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JUDGE THURMAN ILL.

BUT HE APPEARS BEFORE AN AUDIENCE OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

An Attack of Cholera Morbus Weakens and Prevents Him Making a Speech—Governors Hill and Green and Others Address the Enthusiastic Crowds.

Madison Square Garden, New York, was filled Thursday night with enthusiastic Democrats. Upon the platform were Mayor Hewitt, Sheriff Grant, General J. C. Black, Congressmen General Spinola and Bourke Cockran. At 8 o'clock Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the national campaign committee, rapped for order and nominated Roswell P. Flower for chairman.

Mr. Flower, upon assuming the chair, made a brief speech. He had hardly launched into his speech before the "Old Roman" was seen coming into the hall, leaning on the arms of Chairman Barnum and Committeeman Oelrichs and escorted by a host of others. When he reached the platform a tornado of applause greeted him. This was kept up for several minutes and renewed when a bouquet of roses was placed on the platform rail. Judge Thurman stepped to the front and bowed while the cheering was continued. Quiet was restored with the utmost difficulty, when the list of vice presidents and secretaries was read.

The following resolutions, which were adopted, were then offered by August Belmont:

"The Democrats of the city of New York in mass meeting assembled greet the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Democratic nominee for vice president, with hearty welcome and applause, and hail his presence in the metropolis of the Union as the harbinger of victory; and, renewing their pledges of loyal devotion to the national Democratic ticket and the national Democratic platform, they especially declare their approval of the recent message of the president as a timely vindication of the honor of the nation and manhood of the people."

Chairman Flower then advanced to the front of the platform, leading the honored guest of the evening, and amid the cheering which ensued said:

"It is now a pleasure to introduce to you the noblest Roman of them all, the Hon. Allen G. Thurman."

Judge Thurman ascended the two steps leading to the speaker's desk and stood for five minutes while the vast audience fairly howled in its delight. Then he began:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been said by the Republican papers, since I was nominated for the vice presidency, that Allen G. Thurman is an old, frail, decrepit and broken down man. I do not know what I should reply to this, although I well know that I am in no condition to-night to speak to an immense audience such as this is. However, I want to speak, and in spite of illness I am almost induced to make the attempt. I beg leave, however, to withdraw, and thank you for your kind reception.

At this point Judge Thurman yielded to the excitement and almost swooned in the arms of gentlemen who sprang to his aid. He was led to a seat at the rear of the platform and stimulants were administered. After a few minutes he recovered sufficiently to be taken by members of the committee back to the hotel. This incident caused some commotion in the hall, which was counteracted by cries of "Hill," "Hill," and the immediate introduction by Chairman Flower of the governor of New York.

In the afternoon, a short time after three o'clock, Mr. Thurman was taken sick, and it was greatly feared that he would not be able to speak. The hotel physician was called and pronounced it a plain, old fashioned case of cholera morbus. Under his care the judge quickly rallied, and felt so much better that it was thought he could speak at some length. However, when he attempted to do so he found he had overestimated his strength, a slight faintness overcoming him and compelling him to desist.

In opening his speech Governor Hill referred to Judge Thurman's sudden illness, saying that it was something which had come upon him but an hour before. The governor said he took great pleasure in announcing that the illness was not serious, and that Judge Thurman would be able to proceed with the work laid out for him in the campaign.

Governor Hill's speech was punctuated with liberal applause and cheers for "the next governor of New York." When he closed, the chairman introduced Governor Green, of New Jersey, and the band rendered a selection.

Governor Green, speaking of the magnificent compliment paid Judge Thurman, in the gathering before him, referred to the old Roman in these words: "This magnificent gathering of the Democracy of the Empire state is a fitting testimonial to your distinguished visitor, and there is no man more worthy of this grand reception than the intellectual giant who has stood in the Senate of the United States as the defender of constitutional liberty; who, more than any other man the Democracy of the country look upon as the exponent of its principles, the grandest Roman of them all—your candidate for vice president, Allen G. Thurman. [Cheers.] No more splendid endorsement of an administration was ever given than that given at St. Louis when the delegates from every state and territory of this broad land, from the North and South, East and West, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in pursuance of the will of the party throughout the country for a second time placed the standard of the Democracy in the hands of Grover Cleveland. [Cheers.] It was a tribute as well deserved as it was unanimous. It recognized the ability, honesty and bravery with which he had conducted the affairs of state. He had maintained the dignity of the nation; he had preserved the country's high credit; he had continued its prosperity; he had given us a clean and honest administration; he had secured and held the confidence of the entire people. With the grasp of the statesman and the bravery of an honest man, he discovered the condition of the country, called the attention of the people to it, and pointed out a remedy. That condition was that the government was accumulating a revenue in excess of its actual needs. This has been recognized by both parties for several years. A surplus of one hundred millions means that that amount has been withdrawn from the people in excess of the wants of the government. It means that that amount locked up in the treasury of the United States is withdrawn from the channels of trade and from circulation among the people. It means, as long as it remains in the treasury, that it is a temptation to extravagance; and public extravagance leads to corruption. Now, what is the remedy? Our Republican friends say "spend it." That is an effectual remedy, even if it is comical. But it is wrong. If it is wrong to tax the people while we have this surplus in the treasury, of course it is not honest to the people to dispose of it in that way. The Republicans say: "You wait until a Republican Senate gets through with the appropriation bills, and there won't be any surplus to spend."

