with having failed to main tain her. She said she was obliged to leave him on account of his ill treatment. Cyrus offered to take his wife and provide for her and the court continued the case to give him an opportunity to provide a home for his wife. The couple left the court room

together apparently reconciled.

Henry Rineer, city, was heard for the desertion of his wife. She testified that her husband told her to leave his house and she went. Her family trouble, she said was caused by her husband's drink-ing to excess. It was also shown that he abused her on a number of occasions He denied having ill-treated or abused his wife, and claimed that she left his home of her own free will. The court directed him to pay his wife \$1.25 per week for her

Lizzie Gilgore's story was that her husband deserted her in January, but since March he has been supporting her. The court dismissed the complaint with county

for office costs. Godfrey Grossman, of Safe Harbor, was charged by his wife with threatening to kill her. She testified that the threats were made on a number of occasions. He denied having made any threats and said his wife has a mania for suing him, she baving brought him before the court several time The court dismissed the complaint and directed the defendant to pay the costs, remarking that Grosman's neighbors gave him a good character for peace and they also say that Mrs. Grossman is a quar-

SENTENCES IMPOSED,

Victor Silck, who was one of the parties implicated in the robbery of Spreeher & Son, at Ephrata, and who pleaded guilty to the offense, was sentenced to the county prison for eight months. The court reduced the rentence of Alber

Eichelberger, convicted of the same robbery, to eight months. He had been sentenced early in the week to fourteen months. George Brown, who pleaded guilty or was convicted of thirteen charges of burgiary,

felonious entry and larceny, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of nine years to undergo an imprisonment of nine years and nine months in the Eastern penitentiary, separate and solitary confinement, at hard labor.

Those Mailoy, who was Brown's associate in a number of the robberies, was sentenced to the same institution for seven years and two months.

WITNESSES ATTACHED.

Five witnesses who falled to attend court

END OF QUARTER SESSIONS after they were subpressed in the cases egainst J. M. Styer and Jacob Kohl, in-dicted for violating the liquor law, were brought before the court on an attachment. They promised to attend the next court and --- discharged upon the payment of the

> tuis ended the business of the August quarter sessions court. A large number of returned to this term could not be tried for want of time. An adjourned session will be held on Monday, October 1, when the cases undisposed of will be put on the trial list.

The August term of common pleas court was opened at 10 o'clock this morning with Judge Livings on presiding in the upper court room and Judge Patterson in the lower court room. Of the 30 case on the lat 12 were continued or settled, leaving 18 for trial.

John Petiley, of Mt. Joy, was appointed guardien of the minor grandchild of Henry

. Styer. appointed guardian of Mary E. Brunner, she being entitled to a share of the estate of Jacob Musser, deceased. Reuben and Ezra Sensenig, of Earl town

ship, were appointed guardians of the minor children of Mary Sensonig, deceased. Henry R. Furlow, city, was granted renewal of his soldier's licenss.

THURMAN AT A BARBEOUE.

A Garbering of Fifty Thousand People at Chicago in Honor of the Old Roman. Fifty thousand people attended the bar-becue at Choltenham park, near Chicago, n Paturday afternoon. Fifty beeves were roasted on the great spits prepared for them, and car loads of provisions were brought down from Chicago. Speeches were made by Judge Thurman, Congressman Mills, Gen. Palmer and other distinguished

When Judge Trumbull introduced Judge Thurman the building shook with cheers, bandannas were waved and the banda struck up lively airs. The old Roman mounted a chair, but the noise of the crowd and the incessant clangor of the excursion trains which were arriving momentarily, prevented him from proceeding for several minutes. Mr. Thurman prefaced his speech with an allusion to President Cleveland's message on the fisheries question, and said that, having no copy of the message at hand he would not discuss it. "But," said he, "this I want to say to you! Bome years ago this country was greatly agitated by a party called the Know-Nothing party. It was a party to whom an I rishman was an abomination, and if he were a Catholic Irishman, he was the scourse of the socursed. [Laughter When Judge Trumbull introduced Judge the accursed of the accursed. [Laughter and applause.] But now, strange to say, those men who a few years ago were Know Nothings and the most abusive of the Irish. a small stick she had in her hand. Harriet was required to give ball to keep the peace for nine months and pay the costs.

Lewis Krauss and Michael Aultman live in adjoining shantles in Faegleyville Some time ago they had a difficulty about the right to the water in Krauss' yard and, when Aultman was about going in for water, Krauss threatened to kill him. Krauss agreed not to molest Aultman in the future, and the court did not think there was any forther danger of trouble between the parties and dismissed the case, with county for costs.

Adam Keener, of Salisbury township, charged George Yeager with having threatened to kill him on April 26, and also to destroy his property. These parties had an assault and battery case carly in the week in which Keener was convicted of the charge preferred by Yeager.

government upon the goods, wares and manufactures imported into the United States for sale. The object of the tax is no only to raise the price of the articles upon which it is paid, but to raise the price or similar articles that are manufactured in similar articles that are manufactured in this country. It doesn't raise the price on the beef packed in Chicago, because we don't import beef. It doesn't raise the price on the pork packed in Chicago, be-cause we don't import pork. It doesn't raise the price on the wheat that is sold in Chicago, for we don't import wheat. But on what we do import and on similar ar-ticles manufactured in this country that tariff raises the prices and makes them cost more to the men who consume them. And

yet this tax is said to be a benefit to the aboring man."

