THE LAW UPSET.

Last Year's Municipal Act Declared Unconstitutional.

THE SUPREME COURT UNANIMOUS.

LANGASTER OFFICIALS WHO ARE AP-PROTED BY THIS DECISION.

Controller Denues, the Agressors and Water toners Lose Their Positions-The New Postce Force to Be Changed and Nine Constables to Go on Duty-Politicians Excited, Since the Old Law Must Sgain Be Put

The statement that Judge Paxton delivered on Saturday at Pittsburg the opinion of the supreme court declaring the new municipal law unconstitutional is confirmed. We wired Pittaburg for information about it, but our informant was for some reason unable to get the opinion. Advice of it has now been received here and we note in the Scranton and Wilkesbarre papers of yesterday that the news has reached there. It would come to Wilkesbarre and Scrauton naturally first; because Scranton inspired the new munici-pal law, which Wilkesbarre and Laucaster opposed; but it had more nerve than Laneaster to follow up its opposition. It elected city officers under the old as well as the new law and now is pro-vided with a set for business; whereas Lancaster and Scranton are dumped right down in the mud. We will go along under the present officers doubtless as the defacts s. where there are no old officers on hand to pick up the thread of the city business that the new officers will have to drop as soon as any properly authorized person comes along to take. law as speedily as possible and call the elections needed, as soon as official news of the uprooting of the law of 1887 is received.

HOW IT AFFECTS LANCASTER. The radical changes in Lancaster will be hees: The mayor will hold office for two years only; the controller, city assessors water commissioners will be legislated out of office, one half of the police force must give way to the constables, the policemen go back to a salary of \$50 per month and fees, Sixth and Fifth wards lose each a membe of council, the First gets back her two lost members and the Third one. Councils will elect a chief of fire department, street commissioner and city regulators, and the power of appointing delinquent tax colre is taken away from the city treasurer. Those people who pald taxes in the months when there was an abstement for under the new law,o in den and the amoun of such abatement.

All the sewers built by assessment of property owners will have to be paid for by the city and the amount of assessments re funded to those who paid them and the constables who were elected for three years can serve but one.

It will be a question how councils will arrange matters. Some of the members were elected for two years, some for one, others for four years. An early meeting City Attorney MoLear, of Wilkesbarre, furnishes the following clear resume of the laws, the litigation and the situation to the rd of that place:

Record of that place:

The laws of 1874 and 1887, relating to the government of cities, are almost entirely alike, except that the law of 1874 contains optional clauses, so that the cities incorporated at the time of the passage of the act of 1874 were not of necessity subject to all its provisions. In fact, they only become so when they accepted the optional clauses. Scranton accepted in toto the provisions of this law, but Wilkesbarre accept d none of them. This law of 1874 provised for the them. This law of 1874 provided for the election of common and select councils, city controller, city assessors, city treasurer, etc. Scranten did not however, make any change in council, as she had been under the administration of two councils since

But Scranton and several other cities were diesatisfied with that part of the act of 1874 relating to school districts. They preferred consolidation. So a number of city councils in the common wealth, not inciuding Wilkesbare, had a committee ap-pointed, known as a municipal commission. This body, after a number of sittings in in Harrisourg, drafted substantially what

s now known as the act of 1857. Meantime the supreme court had declared the act of 1874 unconstitutional, because of its option clauses. These had the effect of making that legislat on local instead of ger-eral in its nature, and the constitution re-quired that such legislation should have a

action of the supreme court, carefully ex-cluded all option clauses from the set of wealth were divided into seven classes.

These classes were based on the respective population of each. The act passed the legislature almost as it came from the

The provisions of the new act were satis-The provisions of the new act were satisfactory to Erie, Reading, Scranton, Williamsport and some other cities, but very unsatisfactory to Wilk'sburre. The spring election (1888) was held in all the cities of the common wealth under the provisions of the new law. The result was, of course, the election of two councils for all cities, a controlter, treasurer, assessors, etc. Philadel-phia and Pittsburg were the only cities not affected by the new bill, they being named as cities of the first and second class.

Wilkesbarre at that time elected mem Wilkesbarre at that time elected members of council under the old city charter, as well as a select and common council, treasurer, controller and assessors, under the new bill. The municipal officers under the old charter continued to act as the governing body. The officers elected under the new law were also sworn in, and the two councils were duly organized. By agreement between the old and new councils a bill in equity was prepared, in which clis a bill in equity was prepared, in which the new councils was complainants and the old councils defendants. An injunction was prayed for to prevent the old council from discharging its duties under the old charter. The defendants in the answer claimed that the new act was unconstitutional, because of its extravagant classification of the cities of its extravagent classification of the cities of the commonwealth, and also that, by the provisions of the new bill, it could not take effect, as far as Wilkesbarre was concerned, until after the expiration of the terms of the cid council, in office at the time the bill was approved, had expired. The case was argued before the full tench, Judges Rice and Woodward. The contention of the de-forderit was sustained by the countril. and Woodward. The contention of the de-rendants was sustained by the court in a carefully written and somewhat volumi nous opinion. The complainants appealed to the supreme court and the case was argued last April. The decision, as already stated, was given on Saturday last, and will become a public record in a day or two probably.