That is on the same principle as the man who steals your pocket book against your consent, and then justifies the act by saying: "Well, it is all right; I intend to spend the money with great prodigality."

Our Republican friends forget that it requires the concurrence of a Democratic House of Representative before they can pass their appropriation bills, and that even if they pass both Houses, a Democratic president has the veto power to protect the rights of the people. [Applause.]

There is a plain and simple remedy for the condition of affairs which confronts us for the accumulation of this redundant surplus in the treasury. It comes from too much revenue, and the remedy is at the polls. The remedy is, of course, to restrict the amount of money of the government in the shape of revenue. Now, the president in his message has pointed out the way in which it could be done, and he says distinctly that it must be done in such a way as to injure none of the industries or manufactures of the country. The Democratic House of Representatives have passed a bill which I do not mean to say is perfection, but if it had any faults they can well be amended. When the Republicans say that to reduce tariff to an average of forty per cent. is free trade they talk in a way they have no right to, and insult the intelligent and thinking people of America. That such a reduction does not mean free trade can be seen from the newspapers, which go into every hamlet in the land, and are read by almost every man, woman and child in the land, and no reader of the newspapers would not say that it was not the merest humbug and nonsense in the world. [Cheers.] The Republican party say that the working man of this country is now receiving a large amount of wages for his labor in consequence of this protection. In other words, that it is the working man who is receiving the benefits of the tariff.

Now, I know a man who is high up in the organization of the Republican party at the present time. His name is Foster and he is engaged in the business which he describes as "frying the fat" out of the manufacturers for the purpose of greasing the wheels of the Republican machine [laughter]; and he justifies his business on the ground that the working man is benefited. This idea, of course, proceeds on the assumption that when the manufacturer gets more he is enabled to pay more for his labor.

My fellow citizens: The prosperity of the working men in this country is not due to the protective tariff, but due to the intelligence, the organization and the firmness of the laborers themselves. There is no danger for an honest reform of the tariff. I tell you what is a greater enemy to labor at the present time—these things which Mr. Blaine tells us are largely private matters with which the government has nothing to do—these trusts, combinations and corporations and manufacturers, by whom competition is destroyed, production decreased and labor restrained. I propose to keep New Jersey where she is, with New York, with whom she will not part company.

At the close of Governor Green's speech the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and a letter from Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, to Colonel Brice was read. He regretted his inability to be present and concluded:

"Tell Judge Thurman that I love him, and pray God to bless him."

The other speakers were Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Congressman Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts.

There were three overflow meetings. Cheers for Cleveland and Hill were numerous and endured long after the meeting had adjourned.

Judge Thurman Recovering.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Judge Thurman slept well during the night, not waking till 10 o'clock this morning. Dr. Goldthwait, his physician, visited him at an early hour, and after an examination said that his patient was doing well and would soon be all right. Judge Thurman will be up this afternoon and expects then to be able to receive callers.

It is still doubtful whether he will be able to attend the proposed meeting at Newark.

Judge Thurman will leave the Fifth avenue hotel to-morrow evening and go to Jersey City, where Col. Brice's private car will await him. The car will be coupled to a Pennsylvania train and taken to Newark at 7 o'clock. Judge Thurman will speak at the Bellevue avenue rink at 8 o'clock. After the meeting his car will be attached to a through train for the West and the homeward journey will begin. The judge wishes to address New York Democrats before leaving, but he has been prevailed upon to husband his strength. He regrets very much his inability to speak.

A POLITICAL SENSATION IN MAINE.

The Largest Paper Manufacturers in the World Dispute Blaine's Conclusions.

A special to the Boston *Post* from Portland, Me., says that a political sensation was caused there yesterday by the posting, at Cumberland Mills, of a card by S. D. Warren & Co., the largest paper manufacturers in the world, pronouncing as untrue recent statements made by Mr. Blaine.

The card says: Employes of the Cumberland mills—As you know, politics were never mixed in the relations of Mr. Warren, sr., to the men at his mills, and we need hardly say that the same policy will be observed in the future, and that a political opinion or voice counts for nothing in the attitude of the owners toward their employes. We see no reason, however, why we should not state to you our opinion on a public matter relating directly to the business, while silence may seem acquiescence in statements put forward in the alleged interests of manufacturers with which we do not agree.