His lengthy speech was liberally applauded. Mr. Thurman left for his home ate on Saturday night.

s pecial Harvest Home Exercises. The special harvest home services at S Sunday morning and evening were largely attended. The church was specially deco sted for the occasion. In the pulpit recess was a pyramid of fruit, nine feet high, an the altar looked like a garden, so large was the display of fruits, vegetables and flowers s prelude on the organ by Prof. Gustave Kubut. After congregational singing and prayer Rev. Meister preached an appro priate sermon from Paalm 103.

In the evening there were special harves home exercises for the children of the Sun day school. The programme was made o hymne, addresses and recitations. Rev Meister's address was on missions and the orphans' homes in the synod, and the special collection of the day was for those funds. About \$50 were real zad. The singing by the children was one of the features of the exercises. Miss Annie Ochs played the organ accompaniment.

A Little Girl Drowned. A distresing accident happened at the home of Hiram Stehman, East Hempfield township, Saturday evening. His little daughter Ella, between two and three years old, strayed away from the house for short time, and on search being made for her, her dead body was found in a small stream not far distant. Coroner Honaman was notified and on Sunday morning empannelled the following jury and held an

Elias Nolt, Christian Nolt, D. P. Raffens parger, Charles C. Ditler, George S. Sprout and Jacob B. Brubsker. Dr. David H. Shenk, of Robrerstown

acted as coroner's physician. The jury, after examining witnesses, ren-

rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

Funeral of William Hughes The funeral of the late William Hughes yesterday afternoon was very largely attended. The members of Posts 84 and 400 G. A. R., to the number of about 150, we e present in a body, accompanied by the Metropolitan file and drum corps. The pall-bearers were Comrades J. M. Souders and Jacob Souders, of Post 84, E. A Becker and Wm. Kreusen, of Post 118, Jacob E senberger and Abram Killian, of Post 405. The religious services at the house were conducted by Rev. F. W. Burke, of the Charlotte street M. E. church, and the Grand Army services at the grave by Commander Reed and Senior Vice Commander Landis, of Post 84, and Commander Hollinger and Chaplain Leonard, of Post 405.

Pay Your County Tax

Tax-payers are reminded that the time s fast approaching when 5 per cent will be added to their county tax unless it be paid This is the first year that the additional per cent is added, and the taxables may as

Appointed Special Policeman Omeer Ehrman was on Saturday ap-pointed special policeman for the U. H. duty on Sunday.

TWO CLUBS ORGANIZE.

NE AT HAWLINSVILLE AND THE OTHER AT NEW HOLLAND.

The Officers Selected to Advance the Cam of Democracy - Three Young Wood-Choppers Pinat a Monster Claveiand and Thurman Pole.

RAWLINSVILLE, Pa, Aug. 27. - The comocrate of Martic and Providence townships organized a club here on Saturday to be known as the Rawlinsville Democratic club. Forty-three members were enrolled at the first meeting a week ago, and the club expect to have 160 members at their next. All Democrate in the vicinity are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the club and add their names to the list. The club meets every Thursday evening at marching club, but as an organization of the Democracy under the jurisdiction of the State Democratic League. The following were elected officers : President, S. C. Stevenson, Martie township; treasurer, W. H. McFalls, Providence; recording secretary, Robert Anderson, Martic ; correspond ing secretary, T. J. Shirk, Providence.

Three young men who are chopping wood on the Mount Nebo hills conceived the idea of showing their Democracy by raising a Cleveland and Thurman pole. On Thursday morning last they went to work, dug a hole, cut a pole 103 feet long and called to their assistance nine others and by means of ropes thrown around limbs of adjoining trees the determined young men succeeded in raising this fine pole. It is decorated with ten big flags and presents fine appearance. Active New Holland Democra

NEW HOLLAND, Aug. 27.—On Saturday evening the Democrate of the three Earls and Cornarvon townships met at the Stye house and permanently organized a Demo cratic society. The meeting was very well attended and there never was more enthus asm among the Democracy of this section The officers chosen were : President, Dr J. W. Zsil; vice presidents, W. J. Widen nofer, New Holland, J. J Zinn, Martindale Dr. B. J. Reimenenyder, Hinkletown, B O. Caleman, Terre Hill, Geo. W. Simpeon Cærnaryon, & L. Hammond, Blue Ball secretary, C. A. De Huff; corresponding secretary, W. Stansbury; treasurer, Levi Bare. The club has rented a room from Mr. Adam Overly and will meet there on

The club are making arrangements scure a banner.

REPUBLICAN POLE RAISINGS. Dr. Gatchell Makes a Speech at Mountville

Saturday evenings.

