VOLUME XXV-NO. 40.-SIX PAGES.

## SUSPECTED.

Calvin M. Dellinger Acoused of Murdering His Wife.

HE IS ARRESTED ON FRIDAY EVENING.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST ADJOURNS UNTIL MONDAY MORNING.

Suspicion Pointing to the Husband Leads Officer Parahold to Prefer a Charge of Morder Against Him-The Statement Made By Dellinger-Wont Mrs. Christian Bowers Says of the Dead Woman-Testimony Etlettel'in the Proceedings Brought Against Dellinger by His Former Wife.

There can no longer be any doubt in the minds of anyone that Mary Dellinger, whose body was found along the banks of the Little Conestogacreek Friday morning, was murdered. Who the guilty party is remains a mystery, although there has been an arrest on suspicion. Ever since the finding of the body there has been a suspicion that Calvin Dellinger, the huzband, caused the death of his wife.

At a late hour Friday afternoon com plaint was made sgainst the man before Alderman Spurrier, charging him with murder by Constable Barnbold, who with Constable Wittick arrested and took him to

When Dellinger was at the almshouse where the dead body of his wife lay Friday afternoon he seemed greatly affected for s time and cried bitterly as he placed his hand upon the dead woman's head. Afterwards he grew greatly composed and seemed unmoved. He seted like a very ignorant man. Officers Wittick and Barnhold suspicioned Dailinger for different reasons and they had talks with him in which he contradicted himself several times. He did not seem to know that the men were officers or that they had any suspicion upon him for he willingly accompanied them to the place where the body was found. He directed them to the spot and the officers thought that he acted very strangly while there. Upon returning to town the arrest was made, and Dellinger went along quietly. Before any complaint had been made the county commissioners were consulted in the matter and they were favorable to the action. The officers have been busy working up different clues since the arrest, but they will not make public the result of their investigations until the proper time ar-

HE SHOOTS AT HER. Yesterday when questioned about his wife Dellinger said that they had always gotten along well together and when she left Tues day morning they parted good friends and that he had kissed her good-bye. An investigation by an INTELLIGENCER reporter showed that the couple had lived anything but a happy life from the time they were married, in August, 1887. The family of the dead woman say that Dellinger was a cruel husband and his wife was in constant fear of him. He beat and otherwise abused her at different times. After they were first married they lived at Conestogs Centre. While there Dellinger became angry at his wife one day and fired a revolver at her, but the builet miss its mark. After coming to town they lived on Columbia avenue and people who were neighbors say that Dellinger treated his wife shamefully. In April last she had him arrested and he was committed to prison for a hearing on the charge of assaulting her. After he was in jail a short time he wrote to his wife and begged so hard to get out that the suit was settled on his promising to do better. They moved to their home on the Fruitville turn pike in May last and since they have been there they had frequent quarrels. It is said they had one shortly before the woman left

WHEREABOUTS OF THE ACCUSED. In the afternoon of the alleged murder, Dellinger called at the residence of his wife's parents, on South Queen street, and asked for his wife. The latter came back later but he was gone, and she left again at 6 o'clock for the last time. At 10 o'clock that-night Dellinger again went to the house and asked for his wife, but went away when told she was not there. At 12 o'clock the same night he was seen at the Fruitville turnpike gate. He awakened the folks there and asked whether they had en his wife. Between 6 and 7 o'clock Friday morning he was met on the turnpike by reliable gentieman, who had a short con versation with him. Dellinger was on his way home and seemed to be coming from

When Dellinger was arrested a collar that belonged to his wife was found upon him, as was a gold ring. It is by no means certain that the woman had a collar when she was last seen alive. She had none when the body was found. The pin found near the body Dellinger says belongs to him, but his wife frequently wore it.

Up to the present time the party who drew the dead body to the shore cannot be found and this is one of the strongest indications of a murder. If it had been a suicide or accident the party finding the body would undoubtedly have reported it to the coroner. This party seems to have fied in terror at once. The place where the body was found is just such a one as would be chosen for a murder. It is very lonely and the only thing to disturb the quietude are the passing railroad trains. The cars make a considerable noise in crossing over th bridge and a murder could easily be committed white a train was passing without any fear that cries would be heard.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST. In the examination made by Dr. Bolenius Friday afternoon no marks of violence were found on the body. This morning a post mortem was ordered by the district at torney, which was made. This was not concluded up to the time that the coroner's jury was to have met at 11 o'clock to continue their investigation. The coroner then adjourned the inquest to 10 o'clock Monday.

DELLINGER IN JAIL.

What He Says of His Whereabouts on th Alleged Murder.

Deliinger was landed in the county jail shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. His brother was at the prison gate waiting for him to be brought, and when the accused saw him the first question he asked him was whether he had seen his wife, calling her Kate, in the fields near his home on Thursday night. Before his brother could reply Dellinger was rushed into jail and searched. Among his effects were the keys of his house on the Fruitville pike. These keys Constable Barnhold took. He will make a thorough search of the bouse for evidences of the crime. Dr. M. L. Davis was also at the prison and examined Dellinger's clothes, but there were no traces of blood on them.