In a speech recently delivered by one of the Republican leaders in Maine, we find him reported as saying, a proper designation of the Mills tariff bill would be a bill for the destruction of the material interests of Maine. So far as the measure referred to affects the paper making or wood pulp interests of Maine, which are certainly very important, the above statement is not, in our opinion, true. We believe that the enactment of the Mills bill would not injure any of these industries. We are able to say that Mr. Warren, sr., held the same opinion now expressed. S. D. WARREN.

A BANNER RAISED.

The Ninth Ward Republicans Place It at the Northern Market.

The Ninth ward Republicans Thursday evening raised a large net banner in front of the Farmers' Northern market, and invited the Young Republicans, the Eighth ward club and the Colored Seventh ward club to assist at the ceremonies.

The clubs, with the Iroquois band at the head of the column, made a short street parade, and as the head of the column reached North Queen and Walnut streets the banner was thrown to the breeze. It is a large net, with a band across the top with the words, "9th Ward Republican Club," painted upon it. Below on a scroll are the words, "Our Choice," with portraits of Harrison and Morton on either side, painted by Kostenbader. A group of American flags spring from the centre and reach to the heads of the candidates. On a medallion, in a halo, is an upraised arm holding a banner with the words, "Labor" and "Protection." Below are two broad bands containing the names of the candidates.

After the banner had been hung out a mass meeting was organized, with Wm. N. Apple as president, and a long list of vice presidents and secretaries. The meeting was addressed by W. N. Apple, A. B. Hassler, and W. D. Weaver, esqs.

Mr. Apple made a fair speech, but those of the other two were about the poorest heard during the present campaign. There was a large crowd of people at the market house during the meeting, many of whom were Democrats. Harry Schroyer was in his glory at the head of the Young Republicans, with a fierce look and a high hat. In the colored club there were just thirty-six men and boys exclusive of the band, and at least ten of these were officers. The band made itself very busy thumping around while the speakers were at work and standing in the way of the audience. The Eighth ward club was very slim and the banner was about the size of a shingle.

The front of the market house was decorated with red, white and blue muslin, and the front of the Young Republican club room was hung with flags and Chinese lanterns.

The Ninth ward boys take pride in their banner, because it was made entirely by themselves—designed, knit, painted and lettered—and they think it at least equal to the big Brooklyn banners that are swinging further down street.

Successful Gunning.

Jacob F. Wolfer, C. C. Franciscus and John H. Borger were gunning on Thursday in Strasburg township and returned home with sixty-six doves.

THE DEBATE ON RETALIATION.

A SIMPLE AND ACCURATE STATEMENT OF THE CANADIAN TROUBLE.

Mr. Belmont's Telling Speech in Congress Makes an Unanswerable Arraignment of the Senate and Defense of the Executive—The President's Patriotic Course.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday Mr. Belmont, of New York, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, made a speech in reply to attacks upon the president's retaliation message. His treatment of the matter is so clear and his argument so forcible, just and patriotic that it is here published as a most perfect answer to all who question the statesmanship of the administration.

Mr. Belmont noted that the gentlemen who had criticised the course of the president had all declared that they would vote for the legislation he had asked and, deprecating the attempts to question the worthiness of his motives, continued as follows:

We are not Democrats and we are not Republicans when confronted with the unfriendly acts of a foreign power. In addressing the House upon the subject—a matter of serious consequence in our relations with another government—a government with which the executive had reached a settlement by means of a treaty—that treaty having been rejected by the Senate, and the House now being called upon to act—it becomes almost impossible to properly discuss the questions thus presented without reference to the action of the Senate. In the last Congress a controversy arose between the two Houses over a similar measure. I do not deem it improper for me to say that at the time of the preparation of the bill adopted by the House in 1887 the president was consulted in regard to the power to be vested in him, and I now state to the House that at that time he desired to have the same measure of authority placed in his hands for which he now asks in the message before us. The Senate, however, was unwilling to grant what the president and the House considered sufficient power to carry out the policy which we are now endeavoring to establish. I do not think it necessary for me to recall the points of difference which then existed. There is reason, however, to believe that obstacles which were then placed in the way of such a measure have in part at least been removed. Closer investigation has shown the wisdom and necessity of the policy inaugurated and adopted by the House, and many minds hitherto in doubt as to the power under the treaty of 1871 to withdraw certain privileges from Canadians have now become clear in the opinion that the 29th article of the treaty is no longer in force, and that such privileges can and should be withdrawn. There can be no doubt that Congress has the power to pass this bill. Whether it ought to pass it is the question which we must decide.

The president, in the matter of the fisheries, proceeded with a patriotic purpose to reach a settlement by treaty. The Senate has not only interposed its objections to the treaty by a party vote, but a majority of the committee on foreign relations of the Senate has announced that the questions now pending between the United States and Great Britain, with regard to the fisheries, are not proper subjects for negotiation.

