VOLUME XXV-NO. 19.-SIX PAGES.

LIKE A STRONG AND ADTIVE VETERAN COVERED WITH WOURDS AND GLORY.

Fought From the Sirth of the Century-In Ontlines Its Triumphs in the Past.

to ratify the state ticket in Cooper Union hall, on Thursday, the Hon. Patrick A. Col-lins, of Boston, delivered the following

During a truce in one of the great European wars in the early part of this century, he said, three crowned rulers met at Tilsit, in Prussia. They rode along the lines of the victorious French army till Mapoleon's eye was arrested by the sight of a giant veteran in the ranks whose face had been slashed diagonally by a mighty sabre stroke that left him hideous but noble. "Brother," said he to the casr of Russia, "what do you think of soldiers who can bear such wounds?" What do you think of soldiers who can give them? said the casr. Napoleon did not answer, but the soldier did. Memories that led him back through all the battles of his chief from Friedland to the bridge of Lodi made him mutter, "They are all dead, all dead."

So the old Democratic party out and slashed in many a battle, beaten but never subdued, defeated but never discouraged, can look back through the century, marking the rise and fall of all political organizations that rose and grew and fronted it.—Federalists and Whigs and Know Nothings—and say, "They are all dead." [Applause.]

Why did they perish as the flowers or the weeds perish and Democracy survive as the cak? Be ause they were parties of class, a section, estingle ides—parties of a day, that set with the day's sun.

We alone from the beginning have been the party of the whole people, never resting upon wealth or property, class or creed, section of special interest, but upon the broad basis of the universal suffrace of a free and intelligent people. So "Parties come and parties go, but we go on ior-ever."

Mr. Collins told of the war, of the days

Mr. Collins told of the war, of the days
that succeeded the war when the Republicans controlled the government until drunk
with power they stole the presidency of the

United States.

The pledges solemnly made in 1884 by the Democratic party to the people of the United States have been faithfully kept. Peace, good order and prosperity within the range of our industrial conditions have been maintained at home, and the dignity and honor of our Republic asserted abroad.

We have had a clean honorable honest at. We have had a clean, honorable, honest administration. The time was when our domestic administration was official plunder, and our foreign policy often a dirty

Two hundred million acres of our fairest public domain were recklessly given away to favored monopolies by the Republican regime—not one acre of which they ever acquired by conquest or purchase—while millions more were allowed to be captured by foreign syndicates. We have wrested from their grasp and restored to the public domain, for the benefit of honest settlers, some eighty million acres—an area

In 1864 the Republicans passed an act atimulating the immigration of laborers under contract from abroad, bound to work long terms for the smallest wages. We have repealed the act, and have made it highly penal to bring a single luman being under such a system of slavery into this country to compete with free American labor.

bor. The eight hour law is twenty years old, ut this administration has first given it

We have closed the gates at last against the introduction in any way of the Chinese horde that threatened to swamp our American labor market.

And yet the Republicans say they are the

only friends of labor. The civil service law was a jest four years ago. None but the faithful could find their way in. Political highwaymen, with a demand for tribute in one hand and a letter of dismissal in the other, terrorized the government employes, from clerks to scrubwomen, who foolishly thought they were carrying the whole country and not a party. The Democratic party has made them free. They are free to contribute, as

With pretense of keeping up a naval es tablishment countiess millions were stolen and wasted under Republican administra-tions, with the net result that the mighties tions, with the net result that the mightlest of the fleet was ignominiously sunk in yonder waters by a poor, ignoble o al schooner. This scandal will be almost forgotten when the fleet of thirty vesses of the best known type, built or projected under the watchful eye of Secretary Whitney, will proudly float our flag. They will not only carry our flag, but they will represent American labor, American ingenuity and American honor without a stain.

During this administration nearly twice

During this administration nearly twice as many pensions have been issued as during the four years before, through the peneton office and by act of Congress, and the question has never been once asked under what party banner the beneficiaries voted, but only whether they earned their pensions in following the flag of our Union.

A REBUFF TO CANADA. For seventy years we have had a misun-derstanding about our fishing rights in Canadian waters. Some years ago the Republican administration, then in power, sent down to Halifax a trout fisherman and an equity lawyer, both good and amiable men, to settle the diffiguity with the British sbarpers. They did so well that we paid England \$5,500,000 in cash and opened our markets to Canadian goods for ten years, at an expense in duties lost of some \$10,000,-000. This brilliant performance seems to have been jost sight of in the cloud of wrath that met Mr. Cleveland's cloud of wrath that met Mr. Cleveland's attempt, when the treaty expired, to settle the matter peaceably and without the payment of any tribute. The sage and reverend Hepublican senators lost their tempers and their heads in denouncing him as a coward and a friend to Eugland in attempting to settle this long standing quarrel and protect our fisherman from annoyance and oppression in that way. But they forgot to tell the country how it ought to be settled; and they supposed perhaps, that the country would forget that it was in the power of the Benate to strike out every line of the proposed treaty and insert any plan of settlement that suited their own views. But no, they changed not one word, but bluntly rejected it as a whole. They posed as patriots and "their whole. They posed as petriots and "their voices were for war." They wanted to punish England, they said (in view of the coming election), and just show the American people, especially men like me, how little they regard her. Down went the treaty and up rose President Cleveland, and their early their experiences. treaty and up rose President Cleveland, equal to this as well as to every other occasion. He said, "Give me the club and you will see how I will use it." In dealing with this situation his motto seemed to be, "Peaceable if we can; forcibly if we must, but the question must be settled."

