VOLUME XXV-NO. 23.

LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888.

SERVICE STREET, STREET

PRICE TWO CENTS

ental Music-The Industria

COLUMBIA, Sept 26.
The opening exacetain were begun by a rade which formed at Second and Locusters. The following composed the rade: Metropolitan band, Centeumin sociation under the mershalehip of Jon. Tocum, council and school board, slumbia himmercher, ettianns generally, as school children turned out in inspetimbers under the marshalehip of Super-tendent Hoffman. The exercises took ase in the park, where the following ogramme was given in the presence of a set consourse of people:

Tosie -" Centennial March," (Becker), Col tree manerchor, resentation of History Prizes—Rev. J. H. mnebecker. Contestants—Anna C. Brown, life Craig, John J. Frank, Edith Hodman, bort finavely and Howard H. Yocum. entennial Cratton—Hon. Marriott Brosius. Inste-Metropolitan Band. THE PRIZE HISTORY.

Early in the movement the centennial rise history committee was appointed by the association. The prizes offered were 0, \$15 and \$10 for the best three histories the association. The prizes offered were \$20, \$15 and \$10 for the best three histories of Columbia to be written by any pupil of the public school who might choose to contest. Later six children presented themselvies as follows: Anna C. Brown, Neilie Craig, John F. Frank, Edith Hoffman, Albert Hasvely and Howard H. Youum.

The histories were written without memorandum or data. Later the histories were handed over to the prize committee, and still later were passed upon by three ludges, Dr. Houston Mifflin, W. U. Barr and Miss Lillian Welsh. The numbers as names were placed in separate enverges. This morning the envelopes were pened with the following results: First rise, Howard H. Youum, \$20; second rise, \$15, John J. Frank; third prize, libert Snavely, \$10. The other three constants were presented tach with an agant bound copy of Shakespeare.

WM.-F. Lockard. DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Wm. F. Lockard, ex-superintendent of the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania railroad; Hon. J. B. Livingston and wife, of Lancaster; Hon. Marriott Brosius, of Lancaster; Wilson Brown, superintensylvania railroad; Hon. J. M. Schlicker, G. Mountville were here to day.

A letter of regret was received at 8 a. m., from the executive mansion, in which the

A letter of regret was received at 8 a.m., from the executive unansion, in which the president of the United States sends compilments and regrets. A letter from the chief executive of the state, Governor Beaver, was also received by the association, in which he cends compliments and pleads previous engagements.

The Reeding best club arrived this morning. The nine men are explained by George W. Wesley. The members brought with them single, double sud four cared shells. es display yesterday afternoon was cout doubt the most extensive, both in matter of numbers and the variety of exhibits ever witnessed in Columbia, and no less conspicuous a personage than one of the judges of the county court pro-noused it equal—in point of at-tractiveness—to the Philadelphia bicentennial. A mass of humanity lined the streets and greeted the paraders at every step with round after round of at every step with round after round of plaudita. It was a good natured American orewed out for a holiday; and, to add to the general attractiveness of the scene, here and there through the crowd public school children dressed in red white and blue fitted. The gaily decorated bui'dings, the notes of more than a score of blass bands, the long line of procession formed a pageant that will live long in the memories of those who witnessed it.

The verdict is that "the borough by the unsalted sea" has fairly excelled itself in doing honor to the hundredth year of; its existence.

THE PARADE FORMS,

THE PARADE FORMS.

The parade formed on Locuist street, right resting on Seventh, and was marshaled by James Perrottet with S. S. Detwiler, A. R. Moss, I. L. Auwerter as aids. The Metro politian band, 20 pieces, with their flashy new uniforms made a fitting advance guard and furnished excellent music. The Pennaylvania railroad shops followed with seven floats and 120 men. The employee made a showy appearance. The floats represented the several departments of the shops, motive power and maintenance of way. The men carried toois, and the ficats carried other employes engaged in repair work, blacksmithing, carpentering, boiler making, tin and sheet iron, &c. The Columbia Oil company had one float containing oil barrels and cans. Frank Jamson & Brother presented a fine collection of slate mantels. Thomas Fairer & Bon represented the boilermaker's trade and James Perottet displayed some of the handwork of his big machine shops. The Columbia agricultural mplements on two floats. The Supplee Steam Engine company exhibited a model engine in full running order. The Mountville band headed what is geaerally conceded to have been the feature of the parade: the Columbia Iron company, one hundred and thirty strong, neatify uniformed. This body of men was marshaled by a man who is at closely identified with the past and present history of our industries as any person in the community. We refer to the Hon, C. S. Kaufiman. The men represented one of the youngest and most flourishing industries in Columbia, and to represented one of the youngest and most flourishing industries in Columbia, and to the man who marshaled them is justly due the credit of the phenomenal success of the the credit of the phenomenal success of the Columbia iron company. The Gem cigar manufactory of Fendrich & Son followed with a fine display of cigars. The next ficat, that of Wilson's hardware establishment, was one of the most attractive in the line. The Haldemans next drew into line with a magnificent exhibit of dry goods and notions; this float drew forth a goodly share of appisuses along the entire route. W. A. King & Co., with three wagons and a float, on which men were manufacturing crackers, followed; D. Rupp & Son, wagons, S. H. Purple with floats illustrating a hundred years progress in brick making, and an old wagon exhibited by Henry Getz, of York, close the display of the first division.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

