## HARRISON'S LETTER.

HIS DEFENSE OF THE PLATFORM OUN-STRUCTED BY THE MOROPOLISTS.

Insi-ting on the Ory of British Free Trade Nothing Said About Free Whisky-Paver ing Exemption of Oleomorgacine From the Internal Revenue S'aughter.

The following is General Harrison's letter epting the Republican presidential nomi-

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—Hos. M.

M. Estee and others, committee Gentlemen: When your committee Gentlemen: When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last and presented the afficial announcement of my nomination for the presidency of the United States by the Republican convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing almost daily large delegations of my fellow-citizens has not only occupied all of my timer but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention, and accept the acmination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which scoompany it.

It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the Demogratic party, if in any degree un-

of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the Democratic party, if in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages, and by definite propositions or legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors of our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dult as to miss or neglect the interests that are involved for them.

The assult upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law, or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL DO.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL DO.

Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade—free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "free trade," it may be the more obscure motto, "tariff reform;" but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or, indeed, very important. The assault itself

banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or, indeed, very important. The assault itself is the important fact.

Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasure, but are paid by our citizens as the ury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws—may not intend sulting from the tarin laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our sys-tem of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discred-ized in their own. We cannot doubt, without impagning their integrity, that if free to act upon their convictions, they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products.

I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely al-

advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project "tariff reform" if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of aympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance.

The Republican party hold that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one

working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tarifi legislation to preserve the American market for Ameri-can producers, and to maintain by adequate can producers, and to maintain by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Lees work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By way of recompense for this creased offering of foreign goods in that market. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages, and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingmen will have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the lower of the home market by an enlarged loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workingmen have the actilement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make choice between the substantial advantages they have in the and the december promises. have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system

THE TREASURY SURPLUS. The fact of a treasury surplus, the amoun of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the national income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to deprecate, and the surplus for the purpose of expenditing the surplus, which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenue does not necessitate and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of our protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relas contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenue is remote The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of eleomargarine is important, and the revenue derived from it important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction. The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonda. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people, and not the banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a monetary stringency thus produced to coerce public sentiment upon other questions.

Closely connected with the subject of the

Closely connected with the subject of the Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the Senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary to effectively deliver our workingmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy,

Legislatica prohibiting the importation of inborers under contract to serve here will, be waver, afford very inadequate relief to our working people if the system of protective duties is broken down. If the products of American market, without favoring duties, with the products of cheap foreign inbor, the effect will be different, if at all, only in the degree whether the cheap laborer is scross the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract—they will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to come to cur history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian. Labor was source and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigrations, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our abores or to share our citismaship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to opermit foreign governments to send their paupers and oriminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding allen races whose utitimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration and the home the most potent assimilating force in our civilization.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION. CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

chinese in our civilisation.

Chinese in Migration.

The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop jurther Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

Our civil compact is a government by majorities, and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual, or community or party that practices or connives at election frauds has suffered irreparable injury and will sooner or later resitze that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and uppatriotic but very unsafe for those who promote it. The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly counted must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure, to punish frauds upon the ballot.

Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is iree and election results doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot be coerced.

The untion, not less than the states, is dependent for propertity and sec

where their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot be coerced.

The nation, not less than the states, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. Thus common interest very early suggested national aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new states. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for still more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the states.

The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the emergency that suggested it, but becomes insdequate

that suggested it, but becomes inadequate and even oppressive when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several territories are well able to bear the burdens and discharge the duties of free commonwealths in the American Union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people and may well excite their indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two thirds of the existing states. But admission should be absolutely refused to any territory a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of government. publican form of government.

publican form of government.

THE SUBJECT OF TRUSTS.

The declaration of the convention against "all combinations, or capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily, capital shares the losses of idleness with labor; but, under the operation of the trust, in some of its forms, the wage worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed, and the competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.