Which type of Americanism do you respect? Look at the Senate:

And the windows of Ashry are load to their

And the windows of Ashur are loud in their And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal Now hear Blaine and Harrison and the whole chorus! They deprecate trouble; they hope no injury will be done to Canadian commercial relation; they hope no force will be used. Judge between the president and them. The president's course has been open, manly and patriotic; theirs is contemptible trimming.

theirs is contemptible trimming.

He quoted many Republican opinions in favor of tariff reform and showed the hollowness of the charge of free trade advocacy brought against the Democracy.

But their nominal Republican candidate, in his rather opaque letter of acceptance, has one clean expression; he changes a tride from the conventional party criticism, and anys that while the Mills bill is not a free trade measure in itself "it is a step in the direction of free trade "—because it lowers the tariff 6 or 7 per cent. What charming logic? He might just as well say that if in lesving this hall you take a step westward you are bound for California, or when you not a step up stairs you were on the way to the moce, or when you go down a step to the moce of the moce of the moce of the trade will be market held in the Southern.

Jacob Beamsderfer has purchased at pution in the Southern.

Jacob Beamsderfer has purchased at pution in the Southern.

Jacob Beamsderfer has purchased at pution in the Southern.

Jacob Beamsderfer has purchased at pution in the Southern.

Jacob Beamsderfer has purchased at pution in the Southern.

Jacob Beamsderfer has purchased at pution in the Southern.

Jacob Beamsderfer has purchased at pution in the Sou

THE OLD DEMOCRATIC PARTY. | by and by, you are booked through to Sheel.

Mr. Colline concluded by declaring with great solemnity and earnestness:

What we need and all we need in this republic to insure comfort and prosperity to an honest government, a formed financial policy, a free field and fair play for all labor and capital and death to monopoly, the mortal enemy of ail.

EDITORS INTRLLIGENCES.—In the issue of the Examiner on Monday, September 17th, appeared a letter from "Turnpike," in which reasons were given why turnpike should not go. "Turnpike" pointedly reminds us that our"-Protection" editors are forgetting their principles and that the cry the turnpike must go means "free trade." Of course, in this community, this is a highly effective argument. It is curious to note into what disrepute the "free" has fallen and what franth efforts are being made to cover it with obloquy. It never enters the heads of those engaged in this business that possibly they also are forgetting "principles involved"—principles upon which our institutions ought to be founded and upon which our government is e"the rest. "Turnpike" no doubt wishes protect" the citizens of Lancaster and a "deluge" of farm products and in return, "protect" our country friends against imported store goods and city manufactures, that come into such ruinous competition with "home spun" fabrics and farm made tools and machinery. If this tax or toil he levies is a benefit, why not raise the toil to a dollar a mile and place a toil gate at every mile-post? No doubt there is a "goose that lays the golden egg" in the case, but the "goose" in our humble judgment is the turnpike system and the "egg" consists in enormous dividends that stockholders annually draw because they enjoy the privilege of extorting tribute from our people who must pass to and from Lancaster and can't do it without using a turnpike. Access to the city of Lancaster has been monopolized by the turnpike system. The law of competition cannot enter to reduce toils. It is a monopoly, pure and simple, and its power to plunder the people is limited only by the maximum toil rate fixed by law and this, we are toid, is sometimes ignored.

"Turnpike" tells us that free pikes means free market houses and free railroads.

is sometimes ignored.
"Turnpike" tells us that free pikes mean "Turnpike" tells us that free pikes means free market houses and free railroads. Well, we hardly think that the average man would regard free market houses and free railroads—or least market houses and railroad service at actual cost—as much of a curse. Perhaps we wouldn't have had the recent rise of 25 cents and the coming rise of 25 or 50 cents more in the price of coal under such a system. However, one-reform at a time is enough, and we hardly think the abolition of turnpikes will pull down the piliars of society and bring on chaos. "Turnpike" does make an appeal to our sense of justice, but it is a peculiar one. He says, in effect, that if the pikes are condemned the burden of keeping them up will fall on the whole body of the people; hence persons who never use the pikes will

defined the burden of keeping them up will fail on the whole body of the people; hence persons who never use the pikes will be unjustly taxed to sustain them, whereas under the blessed turnpike system, only those pay who use the roads, "Turnpike" proves too much if this claim is good. In every township the whole body of the people pay taxes to support the township roads, yet in every township there are public roads never used by many tax-payers in the district. Therefore, seconding to "Turnpike's" logic it is unjust that they should pay that part of the road tax which iniquitously goes to keep up roads the tax-payer never uses.