Brown & Hensel have been retained by the prisoner as his counsel. Mr. Hersel had a lengthy interview with the prisoner

this morning in the office at the jail. District Attorney Weaver notified the jail officials this morning not to allow anybody to talk to the prisoner. This is the

first time the commonwealth's officer has attempted to prevent a man charged with an offense from making astatement through the pressifie saw proper to do so and there does not appear to be any good reason why the order was given. Defendant's counsel have invariably instructed their clients not to talk, but never before has the commonwealth officer.

Notwithstanding Mr. Weaver's orders representatives of the press did get access to the statement as made by Dellinger. He says that it was not unusual for his wife to go away from his house for a few days at a time, and when she left on Tues-day he did not think anything of it.

When she did not return by Thursday he began to get uneary and came to town to make inquiries as to ber. He went to Bowers', on New street, where he learned she had been and then went to Aston's. Not being able to find her he went home. In the evening he came to town and was at the Pennsylvania railroad station, when the Harrisburg Express wen west at 7:50. He remained in town until 9 o'clock, when he went back home. He found the back shutter open and was satisned his wife had been at home. He made inquiry at the toll-gate and learned that his wife had seen him coming and stopped in a house on the road so as not to be seen by him. He came into town again and went to the Astons. They were in bed but Mrs. Aston got up. He asked her if his wife was there, and was informed that she was not. After speculating for some time as to where she might be, he left and went home, arriving there about midnight. He went to bed, and did not again leave the

house until morning. On Friday he heard that the body of a woman was found, and he thought it might have been his wife until he was told the woman was a stout one. Subsequently he learned the description given to him was wrong, and he went to the almshouse and saw that the dead woman was his wife. He

dentes all knowledge of the crime. THE FIRST TO FIND HER BODY. It stems that the railroad men were not the first to see the body on the banks of stream. Charles H. Leonard, son of Janitor Leonard, of Franklin and Marshall college, started from his home at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, and went out to the Little Conestoga to lift some outlines. When he reached this spot it was shortly before half past six o'clock. He saw the dead body lying on the ground in exactly the same position that the railroad men found it shortly afterwards. He was frightened but went close enough to see that the woman was dead. He did not touch her, as he thought he had no right to do so, and he did not know what might have been the cause of her death.

DELLINGER'S FORMER WIFE. The divorced wife of Dellinger is married again, and lives at No. 31 Middle street. From these to whom she has talked since the arrest, it was learned that this Aston woman whom he married a few weeks after she obtained a divorce was continually running after Dellinger and urging him t marry her and that he went with her and she received his attentions at the time she knew he was instried, even before a petition

WHAT MRS. BOWERS SAYS.

for a divorced had been filed.

Tells of the Namerous Restings Del linger Gave His Wife. A representative of the INTELLIGENCER had an interview with Mrs. Christian house to give her testimony before the coroner's inquest. She was an intimate friend of Mrs. Dellinger, and it was at her bouse that deceased went after leaving her husband's home in Manheim township, and it was from this house she went on Thursday and was not again seen alive. Mrs. Bowers said that Mrs. Deltinger told her she left her home on Tuesday because ber husband ill-treated and abused her. When she was about returning again to her home she said to Mrs. Bowers that if he did not do right she would again leave him. Upon being pressed by Mrs. Bowers to tell in what manner he had abused her she said he beat herevery day. A favorite pastime of his was to stand her in a corner and strike her. Oa a number of occasions be took the coal oil lamp and placed the hot giass chimney against the face of her 13months-old child. When she interfered be beat her. On other occasions he heated the stove power and endeavored to make the child take hold of it. She ran between the child and her hus band to save it from being burnt and received what she expected, a beating. Some weeks ago she concluded to leave him on account of his c. uelty, and when she told him she intended to leave he be came very angry, and kicked her out of the premises he ran after her and with force

When Dellinger was at her house making inquiries about his wife he intimated to Mrs. Bowers that his wife was not faithfu to him, but he said it was only a suspicion that he had never seen her with any other man and was only suspicious because she left his house on a number of occasions without teiling him where she went. Mrs. Bowers convinced him that at the times she was away without his knowledge she was at her father's home.

compelled her to go back to the house and

would not allow her to leave again that

Mrs. Dellinger, Mrs. Bowers said in conclusion, had frequently complained to her parents about the way in which she had teen treated by her husband, but they siways took her husband's part, and said she must live with him.

THE CHARACTER OF DELLINGER. By Testimony In Divorce Proceed-

togs fa 1887. Deilinger's first marriage was solemnized on March 29, 1885, by Rev. A. H. Irvine, in York county. Dellinger and his wife, Belinds, came to this city to live soon after their marriage, and from the testimony published below it appears that he ill-treat ed and abused his wife almost from the day of his marriage. In June, 1887, she filed an application for a divorce, and in her petition set forth that Calvin M. Dellinger had by cruel and barbarous treatment endangered his wife's life, and offered such indignities to her person as to render her condition intolerable and life purdensome,

and thereby forced her to withdraw from his house and family. A. H. Fritchey, eeq , was her attorney in the application for the divorce, and the testimony was taken before I. C. Arnold, who was appointed examiner for that purpose.

as to the cruelty is produced in full. The first witness examined was Margaret E. Lowrie, and her testimony was : "I COULD BLEED A PERSON TO DEATH."