The Senate having thus abdicated its share in the settlement of this grave question, it rests with the House to give direction and force to the position of our government.

As to whether Congress has the power to pass this bill we have but to examine the statutes now in force and the 29th article of the treaty of 1871. That article is so linked with the fishery articles that it fell with them. The article itself declared that it should continue in force for the term mentioned in article 33, which was ten years and two years notice.

The operations of commerce which have been allowed by reciprocal legislation between Canada and the United States as they existed to-day are found upon the statutes of 1862, 1864 and 1866. The act of 1862, providing that dutiable goods should be allowed to remain in bonded warehouses for a certain length of time, without the payment of duty, was followed, in 1863 and 1866 by other acts which permitted Canadian goods so warehoused to be transshipped in bond over the territory of the United States for import into Canada from foreign countries, and from Canada over the territory of the United States for export to foreign countries. In other words, free transit in bond exists by statutory provision, independent of any treaty arrangement.

The Canadian government has proceeded upon the theory that article 29 of the treaty of 1871 no longer exists.

The question of the fisheries has, since the foundation of our government, been a source of irritation and trouble. The whole history of our relations with Canada is a long series of controversies on this subject. To belittle it, to postpone it, or to apply inadequate remedies to it, is only to continue the causes of irritation and trouble. What then must we do? It is always a safe and wise policy to assert the rights and privileges of our citizens and demand that they shall be respected. We have entered many earnest protests through diplomatic channels against the unfriendly, and I will say more, the ungrateful acts of Canada. The government of Great Britain has been either unable or unwilling to urge upon Canada a different course. We cannot, therefore, continue to accord to Canada privileges which no longer exist in any treaty and which Canada itself no longer accords to us. The policy which we here adopt seems to me to be rendered absolutely necessary by the present condition of our reciprocal legislation with Canada. To continue the privileges now granted by statute in the face of existing facts would be to invite further aggressions from Canada, and would be a notice to Great Britain and to all the world that our protests in behalf of our rights are mere formalities, not to be followed by action.

I can hardly believe that even those who are politically unfriendly to the president, would in the face of a grave situation such as this is, charge upon him any purposes which are not consistent with his duty to do all that lies in his power to guard and protect the rights of our citizens and the dignity and the honor of the nation.

We are not Republicans or Democrats when confronted with the unfriendly acts of a foreign power. It may be well enough for those who are hostile to us in Great Britain or Canada to look upon the rivalry of Democrats and Republicans in maintaining American rights as the mere struggle of party. But we can take great pride and satisfaction in a rivalry which has so worthy an aim, well knowing when the moment comes for action, such as this, party differences are sunk in the united purpose to maintain the dignity of our government and the rights of our people. [Applause.]

In answer to Mr. Phelps' assumption that the privileges exercised by Canada of transporting merchandise across the border were exclusively derived from article 29 of the treaty of 1871, and that his (Mr. Belmont's) assertion to the contrary was news to Mr. Phelps, news to Lord Salisbury, news to the Canadians themselves, as well to the rest of the world, he read from laws approved by the president, March 14th and July 28th, 1866, five years before the treaty of Washington, which, he said, distinctly conveyed the right of transit in bond of imported merchandise to and from the Canadian border. Replying to Mr. Hitt's assertion that by the projected treaty of 1888 vast regions of fishing waters had been abandoned and turned over to Canadian fishermen by delimitation provisions of the treaty, Mr. Belmont said that was a statement based on the report of the majority of the Senate committee on foreign relations, who estimated that the area thus surrendered was 1,127 square miles, whereas by accurate measurement the entire area covered by the delimitation clause of the treaty was only 749 square miles, mainly confined to two bays (Chaleur and Fundy), and the majority of the Senate committee had themselves admitted that, in the third, fourth and fifth conclusions of their report, these bays' fishing rights were of no value now, though they argued that they might become so, and, therefore, should not have been given up. He added that, while we had something to learn from our friends across the aisle about the treaty of 1888 we might also learn something from our enemies across the border, and he sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from a speech of Hon. Mr. Ellis, in the Canadian Parliament, April 18th last, giving a pointed resume of the advantages which Canada had surrendered and which the United States had gained under the treaty.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Massachusetts Democrats say they have a great deal better chance of carrying Massachusetts than the Republicans have of carrying Connecticut.

General Daniel E. Sickles is annoyed at the report printed in the newspapers that he will stump New York state for General Harrison. General Sickles is an admirer of Grover Cleveland, and if he shall make any speeches they will be against General Harrison.