The truth is that every citizen, even though he be a hermit and don't use five miles of public road a year, has a stake in good roads. Even the hermit may need a doctor. Public roads are absolutely necessary to a civilized condition of society, and every man, woman and child, whether a user of them or not, has an interest in their

every man, woman and child, whether a user of them or not, has an interest in their existence. The more remote from the cen-tres of trade, wealth and culture, the greater is the benefit of that which puts us in comnear the Welsh mountains may seldom use the public roads or pikes, but the clother he and his family must wear mainly passe over them; much of the food he consume and the tools he uses are conveyed from business centres over these roads to him; his crops go to market over them—so when they are used, either by him or by others for his uttimate benefit, they are still of vital importance to him. The same is true of city residents who perhaps use the pike system several times a year. They must depend on the surrounding country for the bulk of their food supply and it can't be gotten to them without the use of roads. Indeed it may be discovered, in the last analysis, that those who make the least personal use of public roads are perhaps the ones most interested in their maintenance. Surely where all classes are nutually benand the tools he uses are conveyed from Surely where all classes are nutually ber efitted; where unrestricted intercourse i entied; where unrestricted intercourse is so needful to us as a social body; and unburdened trade is so important to our business interests, it is not unjust to tax all for the banefit of all and to sustain that which is necessary to all. But the "turnpike system" practically taxes all for the benefit of the few. When turnpike stock yields 20 per cent, dividends and sells at over 30 per cent, of the few.

per cent of par, it represents a business that has degenerated into plunder. There is no capital at risk, invested in goods that is no capital at risk, invested in goods that may be consumed by fire or depreciate with age; or machinery that may wear out—no benefit to mankind because of production. The whole business consists in strewing, at the lowest possible cost, a few badly broken stones on a strip of ground over which people are graciously permitted to pass on condition that they pay for the privilege the highest possible sum the owners of this strip have a legal right to extort. Not a turnpike in this county, it is said, is kept up to the legal standard in anything except toll rates. Under the circumstances it therefore comes with bad grace from "Turntherefore comes with bad grace rom "Turn-pike" to tell us that "the whole secret of this move appears to be to let one portion of the community bear the burdens of It is one of the functions of governmen

to build and maintain public roads, and to put a function of government into private hands always means monopoly and ultimate robbery. The earlier presidents of our republic dweit at great length in their messages on the duty of government to provide public highways. For many centuries, not a state-sman of note—"Turnpike" excepted—ever made a public utterance, under any form of government, out of harmony with this principle. However, to revert to correct principles and to insist that government shall exercise its legitimate functions, is branded by "Turnpike" as "confiscation" at least, "confiscation" of future profits—"confiscation" of the ability to take something for nothing, or as near nothing as can be given. The confiscation is put to the confiscation of the confiscation is presented by the confiscation of the ability to take something for nothing, or as near nothing as can be given. to build and maintain public roads, and to

near nothing as can be given. The confis-cation has been on the other side. "Turnpike" reminds us that one-fourth of the stock is held by women and chil-dren. Hardly by women and children who have put their earnings in it. Women and children belonging to original stock-holders, doubtless; it's been too good a thing to let get out of the family.

ANTI-TURNPIKE.

The Farmers Southern Market. The grand opening of the Farmers Southern market, corner South Queen and Vine stree's, took place this morning and was regarded as a great success by stock-South Queen street from Centre Square to Vine, and the first half of East Vine street were crowded with vehicles, mostly marketwagons of farmers attending the market. The supply of produce presented was large and 'varied, and was rapidly bought up at

This atternoon there was another market. beginning at 4 o'clock, and every Saturday morning and efternoon bereafter, and al

THE END OF THE FAIR.

MOOL CHILDREN ATTEND THE GREAT EXPLAITION ON PRIDAT.

of W. D. Hicord, A. H. Longonouter and John G. Kauffman are Victorious - Miss

Friday was the closing day of the fair and the management themselves were se-tonished at the large attendance. The ex-cellence of the races during the week, no colleges of the races during the week, he doubt, drew many to the grounds, who wanted to witness the closing contests, and they proved well worth witnessing, as they were close, and the time was fast as the summaries printed below will enew.

The great feature of the afternoon, however, was the appearance upon the grounds of the public school children. The fair management had granted free admission to

management had granted free admission to all the children who brought with them a note from their teachers that they were school children. All afternoon the boys and girls came trooping in, until there were a thousand or two inside the gates. They apread themselves everywhere—throughout all the buildings, along the race track, and among the cattlepens. The great object, especially among the girls, was to look at the works of art and other fancy articles in the main build. and other fancy articles in the main building, and to gather in the pretty business peared to enjoy themselves most thoroughly, and to have had a valuable object

proceedings occurred in the big fruit tent about 5:30 o'clook. The tent was full of chool children, and the exhibitors of fruits were packing up such parts of their exhibits as they wanted to retain. C. Hiller & Son, of Conestogs, told the children that if they would keep their hands off the table for a few minutes they might have all the fruit that was left. The children obeyed explicitly until Mr. Hiller told them to "pitch in." And then there was such ascramble among a fair. In a very few minutes all the applee pears, peaches, grapes and other fruits were gobbled up and the children left the tent faces bearning with delight.

Daniel Smeych and some other exhibitors also gave liberally to the little folks. THE M'GRANN PRIZE ESSAY. At haif past two in the afternoon Col Edwards announced from the judges'stand that the \$50 prize, offered by Mr. B. J. Mc Grann for the best essay on "Corn and its Uses," had been awarded to Miss Mades P.

Kleffer, daughter of Walter Kleffer, of the New Era. There were twenty-one con-THE TRIALS OF SPEED, Following are summaries of the trials

TROTTING 2:40 CLASS.

RUNNING %-MILE BRATS. John G. Kauffman, b.g. sam. Walton.... W. W. Hutchinson, b. g. Trollope....... W. W. Hutchinson, b. g. Trollope... Fiss & Doerr, b. g. Bogardus...... Harry Luzenburg, b. g. Irish Pat...