Mrs. Calvin M. Dellinger came to my house, No. 512 North Prince street, last spring. She was crying and I asked her what was the matter and she said. Cal, her | that he wore good clothes and spent it. 1 husband, had best her. She bared her shoulders and neck and I saw black and blue marks on her neck and shoulders; she had a black eye, too. Last fail I was in the backyard of the house adjoining that of Mrs. Dellinger; her kitchen door was open and I could see in. I saw Mrs. Dellinger heard her say, "O, Cal, my God, you have There was hardly a day when he was at heat.

killed me." This spring Dellinger was talk. ing to me and he told me he could bleed a person to death without them knowing it. I wanted him to tell me how, but he would

KICKED HER OUT OF BED. William Shay, aworn : Dellinger and his wife lived next door to me on East Vine street for about four months last summer. The only time I actually saw the respond ent abuse his wife was when they were setting on the front steps, which are about four feet high. They had some words and he kicked her off the steps, she fell to the pavement on her shoulder; very often he would leave home and not come home until the next morning; then I would hear a wrangling and her crying. I heard her crying and sobbing at all hours of the night. would ask her the next day what was the matter and she would tell me that her hus band had been licking her and kicked he out of bed. I often heard ber scream out, "O quit that ! Let me go !" That was nothing new; we were used to that. She showed me good dresses that he had torn up in his fary. She also showed me bruises on her body where he had kicked her. She went out washing for a living, and he never did a stroke of work or earned a penny. believe he would quarrel with her to get the money she earned. She often told me that he had taken all her money, and that she did not have a bite to eat in the house. On account of the partition I could not hear what he would say, but could hear her ories and screams. "DON'T KILL ME."

John Seschrist, aworn: Dellinger and his wife lived next door to me on Water street. I never saw him strike his wife, but have often heard her scream out "don" kill me." Once last fall I went to the front door and knocked; she came to the door and I told her that if Dellinger did not quit I would interfere myself and have him arrested. It was a common thing to hear him abusing her, but he could not

understand what he would say. Margaret Troast, No. 310 North Water street, sworn: 1 have heard Dellinger abuse his wife, call her names and have seen bruises on her body where he kicked her. She also had a black eye where he struck her. I lived a few doors from their's on Water street, and I stood at Mrs. Chambers' door and heard him abuse her. The shutters and door o Dallinger's house were nearly always locked and I could not hear what he said and could not see in. Once he locked her in and she got out of the second-story window on to the shed roof; I know he never did a stroke of work or earned a penny and she was hired as a cook at the Robrer house in this city. He took her earnings to buy himself good clothes and play the genticman away from home. I saw her many times without stockings, when he had taken all her money.

SHE CRIED MURDER. George Chambers, an employ of Sener Sons, sworn : About the 1st of December I saw Dellinger throw his wife out of the house to the pavement, at 10 o'clock at night. On another occasion I was in our lumber yard, which is behind their house, and he had her by the hair. I think that time he must have struck her for there was blood on her face. About two weeks afterwards we heard Deilinger choking his wife and heard her cry "murder," but the house was locked and we could not get in. This was at 9 o'clock at night. When Mrs. Dailinger got away from her house she Bowers, of No. 25 West New street, came over to my house. I sent to the tation house for an officer, time Officer Weaver came. Mrs. Dellinger was black and blue about the neck where he had choked her. I wanted her to havher husband arrested, but she was afraid Officer Weaver could not get into the house at first, but afterwards Dellinger opened the door and Officer Weaver threatened to arrest him if he did not behave. The Dellinger packed his value as though he was going to leave, but the next morning l saw him back sgain. She went over to the house afterwards, but I think he chased her out. At other times I heard them wrang ling in the house, and heard her screaming As soon as she came from work he would best her if she did not give him the money she carned. He never did any work him self. He lived off his wife and took he earnings. They have no children.

MRS, DELLINGER'S TESTIMONY. The last witness examined by the commissioner was Mrs. Deilinger. After relating who were present at the marriage ceremony she stated they came from York Lancaster county, and then went on to relate the numerous acts of brutality committed on her by Calvin M. Dellinger. He testimony on that point was : "We were at once hired at George Will-

son's, at the cid Buchanan home. My hus band worked for one week, and I continued on for five weeks; then we came to Laneaster and went to housekeeping. I hired myself out as a cook, and so supported myself and him. He never earned a penny or did a stroke of work since that one week he worked for George Willson, though h is an able bodled strong man. On the Sunday after our marriage he commenced his abuse of me ; I was married before and inherited a little money from my first hurband. He abused me because I would not give him this. Day after day and eight after night from that time he continued his abuse of me. has time and again threatened to take my life. One night he took a revolver rom under his phlow and cocked it. I heard it click, and he said, 'Now I am going to kill you.' He stood on my breast with his feet. I got away from him, pried the boit of the lock with the poker and went over to Mr. Seachrist's, my neighbor. That was the night Mr. Chambers sent for Officer Weaver to protect me. Another time he took the razor, stropped it on his boot and said, 'Now I am going to kill you, I don't give more for my life than nothing, and I am going to kill you first.' I jumped out of the window and spent the night in Mrs. Troat's water closet. Once my mother sent me a check for \$25. The bank would not pay it till I was identified. Mr. Hirsh cashed it and I took the money home. The money was to buy our winter coal and pay our rent. My husband demanded this money, and I said to him, 'Cal, you know our rent is due, and we must have coal.' Then I went up stairs to put the money away. He followed me and took the money from me and knocked me down the entire length of the stairs, cutting my face and bruising my body.