The second division was marshaled by Frank G Paine, with F. W. Heckel, W. A. King and G. W. Paules as aids. This division was headed by a carriage containing General William Patton, manager of the Susuquehanna Iron company. In its wake marched 170 of as fine looking wage earners as one desires to look at. They stepped to the music of the Mountville band and it must have been a proud day for the young secretary of the Susuquehanna mill, Edward Schall, who marshalled them. They also had a float on which was a puddling furcace in miniatura. H. C. Young illustrated the advances made in the wail decorator's art. Secretary Bestem's smiling and beaming countenance next loomed up, backed by 85 men from the Keeley stove works, an industry known throughout the United States. They carried the implements of their trade on their shoulders, and gave a practical display, on five floats, of the improvements in stove manufacturing. Thirty butchers with an abbatoir on wheels, F. A. Bennett with a large display of dry goods and carpeta, Jacob Rothschild, with boots and shoes, J. C. Miltenberger, clothing, Edward Bliner, clgars, Henry Schieseger, cigars, Domestic and Standard sewing machines, J. T. Yinger, organs and planos, L. Maulfair & company, flour and feed, and Frank Mehl, marble cutter, followed in the order named, and closed the second division. All made creditable displays, using floats to offer practical illustrations of their trades and warea.

THE THIRD DIVISION. The third division was marshaled by auctioneer, at the George Tille, with John Westerman, J. drawn at \$4,350.

H. Kime and J. L. Weimer as aids, This division was headed by the Bainbridge band, and furnished too music for the employes of H. F. Bruner. Mr. Bruner marshaled his me 1, 64 in number, 4 of whom drove cost wagons. The men were merily uniformed and represented one of the largest coal wharves in the state. J Shenberger & Son had three of the first floats in line and made a reagnificent exhibit of farmiture and parasis. F. F. W. Shearf, candies, followed with a float on which men manufactured awecuments for the small boy to sorumble after. John B. Musser, furniture; The People's Ten company, and John L. Weimer, eigers, followed with creditable showings. The Sliver Spring band led the employes of Bachman & Forry's planing mill, marshaled by the junior member of the firm, Mr. John Forry. This firm had 20 men and one float with exhibit of asshes and doors. Two (I the handsomest displays next attracted much attention; H. F. Yergey, jeweler, and M. P. Root, gen's Intrinshing goods. Eimer E. Carte, James Freeland, John Z. Sroome, Paules & Kramer, George Desented the upholsterer's ert, plastering, house building, cost, and marble mason; all had wagons on which the varied industries noted were exhibited.

A CASINET OFFICER'S SPREUH.

Cleveland Was a Phenomenon

The campaign in Detroit was opened on Wednesday night by the Democrate with a parade and a big meeting. At the latte Postmaster General Dickinson presided and speeches were made by ex-Senato and speeches were made by ex-sensor McDonald, of Indians : Pension Commis-sioner Black and Congressuren Chipman, Tarsney and Whiting. Upon taking the chair Mr. Dickinson said :

chair Mr. Dickinson said:

I have been saked to teil you something of the president, and in the brief time remaining to me I can say but very little of what is in my mind and heart on the subject. In the first place, he has been all the time since March 4, 1885, president of the United States. No neurpation of executive functions, no trenching upon executive privileges, no pruning of the powers of the people's chief magistrate, no encroschment upon the official rights of the chosen of sixty millions of freemen have been tolerated or permitted; several attempts of the kind were resented with a power and a virile force still respectfully borne in mind by the upper House of Congress. His rugged, masterful personality since he took his seat and his robust patriotism, like the heart of a great system, have sent a vital current of health-giving honcesty pulsing through all the arteries of the public service. "A public office is a public trust" hes not, as used by him heart against a support operated. lie office is a public trust" has not, as used by him, been merely a smooth phrase of catch words of the stump. In the political atmosphere of the capitol the prepident was and enights to those socustomed to the old

conditions.

The politicians of the country, sometomed to perverted statesmanship and perverted methods and perverted policies—those who were trained for a generation e—those who were trained for a generation to consider public men and politics as game and gamesters—did not at first make out this president of ours. As he started on his way the Senate attempted to crowd him. "He charlot of the American H was of Lords drove against him and was ditched. Senators then said: "This man treats us as if we were the common council of Buffalo, and he is an insignificant though stubborn man, only fit to be mayor of a small town." Later on they said: "He has ability of a certain kind and a sort of low cunning, and he is a bold, bad man." Later on he rose in their vocahnlary of spithets to the dignity of a usurper. Some Republican politicians praised him for a while, looking at his acts through the flared and cracked glass of their own notions. Because they though the was about to betray his party. A few Democrats who learned politics in Republican schools, irritated at changed willing. to betray his party. A few Democrate who learned politics in Republican schools, irritated at changed politics and changed methods, believing in the doctrine that because his predecessors did ill things for favor he should exercise a full illeense to do the like for favor, said he was a Tyler, and would ruin his party. Theories continued to multiply about him, his character and his purposes.

to multiply about him, his character and his purposes.

In the midst of the confusion the strong, common sense of the people came to the place of expounder and interpreter. "It is a very simple case, gentlemen," said common sense; "you sil looked beyond, below, around—anywhere but at the simple nature of things. This curiosity at Washington; this president who seems to you to be inscrutable in his ways and strange in his methods, so rare in this life of yours, is simply—AN HONEST MAN."

