LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1888.

## THE RESERVES.



Many Attend Their Annual Re Union in this City.

THE VETERANS HAVE A PARADE.

J. HAY BROWN, ESQ. DELIVERS A OBATION IN THE CHARTERY.

of Conneyivania's Sons-The Univalry of General John Pulton Reynolds-A Panegyric Fitting the Uharacter and Bervices of the Great Soldier.

This is a great day for the survivors of the Pennsylvania Reserves. This crack organization went early to the war, and saw as much if not more hard service and hard fighting than most other regiments in the Union service. From Bates' history is taken the following brief abstracts of the rganization of the Reserves :

On May 15th, 1861, an act of the legislature, convened in extraordinary session by Governor Curtin, was passed to create a loan and to provide for arming the state. Among other provisions, the act authorized and required the commander-in-chief to organize a military corps, to be called the "Reserve Folunteer corps of the common-wealth," to be composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of light artillery; to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and officered as similar troops n the service of the United States; to be enlisted in the service of the state for a period of three years or for the war, unless oner discharged, and to be liable to be called into the service of the state at such times as the commander-in-chief should deem their services necessary for the purpose of suppressing insurrections or to repel invasions, and further to be liable to mustered into the service of the United states at such times as requisitions should be made by the president of the United

In compliance with the provisions of the act Governor Curtin issued his call for men to compose the corps and apportioned the that would be received from each county, according to its population, in order class of its people should be duly represented in it. Great enthusiasm was manifeeted everywhere to enlist, and strong desire was felt to be admitted to its ranks. The corps was soon recruited and camps of instruction established at Easton, West Chester, Pittaburg and Harrisburg. These were in charge of competent officers and in short time the men were thoroughly

from the secretary of war directing that the Reserve corps be mustered into the service

The presentation of the color flags to the ts was made a great occasion President Lincoln, Secretary of War Simon Cameron, General McCiellan, General Butler. General Mansfield and a large num ber of distinguished men were present at the ceremonise.

The colors were formally presented by Governor Curtin in an elequent speech in which he said : "Stand by your colors this day delivered to you, and the right will prevail. I place in your hands the honor of your state. Thousands of your fellow citizens at home look to you to vindicate the honor of your great state. If you fall, hearts and homes will be made desolate. If you succeed, thousands of Pennsylvanians will rejoice over your success, and on your return you will be hailed as heroes who have gone forth to battle for the right. They follow you with their prayers. They look to you to vindloate a great government to sustain\_legitimate power and to crust out rebellion. Thousands of your friends in Pennsylvania know of the presentation of these flags to-day, and I am authorized to say that their blessing is upon you."

General McCall, in receiving the banners, said : "The bestowal of these banners devolves upon the regiments of this division a responsibility they cheerfully acsept ; and they trust, with the aid of the God of Battles, to bear these stars and stripes proudly in the conflict and to place the banner of our state amongst the foremost in the cause of the constitution and the union of our common country. "

The corps participated in many of the battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, and lost by death a large percentage of their number. They made record of which any organization might be

Company B, of the First Regiment, was known as the "Union Guards," and was made up principally of members of the Union Fire company of this city. Company E, of the same regiment, was raised partly in this city and partly in the

Company D was raised principally in the viginity of Bafe Harbor. Company G, of the Second regiment, was

partly raised in Lancaster county. Company K, Fifth Reserves, was re cruited in Columbia and vicinity. There were also Lancastrians in the " Buck Talls," and other regiments that

made up the Reserve corps. Soon after the close of the war the survivors of the Reserves formed an association. They meet annually in September and this is the first time that Lancaster has been honored with their presence as a body. As Lancaster is noted for its hospitality, the veterans who are here to-day will be well taken care of.

## THE RESERVES PARADE.

A Large Procession Over Several Streets-The Ex Governor Curtin was the first visitor to put in an appearance. He came earlier than expected, and went to the Stevens house after his arrival on the Day Express on Monday. In the evening a large number of the Reserves living in this city called upon the governor and paid their respects. Many prominent citizens also called upon

the war governor, and a pleasant evening was spent The weather on Monday was as disagree able as it could be, and the Lancaster Re-

this morning were Gen. Hornito G. Sickel, of the First Reserves: Lieut. Col. W. W. Stewart, First Reserves: Bolling Springs, Cumberland county: Major McPherson, Alexandria, Huntingdon county: Major Woodward, of the Second Reserves; Capt. John Rhoads, Fifth Reserves, Milton; Capt. John Hamilton, First Reserves, State Agricultural college; Capt. Aaron Ziegler, Reading, Seventh Reserves.

The largest delegation capts from Phila.

The largest delegation came from Philadelphia. It was Post 191, G. A. R., made up entirely of Reserves residing in Philadelphis. They were secompanied by 19 "Bucktaile" as a guard of honor, and a drum corps.

The Reading delegation numbered forty

men and were accompanied by a drum An hour or more was spent at Eshleman's

hall in recounting stories of the war. Many of the Lancaster Reserves had not seen their brother Reserves since the war and the greetings were more than friendly. THE PARADE.

Ten o'clock was the hour designated for the parade to move, but it was nearly 11 o'clock when the order was given to move The parade formed and moved in the following order:

Guard of honor from Geo. H. The Post, No. 84, under command of D. H. Theo. Wenditz and Wm. W. Hoffmelor, of ocal committee of arrangements.