Refore I was married to Dellinger I was strong healthy woman, now my health is broken and I am subject to fainting spells, and am so nervous as to be unfit for work. More than one night after, a hard day's work, I have spent in a coal yard, sitting out all night in the snow, fearing to go back into the house; and I was afraid to prosecute him because he swore he would kill me if I did. He is not a drinking man. I don't know what he did with my money, except think he spent it on other women. Twice when I was away cooking he sold all my farniture and put the money in his pocket. I left him in the spring before these procoodings were started, because I was afraid he would take my life as he often threat ened to do. To this day there are marks on my body from his brutal trestment.

home that he did not strike and beat me. Once he broke off two of my jaw teeth with a blow from his fist. Since one week after my marriage I have always had

marks of his blows on my body." In concluding her testimony she said: "I have only told of a part of his brutal treatment. It would take too long to tell it all." The court decreed the divorce on July 6 1887, and shortly after Dellinger was married to the woman who was found dead on

WHAT MERCER WANTS TO KNOW. It Is Cleveland's Tariff Heform Mossage and the Democratic Platform He Don't Understand.

LANCASTER, PA, Oct 5. EDS. INTELLIGENCER: You Democrati free trade reformers must be in a bad fix when it takes two of the greatest and ables Democratic editors in the state, viz, yourself and Mr. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, to combine in order to keep up you end of the tariff discussion with an un-lettered man like me. You tackle that little article, please, that I wrote to the Times and please make a better defense ( you can) than Mr. McClure did, as he only could say : "Why of course Mr. Clevelan is not a free trader, because he says he is not." The public has long since stopped taking Mr. Cleveland's assertions as facts Your candidate and his supporters (1 will not say the Democratic party, because we can't say what that is till after the 6th of November next, there may be no such a party left, ac I think Cleveland and his supporters is better, ) have all along said it was necessary to lower the tariff in order to get shut of the surplus which was, according to Mr. Cleve land, \$113,000,000 on June 30 last. Now, according to the Democratic report on the Senate tariff bill, that surplus is being in creased at the rate of \$10,000,000 per month in one year it will have increased \$120,000. 000, or, in one year from June 30, 1888, the surplus will amount to \$233,000,000. Now, I don't care what the Milis bill has recom mended or what duties it has taken off. I is the message and your platform that I am asking to be enlightened on. Mr. Cieveland discouraged the taking off of internal taxes in his message and your party adopted that as part of your platform. Now tell me how you propose to get shut of this surplus by your method of lowering tariffs except by at least taking off \$113,000,000 o tariff duties. I thank you for the compliment you paid me, and since you have commented on my article in the Times, you will please publish and answer this. 1 am honestly asking for the truth.

Respectfully yours, J. Q. MERCER.

POLITICAL NOTES. POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. A. G. Thurman passed through Pittsburg on Friday night on his way to Washington. Speaking politically, he said that New York, Nevada, California, New Jersey and Indians, from his information, were certain to go Democratic. Conneticut was doubtful, but with the ddds in favor of the Democrats. He conceded Oregon to the Republicans, but he thought Michigan and Wisconsin were debatable, "Ohio is not hopeless," he remarked, with a twinkle in his eye. "If have some friends there, and they may surhave some friends there, and they may sur-prise the country." He concluded by say-ing: "Nover before have the Democrats been more thoroughly united or done more effective work than in this campaign. The akies are bright for victory in November.

There are about 20,000,000 working peo ple in this country, and only about one in every thirteen of them finds employment in highly protected industries, and he gets lower average wages than those who are at work in the unprotected industries. Does high protection protect then? Yes it protects—but not labor or wages. It pro-

cts the capitalists like Carnegie makes their exorbitant profits soild. on Globe.
The Tammany Hall convention in New

The Tammany Hail convention in New York, on Friday night, nominated Sheriff Hugh J. Grant for mayor.

There was a political sensation in Cincinnati on Monday when it became known that Judge W. M. Diesson had renounced allegiance to the Republican party and announced his intention of voting for Cleveland. The judge has been a lifelong Republican and a tone time replaced a position publican and at one time refused a positio in President Lincoln's cabinet. He immensely wealthy and his two sons hav been very active in politics. The judge wrote to the Lincoln club, of which he was a charter member, that the Republican party was not formed on the lasue of pro-tection and that he approves the Democratic position on the tariff.

The Sewer Completed. The new sewer on North Queen street was finished this forenoon, and the workmen filled in the dirt. That which remained was carted away, and the cars will run on the street for the first time in several weeks. The belgian blocks are also being relaid.

Will Have a Rifle Contest The North End Rifls club has extended an invitation to the Schuetzen Verein to participate in a friendly contest at Steinmetz's range on Wednesday, October 13. The invitation has been accepted and about a dozin of the Lancaster shooters will go

To-Morrow's Excursion All the arrangements have been made for to-morrow's excursion to Reading, under the auspices of the Knights of St. John. The special train will leave the outer Reading depot at 7:50 in the morning.