In private life he is a piain American citizen, of simple manners, and of singular gentleness and kindness of heart. His consideration for those about him, from the highest to the lowest, has won all hearts. Those who are nearest him love him most. He has an embracing sympathy for distress, which can feel for the sufferings of a people, or, as I know, can take from a pelting storm to the shelter of his carriage a ragged, barefooted, frightened child from the attreet. Irving tells us that Washington was assailed with more vile scurrility and abuse than any man of this time. The epithets and scandals applied to Jackson by his defamers were sought from the gutters and sewers of life. Yet the names of these two men shipe with increasing splendor as time rolls on, and the posterity of those who traduced them thank God that the memories of their ancestors have roited from the annals of time. of their ancestors have rolted from the annals of time.

Standing out against the horizon of the history of the age one of the noblest figures in the life of the Republic will be that of Grover Cleveland. It will be written of him that he was an unselfish American natesman and that he served the people.

Inventor Edison has been making some experiments of iace and thinks he has discovered a remedy for the extermination or effectual check of the yellow fever. The experiments were made with well known substances, whose cheapness is the chief claim in recommending them for disinfectants on a wholesale scale. They are gasoline, whose commercial price is about one cent a pound, rhigoline, which can be bought for sixteen cents and a 10 per cent solution of caustic sods, made from 48 per cent, of the crude material. The cost of the solution is about one fourth of a cent per cent. of the crude material. The cost of the solution is about one fourth of a cent per pound. Both gasoline and rhigoline will lower the temperature and destroy animal and vegetable matter. Either sprinkled in a yellow fever district will, he thinks, kill the germ. As gasoline is not easily absorbed by wet ground, he would sprinkle the solution of caustic seds in wet places, where it will prove equally effective.

Before Alderman Spurrier. Augustus Kiehls, a colored man who was charged with stealing liquors from the Grape hotel cellar when Dayld Mingle was proprietor, had a hearing. He was dis-

arged for want of evidence. The case of disorderly conduct, preferred by Henrietta Gettier against George Hood, was dismissed, and the latter was held for court to answer for surety of the peace.

A Quick Trip.
Constable Eicholtz made a lively trip o-day. He took the 2:20 a.m. train for Philadelphia, and walked from the Broad street station to Germantown Junction. He there subposneed a witness, and returning to the station at once was back in Lancaste by 10 o'clock.

Select Commander F. J. Skerrett has appointed John B. Bushong deputy select commander of lodges of the Knights of the Mystic Chain of Lancaster county.

Wants \$100,000 Damages. Mrs. Eliza A. Hutbard, of Rocheste Beaver county, has sued Henry U. Fry, of the same place, for breach of promise, claiming \$100,000 damages.

The property No. 346 East Orange street, belonging to Francis Shroder, offered at public sale lest evening by B. F. Rowe, anotioneer, at the Leopard hotel, was with-

EDWARD JORDON FLOPS.

LINCOLN'S SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY DESERTS THE Q. O. P.

Hone Party Has Received Suce the Ches-

Edward Jordan, the friend of Abraham Lincoln and solicitor of the treasury under Secretary Chase, denounces the Republi-can party of to-day as a humbug and has left it to vote for Grover Cleveland. He is one of the oldest and most honored of the public man of standing in the nations government and the House of Represent government and the House of Representatives for the last it enty-eight years knows
Edward Jorden. He is practising law in
New York and is a fine looking old gentlemen. A reporter of the New York Herald
had heard of his denunciation of the Republican party and called upon him.

"Is it true, Mr. Jorden, that you, who
have been so prominent a republican, have
left the party?" said the reporter.

"It is, sir," replied he in courta, us
though positive accents. "I have left the
Republican party, so called, because it has
abandoned its principles and has repudlated
the faith of its founders."

"Will you state your reasons for this
course?"

"I can hardly do so at present in detail,
because I am very busy; but if you will
permit me I will state in brief my position
and the reasons which have led me to it."

"You were always a Republican, Mr.
Jordan."

"You were always a Republican, Mr. Jordan."

"No, sir, not always. I was a Democrat in my early days—that is to say, I belonged to that democracy which held for its doctrine that the government should protect, not direct the people, and I should in all probability have remained a Democrat had not the Democratic party in 1856 piaced itself at variance with this doctrine on the slavery question. Then I turned from the Democracy and joined the new party, which afterward elected Mr. Lincoln president of the United States.

"I lived in Southern Ohio then and I entertained the same sentiments as Mr. Lincoln on the question of state rights, or home rule, under the constitution. In other words, I as well as he and others believed that the constitution of the United States gave to the different states the right to regulate their local affairs, but not to interfere with those of others, to the extent of forcing or attempting to force upon others those institutions which suited themselves. This is a mere general statement of the cause of the differences which led to the war on the slavery question, which was finally settled by the war. I allude to it to answer your query as to my political and the same adjusted of the treasure under Mr. There are solicitor of the treasury under Mr

Lincoln's administration because Mr. Chase saked me if I would take the post were it to be at his disposal after the formation of the cabinet. He sent for me when he be-WHAT REPUBLICAN PROTECTION MEANS "I was an active member of the Republi

can party for many years, and only ceased to be one when I found that the speculative and certain manufacturing classes were intrenching themselves in a tariff ring which they deemed to be impregnable and which I knew was ruinous to the country. Of course I could not return to the Democratic party at once, because it was no better apparently than the Republican party; but after the election of Mr. Cleveland I observed with pleasure that his administration was gradually bringing it back to tration was gradually bringing it back to first principles and making it something like the great and useful Democracy of my

younger days.