In the trot for four-year olds, A. W. Miller's bay mare "Emma" was declared to be ineligible, because she had not been wned in the county sixty days. A protest was also entered against A. H. Longenecker's br. g. "Fatry Gift," on the

The county fair has closed. Friday evening many of the exhibitors carried sway their goods, and all of Saturday the work of removal went on. The stands in the main building that had cost so much money and time and taste to fit up have been ruthlessly torn down, and the floor and sizes, and with trampled paper and empty boxes. The fakirs and the sellers o los cream, cakes and oysters have al disappeared, and the fair grounds present a barren and desolate appearance. Sic transit gloria mundi.

mis House Hansacked The house of Albert Yeager, a farmer re-siding near Witmer's station, was broken into by a thief in broad daylight last Tuesday. Mr. Yeager and his wife were in Lancaster attending the fair. The

climbed up the porch to the second story and cut the blind out of the shutter. He then broke the window pane and was able to push back the spring and open it. From a drawer in one of the rooms \$8 was taken and a Mexican gold dollar was left behind. A book containing \$15 in paper was overlooked by the thief who seemed There was nothing else taken from the house. In one of the rooms through which the thief passed the floor of the room was covered with large and fine bunches of grapes. The thief walked right over these. smeshing them all in his search for val-

Iwo Assault and Battery Case Harry Myers had a hearing before Alderman Pinkerton last evening on the charge of assault and battery, perferred by W liam Kruger. The case was dismissed for

want of evidence. Mrs. Juliana Shulmyer waived a hearing and gave ball for court before the same alderman on a similar charge. Mrs. Robert Pressbury is a neighbor of Mrs. Shulmyer on Market street. One day recently Mrs. Shulmyer missed some of her chickens and she went into Pressbury's yard to look for them, thinking they might be there. The two women became engaged in a quarrel, which led to blows. Mrs. Shulmyer is alleged to have whipped her opponent and

The trial list for the October common pleas court has been issued. For the week beginning October 15, are the following im portant cases : Geo. H. Reider va. Pennsylvanis railroad company ; J. U. Fritchey va the Western Union Telegraph company ; the Baker heirs va. the l'ennsylvania railroad company; Frederick C. Reinhart va. the Pennsylvania railroad company ; John Spangler vs. the Reading railroad company; Kate Missi vs. the same company; the ejectment suit of the Wind heirs vs. John G. Hass; George W. Tomlinson va. the city

The Sixth Ward Democratic association at their meeting on Friday evening adopted a uniform. It consists of a blue fiannel shirt, white leggings, white cap and white belt, with monogram C. T. on front. One hundred sets were ordered from Martin Brothers.

Another Otreus Coming. J. R. Tucker, agent of Charles Lee's
London circus, is in town to-day and has
arranged for the appearance of his show
here on October 2d, 3d and 4th. This will
be the fourth tent show that has been here
this summer.

Congressman Anderson, of Iowa, Independent Republican, did a service to the public by printing in an appendix to his tariff speech in the Congressional Record of Tuesday extracts from speeches for tariff reform made by prominent Republicans during the past twenty years. In all be quotes from Blaine, Harrison, Kelley, Morrill, Grant, Arthur, Henry Wilson, Sherman, McCulloch, McKinley, Hawley, Warner Miller, Haile, Ingalia, Allison, Polger, John D. Long, Henry Cabol Lodge, Garfield, Everte, Gear, of Iowa; Kasson, of Iowa; Nelson, of Minnesota; Flich, of New York; Trumbull; Buchard, of Illinois; Dawes; McGill, of Minnesota; Flich, of New York; Trumbull; Buchard, of Illinois; Dawes; McGill, of Minnesota; Plumb, Logan, Emory A. Storra, Butterworth, Levi P. Morton, Oliver P. Morton and John B. Hay, of Illinoia.

Thirtsen letters were published in Milwankes, Wisa, last Saturday from prominent Republicans of that state who have declared for Cleveland and Thurman.

"The Republicans of that state who have declared for Cleveland and Thurman.

"The Republicans aght behind the dinner pail," says the Mail and Express. So they do, to keep upon it the tariff tax of 35 percent, in the interest of Pennsylvania iron barons—not a pound of tin being produced in this country. The Democratu fight is front of the dinner pail, to relieve it of its tax and relieve the man who carries it of his share of \$100 000 000 in other superfluous taxes.—New Fork World.

Messrs. Henry W. Hall and Henry C. Thompson, jr., who reside in Beverly, N. J., but are well known young lawyers in Philadelphia, will vote for Cleveland and tariff relorm. In 1884 Mr. Hall was a stanch Republican, but, as he has said himself, he has seen the error of his wavs, and will hereafter be a Democrat. Mr. Thompson was seen at his office, No. 523 Chestnut street, yesterday. "Yes, I have become a Democrat," said he, "although I have here tolore been an unfinching supporter of the Republican party. I no longer believe in its principles. I am tired of its presunes. But I did

us. The local option plank in the Republican state platform is pretty sure to lose them the state."