Returning the train will leave Reading at 7 o'clock in the evening. The meeting of Inland City Lodge, No. 88, Knights of Pythias, was largely attended on Friday night by its own members and visitors, the occasion being the conferring of the amplified degree for the first time by this lodge. Three candidates received the

degree and a number are on the list to Friday's Fire. The less by the burning of the stable of the Jacob Hartman estate was about \$100 and there was no insurance. The house next door was damaged to the amount of \$25. The impression is that the stable was

Last evening District Deputy E. J. Erisman installed the following officers of Monterey Lodge No. 242, I. O. O. F.: Noble Clement Musson; vice grand, L G Mentzer; assistant secretary, Harry Rill. During the pass term \$1,457 was paid out for the relief of members, and \$1 025 for burying the dead. The total amount of available assets is \$17,267.35, with a memperehip of 373.

The court to day made an order dividing Warwick township into two election diatricts. The polling piace of the new district is at Wayne G. Landis' hotel at Rothsville. Jefferson Usner was appointed judge of the new election district, and Samuel Buch and Issae Yost inspectors. Toe name of the new election district is East Warwick.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 6.—Samuel C. Pratt met with a terrible death yesterday in the hot springs at Nevada. He went down to take a bath and was found a few hours later lying parboiled upon the bank. He died in a short time. It is believed that he plunged

ANOTHER LIE NAILED. LETTER PROM THE DEPARTMENT OF

STATE ABOUT CITIZEN ULRIGH.

Curious Proceedings of an American E plained by the State Department-A Man Who Wanted to Borrow \$36 From the American Legation in Germany.

On the 2d instant the New Era published the following tale of alleged neglect by the United States government

IMPRISONED IN GERMANY. THE COMPLAINT OF AN AMERICAN CITY

ZEN UNLAWFULLY HELD IN THE EMPEROR'S DOMINIONS. Mr. John Obretter, for many years con sected with John Baer's Sons, this city, is

in receipt of a letter from Julius Ulrich, an aged German, who, writing from Bremen, Germany, details a story of wrong under which he has suffered for some years. Mr Ulrich is a naturalized American citizen, and is known in Lancaster, where he resided for some time. Under date of

"When I started from your store in the middle of April, 1881, for a trip of six months' duration to my relatives in Ger-many, I never did believe that I should be held compulsority longer than six year and a half within the boundaries of Prussis Prepared to leave Breslau, Silesia, December 3, 1881, for return to America, I was arrested on false pretenses on November 30, 1881, by the Royal Prussian police, and held in custody 6 long years, 7 months and 2 days, without indistment, defense, examination, trial, conviction or judgment examination, trial, conviction or judgment by any legal court or other lawful public authority. Having no cause for the arrest, they kept me for observation among drunk-ards and other low persons. Food and treatment were dreadful. Letters going out or coming in are all embezzied, to cut off the violing from the outside world off the victims from the outside world and to refuse justice.... On Tuesday, July 3, 1888, I had an opportunity to fly via Herim, Hamburg and Hanover to Breslau, where I live on scanty means. The United States American consul—Henry Dithman and Frankel—at Breslau, and United States American Consul—Henry Dithman and Frankel—at Breslau, and United States Minister George H. Pendle ton, with two secretaries— Crosby and Chapman—at Berlin, these public officers did not care a straw about the welfare of naturalized American citizen, atthough handed a statement of the case to the United States embassy. Mr. Pendleton does not feel troubled in the least to reclaim my personal property and to report the inter-national crime to Secretary Bayard." Mr. Ulrich states his intention, if he can secure any assistance, to try to recover damages for his long imprisonment, but from his ex-perience with the representatives of the present administration his immediate prospects are not bright.

Though confident from the internal evidence of the letter itself, that this story was untrue, like all others that seek to discredit the jealous care of the present administration in watching over American citizens abroad, it was thought best to forward it at once to the department of state, and secure a most thorough and satisfactory reply. This we have promotly received, and the following serves to puncture the highly-inflated New Era bubble:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, OCI. 4, 1888. To the Lancaster INTRILIGENCER. Your letter to this department, dated the 2d instant, encloses a slip from the Lances ter New Erq in regard to the case of Julius

Mr. Ulrich states that he started in the middle of April, 1881, to visit Europe; that he was arrested at Breslau, in Germany, on November 30, 1881, by the Royal Prussian lice, and was held in custody for upw of six years, or until July 3, 1888, when he escaped, it would appear, from prison, and returned to Breelau, where he was still living on September 12th, the date of his letter. Why he was not rearrested at Breelau by the Prussian police does not appear, and the whole story of his arrest "without indictment, defense, examination, trial, conviction or judgment by any legal court or other lawful public authority" in a civilized Christian state like Germany is so improbable that the whole story is doubt-

cas a fabrication in the form in which it is atsted.