"At last his great message on the tariff was sent to Congress and I saw at once that he had forced the Democratic party into its proper position as the real protector of the American people. Then I knew that Grover Cleveland was the right man to elect as president of the United States. I saw at a giance from his message and letters that the Democratic party was once more the conservator of the rights of the nation at large and not of any part or class thereof, and that the Republicans and Democrats had changed blaces.

had changed places.
"Then I left the Republican party, and cast my lot with the Democracy led by Grover Cleveland. "The word 'protection," as used and ap-plied by the Republicans, means plunder. The platform of the Democrats means

"The absurdity of the outery against the Mills bill appears to me a species of insanity. It certainly is nonsense. The Republicans themselves must be aware of this, for they above all others fully comprehend that the Mills bill is a good measure and will be attended by beneficial consequences, not to labor alone, not to capital alone, but to both.

"At first the wily and designing find it easy to appeal to classes and to individual manufacturers who have grown up and come into existence under the policy and class and special protection of the Republican party. These classes and individuals can be shown that they will suffer a little at first by reason of the Mills bill and other proposed Democratic measures suggested by the St. Louis platform. But let me ask, What are the Mills bill and the planks of the platform for? Are they not for the improvement of the country at large and not for classes; neither for labor alone nor capital alone? Both must and will reap the benefits to scrue from the proposed policy and the legislation under the adminpolicy and the legislation under the admin-istration of Grover Cleveland.

istration of Grover Cleveland.

"The greatest good for the greatest number and for the entire nation is the object of the present Democratic administration. This is genuine protection, by which and under which the many and not the few will be served. On the other hand, the protection of the Republicans is designed and intended to take ears of and Chrich the few at ended to take care of and forich the few at the expense of the many; therefore is it plunder!

"The Republicans now are not in sym-pathy with the Republican party of Abraham Lincoln's time, nor are the emocrate now in sympathy with the

Democrats now in sympathy with the Democracy of that epoch.

"The whole thing has turned around.

"The Republican party is the party of class or sectional ideas; the Democratic party is the party of and for the people. Therefore am I a Democrat!"

Mr. Jordon with the heard in Cranford, N. J., next Monday night. He resides in Elizabeth.

At an early hour Wednesday morning, William Garrison, aged about 40 years, was taken from a train on the Pennsylvania railroad and placed in jail in Harrisburg. He was violently insane and drove passen-gers from the car, but was finally overcome and tied with a rope. From papers on his person it is learned that Garrison lived at No. 13 East Montgomery avenue, Philadel-phia, and a receipt for burial expenses indi-cates that Mrs. Garrison died last May. The prisoner has a paper which will admit him to the soldiers home at Erie, and it is supposed he was en route thither when he became insane. He claims to be a member of Post 63, G. A. R.

The autumn meeting of the Pennsylva-nia state board of agriculture and general farmers' institute will be held in the court house at Lebanon on Wednesday and Thursday, October 17 and 18. A good programme has been prepared. At the first day's session Henry M. Eogle, of Marietta, will read an essay on "Farming-Past Present and F. 'ure."

The twenty-one little girls, ranging in age from nine to fourteen years, who were brought to New York on Tuesday by Mormon elders from Europe on the steamer Wisconsin en route to Sait Lake City, were ordered yesterday by Collector Magone to be sent back to Europe on the return trip of the Wisconsin

The Republican farmers of the Fifth Minnessa district have pledged themselves to elect Charges Canning, a Democrat, nominated on a sariff reduction platform.

The Republicans are arranging to withdraw all the Onio apeakers from Indians and Michigan and put them in the field in Ohio. They are becoming frightened at the numerous changes that are being made among their voters on account of the tariff discussion. In the hitherto strong Republican county of Warren there is said to be a regular stampede into the Democratic ranks on the part of Quakers, caused by one of their preachers, Rev. Mr. Hames, taking the stump for Cleveland.

The statement that ex-Congressman Geo. L. Converse, of Columbus, O., had announced himself for Harrison and Morton in said by the New York Star to be absolutely unitrue. In a letter to a friend a few days ago Mr. Converse wrote: "I am very anxious for the success of the Democratic party, and wish to do anything I can to enable it to retain power and keep in control of the government. I am a Democratic party, and wish to do anything I can to enable it to retain power and keep in control of the government. I am a Democration of 1884, and are well known." Hon. Beriah Wilkins, of Ohlo, who is in New York, anys that Mr. Converse is a Democrat, with all that the word implies.

The New York Star of Wednesday says that while General Alger and Colonel Goodloe were arranging the programme

The New York Star of Wednesday says that while General Alger and Colonel Goodloe were arranging the programme for Mr. Bisine's Mionigan tour, "John Wanamaker, the milltonaire dry goods man of Philadelphie, stroited into the headquarters of the Republican national committee and planked down a check for \$50,000. It was a part of Quay's 'fry-out-the-fat' fund, and Joy spread throughout the headquarters."

quarters."

George W. Thomas, formerly of Hacketta town, N. J., but now of Brick Church, N. J., has come out for Cleveland. Mr. Thomas writes to his friends as follows: "I town, N. J., but now of Brick Church, N. J., has come out for Cleveland. Mr. Thomse writes to his friends as follows: "I joined the Republican party at its birth, and conscientiously fought in its ranks until four years ago, when I voted for St. John. This year, for the first time in its history, I find my old party pledged by its declaration of principles to the policy of free whisky against cheaper necessities of life. To the end that I may the more emphatically rebuke that position I shall vote for Cleveland and Thurman, and I commend to every man who thinks for himself and values his manhood and the welfare of his country to do likewise. The country has never had a more patriotic, upright and unselfish administration than Grover Cleveland has given it, and the onward march of prosperity — national and individual — should not be jeopardized by a change."