Judge J. D. Platt, president of the Commercial national bank of Waterloo, Iowa, and the Hon. Lore Alford, one of the most prominent attorneys in Iowa, and an ex-speaker of a Republican House of Representatives, have announced themselves for Cleveland. Judge Platt says he cannot longer support the Republican party because of its position on the tariff question. Mr. Alford differs with his party on the tariff question and the free whisky plank and will vote for Cleveland.

A little investigation has enabled the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) to dispel the delusion, which served Mr. Blaine so well as a campaign argument, that the deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts measure the amount of the savings of the laboring people. "It is not many years," says the *Herald*, "since a man died in Boston leaving nearly half a million of dollars, and among his effects were found no less than thirty savings bank books in his own name, registered for him as a trustee, and in the names of others. All were his own property, he having chosen this kind of investment; yet they were recorded as the savings of the labor of Massachusetts."

An exciting scene took place at the Republican banner-raising in Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday night. Colonel Fairman, the principal speaker, spoke of President Cleveland as the Buffalo hangman, which remark excited the wrath of Councilman Smith (Dem.), who called Fairman an idiot and shouted to him to shut up. Smith was instantly surrounded by a crowd of excited Republicans, one of whom struck him while the others jostled him into the gutter. Smith would have been roughly handled but for the police, who rescued him. Ex-Speaker John Eagan jumped on a dry-goods box and started an opposition Democratic speech. A general row was only averted by the arrival of Chief Austin and a squad of detectives, who took the belligerent Democrats away, and the Republicans adjourned to their club rooms.

One of the largest political gatherings ever held in Chester took place there on Thursday night, under the auspices of the Democratic county committee, in Holly tree hall. Mr. O. B. Dickinson presided. Ex-State Chairman W. U. Hensel made a ringing speech on tariff reform, and challenged Thomas V. Cooper, chairman of the Republican state committee, to debate the issues of the day. Mr. John H. Fow made a characteristic speech, replete with sound argument on tariff reform.

GOOD NEWS FROM MINNESOTA.

A Republican Carnival of Fraud and a Rebellious Faction.

The New York *Herald* has the following dispatch from St. Paul:

The most disgraceful fight ever known in Minnesota politics ended Thursday night in the nomination of William R. Merriam, the St. Paul banker, as the Republican candidate for governor. It was war to the knife from the holding of the first county convention to the placing of the last ballot of Yellow Medicine county in the lot to night. The candidates were Albert Scheffer, of St. Paul, representing the Farmers' Alliance and law license men; Governor A. R. McGill, representing the powerful wheat ring of Minneapolis, and W. R. Merriam, of St. Paul, representing the kid glove element. In the selection of delegates it was charged and not denied that money was being used in a most shameful manner at the St. Paul primaries.

The platform committee, which wrangled until after midnight over the tariff and high license planks, presented majority and minority reports. General Barrett for the minority read a set of resolutions favoring graded licenses and a sweeping reduction in the tariff.

Democrats are jubilant over the nomination of Mr. Merriam. The German element backing Scheffer will not support him, the Farmers' alliance is disgruntled and the saloon element will turn to Wilson. It is even reported that Mr. Scheffer will come out as an independent candidate. Ignatius Donnelly is already in the field as a Labor candidate, and with Scheffer in the race the next governor of Minnesota is sure to be a Democrat.

Received Prizes at the State Fair.

The following awards have been made by the judges of the state fair at Philadelphia, to Lancaster county exhibitors:

For standard trotting stallions, mares and fillies—Daniel G. Engle, Marietta, first premium, grand prize, $50; "Storm King," $40; "Hi Henry," $30; "Radnor," first premium, $15; "Englewood," first premium, $15; "Julia G.," first premium, $30; "Marl Linn," first premium, $20; "Rheta Almont," second premium, $15; "Bright Eyes," second premium, $10.

Carriage, coach horses and roadsters—S. K. Nissley, Florin, first premium $50; "Delgrado, second premium $30; "Belle" (and colt), second premium $25; "Della," first premium $15.

Draught horses, mares and colts—S. K. Nissley, three colts, first premium, grand prize $50; "Killarn," second premium $30; "Dolly," second premium $15.

It Was the County Treasurer.

Our informant got the names of two county officials mixed when he related the transaction between the commissioners and a paper dealer from Mt. Holly. The commissioners gave an order for one dollar, signed by Gingrich, Worth and Leber, on the county treasurer for the amount of paper purchased, and Treasurer Grissinger wrote the hundred dollar check. Mr. Gingrich had nothing to do with the check. Neither Mr. Gingrich nor Mr. Grissinger is known to the person who gave the information.

Sixteenth Birthday Party.

Miss Fanny Thorbahn, daughter of Prof. Carl Thorbahn, became sixteen years old yesterday, and in commemoration of the event an evening party was given at Prof. Thorbahn's residence, No. 228 North Prince street. About twenty young and happy couples were present and spent the evening very pleasantly with games, singing, etc. An excellent supper was served.

Assaulted a Woman.