Amos M. Sourbeer, First Reserves, chief marshal. Martin N. Stark, of Seventh Reserves

and John L. Vogar, of the Bucktails, assist-Post 84, G. A. R., Dr. J. A. E. Reed ommander ; Charles Dennes, adjutant. Post 405, G. A. R., J. A. Hollinger, com-

Drum corps of Reserve Post, No. 191, G. A. R., Philadelphia. Reserve Post, No. 191, James McAfrese, Bucktail Guard, 19 men, commanded by Stewart McDonald.

Reading drum and flute corps. Reading Reserves, commanded by Capt.

Zeigler.
Reserves from other sections of the state and from Lancaster county, 160 men, commanded by Dr. B. F. W. Urban with Lieut David Graeff as assistant.

Carriages containing the following gentlemen : Governor Curtin, Judge Livingston, J. Hay Brown, Col. Stewart, Gen. Sickles, Dr. J. P. Wickersham, Wm. D. Stauffer and Capt. Coater. Col. Taggart, Major Woodward, Harry

Mullen, Col. Brady.
Capt. Taylor, Col. Henderson, Major
McPherson and Capt. Parker, Surgeon
Hamilton, W. Hayes Grier, Col. McDonough and Lowis S. Hartman. The procession moved over the following route : From Duke to East King, to monument, to West King, to Prince, to Orange, to North Queen, to Lemon, er cemetery.

After the procession reached the cemctery a circle was formed around the grave o Gen. John F. Reynolds, and the Liberty band played a dirge.

MR. BROWN'S ORATION.

The Tribute He Paid to the Soldiers Who Participated in the Rebellion. J. Hay Brown, e-q., was then introduced and delivered the following oration :

One great war in the fullness of time es-tablished free government in this Western d free government in this Western world; another preserved it. One was for liberty, and after the most heroic of men's recorded struggles the c lionles were free; the other was for government and law, and after years, lustrous with brave deeds and glorious battles, there is a per-fect union of the states. The one a century ago determined that here was Freedom's and determined that here was Freedom's abiding place; that here her proudest temple should be reared, and here her worshippers should come; the other, in days that we remember, made that temple perfect and bound its worshippers together from ocean to ocean in an everlasting faith in their common country and common desting.

deatiny.

In both these struggies Pennsylvania was no less conspicuous than her influence was decisive, and signal events in each, though separated by a century of time, were enacted upon her soil. From the banks of her Susquebanna and from her fair Chester's vale her yeomen marched towards Lexington, and within her borders are Valley Forge and Brandywine. The story of that sublime contest from Bunker Hill to Yorksublime contest from Bunker Hill to York-town is the story of the devotion, sacrifices and heroism of her sons, no less illustrious upon fields of battle than in the councils of the struggling colonies. Within her chief city was gathered that unequalled band of patriots—that sasemblage to which the eyes of the world turn to-day and forever will as the sublimest in human history; and from her Independence Hall the loyal old bellman rang out the peals of liberty, as from it went forth the immortal declaration, penned, as if by inspiration, for the protection of man's most sacred rights to the end of time.

Waen the government established by the great struggle of a century ago was in danger, the strong arm of Pennsylvania was at once raised to protect it. When the echoes from Sumter's guns reached her borders, and when the voice of the chief magistrate of the nation was heard calling has people to the defense of their imperilad magistrate of the nation was heard calling his people to the detense of their imperiled country, no response was more loyal than hers. From all her crowded cities, prosperous towns and thriving hamlets, from all her mines and factories and from the all her mines and factories and from the fields they loved so well to till, her sons went forth from the happy homes of peace to the horrors of war. As it progressed no sacrifice was too great for her and her people, for but one thought inspired them—the preservation of the Federal Union. Of her wealth she gave without stint, her boundless resources were pledged to the support of the general government, and her valiant sons, whether on the tented field, in the rank or file, or leading columns, or in the councils of the nation, reflected the full measure of her devotion to the cause in which she was enthe nation, reflected the full measure of her devotion to the cause in which she was enlisted. Her pride in that conflict is not only in the valor of her soldiers, but in the courage and wisdom of her statesmen. To the war department she gave her Cameron and her Stanton, who in their high office, with a just conception of their country's peril, discharged the full measure of their duty in averting it; to the Congress of the nation she sent her Stevens as freedom's matchless champion and oppression's tireless foe, while to all the land went out the inspiration of her beloved and loyal governor, enshrined forever in the hearts of her people and spared to them yet in the twilight of an honored life, whose best years have been consecrated to hers and his country's service.

The days were dark, and her firesides were in agony as hearts were breaking for her dead and dying on every field of battle; brave souls were qualting before the prospect of a shattered Union and the noblest efforts and most heroic sacrifices of a nation's freemen seemed poweriess to stay the destroying hand of the enemy; but the ballots of Pennsylvanis, in the gloomiest hours of that struggle, said to her soldiers upon the field that their cause was just, and to the government that her last son and tast dollar were pledged to the preserva-

PREE SOIL INVADED. In this later struggle Pennsylvania's was serves, who had arranged for a brilliant reception to their comrades, retired with ead hearts, for a rainy day would greatly reduce the number of visiture and interter with their arrangements. When they awoke this morning their hearts were made glad, for the sun was shining brightly and the day was all that could have been wished for.