It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartly in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sallors. What they gave and what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe and, in a small measure, to experience. They gave ungrudgingly; it was not a trade, but an offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss any particular propositions I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grate-THE SUBJECT OF TRUSTS.

comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that, in the competition for civil appointment, honorable military service should have appropriate recognitions.

for civil appointment, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so, and, therefore, cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation, and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be should have the aid of a friendly interpretation, and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be should have the aid of a friendly interpretation, and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be should in the service of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness, and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interest of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the nome life of our people and of our anips to hospitable treatment should be characterized by friendliness and respect. Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and our people with successful diplomacy as they are with the national dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American should our hardeness should be fostered and protected. The hardenips and risk that are the n

peaceful solution of the dimonities that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs.

I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression.

In respect to them as well as to these I have noticed, I am injunite agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the cottage, to the rebuilding of the many, to coast defenses and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Benate.

ation of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism, and the good Providence that made and has kept us a nation, will lead them to a wice and safe conclusion.

TO HANDLE THE ISSUES.

Democrats and Republicans to Hold Join Meetings in Quarryville.

The following correspondence explain QUARRYVILLE, Pa , Sept. 10, 1888.

QUARRYVILLE, Pa., Sept. 10, 1888.

Chas. H. Geiger, esq., Republican County Committeeman, Quarryvitte, Pa:

DEAR SIR.—We invite you to meet us with any three of your public speakers that you may select in this county to publicity discuss the issues of the present presidential campaign; the time we will leave you to fix. We desire the same to take place in this village. Believing that you are as anxious to enlighten the voters of this section on these subjects as we are,

I am yours truly,

E. M. STOUFFER,

Democratic County Committeemsp.

Democratic County Committe QUARRYVILLE, Sept. 10th, 1888. H. M. Stouffer, e.g., Democratic Committe man, Quarryville, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 10th inst. at hand. In reply will say that I think I can make arrangements to meet you on that issue the latter part of this month or the early part of next. Yours Resp'y,

CHAS. H. GEIGER. QUARRYVILLE, Pa., Sept. 11, 1888.

Chas. H. Geiger, esq.:

DEAR SIR: We are ready. Name the day. All we sak is that you will help us to make the necessary arrangements.

Yours Truly, E. M. STOUFFER.

It is proposed that the discussion shall be held in the open air.

THE RESERVE REUNION.

The Banquet to Be Gotten Up Unger Direc The committee of the Pennsylvania Reserves and the citizens' committee appointed to assist in the arrangements for the annual reunion next Tuesday, met in the Board of Trade rooms last evening, with William D. Stauffer presiding and G. C. Kennedy acting as secretary.

Judge Livingston reported \$478.75 as the amount of money collected by him from the citizens of Lancaster for the banquet to the visitors at the reunion.

The bill of fare for the banquet was discussed and one offered by the committee of the Reserves was not satisfactory. Mesars. Steinmets, Kennedy and Wickersham, of the citizens' committee, and Hoffmeler named as a joint committee to order and have charge of the banquet. They were directed to have tables set for 400 men and the cost of the same is not to exceed the amount collected for the same by Judge Livingston. This committee will ask for the contract on Thursday evening.

In addition to the citizens' committee those who contributed to the fund for the banquet, the city officers and officers of the the banquet.

Dr. Urban, of the Reserve committee, re ported that about \$200 had been collected for the expenses incident to the reunion fray all the expenser.

Mr. Stauffer said he was going to Philadelphis to-day and would be at the meet ing of the Grand Army post made up en-tirely of members of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and on his return he would be able would attend the reunion.

A New York special to the Public Ledger says there was much rejoicing at the na-

tional Democratio headquarters over the change of political sentiment in the Irish Independent association, which last night came out squarely in favor of Cieveland

came out squarely in favor of Cleveland and Thurman, although four years ago it supported Biaine.

The president of the Irish-American Inpedendents is Edward J. Raws. He is the Democrat, who, in 1884, called a meeting at Clarendon ball to protest against the nomination of Grover Cleveland. He was one of the most pursistent and indefatigable opponents of the head of the Democratic ticket at that time, and organized anti-Cleveland clubs in each of the 24 assembly districts, besides working industriously in aurrounding districts in the interest of James G. Blaine.