Albert Green has been prosecuted before Alderman Barr for committing an assault and battery on Louisa Hallstead. The assault, it is alleged, was made about a week ago on Middle street. Green was arrested last night, and to-day he entered bail for a hearing.

Insane Over Religion.

Samuel F. Foltz and Barton M. Weaver, of East Earl, took John Horst to the insane asylum this morning. He is about 30 years old and about a year ago his wife died. Since that time he has been melancholy and a short time ago he became insane over religion. He will probably be sent to the Harrisburg asylum.

Gave Bail.

Phares F. Hall, of Landisville, arrested for drunken and disorderly conduct, gave bail for a hearing before Alderman Spurrier on Saturday, 15th inst.

Pension Increased.

Increase of pension has been allowed Jacob A. Hollinger, Lancaster.

THE CITY'S NIGHT SCHOOLS

THEY WILL BE OPENED FOR THE WINTER ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1.

The Board Votes Down a Proposition to Have a Night School in the Manor Street Building—The Salaries of the Teachers for the Term Fixed at $25 a Month.

The September meeting of the Lancaster city school board was held on Thursday evening, in common council chamber, with the following members present: Messrs. Baker, Bernard, Bolenius, Breneman, Brosius, Brown, Byrne, Cochran, Darmstetter, Eberman, Erisman, Evans, Griest, Hartman, Hegener, Levergood, Lichty, Lippold, Marshall, McComsey, McCormick, McElligott, McKillips, Osbs, Pontz, Raub, Sherk, Warfel, Wohlsen, Wolf, and Dr. Wickersham, president.

The minutes of the August meeting were read and approved.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. McComsey, chairman of the superintending committee, to which committee was referred the petition of J. P. McCaskey, asking that provision may be made for teaching instrumental music in the high school, reported that Mr. McCaskey desired to withdraw the petition. By a unanimous vote the petition was allowed to be withdrawn.

Mr. McComsey also reported that all the schools of the city had been reopened on September 1, under satisfactory circumstances. All or nearly all the schools were well attended on opening day, and all the teachers were on hand, except one, who was sick. A few of the schools are too full, a few not quite full enough, but he thought that in a day or two a way may be found to adjust the differences by a judicious transfer of pupils.

He felt disappointed on opening day that he did not meet more directors in the schools on that day, the busiest of the year. Transfers and promotions were being made in all the schools and teachers needed the advice of directors, as the superintendent could not leave his office on that day. He hoped the members will remember that there are other important duties to attend to besides being present at meetings.

Mr. Evans, of the finance committee, reported the bills for supplies furnished during the past month and the treasurer was directed to pay the same.

REPORT OF PROPERTY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hartman, of the school property committee, reported that all necessary repairs had been made during the vacation. The committee also reported that Casper Weitzel had been appointed janitor of the high school, in place of C. Wenditz, resigned, Enrman Huber to take the place of Mr. Weitzel as the janitor of the school at Prince and Chestnut streets, and William A. Lewars janitor of the Ann street building, in place of Mary F. Young. The appointments made by the committee were approved.

Mr. Byrne, of the text book committee, reported that all the supplies contracted for had been received, and that the total amount of the bills of the same was $1448 53. The committee also reported that the books used last term are in excellent condition.

Mr. Osbs, of the night school committee, submitted the following report:

NIGHT SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

As the time is approaching to open our night school, your committee met and recommend for approval the following:

1. The night schools of the city to be opened on Monday, October 1.

2. To retain all the old night school teachers, if necessary.

3. As the African night school has never been a success your committee recommend that this school be abolished and a night school for boys and girls be opened in the Manor street building for the better accommodation of scholars in the western part of the city; particularly of girls. We also recommend that Mr. F. Shibley, the teacher of the African school, to have charge of this school.

4. The opening of our night schools to be advertised in our daily papers.

Mr. McComsey said the proper thing to do was to first fix the salaries of the teachers. On his motion the report was taken up seriatim.

The first recommendation was adopted.

As to the second recommendation Mr. McComsey said the nights schools are costing more money than they should. Last year the expense was higher than ever before. There were several reasons for the great cost. One was that there were at least one-third more pupils attending the night schools than are entitled to go there. The law of the state fixes 14 years as the least age at which pupils can attend these schools, yet he knew that at least one-third of the pupils were under that age. He also knew that means had been used to keep up a show of attendance by having day pupils attend these schools. The salaries paid these teachers the past few years were out of all proportion to those paid for day tuition. There is no good reason why a teacher of night schools should receive for one-third of the work one-half of the pay of a day teacher. He was not opposed to paying liberal salaries for good honest services. He did not want to oppress teachers, but he as a representative of the people, would oppose making the salary too high. He thought $1 per night a fair salary for two hours work and he moved that the salaries of night school teachers be fixed at $20 per month.