There was a fair crowd at Witmer's hotel Mountville, on Saturday evening, the time fixed for a Republican mass meeting and pole raising. Sam Matt Fridy presided Many of the Democrats of the village and surrounding country attended the meeting had to say, but they knew as much of the issues of the campaign after they had heard the speakers as before; for while the speakers stormed and raved for an hour or two, they said nothing pertinent to this

Major Reinschl, who wants to be district attorney, was the firs; speaker. His address was made up of "chestnuts" of which he vs has a full supply on he . J. Kauffman next tried to enlighten th rowd on the wickedness of the Democ but he did not believe what he was saying nor did his audience. The orator of the evening was Dr. Gatchell. He told hi sudience a great many things of no interest but forgot to tell them about his exploits as whitewasher of soiled legislators.

Pole Ratsing at Lincoln. The Republican pole raising at Lincoln on Saturday night was a failure. Not withstanding the great efforts made to drum up a crowd only a few voters re sponded, but the enthusiasm of the small boy was immense. The speakers dissed free wool, free whisky and free tobacco, but they were only familiar with the subject of free whisky and dwelt principally on that theme. The gist of their ar gument was that free whisky would save the county from ruin and make robust men and women. The name of Harrison was not mentioned once by any of the speakers.

A GOOD GAME OF BALL.

Athietics By the Score of 9 to 7. There was a good attendance at the Iron sides grounds on Saturday afternoop, the attraction being the game of base ball be tween the Penn Rolling Mill and Athletic of the eighth inning it was a tie. The Roll ing Mill men scored two runs in the nint inning and won the game, by a score of to 7. Following is the score in detail :

Following is the score in detail:

FRENK IRON.

Shay, A,1. 1 0 10 0 1 Porter, ... 2 3 0

Myers, c. ... 2 3 14 2 3 810. c. ... 1 110

M'Grady, m. 1 0 0 0 0 4 Aff ba'cb, pl 1 0 1

shay, G, T. 1 1 0 0 0 Heisler, N. 0 0 2

Brimmer, 21 2 2 4 0 Leibley, m 0 0 1

Melcher, p 2 2 0 16 0 mwake, 2, 2 1 2

Tam'any, e. 0 0 0 2 3 Wkr's'nml. 1 0 11

Keld'ba'h, 1 0 0 1 0 0 bright, s 0 0 0

Shay, C, 3 1 0 0 0 0 Frick, 1... 0 0 1 Total 9 8 27 24 7 Total 7 6 27 20 Total ... 9 8 27 24 7 Total ... 7 6 27 25 3

Penn Iron. ... 1 0 0 3 2 0 1 0 2 -9

Athletic ... 0 0 2 1 2 0 2 1 0 -7

Summary: Farned runs—Athletic, 1. Two
base hit—Melcher. Home run—Amwake.
First base on usils Off Hisbach 4; cell Mel
cner. 1. Wild pitches—Affichach, 6; Melcher,
1. *iruck out—Ail, Affichach, 6; Melcher,
2, Amwake 2, Wickersham, Albright, Filos
3; A shay, McGrady, G. Shay 2, Hrimmer,
fammany 3, Reidenbach 5, C Shay 2 Hit oy
pitcher—syers, & Shay, Porter Passed balls
**101. 10: Myers, 4. Time of game, 2:10. Umpitra—Myers.

pire-Myers. Result of Ball Games. On Saturday the games resulted: Ath lette 16, Louisville 2; St. Louis 1, Cleveland 0; Cinciunati 10, Baltimore 4; Kansas City 1, Brooklyn 0; New York 7, Philadelphia 0; Pittaburg 6, Indianapoils 3; Indianapoils 7, Pittaburg 6; Detroit 4, Chicago 1; Boston 8, Washington 7.

Sunday's championship contests resulted: Athlette 11, Louisville 1; St. Louis 5, Cleve.

Athletic 11, Louisville 1 : St. Louis 5, Cleve-land 2 : Cincinnati 6, Baltimore 0 : Kansas Oaty 6, Brooklyn 1.

Mr. Michael Davis, representing the totacco firm of Joseph Mayer's Sons, met with a serious accident this morning. His men were opening tobacco boxes with a steel bar. While one of the men was prying open a tobacco case, a case of tobacco fell on the bar, and the bar was thrown across the room, striking Mr. Davis in the abdomen in its passage. The bar cut a gash six luches in length and so great was the force from which it was knocked from the case, that it imbedded itself in the floor a depth of three inches. Had Mr. Davis received the full force of the blow it would have resuited fataily. Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg dressed Mr. Davis' wound. He is not considered dangerously injured.

This morning Abraham Seliers made complaint before Alderman Pinkerton

against John Brackbill, charging him with drunken and disorderly conduct. The allegation is that Brackbill threatened to whip Sallers and also to break into his house.

To Forbish the Stone Work Howell & Gruger have received the con-tract for the stone work for the new Presbyterian church at Columbia.

TRIBTEEN ROURS A DAY.