Wilkesbarre, it will readily be seen, will not be at all affected as to government. But the much mooted question between the old and new councils is disposed of. The deciand new councils is disposed of. The decision will in no way prejudice the passage of a law consolidating the school districts of Wilkesbarre. The city government of Scrauton, however, will be almost entirely changed, as the controller, treasurer, assessors and other officers are "legislated out." This will cause a deal of trouble and controller in that officers are "legislated out." fuelon in that city for some time.

GRANT STREET TO BE OFENED.

An Opinion of the Sopreme Court Referring to the Municipal Law of 1887. The supreme court has made the following decision in the Grant street case, in which he decision in the Wilksbarre case,

first section of the act of April 13, 1854, P.
L 352, enacts: "That the court of quarter sessions of Lancaster county shall have power to authorize the extension and opening of streets and alieys within the city of Lancaster, in the manner directed by and under the provisions of the general road laws of this common weatth, except so far as the same may be herein altered or supplied.

or far as the same may be herein altered or supplied.

The second section provides for the ap-pointment by said court of six disinter-ested fresholders to view the premises and assess the damages for the opening of any street or alle; which damages are to be paid out of the county tressury; but if any building is injured or removed by such opening, the damages caused by the injury or removal of such building shall be paid by the city.

or removal of such building shall be paid by the city.

By the act of January 31, 1857, P. L. 9, the power is given to the councils of said city to direct the opening of any street, after the confirmation of the report of the viewers by the court of quarter sessions, and "so much of any law herestofore passed as vesse in the court of general quarter sessions of the peace of Lancaster county the right to direct the opening of any street, lane or siley, laid out in the city of Lancaster, is hereby repealed."

The set of A pril 28, 1857, P. L. 338, provides for the appointment of three road and bridge viewers for Choster and Lancaster counties, and repeals all laws inconsistent therewith, so far as concerns the said counties.

therewith, so far as concerns the said counties.

The act of April 13, 1873, P. L. 811, was a special act providing for the appointment of an engineer whose duty it should be to survey and mark the line of all streets and highways of the city then opened or intended to be opened in said city for public use; and to survey and mark all new streets or alleys that may be needed, fix the width, grades, etc., at may be necessary for a regular and convenient town plan, which plan is to be approved by city councils. Provision is then made for the assessment of damagas caused by the opening of any street or alley upon said plan. It is unnecessary to refer further to the details of this sot, as it relates only to streets upon the city plan. The street in question is not upon the city plan, and the sot of 1873 has nothing to do with it.

Then follows the act of May 23, 1874, P. L. 231, the 13th section only of which has any reference to the matter in hand. As this section, however, is expressly repealed by the act of June 8, 1881, P. L. 68, we need not further refer to it.

The said act of June 8, 1881, repeals though in the most bungling manner the 13th section of the act of 1874. The title as well as the body of said act professes to declare the meaning of the said section of the act of 1874 and if this were all the act of

well as the body of said act professes to de-diare the meaning of the said section of the act of 1874, and if this were all the act of 1881 would conflict with section vi of article 3 of the constitution which declares that "no law shall be revised, amended or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by a reference to its title only; but so much thoreof as is revived, amended, extended or conferred shall be enacted, and pub-lished at length." It is for the courts to declare the "meaning" of an act of the legislature. But the act of 1881 goes further and amends the 18th section of the act of 1874, and we may reject as surplusage, act of 1874, and we may reject as surplusage, or harmless verbiage, so much of it as pro-tesses to attract a meaning to the act of 1874. The substituted section is as follows: SEC 13 That the municipal authorities and cours having jurisdiction in any city of this common wealth, shall have exclusive control and direction of the opening, sive control and direction of the opening, widening, narrowing, vacating and changing grades of all streets, alleys and highways within the limits of such city, and may open or widen streets, at such points and of such width, as may be deemed necessary by such city authorities and courts, any private or special attute to the contrary, notwithstanding; proceedings to be 1s1 in such cases as are now required by law. Streets commenced under any by law. Streets commenced under any special authority shall be completed, unless otherwise decided by councils; and any of said cities may, with the consent of the court of quarter sessions of the proper country. vate property by reason of street improve-ments, in such sum or sums as the said court may direct." We need not refer to the provisions of the act of May 24, 1887, P. the provisions of the act of May 24, 1887, P.
L. 218, providing for the incorporation and
government of cities of fourth, fifth, sixth
and seventh classes, &c., as we have just
held by an unanimous decision in Ayers'
appeal. This said act is in conflict with the
constitution, and therefore void.

The 13th section of the act of 1874, as
amended by the act of 1881, is very radical
and sweeps away all private or special acts

amended by the act of 1881, is very radical and sweeps away all private or special acts as are in conflict with it. By its terms, the municipal authorities, and courts having jurisdiction in any city shall have the ex-ciuaive control and direction of the opening &a., of streets; the proceedings to be had in such cases as now required by law. The laws in force when this petition was pre-sented were the general road laws as amended for Lancaster county by the acts of 1854 and 1857, the proceeding appear to be in strict conformity thereto.

This disposes of all the errors assigned except the fifth, which alleges that the court errod in discharging the rule to show cause why continuances should not be made nune pro tune for November session, 1886, January sessions, 1887, and April sessions, 1887, of the order to the reviewers. That this assignment is without merit is clearly shown by the ruling in re road in Sales township 103, Pa. 250. The proceedings are affirmed.