By the rejection of W. S. Newberry, colored attorney and staunch Republican, by the Buckeye Republican ciub, of Springfield, O., on Tuesday night, it has gotten into a nasty fight. The darkeys threaton openly to bolt the entire ticket. Leading Remarks, area, affected in the club were passed, and a committee of the ciub, and an indignation meeting on Wednesday night to try to counteract the influence of the previous night; and were passed, and a committee of five appointed to meet the president of the club work. Resolutions condemning the club were passed, and a committee of five appointed to meet the president of the club and demand that another meeting of the club and demand that another meeting of the club were passed, and a committee of five appointed to meet the president of the club and demand that another meeting of the club and demand the appointed to meet the president of the club and demand the appointed to meet the president of the club and demand the appoint of the five appointed to meet the president of the club and demand that another meeting of the club and demand that another meeting of the club and demand that another meeting of the club and

land for pres dent ; Mr. Furner, of Walker

Depew, of Milford township.

Christian Frantz, of Reading, a life-long
Republican, a gentleman of vast influence
among German-American citizens, and wealthy contractor who has put up several hundred houses in that city, on Wednes-day came out for Cieveland and Thurman on the ground that the country is more

on the ground that the country is more prosperous under Democratic than Republican administration.

Daniel S. Fort, a life-long Republican and a citizen of Port Wa-hington, O., has declared himself for Cleveland, Thurman and tariff reform. He says he cannot stand on a platform which promises the people dear clothes and dear necessaries of life, and cheap whisky and tobacco.

Wright M. Jones, an old soldler and a respected workingman of North Norwich, N. Y., writes the following letter to the Chemango Union: "I have been a Republican for years, and hoped to remain one for years to come. But after serious thought I have made up my mind to jote for Cleveland and Thurman. My reasons for this decision are that I believe the extreme high

land and Thurman. My reasons for this decision are that I believe the extreme high tax position of the Republican party, which is contrary to its former declarations, to be bad for every man that works for his living. The workingman needs cheap clothing and cheap tools more than he does cheap whisky. As a laboring man I cannot approve of Mr. Harrison's opposition to the interests of the laborer. After careful examination, I believe him to be the enemy of labor. Finally, I do not and will not support a candidate who, if elected, will be controlled by James G. Blaine, the defeated candidate of four years ago and the friend of trusts. Therefore I has realigned my position as captain of the North Norwich Harrison and Morton cluth, and shall vote for Cleveland and lower tyses."

Charles Olmstead, of Bradford, Pa., an

for Cleveland and lower to the second of the control of the Charles Oimstead, of Bradford, Pa., an engineer in the employ of the United pipe lines, has declared for Cleveland and Thurman. Mr. Oimstead has always voted the straight Republican ticket heretofore. The Democrate of McKean county will hold ten meetings throughout the county on the evening of September 27. The meeting in Bradford promises to be a big demonstration. Ex Governor Curtin, who will be in attendance at the reunion of the Bucktails

The statement that Hop. Charles S. Wolfe has flopped to Cleveland is entirely without foundation. Mr. Wolfe says that he will not take an active part in politics this fall, but that his vote will be cast for Genary Fig.

will not take an active part in politics this fall, but that his vote will be east for General Flak.

Delos E. Culver, a contractor of 146 Broadway, New York, and a life-long Republican, has come out strongly for Cleveland and Thurman. He says: "I think Mr. Cleveland has shown himself to be a bold, honest and good man since he has been president, and has acted up to his convictions of right and duty. The whole administration has been honest, re-pectable and clean, and I believe it is against the business interests of the country to make a change. I am in favor of reform in the tariff, because I consider it dishonest to collect money to favor the manufacturing classes at the expense of the consumer. While I believe the people will always cheerfully support and contribute to the government for its needs, the present system of collecting money that is not needed amounts to nothing more or less than legalized robbery. If the country can stand this reduction of 7½ per cent, in the way of income, and it is shown on trial that it is beneficial, as I believe it will, then after a time tayes will be exadually then after a time tayes will be exadually then after a time tayes will be exadually. that it is beneficial, as I believe it will then after a time taxes will be gradually reduced to the actual requirements of the government, and thus we will get to a nor mal condition of affairs."

Their Last Appearance, The Neuvilles appeared in the opera house last evening to a small audience in "The Gypsy Boy." It was quite fortunate for these people that they did not put on the play before, as it is very bad, and the audience was giad when it was over. Young Neuville did not have a comedy part, but was up to his neck in a bloody tragedy role.

Fred Eternio, who was charged by A. Keller with keeping a victors dog, was heard last evening. A fine was imposed upon him, but he refused to pay it and appealed the case to court.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—The Island Sash and Door company's factory was gutted by fire last night. The loss is catimated at

ALL GOING TO COLUMBIA. The Big Growd That Loft Lancaster For the

This is the big day in Columbia and it must be said that Lancaster did her share owards swelling the crowds. A number of special trains were run from this city and these, as well as the regulars, were packed to the doors. Everybody seemed to be anxious to go, and nearly all day the Pennsylvania station was crowded.

As early as 6 o'clock this morning people were satir, and seven car loads of passen gers were taken up on the Way passenger train at 614 o'clock.

cieties, accompanied by bands of music were among the immense crowd. Before parade, forming on East King street Liberty Band, of Lancaster.

Liberty Band, of Lancaster.
Biue Cross Commandery and Biue Cross Castle
Knights of Golden Eagle.
Red Rose Commandery, snights of Mystle
Chain.
New H diand Band.
Herschel Ledge of Odd Fellows.
Frequois Band, of Lancaster.
Monterey Lodge of Odd Fellows.
Ephrata Band.
Ke shah-ko-nee Metamora, Can-as-as-te-go
and Red Jacket Tribes of Red Em.