The consul at Bresiau is Mr. Henry Dithmar, who was appointed to that post on August 24, 1878, during Mr. Hayes' administration, and has been there continuously ever since. I have caused the fites of the correspondence from Breslau to be examined, and find that Mr. Dithmar has never apported anything in regard to Mr. Utrich's reported anything in regard to Mr. Utrich's

arrest,
During the period from December 3, 1881,
the date Mr. Ulrich mentions as that of this imprisonment, down to the present time, the following bave been ministers of the United States at Berilo, the capital of

Ontied States at Berlin, the capital of Germany:

A. A. Sargent, of California, from March
2, 1882, to July 3, 1884; John A. Kasson, of Iowa, from July 4, 1884, to March 27, 1885; George H. Pendieton, of Onto, appointed March 28, 1885, and still holding the office.

From December 3, 1881, to the date of Mr. Sargent's arrival, Mr. H. Sidney Everett, the secretary of legation, was acting as charge d'affaires.

charge d'affaires.

The files of the correspondence of these gentlemen fail to show that suyone of them ever reported to this department any com-

plaint on the part of Mr. Ulrich.

Mr. Ulrich bas, however, under date of
Septumber 4, 1888, addressed a communication from Bremen to the president of the
United States in which he repeals the same story of his arrest and imprisonment, but story of his arrest and imprisonment, but adds other statements from which it would appear probable that he was in fact confined in a lunatic asylum in Germany. His complaint is against the legation at Berlin, and he states that the request addressed by him to that legation was for the loan of \$36, which it declined to make. He now appears to the president to lend him \$21, which he says is the present price of a see rage passage to the United States. The president referred his letter to this department, and an answer has been sent to him to the effect that there was no fund available for the purpose of was no fund available for the purpose o returning destitute American citizens to

this country.

The public records abundantly show that this administration has vigorously protected the rights of American citizens of German birth on their return to their native cono y. Numerous cases have been brought the attention of this department, all of which have been promptly taken up and with a gratifying measure of success. For your further information on this point I have sent you to-day a volume o the Foreign Relations of 1886 and one of 1887, showing, under the heat of "Ger-many," the action takes by this depart-ment and its officers in that country to pro-

ment and its officers in that country of tect the rights of American citizens of Gorman origin in the land of their birth, man origin in the land of their birth. I am, your obedient servant, Assistant Secretary of State.

Voganavilie and Victnity. Very many of our citizens, irrespective of party, of town went to hear one of Lancaster's great orators, W. U. Hensel, esq., speak at Ephrata. He discussed the tariff very learnedly, and quoted numerous proofs of the utility of its revision. The interest in polities has become so

general in this village that even the children have become infused with such enthusiastic emotions as to creek poles at every conspicuous site in the town. Even the Democratic urchins of the school one evening erected a pole to express their approbation of Cleveland and Taurman. M. D. Muli, esq , and family now reside

Purchase of Tobacco.

on F street, Washington.

From the Ephrata Review. Samuel B. Slote, of this place, recently made the following purchases of tobacco for J. Douglas & Co., Patladelphia : 15 cases of David Musselman at 9c. through ; 9 cases at 63. through of Mr. Kafroth, Lincoin, and 25 cases at 8a through of John Weaver, of Milibach, Lebanon county.

PALSIFYING PACTS. Blaine Is Tripped Up Again-His History of the Tariff's Not Correct.

A correspondent of the New York World calls attention to the false statements and deductions made by Mr. Bisine in his speech at the Polo grounds in New York, while undertaking to detail the history of the tariffs in this country. Mr. Biaine laid the biame of the panic of 1837 at the door of the men who in 1832 and 1833 secured the modification of the tariff of 1828, which tariff, he seems to think, was about right. Now as Mr. Biaine seeks to be known as a

Now as Mr. Blaine seeks to be known as a second Henry Clay, let us see how that great advocate of a true policy of protection viewed that measure and its modification.

Turning to page 215 of Horace Greeley's "Life of Henry Clay," I find a tetter to S. F. Bronson, of Georgia, who asked his opinion of the tariff of 1832. This letter was dated Sept. 14, 1844. I take from it one or two paragraphs most to the point. He mays: "I think there is no danger of a high tariff ever peing established: that of 1828. tariff ever being established; that of 182 was eminently deserving of that denomination. I was not in Congress when it passed and did not vote for it: but with its histor and with the circumstances which gave birth to it I am well acquainted. They were highly discreditable to American legis-lation, and I hope, for its honor, will never

os again repeated.

"Atter my return to Congress in 1831 my "After my return to Congress in 1831 my efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of 1828. The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833, commonly called the compromise act, atili further reduced and modified them. The act which passed at the extra a saion of 1841, which I supported, was confined to free articles. I had resigned my stat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Generally the duties which it imposes are lower than those in the act of 1832. And, without intending to express my opinion on every item of this last tariff, I would say that I think the provisions in the main are that I think the provisions in the main are wise and proper. If there are any excesses or detects in it they ought to be corrected.'

Now, here is the greatest champion of the policy of protection approving a tariff in 1842 which is generally lower than the one to which Mr. Blaine attributes the fluancial create of 1837 crash of 1837.
Did not that great disaster come rather

from the reaction following the season of spe ulation which succeeded the high tariff measure of 1827? spe measure of 1827?