State of Pennsylvania, Kastern District, S. S. I, Cuaries S. Greene, prothonotary of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in and for the Eastern district, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the opinion in the above entitled cause, so

VISITING ODD FELLOWS

Monterey Degree staff On a Trip to Parke burg-They Have a Fine Time. Monday afternoon the members of Monterey Degree Staff association went to Parkesburg to visit the lodge of that place to confer three degrees upon three candidates. Four of the party went down at 2 c'clock and the remainder on Day Express, which was stopped for them. The gentlemen were : E. E. Snyder, master of ceremonies, E. J. Erisman, Charles Smith, Levi S. Smith, John Remley, Clement Munson, Rufus Anderson, Joseph M. Kreider, George Kuhiman, Amaziah Winger, C. G. Herr, J. P. Snyder, John Eichler, G. C. Shaub, John Killinger, Clayton Seldom ridge, Aldus Herr, Henry Rill and L. G. Mentzer.

The party were met at the train by mem bers of the home lodge and soon after their arrival they were escorted to Baldwin's restaurant, where they were entertained at an elegant supper. The table was nicely arranged and beautifully decorated with flowers, &c. The bill of fare included rosst turkey and veal, potatoes, salads, cold meats, fruits, ice cream and other delicacies and the visitors did ample justice. After supper the lodge was visited and the work performed. It was not finished until a late hour. The visitors returned to Lancaster, highly delighted with their visit, at 1:25 this meraing.

The Truth About a Meeting.

HONEYBROOK, Pa., Oct. 6 EDS. INTELLIGENCER-An article appeared in the Lancaster Examiner October 2 purporting to give an account of a pole raising at this place on Saturday evening, September 29. It is only necessary to say that the writer of the article in question is well known here, where his reputation for mendacity is so thoroughly understood and appreciated that n respectable person in this community would believe anything he might say or write on any subject. The meeting was large, respectable and enthusiastic, and the only disturbances that occurred were made by two or three drunken Republicans who attempted to interrupt the speakers, but were promptly seized, hustled out of the crowd and so effectually squelched that they will hardly attempt to disjurb another meeting in Honeybrook. Whether the writer of the article in the Examiner was one of the parties so unceremoniously squeiched or not I do not know, but it is evident from the article that the writer had

DELLINGER'S HEARING.

IT IS SEC FOR NEXT TUESDAY BEFORE ALDERMAN SPURRIER

fundreds of People Visit the Scene of the linger-Officer Wittick Goes to York County to Obtain Evidence.

murder case, which has created so much excitement during the past few days. The bearing of Calvin M. Dellinger, the alleged murderer, will take place before Alderma Spurrier next Tuesday, unless he waived



[MARY C. DELLINGER]

it and sends the case to court at or ce. is claimed that the prisoner will have no difficulty in proving an alibi. Constable Wittick to-day went to York county to learn more concerning the prisoner, as he formerly lived there.

Since the body was found along the Conestogs, hundreds of people have visited the spot. Some one made a number of foot prints in the mud along the bank of the



[CALVIN M. DELLINGER] Sunday several parties were kept busy explaining to the curiosity seekers that these were the tracks of the murderer. We present to-day pictures of the muris accused of the murder. They were made from a tin-type picture of the couple, which was taken less than two months ago.

Extract From a War Tariff Speech.

"Now, fellow citizens, look at the beauties of high protection as illustrated in recent history. See how beautifully a prohibitive tariff worked in the case of the Southern Confederacy. The Southern people, with the help of the United States navy, which had been kindly piaced at their disposal, succeeded in completely shutting out British iree trade and goods made by the psuper labor of Europe. And then see how business and prosperity boomed in the Confederacy. how business and prosperity boomed in the Confederacy. Why, coffee brought such a high price that people actually began to manufacture it; and they had parched wheat coffee, parched potato coffee, parched corn coffee, persimmon seed coffee and several other kinds. The exclusion of the foreign article established an infant industry

that grew like a bean stalk.

"A Confederate shoemaker, in the latter part of the war, when the protective system was most perfect, could get two hun dred dollars for a pair of shoes; and now he's lucky if he gets ten dollars. The shoe business was a beauting that some people business was so booming that some people wore wooden-bottomed shoes, with iron atrips nailed to the edge of the soles to make them more durable. Money was so plentiful that you could take a gold dollar and buy fity dollars with it; and take any free trade country on the face of the earth, and see how much money a gold dollar will buy to day,
"Now, there's no use for the Cobdenites to try to get around a straightforward, direct, clinching argument like that. Then, again, look at the magnificent system of

protection which prevailed in New York city during the great blizzard. While that lasted, the New York hack-driver, being thoroughly protected from the pauper competition of New Jersey, could get fifty dollers a day; but now, with thousands of dollars a day; but now, with thousands of free traders hurrshing over Mr. Cleveland's free trade letter of acceptance, that same hack driver couldn't get over seven dollars a day to save his life. And I tell you, fel-low citizens, when the short sighted New York people cleaned that deep snow off their streets and opened up their blockaded railroads, thus inviting a flood tide of railroads, thus inviting a flood tide of Western competition, they made a big stride on the ruinous road to free trade."