President Disverand Sus as His Desk and Works that Long, Giving the Olesest Attention to Details of Government. The New York World publishes four solumns to show what President Cleveland has done since the beginning of the preser session of Congress. The president work-thirteen hours a day at his deak, and give extraordinary attention to the details o government. Since Congress he has per-sonally examined 1,046 bills.

government. Since Congress he has personally examined 1,046 bills.

An illustration of the manner in which he examines cases from the department which other presidents have been accustomed to pass upon perfunctority was the case of Guilford Miller, that humble farme out in Washington territory. Miller has pre-empted and settled upon 100 seres of so of government land in the eastern part of the territory. He had cultivated the trace for several years when one day the Northerr Pacific rathroad came along and would havelzed his land. The subsidized corporations had before, in perhaps thousand of similar cases, done the same thing Miller made his protest to the department of the interior and then wrote a personal letter to the president. Evicted settler had taken the same course in many instances before. The files of the department show that many such letters had beer received by previous presidents and that they had been treated in the routine way. The personal letters were uniformely referred back to the department, and thanswer from the secretary of the interior had always been the same—a printectiving the decisions of the department against the civilen.

But Mr. Cloveland sent for Guilford Miller's application and complaint, and all the papers and decisions of the department.

But Mr. Cleveland sent for Guliford Miller's application and complaint, and all the papers and decisions of the department bearing upon it. He came to a conclusion in favor of the justice of Guliford Miller's claim and stated it in a letter to the secretary. That conclusion has been justified upon further legal investigation, and not only is Guliford Miller now safe in the possession of his little farm, but the result of the president's labor has been to establishights affecting thousands of poor settler-upon the Western frontier, and, more than that, to restore to the public domain over one hundred million acres of land claimed by corporations, but to which it is now by corporations, but to which it is not proved they were not entitled. There is no on the records any similar instance of personal examination on part of a president int a specific detail of any one of the depart

a specific detail of any one of the departments.

In the present Congress, and after two years' effort, Representative Colling of Massachuseits, had secured the pussage of a bill giving over to the city of Boston for a public park a tract of land belonging to the government. The bill had also been warmly supported by Mr. Leopold Morse and other Boston members. This was not long before the St. Louis convention. The idea was an extremely popular one in Massachuseits. It had no partisan opposition of any sort. The president's relations with Mr. Collins were at that time of the most friendly and even intimate character. The president expressed to him a great desire to sign the bill, but felt that he could not do so consistently with his duty, and therefore sent it back with his veto. Gen. Collins was greatly disappointed, but within a week after the veto he made that elequent and earnest argument at St. Louis which aroused

after the veto be made that elequent and earnest argument at St. Louis which aroused the extraordinary enthusiasm at his men tion of the president's name.

The president is a religious man in tendency and in training, but, like like most strong nat tree, he sometimes does find relief in a good round expletive. Some time ago a cadet at West Point was court maritialed and recommended to be dismissed for lying. The circumstances were peculiar. He had a good standing in his class and as "an officer and a gentleman;" but one day, while in class, he prompted a fellow-cadet and was caught at it by the professor, who instantly asked him if the had prompted. The young fellow, taken by surprise, probably, answered "Na." Then the professor turned to the other and asked if it were not true that he had been rhen the processor turned to the char and saked if it were not true that he had been prompted by the cadot who had denied it. The second young man admitted that he had been prompted. It was a disagressible thing to do, and it is to be hoped, for his sake, that he was animated by high principle in admitting the fact. When the finding of the court, may laid before the president. admitting the fact. When the finding of the court-martial was laid before the president he read it over, as is his invariable custom in all such cases, and the facts above noted arrested his attention. He laid the papers saide. After some months both the secretary of war and the superintendent of the academy urged that he should press upon the case. The president was still reluctant, and there was a further delay. Finally, the superintendent represented to him the necessity of action, saying: "If you do not sign this verdict it will be very subversive of discipline in the academy. The president again sent for all the papers, looked over them for a while, and then said: "I cannot think it right to send a young fellow out into the

while, and then said: "I cannot think it right to send a young fellow out into the world with such a stigma upon him for an offense committed under such circumstances" He looked at the papers again for a moment, and then said: "I'll be dead if I sign this verdict!" And he didn!". Across the fees of the finding o didn't. Across the face of the finding of the court martial is written, in his hand, "Disapproved."