The motion was adopted with only a few dissenting votes.

The following were then elected night school teachers: Messrs. Levergood, Gates, Gable and Stamy and Misses Shirk, Harkins and Bucklus.

A BREEZY DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hegener moved that Mr. Gable be made principal of the boys' night school.

Dr. Levergood said that Mr. Gable was not a candidate for that position, and the motion had been made to humiliate his brother. If he is not a proper person turn him out, but he would allow no man to humiliate him in his presence, and that would be the result if the motion was adopted.

Mr. Hegener said that Dr. Levergood had saw fit to impugn his motives. He would now say that at the meeting of the superintending and visiting committees it was said, without contradiction, that Mr. Levergood was not fit to teach.

Mr. Cochran called the gentleman to order and said he had no right to tell what took place in committee meeting.

Mr. Hegener continued. "He had no feeling against Dr. Levergood's brother. If he is a fit and competent person to teach, why is it that parents will send their children several squares further to other schools, rather than to Mr. Levergood's school. His duty was to do what he considered to be the best for the schools.

This discussion was ended by a motion to refer the matter to the night school committee, to select a principal.

As to that part of the report abolishing the Strawberry street night school, Mr. McComsey said that Mr. Shibley had told him that it was a waste of time and money to start the school.

That recommendation of the committee was adopted by a unanimous vote.

As to the recommendation establishing a night school in Manor street, Mr. Hartman said he was opposed to opening a school there. In the first place there were not pupils enough to warrant its opening, and in the second place the building is not suitable, because there is no gas in it.

Mr. McComsey said that no request had been made to him for the proposed school.

Mr. Osbs, chairman of the committee, said it had been recommended because numerous applications had been made. The committee would have recommended one of the schools on South Mulberry street, but the costing on Vine street would interfere and the Manor street school was then selected.

Dr. Raub opposed the opening of the proposed school because the building at Prince and Chestnut street, was centrally located, and if a school is established on Manor street this year, next year there will be applications from all other sections of the city for separate schools.

Mr. Lippold said he had been called upon by a large number of people living in that section of the city, and they asked for this school on Manor street. He favored opening the school, and said that if it is not a success it can be closed.

The recommendation of the committee was defeated by the following vote:

Messrs. Barnard, Darmstetter, Hegener, Lippold, Osbs, Pontz, Shirk and Wickersham—8, voted aye; Messrs. Baker, Bolenius, Breneman, Brosius, Brown, Byrne, Cochran, Erisman, Evans, Griest, Hartman, Levergood, Lichty, Marshall, McComsey, McCormick, McElligott, McKillips, Raub, Warfel, Wohlsen and Wolf—23, voted no.

On motion of Dr. Levergood the salary of the janitor of the Duke street schools was increased to $25 per month, on account of additional labor imposed on him. Adjourned.

"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."

The Hit That Was Made by Dore Davidson and Company.

The largest audience of the season was at the opera house last evening to see the play of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," presented for the first time in Lancaster. This play is a dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's improbable story, which is pretty well known. Mr. Dore Davidson appeared in the dual role of *Dr. Jekyll* and *Mr. Hyde*, two characters of the greatest difference. He showed himself to be an excellent actor and the transformation from the good, kind *Dr. Jekyll* to the fiendish *Mr. Hyde* was remarkably fine work. Mr. Davidson is a stranger to our amusement-loving people, but last evening he made a decided hit. His parts are very difficult, but he does admirably. He is well supported throughout and especially by Miss Ramie Austen, who assumes the character of *Winifried* the school master's daughter. She is a handsome woman and a splendid actress. Her work is highly creditable and she shared the honors with Mr. Davidson.

The company will remain for the rest of the week. They appear at a matinee to-morrow, which will no doubt be largely attended.

TROUBLE OVER A MARE.

A Colored Man of Conestoga Centre Makes a "Purchase" in This City.

There was considerable fun about a horse at Orange and North Queen streets this afternoon. George Holsinger is a copper-colored man who lives at Conestoga Centre. He just received a considerable sum of money as back pension and he came to town to get rid of some of it. This morning he stopped at the Eagle hotel and purchased a light bay mare from Benjamin Charles for $160. The animal was owned by Mr. Rahter, but he was not at home at the time. Holsinger then went to a saddler's shop and purchased an elegant set of harness and finished up the team by buying a new phaeton at Philip Doersom's. This made a very handsome turnout and the colored man drove around the town with it. He went to the Eagle hotel and placed his team in the yard. He was met by Mr. Rahter, who had returned home. The latter said he wanted the mare back, as Charles had sold her without his authority or permission at a price lower than he had paid for her. He offered Holsinger his money back, but he would not take it, as he said that he wanted the horse and that it suited him exactly.