To Break the Sugar Trust. Judge O'Brien, of the New York supreme court, on Monday granted permission to Attorney General Charles F. Tabor to bring an action against the Havemeyers and Elder Sugar Refining company to annul its charter. This company, with thirteen others, is a member of the sugar trust combination. The attorney general has appointed General Roger A. Pryor as counsel to represent him in this matter. Edmund H. Lentenne makes the principal affidavit in the case. He recites that the affidavit in the case. He recites that the sugar trust was formed in August, 1887, for the purpose of arbitrarily controlling the manufacture and sale of sugar, increasing the price and controlling the management of all refineries. The object of the suit is to annul the corporate existence of the com-pany and to vacate its charter, upon the ground that it has violated the act under which it was incorporated and has exercised privileges and frauchises not conferred upon it by law.

A large meeting was held at the Academy of Music, Philadelphis, on Monday night, "to express to Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, in their struggle with Tory colleagues, in their struggle with Tory coercion and the slander of the London Times, the sympathy of the citizens of Philadelphia." Speeches were made by General John F. Hartrann, ex-Governor Leon Abbett, John Field, Rudolph Blankenburg, Colonei A. K. McClure, Robert Purvis and Thomas Walter. Resolutions were adopted, and cash subscriptions to were adopted, and cash subscriptions to the amount of \$2,576 received.

An slarm of fire was sounded from box at Lemon and Mary streets, last evening and the department responded only to find that there was no fire. A fresh boy in the decided at the same time, is stated:

A grievance which he was careful to conceal building and ran into a house near by and promise and the same time, is stated:

A DEMOCRAT.

THE TIME TO CLEVELAND.

LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1888.

retary of the Treasury McCulioch Will Vote the Democratic Tichet.

Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury under three Republican administrations, will vote for Cisveland and Thurman next month, if the weather shall permit him to go from Washington to the polis, at his summer home and legal residence, in Montgomery county, Md. Mr. McCulloch has high regard for Mr. Cleveland and for Mr. Thurman personally, but his chief reason for supporting them is that they stand for a liberal and progressive reform of the tariff. Mr. McCulloch refers to his letter to the Philadelphia Academy of Music meeting, which indorsed the president's message in January last, and to the following recommendations from his own annual report as secretary of the treasury, in December, 1883:

First, that the existing duties upon raw materials, which are to be used in manufactures, should be removed. This can be done in the interest of our foreign trade.

Second, that the duties upon the articles used or consumed by those who are the least able to bear the burden of taxticn should be reduced. This also can be effected without prejudice to our export trade.

Mr. McCulloch had hoped that the Re-

effected without prejudice to our export trade.

Mr. McCulloch had hoped that the Republican national convention would this year adopt similar declarations. On the contrary, it made economic declarations which render it impossible for him to stand upon its platform or support its candidates. He had hoped to see the Republican party take a liberal and progressive position on the tariff, but as it had abandoned this position to the Democrate and taken a reactionary course he has been compelled to turn away from it for a time. He still hopes that the Republican party, by defeat or by some other means, may be brought to its senses, so that men of liberal ideas can once more affiliate with it.

some other means, may be brought to its senses, so that men of liberal ideas can once more affiliate with it.

A dispatch from Piattsburg, N. Y., to the New York Times says the political situation is rapidly becoming very interesting in Northern New York, and Cleveland stock is rapidly going up. This is the great iron region of the state and is naturally Republican, but this year some startling changes are likely to occur. In Essex county the prospects are that a Democratic member of assembly will be chosen. This will reduce, if not wipe out entirely, the usual Rej-ubilcan majority on the presidential ticket. In Franklin county many Democratic acquisitions are reported, the most notable of which is William Johnston, a lifelong influential Republican of great wealth, who is enthusiastically supporting Cleveland. Other conversions are reported. In Plattsburg the Democrate are very conductor. In Plattaburg the Democrats are very con-fident. Charles Wilson, a well-known local Democrat, has been holding \$2,000 for a long time, which he wishes to wager on Cleveland, but can find no takers. Al-together, the outlook for Cleveland is decidedly more feworable than in 1894.

A Chicago News special from Kansas City, Mo., says: A correspondent at Wichita, Kansas, writes that it is reported there on excellent authority, that a leading Republican speaker has received from Senator Ingalis a letter, saking for information concerning the Union Labor vote of the state, within the contract that the state, cerning the Union Labor vote of the state, giving it as Ingalis' impression that the Republican vote will be much smaller in Kansas than is being figured or, and saying that he has his doubts as to whether Kansas is really not a doubtful state, particularly on the state ticket. He gives as a reason for his belief that Kansas people have not been given an argument clearly defining tariff ideas of the Republicans, and continues: "The Republican orators for this asseming weakness in my opinion are not to blame; for, indeed, I cannot see that any one, not inspired or more highly gifted than most of the Kansas men, can furnish an argument for the Republican tariff that will be convincing to the Kansas farmer." Speaking of Senator Piumb's Okiahoma amendment, Ingalis is said to declare that Piumb had long opposed the Okiahoma bill, Plumb had long opposed the Oklahoma bill, and to hint of an attempted land-grab and

A MANUFACTURER TALKS.