The Thurman party on Friday traveler in a private car of General Manager Spicer of the Grank Trunk, and it was under stood that they were the guests of the road. However, before reaching South Bend, the superintendent of the road managed to get orders to the conductor to collect jare fro the entire party. It was a disagreeable task for him, but he obeyed orders, and every member of the party, including Judge Thurman himself, paid for his

Mr. W. H. H. Fenton, of Carrol, N. Y. nephew of the late Gov. Fenton, and is farmer, has written a letter, which the Jamestown Sun publishes, announcing the ne will vote for the re-election of Pres Cleveland. He says: "It is true that I in tend voting for Grover Cleveland and the I have always been a Republican. I believ that the interests of the country demand reduction and modification of the presen tariff laws as embodied in the president message and the Mills bill. 'Protection American industries' has come to mean the unnecessary and burdensome taxing of nearly 60,000,000 of people for the benefit of less than 50,000 manufacturers, and it is pretty near time that the great agricultur industry, embracing 6,000,000 of paople, or more than twice the number of every man, woman and child employed in the factories, should have a little consid-eration and relief. The farmer is not 'protected' on anything he wears with the ex-ception of a little wool, and on everything he buys in the way of clothing, agricultural tools, &c., lumber, sait, and provisions, is compelled to stand a tax toswell the income of millionaire protected industries that do not need such protection. I am convinced that the interest of every farmer lies with the party calling for a hait in the oppressive system that is robbing nine persons to make the tenth unduly rich, and that, instead of so much protection to the Carnegles, a little more equal distribution of what is called 'protect on' which will enable the ordinary tools, &c., lumber, sait, and provisions, is protect on' which will enable the ordinary worker to taste of its sweets is necessa-the prosperity of the American pe Hence I repudiate the Chicago platform and its candidates."

The Republicans are flooding New York state with a leads: announcing that H. K. Thurbur is going to vote for Harrison. Only ye-terday Mr. Thurber declared posttively that he would vote for Cleveland.

Last April Parmer Houck was sued by Martin Heigel, of Earl township, for mailclous mischief and surety of the peace before Alderman Barr. When Parmer heard that there were warrants out for his arrest he skipped and remained away from his home until Saturday. He thought the suit city. Officer Merringer saw and arrested him. The accused entered ball for a hearing on Saturday of next week. Houck's ompanion in the crime was convicted of the offense at the ast term and sentenced

A bunch of keys found in Spencer's alley is at the station house awaiting an owner.

BIG BLAZE IN HAMBURG.

WARRESOUSEN AND OTHER BUILDINGSON THE GERMAN CITY DESTROYED.

The Firemen Fighting a Quarter of a Mile of Finmer-Heavy Loss of Property on the Docks and Among shipping -fereral Vessels Are Also Consumed.

HAMBURG, Aug. 27 .- Fire started this sorning in Steinwards, the southern part f this city, on the other side of the river. The flat se spread rapidly and wareh and other buildings for a quarter of a mile

The shipping in the docks has mostly pulled out, but several vessels have been estroyed. It was at one time feared that the flames would cross the river through the shipping and communicate with the vessels in the

locks, in which case the destruction of property would be very heavy.

But the hauling out of vessels in the
Steinwarde docks and a change of wind everted the danger.

The efforts of the firemen are confined to

preventing the spread of fismes to houses on the terraces above the riverside.

The loss of property on the docks and among the shipping is immense. SIX LIVES LOST. Six persons have lost their lives in

The fire has destroyed seven warehous at Steinwarde, containing a large amount of cotton, rice, sugar and saltpetre. The loss is estimated at seven million

marke. A Stelet Metho MATTOON, Illa, Aug. 27.—The threatened wirike of engineers and firemen of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railway took place at 2 p m., yesterday, when all train crews had reached the ends of their runs in this city or the terminals of the line. The yard crew in this city left a cut of cars where they were at work, ran the engine into the round house and declared the strike on. An excursion train followed by

freight for Evansville were the only traine which left this city yesterday. One hun-dred and fifty excursionists are left in Evansyllie and not a train is moving on the OHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27 .- A telegram was received this morning at the office of General Manager Stone, of the 'Q' road, from General Manager Ewing, of the Peoria, De catur & Evansville railway, stating that the strike on that line had come to an end, the nen going back to work on the terms offered by the company. Last night the "Q" road received a dispatch from Mr. Ewing saking for non-union men and the tele-gram of this morning was sent to inform

se to the settlement of the strike, nor did i state whether or not it covered the other lines involved in the trouble.

the Burilington people that the men were not needed. The telegram gave no details

A Week's Progress. NEW YORK, Aug .- The following sum mary shows the progress of the manufac-turing industries of the country, including incorporated companies, buildings, etc., as reported to the New Enterprises for the

rock ending Aug. 25: Buildings costing over \$5,000 each, 210 \$4 069 467 ; bridges, 31, \$1,005 000 ; churches, 34, \$944 000; electric light companies and \$3,105 000; manufacturing companies, 58 \$5 178 000; mills, factories, etc., 88, \$2,075, 000; mining companies, 16, \$23,728,000; railroads and extensions, 9, \$3,685,000; waterworks, 9, \$387,000.

PLEASED RAILBOAD MEN.

Retailation Would Grind a Few, But Meloricy Think It Just Right. To Mr. Gilford, a high official of the New York Central & Hudson Biver railroad, Herald reporter put this question with re gard to retaliation :

" Will it bring any injury to the business of American roads ?"

"No, except in certain incidental case
As with the Central Vermont, for instance
whose connections are all with Canadis
roads. It will burt them very consider roads. It will hurt them very considers bly, but it seems to me, although I am no statesman or lawyer, that it would be only right for the government to make good the injury it would do. As when troops take a larmer's land to camp on he is reimbursed for the damage done. There would then be no cause for complaint anywhere.