A Newspaper Correspondent Assaulted. Thomas L. Wilson, the resident corre spondent of the Harrisburg Telegram in Reading, was assaulted at the Keystone house, Reading, on Tuesday evening by two local toughs, Schaffer and Marquart by two local toughs, Schaffer and Marquart by name, who threatened to kill him and hang him to a lamp post. They tore the clothes off his back, and followed him up stairs to his room. By the tirne the police arrived his assailants had made their escape, and warrants are now out for their arrest. It is said that the assault grew out of an article written by Wilson in reference to one of the parties about a year ago. parties about a year ago.

A Cleveland and Thurman club was formed by the First ward Democrats at the Western hotel on Tuesday evening and the following officers were elected : President, John Aitlek ; vice president, Dalias B. Flory ; secretary, Pierce M. Lesher. Resolutions were adopted commending the president's letter of acceptance and the Democrats of Maine for the great fight they made, with the odds so much against them. Another meeting of the club will be held on Thursday evening, when arrangements will be made to attend the banner raising of the First and Sixth wards on Saturday

At the annual convention of the Won en's Temperance Christian Union, in Pittaburg on Tuesday, Mrs. Heien Foster was savagely attacked by the Prohibition members of the organization, who boidly charged her with being a Republican emissary, under pay of the national committee, going about the country organizing lady clubs to work for Harrison. They also entered a protest against allowing Mrs. Foster to speak at the state convention in Ostober.

Congressman Tom Bayne is to have a joint debate with ex-Chairman W. U. Hensel, of the Democratic state committee, in Butler county, on the 19th, at a grangers' plenie. Weaver, the granger member of Congress from Iows, is to preside and talk on the granger side.

Only seven members of the Board of Trade put in an appearance at their rooms on Tuesday evening and that number not being a quorum President Wickersham declared the meeting adjourned.

were to have been married at Kutztown on Tuesday, but the latter accused her intended husband of being too jealous, and at the last moment declined to marry him.

THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

PARACHERS OF COLORED CHURCHES IN BASIERN PENNSTLVANIA MEET.

mittees Appointed to Prepare Hopert on Subjects on the Programme For Discussion During the Three Days' Session at the A. M. B. Church, This City.

The first presiding elders district conference was opened at 10 o'clock this morning in the African Methodist Episcopal church, on East Strawberry street. Dr. Cets C. Felts, of Philadelphia, presiding elder, opened the conference and Rev. J. W. Norris, of Frankford, was elected

Revs. Norrie, Wilksheim and Heard, after which the presiding elder delivered an ad-dress. The delegates were welcomed by Rev. Smith, of the Strawberry street church, and the response made by Rev. Grimes.

announced by the presiding elder:

The financial ability of our people throughout the district: T. H. Moore, Chambersburg ; P. Brake, Frankford. The best means necessary to make the church financially more prosperous: J. C. Duffin, Mt. Joy; J. B. Hill, Centreville;

William Harris, Philadelphia.

The best means of obtaining presiding elders' support: W. H. Heard, William Amos, Philadelphia: J. J. Evans, Greencastle ; Seth Smith, Lancaster ; Charles Warfield, Steelton.

How to maintain congregational singing in our church services: J. J. Evans, Greensonsile; N. Temple, Philadelphia; B. Stewart, Harrisburg.

Moral worth of the people; Carter
Wright, Harrisburg; Jonathan Harris, Spiritual condition of the churches : J. W. Norris, Frankford ; J. C. Brick, West

Chester ; G Berry, West Chester. Uniformity of our church service : J. H. Buckner, Germantown ; Bescher Carter, Condition of the public school: H. A Cromarts, Downingtown; G. W. Gibbs, Downingtown; J. Barnhart, Mt. Joy.

The requirements of the Sabbath . Hammond, Carileis ; J.Hill, Bryn Mawr; Thomas Wilson, Lancaster.