Mr Blaine will leave Augusta, Me., for New York next Wednesday or Thursday to deliver his speech in that city on Beptember 29. He will spend Sunday there, and on Monday leave for the West, making no other speeches in New York until his return. It is his plan now to go to Michigan first, but he may conclude to pay his respects to General Harrison at Indianapolis before going North. At all events, he will epeak in both Michigan and Indiana, and will not arrive home until November.

A farmer of near Elwood, N. J., writes to the Philadelphia Record: "We intend hereafter to express by our votes the indignation we feel at being plundered by trusts and corporate monopolies of endless variety which have fattened on our labor for a quarter of a century. We may have been too green to burn, but we begin to smell smoka. We know a monopolist by his record, and if New Jersey doesn't make it known in November it won't be the fault of the plundered grangers of South Jersey."

Bays the New York Sun: At a recent dinner party in Long Branch, given by one of the most famous house in the country, both parties were represented, though the Republicans were in the minority. Among hem was Long Branch Commissioner Percy Dobbins, who with his father is an autormous property owner there and in Philadelphia. Election talk led to an offer on his part to be \$1.000 to \$500 that Cleveland would have 4.000 majority in New Jersey. His offer was taken, and then he offered to bet \$100 even, from once to ten times, that the Democratic majority would reach 5.500. Nobody wanted any of this, but one of the party exclaimed: "Why Percy, I thought you were a staunch Republican?" He responded: "I don't know where you will find one more stanch, but betting is not a matter of sentiment with me. I bet to win."

William M. Singerly says that it is his firm conviction that the voters of the country at large will be actonished at the vote cast in Pennsylvania th

Reystone state will, unless all signs fail, reduce the Republican majority at least one-half. You will not see an old fashioned Republican majority of 60,000 or 70,000 this time. The Republicans will be doing well if they can get \$0,000 instead of 60,000 'Tariff reform and disaffection in the Republican party, he said, are the causes that will contribute to this result.

Before the Mayor.

John Urawford was arrested last night at his home on John street by Officer Siegler for abusing his family. This being his second offen-e this week the mayor thought

ten days in fell. Henry Hillard was arrested by Officer lass for acting in a suspicious manner on North Duke street late last night. Henry explained that he drank a trifle too muc whisky. The explanation was satisfactory

and the mayor discharged him. John Kelly and Richard Michael, old offenders, were committed for fifteen days. A. K. Myers, who claims to live in Penn township, was sent to juli for fifteen days This was his second offense this month.

From the Manheim Sentinel. A short time since Mr. Phares C. H. Sharpe, the butcher, bought a lot of fine steers and put them on pasture at the farm of John B. Reist, near Mt. Vernon, Penn township. About two weeks ago one died of what was supposed to be Texas fever. Last Thursday Mr. S. sent one of his men Last Thursday Mr. 8. sent one of his mento look after the steers and he found them in good condition and all doing well. Early on Friday morning he received word that another one was dead. He went out to investigate the cause of his death, when he found three builets imbedded in the brain of the steer, which some miscreant had wilfully or maliciously fired into it. The object, no doubt, was spite work.

A Lebanon Man Sent Out. John Tyson, a man about 30 years of age, arrived in this city on the truck of the Harrieburg accommodation test evening. As this way of traveling is unlawful Railroad

Officer Roy arrested the man. conomy, where he said his home was in Lebanon and he was trying to get to Palisdelphia. His trip to the Quakers will be delayed just five days, as he will be obliged to spend that time in the county jail. The squire had an idea of making it 10, but Tyson begged too hard.

Chief Smeitz to day received a postal asking him to be on the lookout for Henry Boyd, colored, charged with murdering He is described as 30 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, stammers, is leftbanded, and is fond of playing the mouth-

At the fire on Monday evening Engine
No. 2 stood at Marion and Prince streets.
The oil cloth apron used to cover part of
the machinery was taken off and laid on
the ground. It was picked up and carried
away by some one, and the fremen would
like to have it returned.

THE EPIDEMIC EXTENDING. PRW PROPLE REMAINING IN JACKSON VILLE WHO ARE NOT ILL.

Yellow Fever-Surgoon General Mamilton Complimented by the Referees for Bis Conduct of Camp Porry.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22 —A special to the Post from Jacksonville says : The endeavor to depopulate the city will be resumed at once. To day a committee from the colored sunilitary bureau and Acting Mayor Gerow will go out to inspect the site of Camp Mitchell and the improvements made there, and if satisfactory to the committee they will make an earnest endeavor to get their make an earnest endeavor to get their make an earnest endeavor to get their people in move out. About tweive white people and two colored people went to Camp Perry yesterday besides two nurses, Miss Sedie Travis, of New York, and Marion Huntingdon. It is rumored that another young man is going to follow the good example set by Mr. W. B. Owen in a day or two. Cupid is still at work in spite of

formerly city editor of the News-Herald, formerly secretary of the relief committee, discharged yesterday. He has had a long siege of the fever. General Ignacio Martinea, formerly of the Mexican army, but recently a leading physician of Laredo, Texas, has arrived in the city and proposes

to give his services free of charge. Webb, of Birmingham, Ala., in reference to electrical tree ment for yellow fever Finding no response to his offers of aid. Mr. Webbarrived in Jacksonville yester day and immediately went to work. The high fever and fifteen minutes after the ap plication of the electro-poise, perspiration appeared. In half an hour it was very moved her temperature was normal. Yes-terday she was dressed and around the ouse to all appearance

PULLY RESTORED TO HEALTH. These gentlemen offer their services to tee oures if called at the time a physician

should be sent for.
George E. Wilson said that the committee on nurses and medical attention had 287 nurses and 8 foreign physicians now connected with the bureau. Twenty three nurses had arrived from Tamps and there were probably about 160 nurses now in the city not under the bureau's instructions.