The local committee of arrangements met arriving trains and escorted the visitors to Eahleman's hall, where a lunch was served. It was gotten up by the Women's Relief corps. Among the early arrivals

the only soil of a free state dyed with the blood of a great battle. The invading for had at last crossed her border, and for a time her homes were in the devastating track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not long defiled by the tread of siavery's hosts fould arrangements. When they awas released. He was exchanged for Gen. Bernough the was released. He was exchanged for Gen. Bernough the was released. He was exchanged for Gen. Bernough the was released. He was exchanged for Gen. Served to the part of the grand old Army of the Potomation of the free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not the devastating track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not track of war. But her free fields were not the devastating track of war fre the only soil of a free state dyed with the

brighter than the one that records your appeal for orders to march where you could battle for your own firesides and your own families. Those orders came to you and others. On our own fires soil, at Gettysburg, on that plain and on those slopes and hills of sternal glory the tidal wave of rebellion, surging farthest in fits northward course, was checked, and against the invincible wail of human fortitude arrayed on temetery Ridge, where the brave dend their slient vigils still are keeping, the advancing free madly dashed to be forever broken. But when the sarrage there had ceased and when the sarrage there had been lifted, though priceless victory had been won, the people sorrowed for their dead and dying, and for none so keenly as for the most illustrious victim of them all, the highly cherished, dearly loved and gallant son of Pennsylvania, who were the red rose of Lancaster, around whose honored grave we now are gathered.

John Fulton Raynolds was a native of this county, born fleptember 20th, 1820, of a family who came to this country one hundred and twenty-five years ago. On his paternal side he inherited two strains of hiood, the Irish and the fainter strain of French Huguenot, not uncommon in Lancaster county, although generally lost in the great volume of German immigration with which it has commingled. The father, trained by necessity to the handicraft of the printer and uniting with its exercise the editorial function, as was common then, for sixteen years edited and published at

printer and uniting with its exercise the editorial function, as was common then, for sixteen years edited and published at Lancaster a newspaper, which has survived to this day strengthening with the lapse of time. He was in the widest sense a man of effairs and of public spirit. An editor, legislator and citizen he served the community far more than himself, and sought to promote the public welfare rather than his own interests. To his family when he died, in 1853, he transmitted a good name, and his distinguished sous inherited from him many of the sturdy characteristics which gave instre to their public careers. He was the political and personal friend of the late James Buchanan long before that statesman attained his highest distinction and largest influence, and to him, then representative in Congress from this district, the two illustrious brothers, William and John F. Reynolds, owed their appointments to the naval service and military soademy.

ments to the naval service and military academy.

Of the four sons who comprised in part the Reynolds family, three received their early education in that famous school for boys, founded and maintained for half a century in Little by John Beck, of blessed memory; thence they went to Long Green, Maryland, and later were graduated from the old Lancaster County scademy. While the elder of the two, William, served as midshipman, John F. began and completed the ceurse at West Point; the younger brother, James L., more familiar to our citizens, pursued a professional career.

THE CAREER OF GEN. J. P. REYNOLDS. To the young cadet life at West Point was the routine experience of military eduated at the age of twenty-one in a class of fifty-two, of whom a-half score achieved a reputation, serving the Union cause in the late war, scarcely second to his own. It was no discredit to him that at school he stood only half way up in such company; and it can hardly be counted as ominous of an inglorious career when it is remembered how many of the great captains of the war gave little promise of future fame in their rank as scholars, Grant him self having been marked below the middle of his class. Entering the artillery service of the army after his great union the proof the army after his graduation the pro-motion of young Reynolds, as usual, came slowly at the outset, and during the years that preceded the Mexican war headvanced only by the ordinary stages from brevet second lieutenant to the first lieutenant's rank. Wearing that, he advanced with Taylor after the declaration of war into the country of the enemy. He had mean-time been stationed at Forts McHenry, Moultrie and Brown, and served for a short Moultrie and Brown, and served for a short period in Florida. In the brief but bloody struggle with Mexico the young officer distinguished himself by a display of those soldierly qualities of personal courage and high devotion to duty which marked his whole career. His horse was shot at Monterey; at Buena Vista, while in charge of a section of a battery, he aided in the repulse of the enemy's attack and won the brovet rank of msjor. After being entrusted with responsible duties at various forts of New England and in other stations during the years which followed, he tions during the years which followed, he was transferred to the West in 1856, and whether on the march, in close conflict with the Indians or in pursuit of the savwith the Indians or in pursuit of the savage foe, he won the commendation of his superiors for "skill, preseyerance and judgment." Quitting Utah in 1859, he made the long and tedious march of eight hundred and thirty-eight miles to Oregon, and shortly afterwards was made commandant of cadeta at West Point, where the outbreak of the war found him. On the walls of the library of the Government Military Academy there haugs his portrait, admirably painted by his friend and one time member of his command, Alexander Laurie, and those who knew him as atu dent or commandant recall in that picture

dent or commandant recall in that picture his handsome figure, keen dark eye, sim-plicity of dress and character and unswerving fidelity to every trust.