He Takes Up the Tariff Question and Intell! Mr. J. B. Sargent, the well known bardware manufacturer of Hartford, Connecticut, who has come out in favor of the Mills bill, has written a crushing reply to a recently published letter of Mr. Woodruff, another hardware man of Connecticut, who found fault with his action. He notes that Mr. Woodruff wrote from London, where his company has a wholesale store. His company has had a wholesale store in London for many years doing this busi. ness, and for many years has kept a resi-dent agent in Australia, who there disposes of great quantities of Mr. Woodruff's com-pany's Connecticut made hardware, so that it is a positive fact, notwithstanding pig iron in Connecticut is twice as high as it is in England, Mr. Woodruff's company, with his American isborers, trained in the Amer-lean methods, schully undersells the em-

nis American laborers, trained in the American methods, actually undersells the employers of the "more ill conditioned laborers of Europe," not only in their own countries, but in all the colonies of those countries. But the American goods sold in foreign countries are those having a comparatively small amount of metal and a comparatively large amount of labor, ingecomparatively large amount of labor, inge-nuity, skill and taste. Is not Mr. Wood-ruff's Connecticut labor "debased" more run's Connecticut infor "debased" more than it otherwise would be, in order to make up to him the extra tariff cost of his cast iron, sheet iron, bar iron, copper, brass, zinc, lead and other materials used by him? If he could procure those materials free of tariff influences on their prices, could be not add the difference to the wages of his "debased labor?"

"debased labor?"

I manufacture most of the lines of goods Mr. Woodruff does, but each manufactures soveral large lines that the other does not I know positively that Mr. Woodruff's cost for labor is less per piece than the European cost. I, of course, am aware that the reply will be that "it is not American labor that brings down the cost, but it is American special tools and machinery." But did not special tools and machinery." But did not the American mechanic invent and make these special tools and machinery, and is not he and all his class and calling entitled to the benefit of the mechanical invention and skill used not only to invent and make them, but to use them as no labor in foreign countries ever had used them, or ever will

Laws beyond the reach of man decree that the gain from these inventions and the skill in making tuem, and from the skill, energy and quick manipulation in using them, shall go to those who invent, make and use them. We manufacturers may as well yield that point and own up, as we all know that the American workingman gets more wages per day because he accom-plishes more per day.

Workingmen have been humbugged on

the tariff question quite long enough. I have long been tired of the contemptible swindle, and I do not believe that a further continuance is as good policy as that of free raw materials and the consequently low prices of manufactured goods that will need no protection against importations, but that will vastly increase home production, increase wages and open to us the markets of the whole world.

Granted by the Register. The following letters were granted by the register of wills for the week ending

Tuesday, October 9: TESTAMENTARY-Daniel Draude, ceased, late of Lancaster city; Harry J. Draude, city, executor. Harry C. Cooper, deceased, late of Lan-caster city; John E. Rathfon, city, execu-

Catherine McGowan, deceased, late of Sadebury township; William McGowan, and John McGowan, Sadebury, executors. ADMINISTRATION—Catherine D. Kelly, deceased, late of Lancaster city; Miss Agnes

deceased, late of Lancaster city; Miss Agnes
Kelly, city. administrator.
Patrick Kelly, deceased, late of Lancaster
city; Miss Agnes Kelly, city, administrator,
d. b. n.
Jacob B. Kline, deceased, late of East
Cocalico township; Emeilne Kline, East
Cocalico, administrator.
Caroine Eberly, deceased, late of Clay
township; John D. Matthews, Elizabeth,
administrator.

TO BUY, OR NOT TO BUY?

THE CITY ASKED TO PURCHASE PART OF THE LANGASTER & LITTLE TURNPIRE.

A Conference Arranged Batween the Street Committee and the Company-Contractors Report Finishing Work on Streets-The City Solicitor Submits His Opinion.

The street committee met last evening. H. Reynolds, esq., attorney for the Lancaster & Little turnpike road, was pres ent, and after stating that he had received notice from the city solicitor in reference to that part of their road within the city limits (before reported in the INTELLIGEN CER), stated that he thought the turnpike company would abandon that part of their road within the city limits, if the city would pay them a suitable com-pensation for it, it being the most valuable part of their road. Mr. Reynolds asked for the appointment of a sub-committee of the street committee to meet a similar commit tee of the turnpike company on Thursday next to have a conference in connection with the city solicitor and Mr. Reynolds. On motion Messrs, Riddle, Remiey at d Long were appointed said committee, with Kitch & Smith, contractors, reported that they had finished piking one square of Locust street, and had "fenced it off" to

and accepted by the street committee; also that the second square would be finished by Friday.

John W. Mentzer, contractor, reported that his work on Lemon street was finished on Thursday last, and that three-quarters of his work on North Lime street was

prevent travel until it had been examined

Complaint was made in committee that the newly made streets had not been "rammed" as required by contract. On notion the city engineer and city commissioner were instructed to inspect the work, and if it was finished according to contract to accept it on behalf of the city.

A report was received from the solicitor of the Marietta turnpike road company. stating that his company would appoint a time to go over that part of their road within the city limits in company with the street

committee and inspect it. The committee authorized Mr. Riddle, chairman, to purchase a road-scraper at a

cost of not more than \$250 An opinion from the city solicitor was read relative to the standing of the Lancaster & Millerwille Rallway company. While acknowledging that the company, under the provisions of the Quarryville Narrow Guage railroad law possesses certain exceptions privileges as to running over and crossing streets, the gist of the solicitor's opinion is that they must conform the grade of their road to the grade of the city streets.