"The principal trouble just now arises from the rates in carrying dressed beef and transporting immigrants. The Grand Trunk not being amenable to the interstate law is enabled to do this at a much less rate than the American roads. They can make rates from the West to Liverpool without being obliged to put down their local tariff to correspond. Yes, any railroad that has to compete with the Grand Trunk would be very gied to have the Trunk would be very gled to have the president make the processmatton he proposes. I don't think it would burt us to poses. I don't think it would hurt us to any amount. This road is entirely in New York state. The only roads that I think of that it would affect are the Central Vermont and the Michigan Central that has leased a road through Canada to make a line from Chicago to Bullalo."
"Yes, we have a leased road through Canada," said Mr. Henry Pratt, treasurer of the Michigan Central, "but I don't thick our business is of the kind that the Canadana make use of. Bolf it ever comes to our business is of the kind that the Canadians make use of. B) if it ever comes to pass I doubt if it would hurt us much. But I don't think it will come to pass, so that we need borrow no trouble. It's a trick. Yes, a clever one. But nowadays we don't go in for retailstion and war over such matters. We walt until we get the other fellows on the hip. On, of course it won't hurt American railroads."

Mr. Pratt wears a Harrison badge in his

Mr. Pratt wears a Harrison badge in his "Bless you, no! I've got nothing to say about it." So said President Harris, of the Northern Pacific. "Ours is an American road, and it don't concern us at all. At railroad people we don't care whether it is good, bad or indifferent. Politically it's another thing, but I never talk politica." "Outside of the Vanderblit system, that has lessed Canadian roads, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Southern, whose lines run into this country, I can't see that it will affect American roads at all, except for the better," said Vice President Feiton, of the Eric. "It would make the interstate law complete, just what we want. Keep out strangers who are not subject to it to the benefit of all the rest. It would work great good to American railroads, and it will also do the same to Mr. Cleveland's canvass. Politically it was a very able move."

Excitement About a Child.

There was quite an excitement on East Frederick street in the vicinity of Christian on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Dickover has had the possession of her sister's child for some months and on Sunday the mother of the child came to the house, saw the child on the pavement and attempted to take it away by force. Mrs. Dickover called for and when the mother of the child naw the officer approaching she went away without the child. Mrs. Dickover claims that she was given the child to raise, and that the mother of it is not a suitable person to have

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 .- The national Prohibition headquarters at Fifth avenu and lith street was formally this morning. There will conference of the Prohibition there to-morrow in which Clinton B. Fick will take part. The national headquarters of the party has hereto

Opened Headquarters.

THE PISHERIES WESSAGE

Characterizes It as An Extraord Document - How He At sens It Mr. Bisine made a speech at Lewistor Ma, on Saturday night, and, as was expeced, had something to say about the fisheries

Me., on Saturday night, and, as was expected, had something to say about the fisherice message. A mong other things he said:

I did not happen to have an opportunity of reading the full text of President Cleveland's message on the fisheries subject until this morning, and with all due respect to the chief executive of the nation, I must say that considering all the circumstances, it is the most extraordinary document that was ever sent from the White House to the capitol. Here are the main facts of the issue between Canada and the United States—openhaps, to speak more exactly, between Great Britain and the United States—in respect to the fisheries. It was our belief, and still is, that after the articles of the treaty of Washington relating to the fisheries had expired the Canadian government behaved in an unneighboriy, unseemly and unjust manner toward our fishermen; in refusing them rights which they had enjoyed by long prescription. In order to bring the government of the dominion to a just appreciation of the aubject Congress sutherized the president in the spring of 1887 to adopt at his discretion a policy of suitable retailation, directing, among other things, that whenever and so long as American vessels were deprived of Canada Canadian vessels were deprived of Canada Canadian vessels were deprived of Canada Canadian vessels were deprived of like privileges in the ports of the United States. This, if I may indulge in

commercial privileges in the ports of Canada Canadian vessels should be deprived of like privileges in the ports of the prival of like privileges in the ports of the related States. This, if I may indulge in appropriate slang, was a genuine tit-for-tat policy, in which the punishment was admirably fitted to the crime.

President Cleveland declined to enforce the policy and allowed outrags after outrage upon our fishing vessels to go inredressed. He was bent upon some form of negotiation with England, even against the expressed wish and will of the United States Senate and in defiance of the large share in the treaty-making power which the constitution assigns to the Senate. Finally, without the consent of the Senate, and nractically against its protest, the president organized a commission to frame a treaty that should settle all points of dispute. He thus gave what was never intended by the constitution—a partisen side to an international discussion. It was never designed by the founders of our government that intercourse with foreign nations should be conducted by Republicans or by Damocrata, or by Whigs or by Federalists. It should only be by the nation as a whole.