Born into membership with the Damocratic party, he resented with more bitterness than was the wont of his amiable temness than was the wont of his amiable temperament the foliy of its Southern wing, who with "parricidal hand" sowed the baleful seeds and filled the academy with "the polsonous weeds of secession." When the necessities of the country called him he tarried not to make choice of side, he heattated over no selection of the field of duty, he deliled with no preference for one or another arm of the service, and he counted no chance of promotion and courted no excitent of success. Though preferring counted no chance of promotion and courted no accident of success. Though preferring the artillery, he obeyed without murmur the orders to help organize the infantry branch of the Federal equipment; and to the capacity and thorough drili of the comparatively few trained men like himself, whose services were at the command of the Union cause, was due the rapid organization of the volunteer forces into an efficient soldiery. He joined the army in the field in September of the first year of the war, having been attached to McCall's division of McDowell's corps. The original orders for him to take command of Fort Hatterss had been changed to secure the larger advantages of the valuable aid he could render in "getting squadrons in the field." der in "getting squadrons in the field." Governor Curtin, who knew his family and his own solderly qualities, and who had just pride and interest in promoting the most prompt and thorough organization of that Reserve corps, which was to become the glory of the state, secured for Reynolds the command of its brigade. In battle, as in the camp, the class-room or on the march, he proved himself the well-equipped soldier, fearless but cool, untiring but ever considerate, brave as he was foresighted, determined as he was impetuous. At Mechanicsville it was his skillful disposition of the guns and his personal direction that enabled the two brigades engaged to maintain their position on Beaver Dam creek against every onset of the enemy, and to beat him back sgain and again without the loss of any advantage held by the Federal forces. To the troops immediately engaged in this and succeeding battles the example of Reynolds riding fearlessly to the front with waving sword was an inspiring sprotacle, and to the country at large his personal prowess early marked him as a subject of popular adulation. His superiors in command saw in his skillful management of situations, as well as his disposition of guns and men, the broader qualities that distinguish the great commander. At Gaines' Mills next day when the Union lines were broken, with two companions Reynolds was cut off from his command, made prisoner, sent to Richmond and kept there for several weeks until, at the solicitation of the civil authorities of Fredericksburg, whose military governor he had been and who afterwards mourned his death as if he had been one of their own people, he was released. He was exchanged for Gen. his own soldierly qualities, and who had just pride and interest in promoting the

triumphant enemy. Napoleon at the bridge of Lodi, as he seized the standard of his panic stricken men and plunged into the almost midnight darkness of the smoke of that terrific batile, shouting at the head of his troops, "follow your general," Farragut lashed to the mast of his ship and Sheridan on his raillying ride to Winchester are no more inspiring spectacles than was

Farragut isshed to the mest of his ship and sheridan on his rallying ride to Winchester are no more inspiring spectacles than was the gallant Reynolds, now lying here in the peaceful sleep of death, as on that August day he snatched the colors and dashed up and down his breaking lines through shot and shell until, rallied by his intrepidity, the men rent the air with cheers and drove the enemy before their unreleating fire.

When the Southern army, flushed with early success, was preparing for new victories and to turn the war into an invasion, and when the people of the North, awakened at last to their underestimate of the magnitude of the rebeilion and its threatened dangers, tegan to be moved by that aplendid uprising of the volunteer spirit, without a parallel in modern times, Pennsylvanis, under her great war governor, felt the need of a master hand to shape into efficient form the forces so freely tendered, full of patriotic ardor and martial seal, but almost utterly unused to the fashion of active military service. It was into the hands of Reynolds that this army of volunteers was committed, and to him Governor Curtin truthfully said in his letter of thanks, that, although his temporary withdrawal from his brave division prevented him leading his gallant corps at South Mountain and Antietam, it gave him a no less important field of service and commanded equal colligations from his grateful country men for the seal, spirit and ability he displayed in marshaling the new army of reserves.

At Fredericksburg he justified the ad-

grateful country men for the zeal, spirit and ability he displayed in marshaling the new army of reserves.

At Fradericksburg he justified the advance of rank which had been bretowed in sesigning him to the command of the First Corps and his promotion to be a major general. In the too rife distrust, jealousies, dissatisfaction and intrigue which prevailed in the Army of the Potomse about that period, now inducing and again growing out of the changes of commanders and the rivalries of ambitious chiefs, military and political, Reynolds bore no par', but from all such influences of unrest he kept himself aloof with rare singleness of purpose Indeed, he probably portrayed his own conduct and feeling better than that of the army generally when after McClellan's removal in 1862, while not approving it, he wrote, "The prevailing spirit, with few exceptions, is to obedience to the powers that be and a determination to do all that they are capable of under the new chief." that be and a determination to do all that they are capable of under the new chief."

In that painful experience of the Army of the Potomac before Fredericksburg in December, 1862, the one successful attack upon the lines of the enemy was made ty the First Corps and Meade's Division under the orders of General Reynolds. Once more the Pennsylvanta Reserves had led the Army of the Potomac to battle, and, though the success of their brilliant charge was but momentary, the record of their giory would be incomplete without it.

Hastening on, we approach the end of this illustrious man's career. Its culmination had been destined to be the noblest effort of his useful life.

tion had been destined to be the noblest effort of his useful life.