The city had been districted and the physiclass visited the nurses and patients twice St. Augustine has quarantined age the world, even the fish in the bay are disinfected, so it is said, before they are eaten. Infected, so it is said, before they are eaten.

This is another hot day, but with promise of rain. There has been 53 new osses reported up to 10 this morning. Jacksonville has become a great hospital. No business is being done, save to doctor and nurse the sick, and relieve the distressed. All pretence of isolating houses has d. No more yellow flags are put up. ceased. No more yellow flags are put up. The whole city is practically sick with the fever or has had it. Not less than three thousand have had fever and have recovcolored people recovered who have been nursed at home and have never been reported. The commissary department is well organized, and makes daily house to house visits. It is feeding twelve thousand people beside supplying delicacies for the

CINCINNATI, Sept 23 -A special to the Post from Jacksonville says: This moon word was received from Greenland, on the Jacksonville & St. Augustine railroad, that several cases had broken out there again. supply left immediately for the place.

Up to noon there are some seventy new cases, a large proportion are colored.

Among whitee are Mrs. Chas. Pearce, Maggie Pearce (relapse), Lona Pearce, Jane O. Watson (relapse), Mrs. Emms Beck, Robert W. Wharton, Mrs. R. F. Osborn, W. C. B. Solies, Mrs. Hattle Free man, son of A. Wilson, D. B. McCormick, Arthur Keller, W. A. McDuff and W. B Webb, bookkeeper Western Union Tele graph company. One death reported, Charles G. Elliott, lumber dealer, and thirty second degree Mason Scottish To-night's list will be large. Several new oses have been reported at Decatur, Als. Two-thirds of the white population have

JACKSONVILLE, Fiz., Sept. 22. — When Surgeon General Hamilton left Camp Perry the other day the refugees there passed resolu-tions of thanks for his kindness and atten-tion and endorsing Camp Perry, deciaring it unexcelled by any military camp in the country. The presentation was made as the doctor was about to take the train. Dr. Hamilton was visibly moved and kindness of the refugees deeply to him, all the more so because of the unique criticisms passed against him in his official capacity and attacks upon his private character. He said he did not announce the presence of fever in this state till nearly two weeks after he had been notified by the governor. He closed by saying that he was certain the officers of the service whom he left in charge there will make all hands agreeable and the camp would be easy to administer.

There was great enthusiasm when the train moved out from the station. Surgeon General Hamilton save he thinks that the maximum number of cases bably reached yesterday. "There is so little material left for the disease to operate on," he adds, "that it is likely the number of new cases reported will grow less from day to day; that out of a population of 13,000, there are now only 1,100 white people left in the city.

PROPLE DESERTING MEMPHIS MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 22 —There is ap-parently no yellow fever nearer than Decatur, Alabama, and Jackson, Mississipp! Quarantine against those cities gots into effect to day. A steady rain and cooler weather prevalls. Many people are leaving the city as a matter of precaution and all North bound trains are crowded. There is no panic, but great anxiety and nervousness. The authorities are vigilant and Memphis seems to be safe; health splendid and all are hopeful.

ROANORE, Va , Sept. 22 .- The board of health to-day sent a communication to the mayor demanding an inspection of all trains from yellow fever districts. This step is taken on information received that persons from the Fiorida infected districts will arrive nere to-day.

CAIRO, Ills , Sept. 22 - Yesterday a game of base ball was played here between cluts composed of leading citizens for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. Mayor T. W. Halliday was umpire and among the players were Aiderman W. McHale, Henry Wells, cashier of the Alexander County bank; Judge J. H. Robinson, ex-Sheriff Peter Saub, Sergt. Bozzie, of the signal service, of leading merchants and professional men.

About 2,000 people were gathered at the grounds. Only three innings were played when the game was called because of min, Patiadelphia, to remain over Sunday.

the score standing 11 to 12 for the Mud Cuts as against the "kip Jacks. The affair yielded nearly \$400 for the sufferers to Jacksonville which will be at once for-

warded to them.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 22.—In answer to an appeal from the Masons of Jacksonville for aid, the grand master of Masons of Maine, and the grand commander of Knights Templar, have called upon all knights Templar, have called upon all and contributions. odges and commanderies for contribu-

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 -Two refugee seized to-day by the health officers in this city, put under arrest and taken to North Brother's island where they are kept as loss prisoners,

STABILING END OF A CASE.

An Employe of the Carioton Opera Com pany Mistakes Good Money for Consterielt. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Miss Louis Pauliin, the actrees, brought suit against Charles C. Fais, the stage manager of the Carleton Opera company, for larceny of \$1,000 in money which she slieged was taken from her while she was in a fainting condition after a performance when the same condition after a performance was in a fainting condition after a performance. nance in the spring of 1886. Her dress wa loosened, and from a string around her neck were taken a silk purse and a leather

turn passed it to Miss Vincent, who gave it to Miss Griffiths, who finally presented i

The fifth day's proceedings in the Paullin Fate suit opened this morning with the usual humorum manner. Just before II o'clock a thunderbott fell

on the court and staggered the case severely.