The aponeous of baptized children and their relation to the church: L. Patterson, Phonixville; T. H. Smith, Harrisburg ; J. hompson, Mt. Joy. Church records and manner in which

they should be kept : E. G. Herbert, Langhorne; Benjamin Dark, Mechanicsburg. Home for aged ministers : W. W. Grimes, Tork; Jasob Wilksheim, Steelt Preschers' saving fund: A. M. Buckley, Columbia; William Procter, Lancaster, Finance: Seth D. W. Smith, Lancaster; . W. Norris, Frankford; W. Spriggs,

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the morning sion was adjourned, and to give the committees an opportunity to get to work, the conference adjourned until 3 o'clock. The conference is made up of clergymen and delegates from the Methodist churches of the counties of Frankitn, Cumberland,

Dauphin, Berke, Lancaster, Chester, Bucks and part of Philadelphia.

The conference will be in session until Friday night. This evening the sermon will be presched by Bishop Turner, of Atlanta, Georgia. He is in Philadelphia, If he should not get here the sermon will be preached by Rev. Wm. H. Heard, a well-known Philadelphia clergyman.

As the young wife of James Lillie, the noted base ball player, formerly of the Buffalo and Kansas City League teams, was filling a gasoline stove last Saturday was filling a gasoline stove last Saturday an explosion occurred, and she was instantly enveloped in flames. Lillie tried to seize her to smother the flames, but she fought him off with all her might. Finally he succeeded in seizing her, and though her clothing was in flames, he tore it from her, burning his bands so terribly that the right one will have to be amputated and several fingers of the left will be deformed. The poor woman soon became the mother of a premature infant daughter, which died in two hours, and Tuesday night, after suffering intense agony, she too died. Lillie was formerly regarded as the orack outfielder of the League. This year he has been living quietly in Kanass City, his wife being rich.

The Post Whittier to Rev. Dr. Dubbs. The following letter has been addressed by the poet Whittier to the Rev. Dr. J. H. Dubbe, of Lancaster, on receipt of a copy of his recent book, "Home Ballads and Metrical Versions":

rical Versions":

AMBSBURY, Mass., Sept. 10, 1888.

Dear Friend: I have been absent from home for several weeks, and find thy note and book awaiting me. I have read the little volume with great satisfaction. The ballads are specially noteworthy. It was well to thus commemorate the Christian pioneers of Pennsylvania. In such poems as Conrad Bucher, Henry Antes and the Legend of Ephrata thy lines have the genuine ballad ring.

I am glad to see translations from so many German poets before unknown to me. They seem admirably rendered.

I thank thee for sending me thy volume. It will hold an honored place in my library.

I am truly, thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The Ball Field.

The League games yesterday were: At Detroit: Detroit 8, Philadelphia 2; at Chicago : Chicago 5, New York 3; at Indianapcago: Unicago 5, New York 3; at Indianapolis: Indianapolis 5, Boston 4; at Pittaburg: Pittaburg 7, Washington 2.

The Association games were: At Cincinnati: Cincinnati 11, Kaosas City 0; at Cleveland: Brooklyn 2, Cleveland 0; at St. Louis: St. Louis 9, Louisville 7.

The St. Louis gained yesterday by the Athletics not playing.

Athletics not playing.

Big Dan Brouthers, of Detroit, was with the club yesterday and he showed Casey what a slugger he is by making three hits.

Dalrympie, of the Pitteburg club, is very tired of that crowd and yesterday he seked for his release. Dunisp's injury is so bad that he may

Blaine's Words-Company With the Facts. This is the way :

This is the way:

Repairs to the steel works of the Potts works of the Potts town Iron company were commenced this morning, and the large establish ment will soon be it operation again after an idleness of several months.—Pottstow: best day there has been reversal and sonfusion in the commerce and manufactures of the United States.—Jimblaine.

J. Milton Huber was elected justice of the peace of West Lampeter township, but the peace of West Lampeter township, but falled to take out his commission and the office was declared vacent. Mr. Huber, who desired the office, explained to the state authorities that the commission was not lifted through a misunderstanding as to the time of lifting it and he was to-day sppointed justice, to fill the office until the first Monday of May. 1889. first Monday of May, 1889.

The suit for assault and battery against Albert Green, preferred by Louisa Hall-stock before Alderman Barr, was withdrawn

THE ENIGHTS OF THE MASTIC CHAIR, or's Castle Captures the Manner Foring the Largest Rumber of Members.

Lancaster's Castle Captures the Manner For Initiating the Largest Number of Members.