REYNOLDS AT GETTYBURG.\*

The foe was on his native soil, and he and you, brave and honored soldiers of the Pennsylvania Reserves, hastened to meet it on that field of battle, now a honsehold word, ready to offer yourselves as willing sacrifices that freedom's fondest hopes might not be forever blasted and that this "government of the people, by the people and for the people," should not periah from the earth. The story of that battle need not now be told, for lisping children know it, but at the grave of its earliest and its dearest victim let us panse for a moment, and with reverence thank the God of nations that in that most trying hour of our country's need He raised up hour of our country's need He raised up the valiant soldier through whose courage, skill and judgment the crowning victory for the Union was achieved. Though stricken early in the fight, his keen eye had seen, and, as his messengers burried to and fro, he had gained that vin'age ground triemph was to come. In his impatient zsal to secure the field's strong positions, calling an aid to him, when within the shadow of his own death, he said, "Ride calling an aid to him, when within 'he shadow of his own death, he said, "Ride at once at your utmost speel to General Mesde, teil him the enemy are advancing in strong force, and that I fear they will get to the heights beyond the town before I can. I will fight them inch by inch, and if driven ento the town I will barricade the streets and hold them back as long as possible." But for him that battle's fate might have been different, and, as we shudder at the contemplation of what might have followed the onward march of the victorous foe, some just conception may be formed of what his country owes him.

The impartial pen across the sea that has written the history of the struggle for the preservation of the Union has recorded that John F. Reynolds "was the most remarkable man among all the officers that the army of the Potomac saw fail on the battle field during the four years of its existence;" and the lamented Meade has declared that he was the noblest and bravest of them all. Another, speaking of him and his lest battle, has said, "this man was then and there to stand for us all. Whatever there was in his culture—whatever fruit in a busy and conscientious life,—whatever heroism was in his fibre—whatever potency was in his

to stand for us all. Whatever there was in his culture—whatever fruit in a busy and conscientious life,—whatever heroism was in his fibre—whatever potency was in his garnered powers, he held for the weal or woe of us all. The great event found its great man. Up that smiling valley he had laid well the warp, across which, for three days, the woof of blood and death and victory was being woven in upon it by the awful shuttles of fire and shot and shell, and living men pressed into the deadly meshes. To-day, with the smoke and grime and agony wipe! away, we may happily read the glowing tapestry which has come off that loom—wonderful, but mocking humanity with the inserutable plans by which a nation is to have life by the deaths of its citizens."

The life of John F. Reynoids, summed up, is one of singular devotion to duty wherever stationed. Gifted by nature and equipped by most careful training, he brought the full messure of his capacity to the discharge of whatever he was called upon to do, and all his powers were given to his country through all his years from the day he pledged them to her as an humble artilleryman to the hour that he gave her his life, wearing the stars of her high commission. In revering his memory let us remember his example as most fit to the followed in discharging our respective duties wherever our lots may be cast.

And now, gathered to his fathers, he is resting in this peaceful city of the dead,

duties wherever our lots may be east.

And now, gathered to his fathers, he is resting in this peaceful city of the dead, where kind and loving hands have placed him amid the scenes of his boyhood. His last battle has been fought, and his sword has been forever sheathed, but a grateful country that he helped to save will forever keep his memory green. This visit to the grave of him, brave men, whose pride it is to have followed where he led, has been a pligrimage. Your ranks are thin. At to have followed where he led, has been a pligrimage. Your ranks are thin. At your country's call they were full. When you returned, many were the missing. Year by year they will be thinner, and not many days will pass until the last comrade will come to this shrine to pay tribute to your beloved chief; but let us hope and have faith to believe that somehow, somewhere, meet you must, and that at the break of perfect day you and he and all the break of certh will answer His roll call to brave of earth will answer His roll call to the service of heaven forever.

Ex Governor Curtin in a brief speech referred to the beautiful custom of decorat log the graves of scidlers, rade was reformed and marched to the

headquarters of the Reserves at Eshieman's

hall, where they were dismissed.

The business meeting of the association is in session as we go to press. This evening there will be a meeting at he court house, at which addresses will be delivered by Hon. Marriott Brosius, Dr. J. P. Wickersham, Governor Curtin and others. There will also be several fine musical selections rendered. After the meeting there will be a banquet at Mon nerchor hall, which will be attended by

100 Reserves and citizens. There was great regret expressed at the inability of Gen. Simon Cameron to be present. He had fully expected to get here, but was afraid to venture from home on account of the disagreeable weather of the

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. The committee of arrangements in charge

of the reunion are: Capt. Wm. D. Stauffer, Lewis S. Hartman, Capt. P. L. Sprecher, M. N. Stark, Dr. B. F. W. Urban, Theo. M. N. Stark, Dr. H. F. W. Urben, Theo. Wendits, Wm. M. Hoffmeier and J. L. Vogan, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and the following citisens' committee: Hon. J. B. Livingston, A. Herr Smith, Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, Samuel H. Reynolds, Henry Baumgarduer, J. P. Wickersham, Francis Shroder, N. Elimaker, Wm. A. Morton, John A. Hiestand, John B. Warfel, Jacob W. Hausman, H. R. Slaymaker, Robert A. Evans, J. Hay Brown, John T. MacGonigle, A. J. Stainman, A. moe H. Mylin, Clayton F. A. J. Steinman, Amos H. Mylin, Clayton F. Mysra, B. Frank Broneman, W. W. Griest, C. C. Kennedy, Samuel M. Mysrs, John D.