In addition to the above societies Lancar-ter lodge of Odd Fellows also went to Columbia. They took with them the Fairville pand. The members of the different soci eties looked remarkably well.

The societies marched up Duke street depot, where Herschel Lodge and the Knights of the Mystic Chain took a special ocieties marched back to the Pennsylvania station. The first special left over this road at 8:30. It consisted of tourteen cars draws by a large freight engine. As soon as the train stopped it was so packed with people that they could scarcely move. So many were unable to get passage on the train that another was made up of seven cars. It left at 9 o'clock and was trains full but so were the regulars. Up to ten o'clock about 2,800 tickets had been sold at the Pennsylvania station while the Reading company hauled a great many. Those people will, no doubt, have considerable trouble finding entertainment Over 700 tickets were sold from Lancaste to Columbia, via the Reading railroad, not much greater than by the Pennsylvania

GENERAL FIRE'S CAMPAIGN.

Is In the Field to Stay Until Ricction Day A New York special to the Philadelphia Leager, says: There has been a rumor circuisted here lately to the effect that General Clinton B. Fish, the Prohibition candidate for the presidency, had determined not to run. This rumor has asined in strength of late. Whence it came he sae knew, but once having been started, it went the rounds until it reached the ears of General Fisk himself, and to-day that gentieman denied indignantly that there was any truth whatever to the story. On this point his language is emphatic. He said, in answer to the question if the story were true, "No, sir. I am in the field until election day. I have been ill for the past week or so, and have sought the mountains for recuperation. I will renew my political work this week and will speak at Genesoo, N. Y., on Saturday night. I cannot imagine how such an absurd atory could have originaled, and my estimate of the person that would invent such a lie is low indeed."

"What do you think of the prespects of the Prohibition parket?" he was asked. culated here lately to the effect that Genera

"What do you think of the prespects of the Prohibition party?" he was saked.
"The future is much brighter than the present," replied Mr. Fisk. "The party is rapidly gaining in strength, and in a few years the disintegration of one or the other of the great parties is inevitable. Then the Prohibition party will form a nucleus for a grand party. The American people are beginning to realize that prohibition means the decrease of crime, and the Prohibition party is bound to grow with the enlightenment of the masses. You may rest assured that the Prohibition party will remain intact, all reports to the contrary, and the result of the elections in several states this fall will serve to emphasize the fact."

"How does the Prohibition party stand on the tariff?"
"Exactly where the Republican party

"Exactly where the Republican party "Exactly where the Republican party stood four years ago and where the Damocrats stand now—in favor of a readjustment of the tariff. The Republicans never meant to allow the Democrats to make the popular stand, but the Republicans were caught napping and that is all there is to it. It is rather funny that Arthur, Grant, Garfield and others should have been so far amiss in advocating a revision. It is a necessity and there is no argument or presentation of

William Turner, an agent in the employ of the Metropolitan Insurance company, depot between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning and was arrested by Officer Weaver. The testimony of the officer showed that Turner was very nosly; that he endeavered to start a quarrel and was notified by the officer two or three times to cease his noise or he, would be arrested. He became impudent, and told the officer he would go home when he pleased. He went to the station house in raigned before the mayor he denied all the allegations made by the officer. He endeavored to make it appear that the officer promptly stopped his speech by directing that he pay the costs, and he paid the bill-

About fifteen of the thirty-three women who were married to James W. Brown, the champion Benedict, since 1853, confronted him in the recorder's court, in Detroit, or him in the recorder's court, in Detroit, on Tuesday. Brown's method was to advertise for a housekeeper, select as a victim the one from among the applicants who pleased him most and marry her as soon as possible. He would desert her after a few days. Five dergymen of Detroit certified to marrying Brown to as many different women, and the case against him was so clear that the prosecutor left it to the jury without argument. The jury took but four minutes to find him guilty. Sentence was deferred for the court to investigate Brown's career still further.

Proposals for a Bridge.

The county commissioners received pro posals to-day for the building of an inter county bridge at Newcomer's Fording, on the Octoraro, between Lancaster and Chester counties. Bids were also received a West Chester for the erection of the same bridge. To-morrow bids will be received at Oxford, up to 11 o'clock, when the commissioners of both countles will meet, open

of a Chicago and Northwestern freight train collided near Humboldt yesterday. The engine of the second section and eight cars were completely wrecked. The debria caught fire, and was totally consumed, together with the ties under about one hundred feet of track. No lives were lost.

all the bids and award the contract.

English Miners Demand More Wages. London, Sept. 27.-A conference miners was held at Manchester to-day, the delegates to which represent 250,000 miners. It was decided to cause a general strike on October 29 unless an advance of ten per cent, was made in their wages. It was also agreed that an advance would not be socepted unless it was universal.

The Moravian Synod.

The synodical session in the Moravian oburch, Bethlehem, on Tuesday was devoted estirely to a consideration of questions involving radical changes in provincial government, the main points being a separation of ecclesiastical duties and financial supervision, the organizing of district synods and domestic boards of supervision, the placing of all school affairs in the hands of trustees and a reduction in the number of delegates to be credited to the general or provincial synod.

Resolutions covering all these points were offered and adopted, and at 10 o'clock Tuesday night the synod, having resumed official session, the same were presented, and after being read were laid giver until Wednesday morning.