GOVERNOR BILL'S SPEECH.

Mon in New York. At a mass meeting in Cooper Union, New York, on Monday night, Governor Hill made a long speech in the course of which he said :

he said:

"The Republicans delight to insist upon the assertion that the present high rate of wages which the workmen of the country sujoy is stributable to the existence of a high tariff. I emphatically deny the truth of that statement. Republican politicians cannot know as much upon this subject of wages as do the manufacturers and the working upon the manufacturers and the working upon the manufacturers. They above all wages as do the manusciturers and the workingmen themselves. They, above all other classes, ought to know what has caused and continued the high rate of wages now existing, as they are virtually interested in the question. Let me give you the proofs upon the point furnished from official sources. The bureau of labor statistics in this state for the past year has been engaged in collecting information upon the subject of wages, and has caused circulars to be issued to all the manufacturers and labor organiza-tions in the state, requesting replies to various questions relating to labor matters. Among the questions saked were these First—Is the prevaling rate of wages among Among the questions asked were these: First—Is the prevaling rate of wages among men in your trade higher or lower than it was five years ago? Second—To what do you attribute the change, if any? Replies have been numerously received and the result may be summarized as follows: Out of a total number of 2.816 replies received from manufacturers, 1.414 report wages 'same as five years ago,' 812 as 'higher,' and but 207 or less than 8 per cent. report wages as 'lower.' Does not this most effectually refute the claim of the Republicans, made four years ago, that the election of Cleveland would result in the reduction of the wages of the laboring classes? Of the 207 out of the 2,816 manufacturers reporting wages as 'lower than five years ago,' I find that 162, or a fraction over 78 per cent. of them, are engaged in heavily 'protected' trades, while less than 22 per cent. are engaged in the unprotected industries. Of the 568 organizations that answered the question, "Do you attribute the increase of wages, if any, in your trade, to organization?" 500, or a fraction over 80 per cont. and which represents a membership of correction over 80 per cont. and which represents a membership of over 114,000, replied emphatically in the affirmative. Of the 2,256 manufacturers sfirmative. Of the 2,255 manufacturers who report wages as 'the same' or 'higher' than five years, 945 falled to answer the question: 'To what do you attribute the increase?'' Of the 1311, however, who did reply, 864, or over 60 per cent, attributed the increase wholly to 'organization' while six, or less than half of one per cent, claimed that 'protection' was the cause.

the cause.
"It is a fact that the unprotected trades
"It is a fact that the best and most thorin this state are the best and most thor-oughly organized trades; and it is an in-controvertible fact, also, that without an exception, the wages paid in the unpro-tected trades are the highest paid in the

The bulk of Governor Hill's speech was devoted to a defense of his action in veto-ing the Saxton electoral reform bill, which was approved by all the labor organiza-tions. He explained his reasons for veto-ing the measure on the ground of the defects existing in it, and declared that it was his deliberate judgment that the Re-publicans purposely placed of jectionable provisions in this measure and made it defective, so that in the event of its disap proval they could have an opportunity t endeavor to make political capital.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN INDIANA. A Man Defrauds a Poor Pen-loner, and The Kuis Her and His Own Mother and Himself,

At Nightstown, Ind., Monday morning about 2 o'clock, the frame dwelling belonging to N. D. Wade and occupied by Mrs.
Sarah Hoggins, his mother, and Mrs.
Martha Cates, situated south of the railroad,
was discovered on fire. After breaking
open the door Wade was found unconscious at his mother's bed. He was taken out and died in a few minutes. His mother was dead before taken out.

Mrs. Cates was not found until her limbs Mrs. Cates was not round until her lambs and arms were burned off, and she died in a short time. A shoe knife covered with blood and plenty of Paris green were taken from Wade's pocket, and the indications are that he murdered the two women and then committed su'cide, the testimony before the coroner tending to substantiate this

Mrs. Cates was the widow of a soldier and resided with Mrs. Hoggins, who had reared her from a child. In 1867 Mrs. Cates was granted \$1,600 arrears and a reg-Cates was granted \$1,600 arrears and a reg-ular pension of \$10 a month. Wade ille-gelly assumed her guardianship and ap-propriated the money to his own credit, Recently she complained to the G. A. R. Post of her treatment by Wade. A legal guardian was appointed, and it was found that Wade had appropriated \$2,800 of her money. On Monday Wade would have been com

pelled to account for the money and it is presumed he had been brooding over the matter so much that he had became partly leaane, went to his mother's house on Sunadministrator.

Samuel Baker, deceased, late of Manor township: Cyrus Smith, Millersville, administrator.

Inatter so much that he had became partly inane, went to his mother's house on Sundaministrator. RAYARD ON TAXEBAND TRUSTS.