CATHERINE M. KELLY DIES. A Well-Known Women Who Was Identified

Mrs. Catherine M. Kelly, one of Lancas ter's oldest citizens, died at her home corner of Shippen and Orange streets, abou half-past eight o'clock on Monday evening. she had been confined to her room for some

Mrs. Catherine Murray Kelly was born January 15, 1805. She was the daughter of James and Catherine (Sheridan) Duffy, who re-ided in Marietta, and sister of Col James Duffy, who is a prominent farmer in West Donegal township. On July 4, 1841, she was married to Patrick Kelly, who was a native of Ballinascreen, county Derry, Ireland. Mr. Kelly came to this country while a young man in 1824, and settled in Lancaster. He was the most successful cattle dealer that ever lived in Lancaste. ounty, and he was active in the business up to the time of his death in 1961. Kelly was also a member of the banking arm of Reed, McGrann, Kelly & Co.

In the death of Mrs. Kelly the poor of Lancaster lose a close friend. Her liberality in aiding all works of charity was known throughout the city and county, alknown throughout the disy and county, at-though she always endeavored to quietly meant those whose distress appeared worthy of her aid. In her home a large circle of citizens often gathered, and the hospitable entertainment accorded all served to tightly and visitors. Mrs. Kelly was a devous member of St. Mary's Catholic church, and attendance at the services. One d Agnes, survives. Her only sister is Mrs. Sales of Harrisburg.

The following letters were granted by the

register of wills for the week ending Tuesday, September 28 : ADMINISTRATION. - Jere Wiener, de ceased, late of East Lampeter townshi M. Usner, East Lampeter, administrator. Abraham M. Zeroher, deceased, late of Conestoga township; A. J. Zeroher, Conestore, administrator. Levi O. Wright, deceased, late of Sada-bury township; Wm. A. Eberso!e, Paradise,

administrator. A large meeting was held at Oak Hill, in Little Britain township, on Friday evening.
D. F. Mages, esq., had been billed to speak
but on account of a severe cold and hoarseness, contracted the evening before, was
unable to do so. A large club was organized,

58 signing the roll, among them several former Republicans. D. F. Magee was elected president; John Jackson and Morris Reynolds, vice presidents; J. treasurer ; A. Ashton McCardle, captain, and J. A. Wilson and Geo, B. Henry lieutenants. Haturday evening of each week was appointed as regular meeting night.

A mass meeting in the near future is spoken of at Oak Hill.

A Picture of "Wright's Ferry." We are informed that during the centennial exercises at Columbia quite an interest ing picture will be exhibited. The picture in question is said to be a photograph of an

old drawing of "Wright's Ferry," which was made about 90 years ago and is to-day in possession of the British museum, in London. A gentleman residing tempo-rarily in London has secured a photograph of the old drawing which he has forwarded to the centennial committee for the purpose of exhibiting in the centennial collection.

FALMOUTH, Sept. 17.—The Demograts of this place and surrounding neighborhood will sail a meeting on Thursday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of or-ganizing a Cleveland and Thurman club. The prospects are very promising in the largest organization old Conoy ever had. The club will soon raise a large Cieveland and Thurman pole here and also one at Collins' station. Speakers from abroad will be present.

Several Republicans have expressed their desire to join the club and vote for Cleveland and Thurman.

The Eighth ward officers report that 200 feet on the south side of Poplar street, east of Laurei, is without a gutter or pavement, and the heavy rains of the past few days, have washed ruts so that the street is al most impassable. The street commission er's attention has been called to the matter

The only games played yesterday were wo in the League, and they resulted as two in the League, and they resulted as follows: At Detroit: Detroit 5, Boston 4; at Pittaburg: New York 1, Pittaburg 0. Brooklyn has released Biliy Holbert and Cleveland let Pete Hotaling go.

That was a remarkable game in Pittaburg yesterday. The New York had but three bits off Morris, and four were made off Welch. Neither slub had a single error.

Base Ball News.

Pole-Raise by Young Democrats The young Democrats of the Seventi ward are not afraid of storms. Last evenng in all the rain they raised a fine pole at Chester and Freiberg streets. Peterman, a young man scarcely out of his

The commissioners opened bids to day for the turnishing of 150 blank assessmen books. The bidders were: Wm. H. Roy, 8 cents each; Harry L. Trout, 79 5 6; New Era, 81 1 3; Inquirer Printing company 83; Examiner, 88; Wm. A. Halbach, 75. The contract has not yet been awarded.

Miss Ida M. Kautz, a former resident of this city, but lately of Reading, is here on a two weeks' visit, as the guest of Miss Carrie Stone. In Argument Court.

Visiting in This City,

Court was engaged all of Monday after noon in hearing argument of cases on the common pleas list. There was no court to-day, the court room being used by the Reserves and there will be none to-mor row, to give attorneys an opportunity to at tend the Grand Army re-union at Marietta,

Charters have been issued by the state department to the Agricultural Mutual

WEATHER INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—For Hastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Fair, slightly cooler, casterly to southerly winds. MITOBELL IS MISTAKEN.

The Accusation That Senator Morgan Was

Drunk in the Senate is False.

Washington, Sept. 18—2:30 p. m.—The following statement has just been made public by Senator Pugb:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18—I state with emphasis that my opportunities for knowing the condition of my colleague (Mr. Morgan) when on the Senate floor during its assessment are equal to those of during its sessions are equal to those of any senator, and I can say that during the last eight years I have never seen my colleague at any time under the influence of liquor. He has always had the full and free use of his great ability and learning,

working, able, learned and brilliant sons-[Signed] Senatore Jones (Ark ), Coke, Piumb, Hale, Cockrell, Vest, Hampton, George, Harris, Berry, Brown, Cali and Butler mane similar statements in their own hand writing which are subjoined to the statement pre-

and no state has a more faithful, hard

pared by Senator Pugh.