He attempted to drive from the yard, but Rahter had the large gate locked, thus preventing it. The colored man then went in search of a lawyer, and threatened to make trouble. He accused the horseman with scheming to rob him of the horse, and said that the only trouble was that "the team is too fine for a nigger."

Late this afternoon the colored man was given the team after he had taken proceedings to replevin it.

The New Water Works.

The committee on water works improvements and the water commissioners met on Thursday afternoon and went over the route of the new water main to get from the owners of property and tenants the amount of damages sustained by the making of the trench. They heard all the parties and will consider their claims at a special meeting.

The work of Ezra F. Landis, at the reservoir, was inspected and approved. At the water works they found everything in good order. As soon as the well is cleaned the 5,000000 gallon pump will be started. When it is in running order the city will be supplied with that pump and the 6,000,000 gallon pump at the old works will be taken downand removed to the new works.

Wanted in New Jersey.

Chief Smeltz this morning received a communication with a photograph of George Rogers, who is a fugitive from justice. He was out on bail awaiting sentence at Camden, N. J., but failed to appear when called for sentence. Rogers is described as being 5 feet, 6 inches in height, medium build, weighs 140 pounds, has short, light-brown moustache, light curly hair, blue eyes, and high cheek bones. He is a weaver by trade, and is supposed to be working at his trade in a mill in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Repaired at Last.

North Prince street, from Orange to Grant, which for months has been one of the worst pieces of street in the city, has at last been piked and rolled, and was finished up Wednesday afternoon, presenting a very pretty appearance.

Dr. Kuelling Chosen President.

The Eastern synod of the German Reformed church is now in session at Rochester, N. Y. The following officers for the ensuing year have been elected: President, Rev. J. Kuelling, D. D., of Lancaster; stated clerk, Rev. C. Borchers, of Baltimore, Md.; corresponding secretary, Rev. J. Roeck, of Ebenez, N. Y.; treasurer, Elder M. Hoengen, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Trials Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The board of naval officers who tested the guns of the cruiser Boston during the early part of this week, have reported to the navy department that the trials were entirely satisfactory.

Appointed to Cadetships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—H. C. Cutting, of Reno, Nevada, and Harry O. Penick, of Charitan, Iowa, have been appointed to cadetships in the military academy.

Went West.

Morris Rohrer and Jay Bachman, two young men of Strasburg, left this afternoon to attend the Columbus (Ohio) centennial nd visit friends in the West.

THREE SENATORS AGAINST IT.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Mr. Blair Moves to Reconsider the Measure and Offers an Amendment—Discussion is Reopened—Sherman and Ingalls Decline to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Senate is at a standstill on the Chinese exclusion bill again to-day.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon—the hour agreed upon yesterday evening to take a vote on the bill—Mr. Gorman moved to commit the bill and the president's message to the foreign relations committee. The vote on the motion resulted 17 yeas to 19 nays. There was no quorum present and a call of the Senate was ordered.

A second vote on Mr. Gorman's motion resulted in its defeat—19 yeas, 20 nays. The bill was then passed—37 yeas, 3 nays; Messrs. Brown, Hoar and Wilson, of Iowa, voting in the negative.

Senator Blair at once moved to reconsider the vote, and said that he wished to offer as an amendment a new section providing that the bill should not take effect until the expiration of 60 days, unless within that time the pending treaty should be rejected by China. If within that time the treaty was rejected the law should take effect immediately, if ratified by China, then the law should be annulled. On this proposition discussion of the bill was reopened, Senator Gorman taking the floor.

On the passage of the bill neither Mr. Sherman nor Mr. Ingalls voted.

Secretary Whitney to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The *Post* this morning says: "The early resignation of Secretary Whitney may be looked for. Indeed, there is an impression among high officials at the navy department that after his present vacation he will not return to the department except to write his annual report. If it were not for his desire to see this annual report out it is believed the department would see him no more as secretary. Before leaving the city he told a friend that he was heartily tired of office, not because the work was too laborious or because of his health, for his health was capital and had been continuously so for some time.

"But to tell you the truth," said the secretary, "I have no political ambition. Public office is not profitable and it has no attractions for me. I have a great many private interests and investments in a good many enterprises which required looking after, and which owing to my public duties have had to be more or less neglected."

A Doctor Whips a Doctor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Yesterday afternoon Dr. McKone, the physician in charge of the emergency hospital, soundly horsewhipped Dr. H. B. Deale, the resident physician of the Garfield hospital. Dr. McKone was preparing to go horseback riding and was standing at the door of the hospital with a new hide in his hand waiting for his horse. As he stood there Dr. Deale put in an appearance and started to enter the hospital when Dr. McKone seized him by the collar, and, dragging him into the street, began beating him with the whip about the neck and shoulders. Dr. Deale is a good sized portly man, while McKone is but of medium build. Deale was formerly McKone's assistant, and his recent criticism of McKone's treatment of hospital cases