The Secretary of State Shows the Danger an Overloaded Tressury.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state, delivered his first speech of the campaign in the Wilmington, Del., opera house on Monday evening to a large and enthusion Monday evening to a large and enthusiastic audience. After referring in compilmentary terms to the people of his home he said that four years ago when he left the Senate to stand beside Mr. Cleveland he knew that the president was commencing one of the severest tasks ever undertaken by an American citizen. I do not propose to speak of my experience in the department of state. I did not know until late years how intense is the bitterness of partisan politics. I have seen matters of grave import to the whole people defeated for party interests.

of my experience in the department of state. I did not know until late years how intense is the bitterness of partisan politics. I have seen matters of grave import to the whole people defeated for party interests. But the record is made, and I am willing to stand fairly by the judgment formed upon that. He argued that a surplus produced by excessive taxation must be cured by reducing texation. In 1887 a serious business panic was threatened on account of the accumulation of the surplus, and in October of that year the president seriously thought of calling Congress together. Everything that could be done was done, and by paying off every debt and every bond possible relief was afforded and the threstened disaster was tided over. This is why the president's message in December touched upon but one topic. He wanted the Congress—the representatives of the people—to there the responsibility for a condition of things he could not control. He told you it was a condition, and not a theory, that confronted you—\$130,000,000 as surplus in the treasury and increasing at the rate of \$10,000,000 a month. What sense is there, when you have more money in the treasury than is needed to go on collecting still more? The president showed that the taxes came from two sources—from import duties and the tax on whisky and tobacco. On which should the reduction be made? Congress found some authority for the secretary of the treasury to go into the market and buy bonds, and passed a joint resolution instructing him to do so. These bonds at this enormous premium, 4 per cent bonds being held at \$130, and in order to return some of the surplus to the people he was compelled to purchase some of these bonds at this enormous premium, it is hardly wise for a man to buy his own paper and pay 30 per cent premium. It would not be considered sensible or proper in private business, and it is none the less wise for a government to delit, By quoting from statistics he showed the rapid growth of production. In general terms, the people of the United

happens? The combination of the strong and powerful men to prevent the threatened fail. They stop the production. What, then, becomes of labor? These sorts, of combinations are called nowadays "trusts." They say that they strive to restrict the output to keep up prices, and they of the structure of the couput to keep up prices, and they of the structure of the vanis, which was against forestailing of all descriptions in the various trades. One of the old ordinances of Wilmington was against hucksters buying up the country produce to forestail the town. Such an act was considered a crime and was punishable. A trust has been said by a higher authority to be a merely private matter; but it came to be of public interest in Brooklyn the other day when 1,000 men were thrown out or employment by a member of the sugar trust who, not receiving the prices he desired for his product, shut down his in-dustry to make them higher.

The Collector at the suspension Bridge Cives Orders by the Treasury Department.

A telegram was received at the treasury department on Monday from the collect of customs at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., saying: "Chinamen en route from Chicago with through tickets to points in the United States via. the Grand Trunk railway in transit through Canada ask to be permitted

transit through Canada ask to be permitted to land under department's decision No. 5,422, October 24, 1882. Instructions requested by telegraph."

Assistant Becretary Maynard replied as follows: "Telegram received. Department has no authority under Chinese exclusion act of October 1 last to admit Chinese exclusion act of October 1 last to admit Chinese exclusion act of October 1 last to admit Chinese laborers coming to your port from Canada, whether on through railroad tickets from Chicago or not. Four New York Chinamen returning in

Four New York Chinamen returning in bond through Canada from points in the western states, where they had been visiting, were refused admission into the United States at the port of the Suspension Bridge in New York on Monday. The report was based on the recent law excluding Chinese from the United States. They will now have to pay a Canadian tax of \$50 or leave Canada, too.

The family of Aaron Baumgardner, No. 436 South Queen street, is reported to be in a destitute condition. Mr. Baumgardner is

dren.

The October meeting of the Board of Trade will be held this evening. There was no quorum present at the September meeting, and no meetings have been held meeting. by the board since June.
George Walters has been held by Alder

man Spurrier for a hearing on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. The suit brought against Charles Lake by his wife, charging him with assault and battery, was withdrawn last evening and the costs The only inmates of the station house

last evening were two lodgers. They are in search of work and were discharged. The Four White Swans held a ball in Rothweller's hall last evening. They had a large crowd, the best of order and made ome money.

For two hours in the early part of last evening all the electric lights of the city were out. At 2 o'clock this morning they again stopped burning until 5 o'clock. This has become so usual people are getting tired of it, and persons who have business out late at night will be obliged to carry a torch.

The averages of the Canton ball club o the Tri-state League have just been published and shows a great record for Billy Zecher, the favorite little short stop. His fielding average was 948 and batting 221, He played 22 consecutive games at short without a single error. Virtue has an average of 975 at first base and leads the team at batting with 311. Last evening Zecher lef for Canton where he will open a cigar store.

Miss Claire Scott as Mary Stuart There was a small audience in Fulton opera house last evening when Miss Claire cott made her first appearance before Lancaster audience. The play was "Mary, Queen of Scota" Miss Scott had the character of Mary Stuart, and her impersonation was very strong. She pleased the people by her acting and her beautiful and costly costumes attracted the greatest attention from the ladies. The company is evenly balanced, and it included S. K. Coburn as Earl of Leicester, W. C. Levering as Elizabeth, queen of England, and others. The play was well racunted.

THE READING DISASTER.

PIPTEEN PATALLY INJURED AT THE CORNER STONE LAYING ON SUNDAY.