The deficiency appropriation bill was reported back from the committee on appropriations and ordered printed. Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate on his

resolution of yesterday looking to an inver-tigation of the relations between the United States and Great Britain and Canada. He claimed that there was no necessity for the passage of the retaliation bill, as the president had ample power, under the sot of last year, to remedy evils complained of; expressed surprise that the president had just called the attention of Corgress to grievances which have existed since 1885, and thought the true remedy was a citair union with Canada. He criticized the president for failing to use the powers he already possessed to remedy the evils complained

House a communication from the post-master general in relation to the complaint made of the distribution through the mails of the Tariff Reform Advocate, from Columbus, O., in which he says that no such distribution in violation of law has gate. The communication was referred to the committee on postoffices and postroads.

ANOTHER TAKIFF DEBATE. In Spite of Bad Weather Mosers, Magoe and

Landis Are Taining.

CHRISTIANA, Sept. 17.—The joint tariff liscussion between John H. Landis and D. F. Mages took place notwithstanding the inciemency of the weather. Had the eve-ning been favorable the hall would not have held the crowd, so great is the interest in the vital issue of the present campaign. Lewis Coates, of Christians, presided and Harry Davis, Wm. P. Briaton and J. A. Harrar soted as secretaries. The audience was not large but respectful and attentive, and the verdict at the close of the discussion could easily be seen by the satisfied, happy smile of the friends of tariff reform on the one side and the long faces and dejected countenances of the Harrison and Morton partisans on the other side. No doubt Mr. Landis did as well as could be expected of any one on that side of the ques-tion, but we must confess we were disap-pointed in his effort, his fame as a debater

having relacd our expectations.

Ar. Mages upheld the views of President
Cleveland on tariff revision with ability and force, and his friends are well satisfie of his ability to knock out his opponent

On what Mr. Landisconsidered his strong points, notably tin plate and the wool in-dustry, and when he referred to the working classes of Ireland, Mr. Magoe's sharp knocks saused the audience to have great pity for

The discussion will be renewed here at some time in the near future, when it is hoped the many who were disappointed by the weather will have the opportunity of bearing the debaters. Take your pen, Johnny ; take your pen.

Pole Raising and Jemocratic Rally. Democratio fervor and patriotism runs at high and strong in Colerain that it is sairly

nigh and strong in Colorain that it is islirly breaking out in spots all over the township. Two of her solidest Democrats could no longer restrain their ardor and wait for the grand opening of the campaign by the uni-ted party, but concluded to open the ball on their own account and at their own ex-pense on status and at their own expense on Saturday last. So these two men, Isaac Watterson and Will E. Harrar, got the donation of a nice, clear, straight bick-ory pole, 90 feet long, from their equally enthusiastic neighbor, Wm. Harrar, ar., aged 82, (who did not vote for Tippecano and Tyler too,) trimmed it out handsomely with a Cleveland and Thurman banner, and placed a handsome tin rooster high among its branches; and then with the assistan of a large number of the neighbors, raised it perpendicular at the shops, a short dis-tance from Kirkwood, on the premises of W. E. Harrar.

The Eden band, of Quarryville, was or hand and made some awest music for the 300 or 400 people who had gathered. J. W. B wisher, esq., made a short but strong speech mmediately after the pole was raised and David Burnite welcomed the raising of the stars and stripes by singing " The Star Spangled Banner," as only Dave can sing A regular meeting was then organized at Kirkwood, when D. F. Magee, esq., the orator of the occasion, gave a ringing and pointed speech on the living issues of the ampaign, which was heartily applauded and highly appreciated. Joseph Roop furnished free supper to the

band and the speakers. EDWIN ARDEN'S "EAGLE'S NEST."

The Company Presents the Horder Drams ( the Satisfaction of the Andience. At the opera house last evening, Edwin

Arden made his first appearance before a Lancaster audience. He opened here for a three nights' engagement in his plays of "Eagle's Nest" and "Barred Out." The autience was small down stairs, owing to the bad weather, but the gallery was packed The play was "Eagle's Nest." It is a sensational drams of the wild West, but better than many of its class. There are numerous thrilling scenes great deal that is highly improba ble. Edwin Arden se Jack Trais acted in an easy and pleasing manner that was highly astisfactory. The star's support is good with one or two exceptions. It included Agnes Arden as Rose Milford and she did well. The fun of the evening was made by Jennie Christy, a dashing soubrette, who was given an opportunity for good work in the character of Sierre Sues, a rough diamond. Bart Wallace was very clever as Daniel Disby, the Irlahman. Tonight "Barred out" will be given.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A German name Ludwig has been arrested under suspicion of being the perpetrator of the recent Whitechapel murders. He threatened a prostitute in Whitechapel with a long knife, and in his pocket were found a rezor and a pair of scissors. He cannot speak English and has been in England but three months.

Lancaster will probably send about 400 Grand Army men to Marietta to morrow, to take part in the reunico. They will leave here in a special train at 8:30, returning at 10:30 in the evening.