More than 150 representatives are ettending the assions of the Select Castle, Knights of the Mystio Chain, which was called to order in the hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, on Tuesday morning. All the important subordinate castles have sent delegates. Select Commander George P. Chandler, of Harrisburg, Jain the chair, and the principal officers are in attendance, among them being Fred J. Skerrett, of Philadelphia, sentor vice commander; A. B. Charlier, select obsplain, and and Louis C. Gotthold, salect inside guard, all of Philadelphia. Governor Beaver welcomed the hrights and was responded to by Select Commander Chandler.

W. S. Solomon, Wilkesbarre; John Mariner, Philadelphia, and J. E. Strong, Norristown, were appointed a committee on ordentials, and Past Commander William F. Powell, of Philadelphia, was selected as treasurer pro tem, in the absence of the parament treasurer, who was detained in Pittsburg.

At the afternoon's session the select recording and corresponding secretary read his report, which was heard with interest. During the past year there has not been a single obster surrendered, but on the contrary, twenty-one charters have been issued for the institution of new castles, and in all castles, both new and old, there have been additions to the membership. He recommends that the supreme representatives be instructed at this session to use every effort for the adoption of a "Ladies' Rank" and of "the endowment fund." He also urges the formation of "uniform ranks" in every castle in this jurisdiction. The condition of subordinate castles as per reports for the term ending June 30th, is as foliows: Number of propositions during the term, 2,024 ; deceased, 36 ; total number of members during the year. There were 154 members in the series, \$11,677.70; expended for investments, \$7,70 ± 50; 50 tal expended for investments, \$7,70 ± 50; 50 tal expended for investments, \$7,70 ± 50; 50 tal expended for i

The report of Select Treasurer Brown shows the receipts to have been \$2,981.48, and the disbursements \$2,040.06, leaving a balance in hand of \$591.42.

The Day Dor Parade. HARRISHURG, Pa., Sept. 12.—Visiting commanderies of the Knights of the Mystic Chain continued to arrive all morning and the local committee of arrangements were kept busy in receiving them at the depot with a band and marching them to their quarters. The city is in holding attire, many public and private houses being descrated in honor of the event. The warm sun had a beneficial effect upon the muddy congeneral surroundings pleasant. The grand parade of the Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain took place at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon. The parade formed on West Blate street, lead by Chief Marshal W. J. Wilkinson and a number of assistants. About 500 knights

were in line.

THE REPAIRS MADE

And the Puddle Mills of the Penn Iron Com-pany Are Again In Operation.

The Penn Iron company started up its puddle mill this morning after a stoppage of several weeks, during which a set of three high rolls were put in. Home interest has been aroused concerning the start-ing of the mill, because since it has been shut down the local assembly of the Knights of Labor, composed of those working in the mill, had adopted a of these working in the mill, had adopted a resolution directing its men not to resume work in the mill, the reason being that four puddlers had been discharged by the superintendent because they had not come out to work when called. They had sufficient influence, apparently, with the majority of their associates in the puddle mill, to induce them not to work until they were reinstated. And after the finishing milis shut down, a couple of weeks later, the men employed there are also under-stood to have been induced not to resume

Later, however, a number of the more sensible employes, who could not see why they should stop work because four of their fellows had been discharged for a confessedly proper cause, even under the interpretation of the rules of the Knights of Labor order, signed a call for a meeting of the assembly on last Sunday. Here they are understood to have been in a large majority, but they lacked a few votes of baving the two-thirds needed to resolud the previous action. They resolved, however, to go to work at any rate when the mill resumed, and enough puddlers came out this morning to man five double furnaces, and all will be going to-morrow morning. All the hands required on the bar mill and eight inch mill were on hand, and those mills are running. The ten inch end spike mills will not start until

next week. The Belated Squate Tariff Bill. Nothing definite is given out from the Senate finance committee as to when the tariff bill will be brought forward. A few days ago Henator Allison intimated that it would be presented to the full committee the latter part of the week, but there are no indications that this will be done. A rumor now prevails about the Senate that the bill will not be ready for a week or two yet. This delay is causing many persons to conclude that it is not the purpose of the Republicans in charge of the measure to bring it forward at all, unless compelled to do so by the exigencies of the campaign. It is idle to speculate upon what the Republicans will do with the bill in the way of bringing it forward. The delay is not owing to any lack of preparation in the measure itself, but seems to be in pursuance with a well considered programme based on the presidential election. the latter part of the week, but there are no