Horace Greeiey, in commenting on this letter, says: "He never was in favor of a high tariff," and earnessity repels the imputations of his enemies that he was in lavor of "higher and higher duties," Again, was not Mr. Blaine wrong in attributing the political revolution of 1840 to the tariff question? My recollection is that the Whigs did not adopt a piatform of principles at all, but contented themselves with having a popular military hero for candidate and with an aggressive campaign in which the cry was "down with tyraeny and usurption!" Am I not right, Mr. Editor? I am a life long Whig an'l Republican, but I am sick of this cry of a high tariff being necessary to protect us from the pauper labor of Europa. It is getting to be a very state chestnut. Every intelligent man knows that our tariff should be modified even more then the Mills bill contemplates.

Dwellings and Farms sold Recently at Publ and Private Sale. From the I tittz Record.

From the Littix Record.

The deciding on Broad street, owned by Jacob W. Baker, was sold to George Shreinor, of Lexington, for \$2,700.

The real estate of John Whitnest, dec'd, in Penn township, was sold as follows:
No. 1, a tract of two acres with brick house, etc., to Daniel Whiteraft for \$1,715; No. 2, a tract of nearly two acres, with brick house, etc., to John Whitnyer for \$1,306.

Gabriel Carpenter's house with 134 acres of land, near Lexington, was sold to Daniel Williams for \$440.

The farm of the assigned estate of Albert Reddig and wife, near Stevens, consisting of 106 acres, was sold to Elias R. Brown, of Little, for \$139.75 per acre. Christian Kreider, of Kissel Hill, bought the Curtis Miller farm of 102 acres and 155 Two properties in Brownstown as the estate of Peter Brown, were sold on Tuesday as follows: No. 1, a tract of 1½ acres with improvements to Daniel Brown for \$2,050. No. 2, a tract of 9 acres with improvements, to Jacob Speaffer for \$2500,

Harry Dishm has purchased the assigned estate of Henry Weber and wife, consisting of 16 acres with improvements, in Unionville, for \$2,210.

From the Mt. Joy Star.

From the Mt. Joy Star.

Mr. Samuel S. Hoffman's farm, situated near Marietta, was sold to Mr. Frank Schiegeimilch for \$196 per sere. The sale amounted to almost \$17,000.

At Landisville, a dwelling house and three lots of ground, the former for \$2,850 and the latter for \$407, the estate of the late Benj. Root, to M. G. Peifer.

Capt Gallagher sold the property of the late Mrs. Ann E. Hersbey, East Main street, to her son Mr. Christian Hersbey, for \$1,691.

From the Manheim Sentinel.

From the Manheim Scatinal.

S. G. Summy, auctioneer, on Thursday sold at public sale for the assignee of H. Nohrehold 23 acres and 40 perches of land with improvements, in Rapho township, to Jacob Keener for \$2,323.

H. Clay Gibble, auctioneer, on Wednesday sold at public sale for Eby & Co. the following town property: A two story house and lot of ground on Orchard street for \$545; and a control of the public sale for the story dealing and ic. and a one and a half story dwelling and lot of ground on Chestnut street for \$620. D. W. Long and J. M. Ensminger purchasers. And 4 building lots on S. Charlotte street to Samuel S. Graybill for \$318. The Eby resi-dence, on South Charlotte street, was with-

dence, on South Charlotte street, was withdrawn at \$4,200.

Jos. W. Young's property has been sold
to D. W. Long for \$1,300.

John S. Helman traded-his two dwellings and 3 acres of land, situated on the
north side of the Sporting Hill turnpike,
near town, to F. G. Brossy, for three new
dwellings and building lot fronting on
South Charlotte and Eby streets, this
borough; and purchased from Mr. B. four
other new dwellings on S. Charlotte street. other new dwellings on S. Charlotte street,

on private terms.

H M. Shenk sold to Samuel Fabnestock. sr., of Millway, the Dutt farm recently purchased at assignees' sale, realizing a clear \$1,000 on the transaction.

Going to Millersville To-night This evening there will be a big Demo cratic meeting in Millersville, and some of the clubs of the city will attend. At o'clock the members of the Young Men's club who intend going will mest at their headquarters over the postoffice, where they will be joined by the Coilege club, The two will march to the Fourth ward headquarters for the Tariff Reform club, and all will proceed to the Eighth Ward Battalion rooms. From there all will march to the toll gate on the Millersville turnpike, where the cars will be taken for Milleraville.

Wm. Kubus' Team Recovered. The team of William Kuhus stolen from in front of the residence of Henry Haverstick, on the Piessure Road, has been recovered. It was found in the lane leading to the residence of Samuel Hambright, on the New Holland turnpike, about 11 o'clock on Thursday night and placed in Mr. Hambright's barn. Yesterday when he learned to whom the team belonged it was returned to the owner. The supposition is that it was taken by some boys, and after driving it for some time they abandoned it at the place it was found.

From the New York Herald.

When Harrison is defeated and the Republicans are cast down will they look upon the "uncrowned king" as heir apparent to

Drank Embaiming Fluid at a Wake. Three persons drank embalming fluid at a "wake" in Racine, Wis, on Thursday night in mistake for beer. One of the victims, James Payton, will probably dia. The others are very sick, but will recover.

## THE BAKER ROBBERY.

JUDGE PATTERSON SUSPENDS BENEFIT

ON THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS He Talks to Them of the Enormity of the Offense They Committed-The Trail of

the Blemederfers Still in Progress

ta the Quarter Sessions Court.