Why should the rail ways of the United States that annually transport \$50,000,000 of Canadian goods in transit be deprived of their business and endure a large loss on account of a sudden whim of the president? Why should the transit from Detroit to Buffalo and New York over both American and Canadian lines of rail besuspended when it has no relation whatever to the fishery question? Why should the large traffic

Buffalo and New York over both American and Canadian lines of rail be suspended when it has no relation whatever to the fishery queetion? Why should the large traffic between Queeted and Montreal on the one hand and Portland on the other, by which Portland becomes the winter port of Canada, be summarily stopped at the caprice of the president, because of his chagrin over the course of an independent but as he considers refractory Senate? It is the design of the president to make the fishing question odious by embarrassing commercial relations and commercial exchange along the 3 000 miles of frontier, and to inflict upon American communities a needless, a vexatious and a perilous confusion of trade? If Congress will give him enactments which he asks he will give them retailation until they cry "Hold, enough!" After all, fellow-citizans, is, not the president's position a mere political device to divert the attention of the American people from his ires trade message and from the Milis tariff bill?

Is not biuster on the fisheries to be the plan of campaign for the Democratic party? Are not permits for bravado to be issued by the political agents of the administration marked on the back "good until November 6." We have partisan fights at home and aettie them on our own soil in our own way, but toward all loreign powers on the globe we should present one united

on the globe we should present one united American republic. But this was not done. The treaty was launched as a Democratic partisian measure rather than a patriotic American measure, and the London papers have been following their usual vocation of suberging the Democratic party and of eulogizing the Democratic party and abusing the Republicans with greatly in-creased vituperation against the Repub-lican party ever since it was found that the

Sensite was bent on maintaining the national dignity.

It is plately apparent from the text of the constitution itself that the wise men who framed it intended that the ordinary legislative power should be committed to the majority, however small, but that no treaty could be framed without the overwhelming support of public opinion.

could be frame? without the overwhelming support of public opinion.

They provided, therefore, that it should require in all cases two thirds of the Senate to tatify a treaty, but despite this the national administration went ahead, regardless of results, and negotiated a treaty so repugnant to the American instinct of national self-respect that instead of securing a ratification by two thirds of the Senate it was absolutely rejected by a majority vota. We at then? At the first recound the president has leaped so far over on the other We at then? At the first recound the president he leaped so far over on the other side that he asks authority to cripple all our commercial relations with Canada, from Passanaquoddy bay to Vancouver's Island. Having for three years offered to waive the rights of the fishermen and the national dignity at the asme time, the other side of the question and out-Heroded Herod in his demands for redress. He seems easer to-day to discharge a whole battery of Krupp guus on the question, when last year a blank cartridge from a pocket pistol would have actied the whole affair.

Mr. Bisine then endesvored to show by historical paraliels how much more suc ful Republican foreign policy had been than that of Democratic administration.

Dick Redmond on the Rampage

There are very few worse men in Lan easter than Dick Redmond when he is drunk; and unfortunately he often get drunk. Saturday night about half past 11 o'clock Dick and a companion entered the saloon of Philip Dassinger (the North Pole), at the head of North Queen street and demanded beer. Mr. Dassinger would not give them any on the ground that they had enough. Thereupor Dick and his friend tried to take posse of the saloon and prevent raise being made were finally ejected, and then they stoned the house. One paving stone that weight about two pounds, crashed through the bar-room window, shivering the glass, striking George Mays' hat and coming within an inch of his skull. Another stone, thrown into an upstairs window, at which Mrs. Dassinger was sitting, crashed through the lattice shutter and narrowly escaped striking her. This morning Mr. Desaloge made complaint before Alderman Pinkerton of drunken and disorderly conduct and malicious mischief against Redmond and his companion, who had not been iden-

tified at 10 o'clock this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 .- Ex Represen tative John McCuilough, a prominent Republican politician of this city, committed micide by shooting himself through the bead at his residence in this city early this morning. Domestic trouble is thought to have led Mr. McCullough to commit the

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 27 - Marshal Cuopingham Saturday night returned from Indianapolis with Oliver White, wanted for murder, and lodged him in jail here. White shot and killed William Elis worth four weeks ago. White is about it ; ears old and says he acted in self defense.

MINOT, Dak., Aug. 27 —A stock train coming east ran into a herd of cattle near Fort Buford yesterday morning about it clock, ditching seventeen cars of stock and killing thirty-five head. Brakeman Jones and a carpenter are reported as being

TO ARREST SQUATTERS.

OFFICERS AFTER THOSE WHO PARTICI-

PATED IN AN ALLEGED MICT. The Maxwell Land Company of Colorado to Also Attempt the Sjedment of a Bundred COthers New Occupying Their Land C

What Will he Harvest Re? DENVER, Col. Aug. 27 -The managers of the Maxwell land grant last night awore out warrants for the arrest of 10 men who participated in the troubles at of ejectment the charge of riot. Write of ejectment the charge of riot. egalust 100 others were also secure United States marshals leave to-day to serve them. More trouble is feared over the serv-

ing of these papers.

The trouble has been browing ever since the supreme court of the United States con-

firmed the title to the grant.