LEACOCK, Pa., Sept. 12.-A union Sunday school celebration was held in Kinzer Bender's woods, near Mechanicaburg, on Monday. Although the inclemency of the weather prevented many from attending, yet there gathered a social crowd. Games of all sorts were indulged in by both chil dren and older ones. The occasion was enlivened by the Rothsville band, which furnished excellent music. Addresse were delivered, and refreebments were it abundance. Two tables were furnished and all did ample justice to the sweetment A collection was lifted and all responded liberally. Enough was raised to defray all expenses, and a handsome sum left for the

Among the appointments made by the synod of the Catholic diocess of Harrisburg which assembled in that city on August 18 which assembled in that city on August 28, and just now made public, are the following Lancaster county clergymen: Reva. James J. Russell and William Peiper, Columbis, and Rev. A. F. Kaul, Lancaster, on the board of consulters; Rev. P. J. McCullagh, D. D., Lancaster, on the board of examiners of clergy; Rev. James J. Russell, promotor fiscalis; Rev. P. J. McCullagh, defensor; Rev. A. F. Kaul and J. J. Russell on the school board.

Synodal Appointment,

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12—A large number of people have applied to the sheriff for tickets of admission to the execution of Goldenson on Friday next. Nearly 500 tickets have already been issued. Among the applicants was an Australian left who saked to witness the execution on the ground that it would afford. who asked to witness the execu-tion on the ground that it would afford a rare physchological stady. She was told that women were not admitted to heng-ings and she said she would dress in men's ciching if that would overcome the objec-tions. Goldenson shows signs of weakening but he is kept braced up by stimulants. He has written a long screed condemnatory of the sheriff. He has asked for half an hour's time on the gallows to make an address, but this will not be permitted. Re threatens to curse the sheriff with his son is so very much incensed by the sheriff's action in refusing to bring him

Goldenson's lawyers threaten to have the sheriff arrested for contempt because of A Prominent Doctor's Strange Conduct. FORT WAYNS, Ind., Sept. 12.—Yester-day morning, while Dr. P. M. Leonard was escorting his daughter Miss Hattle to a was escorting his daughter Mire Hattle to a school she is teaching west of the city, he repeatedly struck her on the head with the heavy end of a buggy whip. The girl's screams soon brought assistance. Then Leonard drove away, leaving his daughter prostrated. She was removed to her home and cared for by her friends. Leonard is a prominent and well known physician here. General indignation has been aroused against him on account of his brutal conduct. The cause of the assault is not known. cause of the assault is not known.

Boston, Sept. 12 -'i he Republican stat convention was opened this morning in Tremont Temple. Chairman Burden prewith delegates and spectators. Chairman Burden made brief remarks after which committees were appointed. The committee on credentials reported 32 cities and 327 towns represented by 1,215 delegates. The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: President, John D. Long, of Hingham; vice presidents, Hon, P. Banka, Waltham, and 70 others; secretaries, Oils Wardwell and 8 others.

Mr. Long was escorted to the platform and delivered his address.

Delaying Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The retaliation bill was taken under consideration by the Senate committee on foreign relations upon it. The committee is awaiting a re-ply from the secretary of state to Sension Hoar's resolution asking for copies of protests made by the administration, it any have been made, against the outrages perpetrated by the Canadian authorities upon American fishermen.