Friday Afternoon .- The trial of Horse N. and Jerome J. Biemederfer, indicator conspiracy, was resumed at 2:30 o'clos All afternoon was taken up in the ination of witnesses for the commonw All the tobacco dealers from whom Biemederfers bought goods last fall s winter testified to the number of case tobacco sold to the firm and to the p they agreed to pay. The amount purch in all was over 200 cases. A large po of this tobacco was traced to the posses of Samuel Biemsderfer, of Petersbur cousin of accused. This tobacco Sa testified he was instructed to sell a commission for the firm. He took samples of the tobseco and endeavored to sell the tobacco, but was unsuccessful and so re-ported to the firm. The Messre. Biomederfer when told that he could not sell the tobacco told Saunel that they had to a money and be then purchased tobacco a the firm and paid them for it. It was shown that Horace Blemsderier, one or defendants, had said to a party in Little that the sheriff had come on him so quick that he had not time to fix things, but as it was shown that Horace Blemsderfer, one of

wealth was not concluded when court seourned. Saturday Morning-All of this morning was taken up in the exemination of wile nesses for the commonwealth in the Biemederfer case. At peon it was found to be impossible to finish the case to deep and the jurors were discharged

if everything went right he, would n

about \$7,000 by the break-up. The exami-nation of the witnesses for the common

Monday. Chas. W. Bitner, H. M. Hohman, Edward Richman, Wm. Chandler, Millia We and D. P. Looher, convicted of the Ball robbery, were called for sentence this moon. Judge Patterson addressed the on the enormity of their crime and by stating that as imprisonment measure their ruin for life, he was suspend sentence. If they refor their lives they would not again be sent for. The boys were then held in their own recognizance in the sum of \$105, for appearance when wanted. The boys were greatly relieved at the conclusi the court, for they fully expected to go to

FOR THE GRAND PARADE.

The Democrats of the City Select Com to Arrange For It. Last evening the Democrate of the held meetings in different wards for purpose of making further arrangement for the big parade of Ootober 24th. meetings were all largely attended. bers of the finance committee and committee of arrangements were selected. Sollowing is the result of the meetings :

THE FIRST WARD, The Democratic club of this out w elected the following named n committees : Finance committee, Joi Malone; committee of arrangeme

Simon Shissler and John Altick. THE SECOND WARD. A largely attended meeting of the S ward was held last evening in Liederkrashall. John W. Holman was chosen prodent, and Paul Dougherty secretary of the meeting. W. U. Hensel was elected if club member of the finance committee, and the beautiful member of the finance committee, and the beautiful members of the finance committee. Henry Drachbar and J. S. Lichty on the committee of arrangements. An executive committee, consisting of J. B. Lichty, R. Donneily, George W. Snyder, David McMuller, was appointed, and James B. Donnelly was chosen marshal of the ward. with Clem Tregresser and George Au aids. The club will turn out in the big

parade. The Fourth ward Democracy selected Dr. D. R. McCormick as a member of the finance committee, and Frank Brinkmen and Jacob Wittinger as members of the committee of arrangements.

THE FIFTH WARD, At the meeting of this ward, John J. Jef-fries was chosen a member of the finance committee, and John Stark and Clarence Henwood on the committee of arre ments. The meeting adjourned to nex Tuesday evening, when a permanent crganization will be effected.

THE SIXTH WARD, The Democratic club of the Sixth ward-elected the following named committeement Finance, Charles E. Downey; committee arrangements, William Foltz and C. G

THE SEVENTH WARD. The Seventh Ward Democratic club at a The Seventh Ward Posted the following meeting last night elected the following nembers of the committees: Final Wm. Dorwart; committee of arran ments, Wm. McLaughlin and Lewis Hoffmau.

The Eighth ward held their meeting Thursday evening, when John F. Ponts and Lewis Bauman were appointed on the committee of arrangements and George Fritsch on the floance committee. The ward has decided to have a parade through the Eighth ward only on the 17th of October, All the ward clubs in the city will be invited to attend.

THE NINTH WARD.

There was a large meeting of the Ninth ward Democrats last evening, at the hotel of Arnold Haas on North Queen street. A permanent organization of a club was effected and the following officers were elected: President, Edward McKinstry in President Pr vice president, J. Fred Fisher; secretary, Charles E. Broome; treasurer, George Brown. Jacob Pontz was elected a member of the finance committee, and Philip Zocher on the committee of arrangements. Sixty men signed the roll and a committee was appointed to arrang e for the parada.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS. The Young Men's Democratic club held meeting last evening which was well attended. James B. Best was chosen the member of the finance committee, and J. C. Houghton and W. J. Fordney on the

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 6 .- For the sec time in the history of the suit of Kete
Claxton against the Continental hotel proprietors to recover damages for the loss of her diamonds, the jury failed to agree and were discharged this morning.

A Prominent Demozrat Dead DUNCANNON, Oct. 6 .- Hon. John Shelbley, ex-sheriff and ex-representative of Perry county, and present Democratic can-didate for the Legislature, died this moraing at his home in this city. He was well known and highly respected.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6 —For Eastern Pannsylvania and New Jer-esy: Rains, warmer, southerly winds, shifting to northeasterly.