At Wednesday morning's session Bishop Reinke occupied the chair, having recovered from the indisposition which prevented his attendance for two days. Letter from the Alaska missioners, under dates of July 23 and August 26, were read, in which it was stated that all were well and the work showed encouraging progress. Rev. Dr. W. L. Thomas, presiding elder of the Methodist church in Philadelphia, was announced as present, and was cordially welcomed.

Revs. Robert De Schweintig, Schultze,

comed.

Reva. Robert De Schweinitz, Schultze,
Levering, Leibert, Hoyler, Kogler, Reusswig, J. J. Groenfeldt and Hon. Jacob
Blickensderfer were appointed a committee
on doctrine and ministry. At the afternoon session the series of resolutions af on dootrine and ministry. At the atternoon session the series of resolutions affecting church government reported to the
synod bearing on the matters discussed
were referred to the committee on church
government, with instructions to have
them embedded in a plan, to be submitted
for approval at as early a date as possible.
Reports from the financial committee and
committee on doctrine and worship were
also read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Shoemaker, of Collegeville, Pa.,
the accredited delegate from the general

Rev. Dr. Shoemaker, of Collegeville, Pa., the accredited delegate from the general synod of the Reformed church of the United States, was presented to the synod on Tuesday, and made an eloquent address, remarking that while he did not come with proposals for church unity he did most earnestly desire the co-operation of the Moravian church in America in inculcating the principles of temperance, purity, chastity and morality among the rising generation.

SELF-RUNNING SEWING MACHINE. A New Invention for Which a Revolution

Atlanta has a sewing machine which runs itself. This is the beginning of an industry which mechanical experts say will revolu-tionize the sewing machine business of the world. For forty years sewing machine men have been trying to devise a motor which would do away with the pedal move-ment that is doing so much damage. A great many men have tried their hands at it and failed. All sorts of motors have been tried without success.

it and failed. All sorts of motors have been tried without success.

The patent rights for all foreign countries have been sold, and the man who bought them has named Mr. Brostus "the Edison of the South." A stock company with \$500,000 capital stock has been formed in Atlants to make the machines and motors, and all the stock is taken.

The motor is "clock work reversed." as

Atlants to make the machines and motors, and all the stock is taken.

The motor is "clock work reversed," as Mr. Brosius describes it. In ordinary clockwork the springs start the motion, there may start the motion is there may start the motion in the motion is started by springs, but the wheels, is so arranged as to speed it up to a rapid velocity. Of course it takes powerful springs to furnish the required power when the speed is mindiplied. Mr. Brosius uses a four fach coil of the property of the regular of powerful springs to furnish the regular of powerful springs and sever two feet iong to wind them with ease, and a few turns of the lever will run the machine fifteen minutes. It stitches through jeans several times doubled, and yet it is so easily controlled by a brake that in stitching several times doubled, and yet it is so easily controlled by a brake that in attiching musiin the speed can be regulated so as to turn the sharpest corner with nicety, or to stop in an instant if it is dealred.

The in vention is applied now to the sewing machine, but the application of the motor will extend through the whole range of machines. It will run a tricycle or a church organ or a railway tricycle just as well as a sewing machine, and Mr. T. J. James thinks it will run a light buggy.

Labor Riot in Canada. News resched Montreal Tuesday night of a serious riot in the County Compton, in Eastern townships. Shirley & Corbett, contractors on a section of the Hartford Branch railway, drew a check for \$25,000 from the company on account of construction of Saturday last, and left the country with the proceeds. Over 700 Italian isborers were left unpaid, and on Tuesday morning they took possession of the village of Sawyerville, and threatened to destroy it unless they were paid.

The Italians began pillaging the houses, and had a conflict with a party of Hungarians and citizons who represented the cause of the railway company. One Italian and four Hungarians were killed and between thirty and forty injured.

The Fifty-eighth battalion left Sherbrook by special train for the scene of trouble.

Five thousand rounds of bail ammunition were forwarded to Col. Pope, of the Fifty-eighth battalion. News reached Montreal Tuesday night

In the Interest of Revival Work. The first convention of the Young People The first convention of the Young People's Methodist Alliance of the United States opened Wednesday in Chicago. Rev. W. W. Cooper was chosen chairman. An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Frank M. Bristol, of Chicago, and was responded to by the chairman. Chaplain C. U. McCabe spoke briefly, and the Rev. John Parker, of Brooklyn, read a paper on "The Personslity and Offices of the Holy Ghost." At the afternoon session Bishop M. J. Waldron preached the convention sermon. The object of the Alliance is to forward revival work. forward revival work.

convention of Pennsylvania met in Altoons convention of Pennsylvania met in Altoons on Tuesday evening, and continued in seiston on Wednesday. Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder, of Mitton, presided. According to the annual report of E. Payson Porter, of Philadelphia, statistical secretary, there are in Pennsylvania 8,729 Sunday schools, 964,599 scholars, 173,484 teachers and officers, a total of 1,088,083 persons engaged in the cause. There are 2,031 township districts. 372 were organized during the past year and 221 conventions were held.

The news of the refusal of the board of pardons to interfere in his case was com municated to William Showers, the mur municated to William Showers, the murderer of his grandchildren, on Wednesday
by his counsel, Colonel Seltzer. He expressed no surprise and exhibited no emotion at the news, and in fact scarcely seemed
to realize its import. His health has been
very poor and he has become so feeble and
emaciated that unless the time of his execution is fixed at an early date it is doubtful
whether he will live to pay the penalty of wbether he will live to pay the penalty o

TIPTON, Ind., Sept. 27.—Over 2,000 people attended the reunion of the 47th Indiana regiment at the fair ground yesterday and sampled the magnificent dinner which was free to all. Mayor Rumsey delivered the address of welcome and Milton Robinson responded for the veterans. Yesterday evening a huge camp-fire was lighted in the court house park and the soldiers had an enjoyable time fighting their battles

San Francisco, Sept. 27,-Oilver Lou-key's planing mill, lumber yard and store at Verdi, Nev., were burned yesterday, causing a loss of over \$80,000. The fire is still in progress, and the depot and other

DELPHOS, Ohio, Sept. 27.—A fire at this place last night destroyed four buildings. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, partly in-

A LAX RELIEF SYSTEM.