Joe McAnliffe Signs For Two Fights.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12 — Mike Conley,
the Ithsee giant, has signed with Joe MoAulifie to fight to a finish October 26th next,
for the trophy offered by the California
Athletic club valued at \$2,000, Conley peing allowed \$250 for expens

McAuliffe also signed with Peter Jack-son, of Australia, to meet for a finish De-cember 28, for a trophy offered by the same club valued at \$3,000, the loser to take Two Vessels Selzed.
Office Andrews of the Country of Co

two American barges, the Beaupre and the Pacific, for landing bituminous coal and other dutiable articles at the outport of Valleyfield without a report or clearance from any place. The vessels were also found without certificates or registration censes. The case is under consideration

BUNTINGTON, L. 1, Sept. 12—A fire, which commenced at 4 o'clock this morn-ing and is still burning, has already consumed the postoffice, the bank and several dwelling houses. The citizens have turned out and with the local fire department, are fighting the flames. The fire companies from adjoining villages have been telegraphed for. The loss will be heavy.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—The Bohemian Diet opened yesterdsy. The German members declined to sit.

LONDON, Sept. 12, -The race for the St. Leger stakes was won by Lord Calco-

BERLIN, Sept. 12 .- A telephone line has een opened between Berlin and Breslau. It is the longest line in Germany.

MUNICE, Sept. 12.—The debts of the late King Ludwig have been almost cleared up. There is a good prospect of rebuilding the

An Inhuman Practical Joke.

Oswald C. Alien, an inmate of the work-house in Washington, D. C., who suffered under the suspicion of being covered with vermin, was on Wednesday subjected to the usual treatment employed in such cases—that is, he was given a sponge bath of coal oil. This probably would have been forgotten in a short time if it had not been that some one applied a match to Alien while he was stark naked, dripping with coal oil. Alien was suddenly all ablazs, and the incident caused much excitement. The fismes were not extinguished until Alien was severely burned about the hands and beck. Three men are impirated in the brutal joke, and warrants were leaved for brutal joke, and warrants were issued for their arrest.

Last evening the Reading railroad company put their fare to Harrisburg down to \$1, the same as the Pennsylvania company, and the result was that they took about 130 people this morning. The majority of these were members of the Knights of the Mystic Chain, who ran the excursion, and they were accompanied by the Liberty band. The Pennsylvania railroad had low rates also, and they had sold over 50 tickets up to 9 o'clock this morning.

Went to Hanover.
Quite a number of Lancaster people wen over to Hanover, York county, to-day to attend the fair. Among the born-a entered to start to-day is Billy Fine's Black George. He will go in the three-minute class to

This morning Fest Line, of the Pennsyl vania railroad, which is due here at 6:05, was over three hours late. The cause of delay was west of Pittaburg.

The racing entries for the big fair here next week closed last evening. The list is quite large and it includes many good porses. The names will be publish

The family of Sarah Cunningham, No 422 John street, is in needy circumstances, and calls for aid from the public. They have sickness in the family, and one of the boys recently had a finger out off in the cork factory.

HILL AND HARMONY REIGN

THE EMPIRE STATE'S GOVERNOR WILL MECRIVE A RENOMINATION.

Judge of the Court of AppendenTos Chairman Rataes Delivers & Rost Mo-

quent Addresses-Hill Choored.

BUPPALO, Sept. 12,-Convention ha The programme for to-day's convention remains the same as was outlined in the United Press dispatches of yesterday. The ticket will, without doubt, be: For governer, David B. Hill; for ileutenant governor, Edward F. Jones, and for judge of the court of appeals John G. Govern

nor, Edward F. Jones, and for judge of the court of appeals, John C. Gray.

Music ball was arranged for the convention early this morning under the supervision of Commissioner Thomas Brennan, the sergeant at arms. The arrangement are very complete. The hall is one of the finest in the United States, capable of sensing 2700 people. The only descriptions were portraits of President Cieveland and Governor Hill, draped with flags. The delegate nor Hill, draped with flegs. The delega numbered barely 400. It was 11:49 when the doors were thro

12:36 p. m. Chairman Murphy, of the state

Chairman Murphy, of the state commit-tee, called the convention to order and moved that Hon. George Raines, of Riches-ter, be made temporary chairman.