District Attorney Graham entered the court room and begged permission to consult with Mr. Heverin, counsel for Faia. The two stood for some minutes in earnest conversation, and then minutes in earnest conversation, and them a hum passed about the court room as Mr. Charles Weeks, the property man of the Chestnut street theatre, took the stand. It a very plain and direct manner he testified that he himself had the lost \$1,500, or so much of it as was left. That, white going through the dressing rooms of the theatre on Sunday, May 30, 1886, he discovered in the dressing room which Miss Paullin had occupied the week previous two bills one of \$1,000 and \$500 which he, supposing them to be "property money" put into his pocket. He gave the money" put into his pocket. He gave the on the point of throwing the money away when he discovered in some manner that ing heavily at the time, and in that condition he broke the \$500-bill and spent most of it. He endeavored to deposit the \$1,000 bill with the Western Savings Funds but the institution would sceept but Fund, but the institution would scept but \$600. He deposited that amount and in the interval from that to the present the rest. Learning of Art. Fair predicament the witness became consol. Thos. W. Barlow; brother visited a lawyer. Thos. W. Barlow; upon advice witness dr. the \$500 with interest, and some slight fumb. Some this own, interest, and some slight fumb. upon advice witness dr. the \$500 with upon advice witness dr. of his own, interest, and some slight funds of his own, interest, and some slight funds and the court. Another consultation between the coursel ensued who in a few minus the counsel ensued who in a few minus the coursel ensued who in a few minus the coursel ensued with the district atturney in the opinion that while the money had been returned, is remained in the interest of justice.

So of his own, which he left for collection. A letter which he coursel through the mail, the possible of his signed by Jack.

and the recovery of the rest of the funds that the loss of the mos_{t,i} on the night be-fore should be looked futo. The matter is still being discussed at the

Prices Advancing and Husiness Active-The Countries.

Trade reports continue to be favorable R. G. Dan & Co. say : " Business is fairly active at all interior points reporting, and at most it is better than a year ago, but, at most it is better than a year ago, but, while the principal centres report good and increasing trade, the accounts from several of unusual duliness at the amalier towns in regions surrounding suggest that distribution may not be answering expectations. It is still noteworthy that a feeling of great confidence at the future prevails, and the iron market grows harder at Philadelphia, though the Thomas company still sells for \$18 for No. 1. Coal moves largely on past contracts, and the year's output thus far is \$ per cent. In excessof last year's to cate. In wool prices are a shade higher, but the speculative demand has absted and the demand for goods being still unsatisfactory, purchases of manufacturers are more moderate. Foreign trade has improved a little, but exports for the past three weeks from New Yors are still 9 per cent. below last year's while impuris here show an increase of 9 per cent. The preliminary statements for August show that the exports of breadstoffs, provision, cattle, cotton and oil were \$8,577,538 smaller than for the same month isst year, or 23 per cent, but the last year's exports for that mouth were exceptionally large."

The crop situation is not yet definitely while the principal centres report good

year, or 23 per cent, but the last year's exports for that mouth were exceptionally large."

The crop situation is not yet definitely determined. The corn crop is about assured, but the reports in regard to the wheat crop are conflicting, and the outlook, though indicating a diminished yield, is uncertain. Abroad better weather has brightened the prospects for wheat. In an elaborate article in Bradstress the foreign wheat situation is reviewed in the light of the latest reports and estimates. "Fine weather in Europe has succeeded the long period of rain of nearly sixty days. The harvest prospects there have improved. The damage that has occurred is less serious than was senerally expected. There are now 242,000,000 tushels of wheat on possage to Europe. The Black Sea ports are filled with snips awaiting wheat cargoes from the surplus of Southern Russia. Californis has an active export movement. The world has about 2,000,000,000 bushels of wheat for 1888 89"

"The more probable requirements of France and the United Kingdom in the crop season of 1888 89, to be drawn from other countries will range between 200,000,000 and 216 000,000 bushels. The wheat exporting countries of Europe comprise Russia Austria, Hungary, Turkey and the Baikan states, and Donmark, and their total exports will probably be 150 000 000 bushels. Besides France and England other countries will require about 80,000,000 to 155,000,000 bushels will require to the foregoing figures indicate that 139,000,000 to 155,000,000 bushels will require other than Europe, which will include the United States and Canada, with about 100,000,000 bushels; Australasia, 18,000,000 bushels; Australasia, 18,000,000 bushels; India, 35,000,000 bushels; Syris and Persia, 5,000,000 bushels; Rustralasia, Baiting 183,000,000 bushels; The West Lotter and Algeria. ,000 000 bushels, and Egypt and Algeria 10,000,000 bushels, making 183,000,000 bushels. The West Indies and Stuth America usually import about 20,000,000 bushels.

A Forger Captured.

New York, Sept. 22 —Meyer Goldstein was held at the Tombs this morning on a charge of forgery, preferred by Morris Greenbaum, of Greenbaum & Son. Goldstein has confessed to altering checks to the amount of \$18 000. He agreed to deliver to the firm property worth about \$16,000 if re-lessed, but he was held.

The following is an exact copy of a sale bill that has been put up in a prominent place on one of the streets. The spelling and punctuation are the same below as on

Sail of Furniture one Stove and Pipe one Sink Bench one Table Fore Cain ceated chairs 2 comen chairs and A Variety of other articles to Nuemeras to mention.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

NAMUEL SLESSER, OF DAUPEIN COUNTY. CAPIURED IN THIS CITE.