Two Lancastrians May Lose Their L The List of Wounded Beaches 149 - Whel the Contractor of the New Church Thinks Caused the Accident.

As the result of Sunday's church dis an ordinance was introduced on Mo providing for a building inspector. nd the term has been fixed at three y Mayor Kenney, who was among injured in the accident, recommended action in his last message to council but no attention was given the metter it is certain that if Reading had possessed building inspector the socident at St. Mary church would never have occurred, as a vestigation shows that the timbers need vere wholly unfit. Up to 12 o'clock Mor night there were no deaths, but there we rumors previous to that hour of cases he ing proved fatal. The list of wounded has increased to 149 and the condition of at least fifteen is so critical that there is no hope for their recovery.

Among those who examined the ri to day were a number of contractors and builders. All agreed that the foundation and walls were strong enough for a fortifi-cation, but that the lumber used was of poor quality and badly put together. The girders were of a poor quality of pine, 6 by 12 inches, while the joints were hemical, 4 by 12. The first girder to break was spliced six inches beyond the supporting iron pillow, with only two and a half inches of solid wood. The girder was mortis entirely through to admit of the joints bel placed opposite each other instead of al

by side. the joints broke first, and with the heavy weight on them twisted off the girders. He bases this theory on the fact that a number of persons were found under the girde and the ends of the joists were still fast j it. Very few others, however, are of the same opinion. The contractor claims the bame opinion. The contractor claims the bear working by the day, under the instructions of the building committee, as that he is not responsible for the socides. Among the list of those reported as being in a critical condition and likely to die as Valentine Scheld and his son live to die as in a critical condition and likely to die are Valentine Scheid and his son John Scheid, according to one of the telegrams in the morning papers. The Reading papers state that they are doing as well as can be expected; that each has a leg broken, but that amputation will not be necessary.

Several of the chapeaus and awords of the Knights of St. John were taken from the chapeaus recommendation will not be necessary.

the church ruins yesterday. They are now in charge of the police authorities of Read-ing and will be sent for to-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—In the Senate to-day the conference report on the general deficiency bill was egreed to. Senator Edmunds said that he regret Senator Edmunos said the eppropris

and be introduced a special bill for be relief. Senator Hoar's bill relating to the L Also the House bill making Lincoln, Neb., a port of entry; also with minor amend-

of the killing of Joseph Hoffman, in Wast ington county, Texas.

Mr. Biair took the floor and spoke a length on his resolution concerning the execution of Louis Riel.

At 2:20 Senator Hiscock took the floor and addressed the Senate on the tariff bill,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Hugh S. Thompson, acting Secretary of the treasury, has transmitted to Congress a recommendation for an appropriation of \$50,000 to carry out the provisions of the Uhinese exclusion of the Uhinese exclusion and the provisions of the Uhinese exclusions. act. He says that special inspectors and guards must be employed, not only along the coast, but along the Canadian and Merican border line.

The House has passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the enforcement of the

Chinese exclusion set.

A Big Carriage Company Falls. OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 9.—Late yesterday afternoon the J. L. Clark Carriage company made an assignment. The works built seven years ago by J. L. Clark, match manufacturer, now deceased, at a cost of \$250,000. The assets, it is thought. are about \$110,000. The liabilities

\$100,000. More Street Car Employes Strike. CHICAGO, Oct. 9.-The West Side stres car drivers and conductors struck this morning, having been unable to reach a satisfactory conclusion with Mr. Yerkes in reference to the North Side men returning to work. The strike affects over 1,300 men. By this extension of the strike to the West division, two-thirds of the resident portion of the city, containing in the aggre-gate fully 600,000 souls are practically cut off from all means of reaching the business section, except by fcot.

Judge Thurman Argues an Hour.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The appearance of the Hon. A. G. Thurman before the supreme court of the United States this afternoon attracted a large crowd of specia tors. He appeared for the government in the case of the United States vs. the American Telephone company and spoke for an hour. His line of argument was similar to that he has made in the courts beretefore. Judge Thurman was followed by W. C. Strawbridge, of Philadelphia, for the gov-ernment, while J. J. Starr, of Boston, and E. M. Dickinson, of New York, appeared

Wates Alter Bruin. VIENNA, Oct. 9.-The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince Rudolph reached Gorgeniji yesterday, and at once started on their bear hunting expedition. The keepers reported that there were eight bears in the

forest to be shot over. Men and Horses Burned. NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- A row of frame sheds used for stabiling purposes, extending from Nos. 404 (to 410 East Thirty-fourth street, owned by D. D. Whitehouse and rented by Michael McGuire, were burned this morning, together with 28 horses, a quantity of harness and a number of vehicles. Thomas Correct Laboratery and John Rosch two volumes. Carr and John Roach, two young men who siept in the stable, were burned to death.

The loss to property is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Ordered Across the Mediterranean.
BERLIN, Oct. 9 —The German frigates
Molike, Stosch, Genelsens and Charlotte,
carrying 66 guns and whose crews number
1,630 men, which are waiting at ¡Naples to
salute Emperor William on his arrival, have been ordered to instantly proceed to Zan-zibar for the protection of German interests. It has been decided to greatly extend the

German Emin Boy relief exp

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—For Eastern Pounsylvania and New Jer-eey: Fair, cooler, with fronts Wednes-