The grant was originally made by the Mexican government to Beaubian & Mirandi, two Mexicars, who were given two square leagues or 96 000 acres of land pro-viding they would cultivate the same. The boundaries of the grant new contain 1.750,000 scres. The manner in which the grant grew to its present proportions is one of the causes of the trouble. The settlers living within the boundaries of the grant charged that the original property was enlarged by fraudulent means. The highest tribunal in the land department has held, however, there was no fraud and refused to set aside the patent granted by Congress. Hundreds of settlers have improved homes and lived there so many years that they considered themselves rightfully in possession and look upon the threatened ejectment as an outrage. Soon after the desision of the court the grant people proposed to purchase the settlers' improvements and stock it at the market price after which they were to vacate, or they would sell them the land at resconable figures. Many settlers accepted the propo-sition and sold out or purchased land at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$10 an acre.
The grant company claim to treat the settiers justry, but charges have been made
that in many instances settlers have been
saked to pay an exception price for premises upon which they have been living for many years. The settlers are now up in arms, being led to it by the incendiary talk of evil disposed persons. They are under the impression that they are fighting for their homes and families.

Rot a Quorum Present WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The House committee on foreign affaire failed to get a quorum this morning. The president's fisheries message and accompanying docu-ments, which called the committee together have not yet been received by the com-mittee and the meeting was devoted to an informal discussion of article 20 of the treaty of 1871 relating to the shipment of goods in bond through United States terri-tory without payment of duty. From expressions made to day it is thought the committee will divide on party lines. The committee adjourned till to-morrow when a quorum is expected. The impression prevails that the majority will agree to report the bill of Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, with favorable recommendation and that it will lead to prolonged debate on the floor

WILL COME IF WANTED.

to washington It Speaker Cartisis Desired.
CHICAGO, Aug. 27—The resolution adopted by the House of Representatives Saturday, revoking all leaves of absence and ordering all absent members to report at the opening of the House to-day, will interfere with the plans of many congressment.
Mr. Mills said the order would spoil his arrangements. "I will telegrapp Mr. Car. arrangements. "I will telegraph Mr. Car-lisie," said he this morning, "and see what he says. If he thinks best I will go home to-night. I will speak here, though, at two meetings and then take the late train for Washington. The resolution adopted is not mandatory. Its simply re-vokes all leaves of absence. Were it an order directly commanding all members of the House to appear in the chamber, this morning, I would not have waited, but would have taken the first train for Wash-

ington after getting the sergeant-at-arms Mr. Mills states that he had arranged shead for ten or twelve days and that the resolution put him in an unpleasant pos-tion. "When I hear from Mr. Carlisle, continued Mr. Mills, "I will decide on what

Mr. Wilson laughed when the dispe from Washington about the order was shown him. "We are absent by leave of the House," said he, "and we are not in contempt. That order was intended only to bring in members who were at the resorts near Washington and were doing nothing at all. The orject is simply to se-cure a quorum, and I have no doubt that a quorum is on hand at Washington to-day."

The Saratoga Recra. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27 —The weather The first race for a purse of \$300 for 2 years olds, distance eleven sixteenths of a mile was won by Jua nita Cost, Town K see

Laura Stone third. Time 1:.0. Betting Juanita Colt 15 to 1, Teesa K 4 to 5. The second race was also for a purse of \$300, distance three quarters of a mile. It was won by Melodrams, Queen of Trumps second and wise Mousethird. Time 1:1654.

Tae third race was a three-quarter mile

den for a purse of \$300. Tornado won, with Hilds second and Carrie G third. Time 1:16%. Betting, Tornado 9 to 5, Hilds 3 to 5. The fourth race was for a purse of \$400 for all ages, distance one mile and a fur-long, Belle d'Or won with Elmira secon

and Bronzomare third. Time 1:58. Bet. ung on Belle d'Or 1 to 3, Elmira even. The fith race for a pures of \$350, distance one mile, was won by Judge Murray, with Jack Cocks 2 and Gerald 3.

Time 1:40. Betting Judge Murray 2 to 5; Jack Cooks 9 to 5. The sixth race was for a purse of \$400 distance 14 miles. It was won by Royal Arch. Red Prince second, Harry Cooper third, Time 2:11% Betting, Royal Arch 8 to 5;

Red Prince 2 to 1. The President Cannot Leave Bis Work WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 .- President Cieve land will not accept the invitation to atten the Grangers' inter-state picnic and exhibi tion at Williams' Grove, Pa. Represe tive William L. Scott will be present. The committee of Pennsylvania congressment that waited upon the president were not given a definite answer, but were informed that the official duties devolving upon Mr. C eveland gave no promise of his being able to accept the invitation.

Bishop Hurris' Memorial Services. LONDON, Aug. 27.—Memorial services for the late Bishop Harris, of Michigan, were held in Westminster Abbey year day. The bishop of Minnesota press the funeral sermon.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—For Eastern Pernsylvania and New Jer-sey: Rains, cooler, winds becoming