Pockels Are Found Several Notes and

Bamuel B. Bleeser, a young man wiresides in Dauphin county, near Middle town, was arrested here on Frist evening by Constable Barnhold. This of our learned some weeks ago that Bleeser here. cer learned some weeks ago that Slesser in been guilty of forgeries of the nesser different people residing in and about Middletown. He had skipped from that said borhood some time ago and the officer is a description of him. Slesser came to Lancaster from Philadelphia to attend the hand was caught. He is now being held until the Middletown people are heart from. When arrested Slesser said that is had been living at 62:1 street and Lancaster avenue in Philadelphia.

avenue in Philadelphia.

Sissess was searched upon being taken
the station house, and his postets a
minded one of a bank. On his person w ound a large number of notes, oh found a large number of notes, checks an other papers. They bear the names of different men of means at Middletown. There is no doubt that they are all forgeries, as the writing in the body of the notes, as algusture are by the same party, which is all probability was Siesser himself.

The papers on Siesser really are curios ties. He has a check dated Middletow Sept. 17, for \$150, on the West Philidelph Sept. 17, for \$150, on the West Philidelph Sept. 17, for \$150, on the West Philidelph

Bank of America, with the name of A. Rider upon it and payable to himself. To name of the bank was written in a blank of the bank of the bank of the bank was written in a blank of the bank of t the note by the same person with the note by the same person with drew the note. There is no substitute as the above in existent He also had the following notes on his One for one month on the Blisabethton National bank, and deted Blisabethton September 11, 1888. It is for \$140 signs by Benjamin Gans and made payable Frank Baker. Another note for 60 degrees and \$75 is on the Farmers bank of Midd. Slesser. The witness to the note is M. Slesser. It is dated Middletown, Sept. Another note is dated Middletown, Sept. Another note is dated Middletown, Stember 14. It is for 80 days and 3 signed by Jacob E. Shenk, payable Samuel Slesser at the Middletown Farm bank. A note for \$140 on the Far-bank of Middletown is payable to I Baker, and signed with the name of J E. Shenk. A check for \$150, is d Philiscelphia, September 0, on the 1 distown Farmers' bank, payable to order of Jecob Shenk, and signed San

other notes and papers on him.

Among other things he has a receip
a Philadelphia bank official for a ob-\$150 in the Farmers' bank, of Middle

signed by Jed.
Mr. Niseley (no di
of the Farmers' bank o.
that gentleman to discount a cer
Slesser's as he (Shenk) had sign about it. Sleeser had a railroad ticket fr Broad street station to 521 street, Philad phis, and a large number of little trinkets

beside several dollars in money. Blesser is a man with little advection and the hand writing on the notes is poor. He su coeeded, however, in negotiating several of them. These found on him he had no doubt manufactured for juture use. Just before he was arrested just evening he tried to get Robert Jamison, of this city, to cash a check for him, which was no doubt worth-jees. Jamison knew that Siesser had been pulled of numerous forgeries, and he called guilty of numerous forgeries, and he called the attention of Constables Barnhold and Wittick to him. There is no "Middletown Farmers bank," but it is the Farmers bank of Middletown. Slesser did not know this when he filled up the check, if he did so.

A Big Hoje In Water Street Selween Or on Water street, between Orange and West King. Connecting with the houses Mc. M and 26 Water street there is a private sewer, which runs to the big sewer in the middle of Water street. These houses are owned by the estate of the late John Rees, and are occupied by Casper Weitzel and George Kreiner. For some time past the cellars have been filled with water. To day Wil-liam Kieffer, plumber, began a search to find what was the matter. He dug a hole in front of the houses and found that the private sewer, which is 10 inches in depth weil as the large sewer were broken where they connect. This point is almost immediately under the railroad track and the dirt had failen down from beneath the track, leaving bare the ties, which were fastened to the rails, for was made the train due here at 1:50 p. m., for Reading, was flagged. Had it gone over the point there would undoubtedly have been a serious socident. The trains will not be able to pass the place until the tracks are proped up. Work on repetre will be begun at once. The main newer is very large at this point and it runs as far up as a point above Orange street. When fore the railroad tracks were laid, this por

tion was not touched, as it was not desc A Very Painful Accident.
Friday afternoon Marks Fritchey, an eight-year-old son of J. U. Fritchey, fell from an arbor at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Marks, No. 532 North Duke street, and sustained a compound fracture of the left arm just above the albow. The fracture is a very peculiar one. One end of the fractured bone protruded more than an inch through the skin on the incide of the arm, while the other end was torn from its position near the inside of the elbow. Dr. Welchans, the family physi-cian, and Dr. M. L. Herr see the broken limb.

This morning some one stole ten loves o bread from the store of C. Gunsenhouser, on West King street. The wife of the baker, who had been tending the store, went out for a few moments, and in her absence the bread was stolen.

LONDON, Sep. 22—At the Manchester autumn meeting to-day, the Lancashire plate of £11,000 was won by Lord Cal-thorpe's chestnut filly Sea Breeze. Sea Breeze won the Cake and St. Leger also.

WEATHER INDICATIONS,

WARRINGTON, D. C., Sept 22 -Fr.