ORDERS ISSUED BY PHYSICIARS S PATIENTS ARE DOUTORED.

One Order for Provisions Included a Named by the Physician Issuing It.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 28—A Post open from Jacksonville, Fig., mays: To-day really cold and reminds one of Winner prediction of a frost for October 5 or 18. pray that his predictions may thin prove true.

Mr. Baker this morning is quite sick

is doing well. He has a good doors faithful nurses. The "press boys" looking after him and will see that well taken care of. King-Hall, the York World special correspondent, came here a month ago, was taken yesterday, and so they go. The num those who have not had the yellow are getting amailer each day.

Mrs. O L. Curtiss, the Cincinnati as

is all right and doing good work. The following circular letter, signed by the president of the board of health, was addressed to all the physicians of the day yesterday forenoon: "In order that payer clans may know the conditions which which and the method by which the case and destitute may be provided for by the through the relief committee, it is arrange that a consultation with Mr. P. McQuart ciation, should be held at the Trav

to enable you to be present. Many of the doctors received this too it o respond, but about fifteen put in appearance at the office of Dr. Porter at appointed hour. Vice President McQuaddressed them upon the wholesale about the contract of the contract esed them upon the wholes which have crept into the system of viding delicacies and so forth for the upon physicians' orders. The doctor turn expressed their views, and a gen discussion of the whole matter was

Certain strict rules will hereafter gov their signatures. In the course of the cussion one innocent looking practice related that he recently signed an eafor several articles for a patient, had left some space between the last if and his signature. Into this space the a lowing was subsequently inserted: "O case Mumm's, quarts," another order "one chicken" had been adroitly raised twelve chickens by the insertion of a "2

McClenny reports for the twenty-to-hours ending at 6 p. m., yesterday, the were 8 new cases, 4 white and 4 color and one death, that of Jonathan Lew. Co JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20.
to-day two deaths and forty ne yellow fever had been reported.
Washington, Sept. 26.—The hospital bureau is in receipt of a to from Gov. Perry, of Fiorids, requ

Oak, Fla, reportation of the people that people there wish to compare that people there wish to compare that people that he cannot provide a than one hundred. He saks if re-

for the present.

The surgeon general is also informed the bark Chesshire has complied with all quarantine regulations. The vessel has been released and now loading, but the The men are all healthy. Surgeon Se

THE DRUMMER WAS DRUME. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 26—The sour over Mr. Berry Binford, the Cincinnal drummer for E. J. Wilson & Co., whole sale coffee dealers, suspicious case 25 ported last night, turns out to be a billions drunk. He is discharged from the hospital. Following was posted on the board of the cotton exchange by order draxing district officials and the board of health: "The case of the drummer reported last night as having a supplication. ported last night as having a st case of yellow fever turns out to have been a case of delirium tremens,"

White Ghost Moved by Judge Wright's Woods,
Lower Brule Agency, Dak., Sept. 25.

—All the chiefs who have been expected
are now here, and the first conference was
held Monday. Sitting Bull is present and
took his position in the council with his
back to the commissioners. Later, when
Judge Wright spoke, he became so interested that he, for a short time, faced the
commissioners. Judge Wright excelled
his previous efforts, and made a favorable
impression upon the Indians. White
Ghost, head chief at Crow Agency, interrupted the judge during his speech by coming forward and shaking hands, which evidently means a change of heart on the part
of White Ghost. The Indians frequently
grunted their approval, and at the condigrunted their approval, and at the conclusion of the speech a number got up aid that they had previously not under stood the bill. The outlook is much brighter

for the opening of the reservation. VALPARAISO, Chill, Aug. 15.—A fearful An artificial pond 800 feet above the level of the city burst, flooding the valley Yungst and several streets. The flood came down in an irresistible torrent, sweeping every-thing before it and bringing down rocks and trunks of trees with it. The stream came rushing through the street San Juan de Dies in a wave tweive feet high. Shops were deluged and the contents destroyed.

Houses were swept away and their inhabi-tants drowned or bruised to death.

Fifty-seven bodies had been buried yes-terday of persons killed by this disaster. The sum of \$300,000 has been voted by the Congress in Santiago to relieve the sufferers. The new hospital wards have been overed to sheller the sum of the congress of of the co opened to shelter the houseless. A tailor named Torres lost his house, his shop and its contents, his wife and four children

The loss of the property will be probably \$1,000,000 at least. Other lives have doubt-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Edmunds reported from the judiciary committee Senate bill approving the settlement of the boundary line (in the waters of the ses), between Connecticut and Rhode Island. It was passed. Several unimportant reports were made from com-mittees, and then Mr. George took the floor and spoke at length on the bill introduced by Mr. Hear, providing for inquests under national authority.

Offices Filled By the President.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The president sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: John H. Oberly, of Illinois, to be commissioner of Indian affairs, vice John D. O. Atkins resigned; Samuel H. Albro, of New York, to be superintendent of Iudian schools; Vancourt C. Yania, et Missouri, to be assayer in charge of the United States assay at St. Louis, Ma.