TO CONTEST FOR THE PRIZE

A TEAM PROM THE RIPLE CLUE TO THE TO CAPTURE IT.

Berrico in St. Paul's P. E. Caureb.

The Shooting to Take Pince on Company 6's Range-More Organizations Agree to tend the Colebration-A Contean

COLUMBIA, Sept. 18.—The Columbia Rific club held a maeting last evening and decided to enter a team to contest for the centennial prize against a team from company will enter an equal number of men, and the highest team score will receive the first prize The highest individual scores will entitle the persons making the same to the second and third prize. The match will be held on the morning of the second day on company C's range.

on the morning of the second day on com-pany C's range.

The Union Fire company of Lebanan have accepted the invitation to parade.

New Holland Castle, No. 167, Contesville Castle, No. 222, and a delegation from Garfield Commandery, of Lebanon, will be represented in the division of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Company C have decided to entertain the P. R. R. hose company; Union fire com-pany, of Lebanon; members of the P. R. R. company living out of town, and their band on the third day.

The bureau of information have received the names of 41 persons who can entertain

the names of 41 persons who can entertain centennial visitors. About 700 persons can find lodging, and meals will be given to

over 8,000 persons.

Heary Gets, junk dealer, of York, has written to the chief burgees asking for permission to display an ancient vehicle in the industrial committee. The latter has been given to the proper committee who will result the request.

grant the request.

A special centennial service will be held in St. Paul's P. E. church on Wednesds evening, Sept. 26, at 7:30 o'clock. The service will be chiefly musical. Special organ voluntaries will be played by Missellile K. Pfahler, T. A. Welsh and Cook

Vogie,
The members of St. Paul's parish held a meeting last evening to complete arrang ments for the luncheon and coffee rooms Haldeman's building. The parish w also open a soup house in Richards' build

Ing.

A male membership meeting was held last evening in the Methodist church in the interest of the new chapel. Meeers W. B. Given, C. E. Graybill, C. W. Stevenson, Abram Bruner, and W. Patton were appointed a building committee. Plans will be finished by the end of the week when bids will be asked for the erection of the foundations.

Raveges of Yotlow Persy.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 18 — Thirteen new cases and two deaths from yellow fever have been reported to day at noon by the physicians, but the irregularity of the reports, especially since the advent here of so many physicians from other cities, is very apparent, and many cases have been reported by more than one physician, while, undoubtedly, there are many cases which have not been reported at all.

Several of the physicians who have come to Jacksonville with the mobiest intentions are personly useless in this emergency, having no uncrience with yellow

fevor. It is the same to the nurse.

News comes from Get the the nurse.

News comes from Get the the writte guard which went recently to Pernandina to quell the riots among the 'longaborsmen are down with yellow fever and that the

with the state of The Jacksonville Evening Metropolishas at last been obliged to discontinuate every person connected with the person on the sick list. Most of them are lowever, convalescent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — The Fost this morning says: News comes from Europe that Senator Stanford, who has been there for some time, is the victim of an extraordinary disease. He cannot sleep when he wants to and be cannot keep awake when he wants to. He can hardly ever be said to be awake and hardly ever be said to be awake and hardly ever misep, but perpetually oscillating between the two conditions. He does not sleep more than a minute at a time. He is never allowed to walk alone, for if he tried it he would be sure to fall, the somnoisnes coming upon him without notice. Sticking pine is him is no use; he dozen off notwithstanding. If he starte to talk with you may get through with a few set tences and then he is out off in the mids of an unfinished word, but when he awakens to consciousness again he has the knack of taking up the talk precisely where he left off. To use a printer's phrase his sleeping, his walking his talking and his thinking are all done

in very short "takes." But he has no pe Shot Bis Wife and Her Lawyer. Kokono, Ind., Sept. 18.—Samuel Pruess shot his wife and the latter's attorney, J. C. Blacklidge, in the court room here ye day. An action for divorce between Pruets and his wife was being tried, when Pruets drew a revolver and shot his wife in the left breast near the beart, and again in the shoulder and then shot Blacklidge in the right breast. The won will die, but Blacklidge's wound is not

Released From Prison DUBLIN, Sept. 18 .- Mr. John Dition was DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—Mr. John Dition was released to-day from Dundalk jail. He is in fair health. A demonstration is his honor is being arranged at Dublin.

Mr. Dillon's release from Jail has no connection whatever with the proceedings of the Parsell commission. Owing to the medical report of Mr. Dition's health, the vicercy of Ireland has granted him an unconditional release from imprisonment although his full term did not expire until the end of the year. He arrived at Dublin this afternoon and was met by a host of friends who gave him a very warm greeting. Among those

him a very warm greeting. Among those who received him were Mears. William O'Brien, Thomas Sexton, T. D. Sullivan, Peter MacDonald and Dr. Kenny, membere of Parliament. Mr. Dilion looked much thinner and paler than usual and is obviously til.

Has Not Hegun his Letter.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Judge Thurman said to a United Press reporter at I o'clock this afternoon that he had not written a word of his letter of scooplance and would not have it timehad before the last of the west and probable. the week and probably not until next

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Hos. J. G. Car-linie was renominated by acclamation this afternoon in the Sixth Kentucky congres-sional convention held in Covington. Mr. Cartinio appeared and made a so

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Carl Reichba prominent leader of the German Like is dying.