Upon reaching the platform Mr. Raines was greeted with thunderous applause. He tuen stepped to the chairman's deak and addressed the convention thanking the del-egates for their cordial reception. The beginning of the address was devoted to the review of Democratic reform which begin beginning of the address was devoted to the review of Democratic reform which began with Seymour and Tilden and was held continued by the present leaders, but at Washington and in this state. It hairs said that along the line of battle every state the inspiring words will beard, "Democracy gives her commission of leadership in New York to her true and strongest son, her most fearless champion, the present governor of the attempton, the present governor of the attempton applicate, which lasted for so eral minutes. The speaker then called attention to the abuses which Democracy had at rected. Land frauds had yielded up sigh millions sores of piunder; the Indian sp rected. Land fraude had yielded up eigh millions acres of plunder; the Indian of tem no longer blossomed with red clusters massacres, a navy tested fairly on thigh seas begins to represent the milliblaviahed for national defence; diplomes which formerly hid vastoommercal estem now honestly asserts that general interes and protection of our people in foreignand; public officials hold office by general entry partians activity; pencing service not by partian activity; pensis flow out to honset claimants without a application of tests of partianuship.

Referring to Mr. Bisine's position said that the guest of Cieuny can ories aloud "retaliation upon Canada the wrongs of our fishermen would is just the railroads of my state." "Trusts are ear private affairs," "touch not Mr. Mores imported gardener and cook." Reserrito the surpus Mr. Raines said that a duction of revenue must be made, ridiculed Republican propositions of division of the surpus among the state spending it in buildings at every parcentre. A reference to the president's ter of scooplance clicited enormous planes. It completed the Democratic is book in national finance. The peace BLAINE RIPPED UP THE BACK.

planes. It completed the Democratic book in national fluence. The per would find both in the letter and in Mills bill a true declaration of morals.

Mr. Raines concluded with an assure of the justice of the Democratic cause the certain triumph of Democratic pripies in the election of Cieveland, Thurs and Hill. (Cheers)

At the conclusion of Mr. Raines' spetthe roll of delegates was called.

Committees on permanent organization contested seats and resolutions were pointed, the calling of the roll being as begun for the various districts to design begun for the various districts to design members of such committees.

At 1:45 p. m., on motion of Hon. He Grant, of New York, the convention to a recess until 5 p. m.

chairman of the convention.

D. Cady Herrick will be ;

Indians Murder A Miner.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 12.—The murder of John Rombaugh by two Nes Perces Indians has just been reported to this city. Rombaugh with Frank D. Jacqueste, left Corralits on Aug. 24, for Mineral Peint, where they were employed in a mine. They had reached Dillard Creek, in Mineral Peint, where they were employed in a mine. They had reached Dillard Creek, in Mineral Rombaugh and Jacqueste after camping for the night, went to also when Jacqueste was aroused by a shot. He lesped to his feet and saw the Indians standing over Rombaugh's body. After wandering through the mountains to several days Jacqueste reached camp, where he organized a posse, who are now in pursuit of the Indians.

One Handred Victims.

JACKSONVILLE, Fis., Sept. 12. — The total number of deaths from yellow-fever to-day reached 100 and 706 cases have been reported up to data. The majority of fatal cases are undoubtedly due to a lack of physicians and trained nurses. There is etill a great need of physicians and nurses. physicians and nurses.

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—A serious so occurred on the Franklin avenue cable less night. Two cars collided, one of them being completely wrecked. Mrs. Colline was fetally injured and several others seri-

PITTSBURG, Sept 12 -J. Newton Go the well known theatrical manager, selecutionist, died at his residence, flow ley, Pa, at 7:80 o'clock this morning

Dingtoy's Mig Majorsty.
LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 12.—The Journal's returns from all but few plantations in the Second congressional district give Dingtey, (Rep.) 20.718; Alien, (Dem.) 15.219; Euntis, (Pro.) 778; Howard, (Labor.) 688.

LONDON, Sept. 12—Office gambling, similar to that at Hamburg, is going on at Antwerp. Measures are demanded to sup-

press these operations.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.-Tue races so for to day at Mystic park have been population at the poned until to-morrow on account of r

LONDON, Sept. 12 -All hope has been abandoned of a further rise of the Mile in Egypt, and famine is feared there. London, Sapt. 12 — The shortage in the harvest of France is estimated to be 40,-

000,000 hectolites.

Wassington, D. C., Sept. 12.—I Eastern Pennsylvania and New J. my : Fair, warmer, westerly wind