

THE REFORMED SYNOD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SESSIONS HELD ON SATURDAY LAST.

Rev. W. J. Johnson, of Manheim, speaks upon the subject of International Lesson Leaves.

On the morning of Saturday was called to order at 9 o'clock. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. H. Mosser, of Reading, Pa.

The committee on religious services reported as follows: Saturday 2 p. m., preparatory services, sermon by Rev. E. N. Kremer, Ph. D. Saturday evening 7:30 p. m., opening service by Rev. L. D. Stieckel.

Practical Church Work—(1) Legitimate occupation of home missions. The report for benevolent or church purposes—Rev. E. N. Kremer. (2) Is the Church at present showing fidelity to the standard of Christian discipline given by the Saviour? Rev. S. G. Wagner, D. D.

Do the International Lesson Leaves Fully Meet the Wants of the Sunday School Institutions? Rev. W. J. Johnson, of Manheim, Sunday morning, 10:30 o'clock, common service. Sermon by Rev. A. H. Koplin, D. D. Sunday 2 p. m., Union Sunday school service. Addresses by Elder A. M. Schmidt, Rev. O. H. Stricker, Rev. A. C. Whitmer, Rev. W. J. Foglie, Sunday 7:30 p. m., foreign missions. Opening service by Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D. Address by Rev. H. Mosser, C. Z. Weiser and A. R. Bartholomew.

The entire morning was consumed in considering the report of the committee on the constitution of home missions. The report called forth much discussion. The items in the case of appeal from Christ church, Bethlehem, were referred to a committee to report on Monday morning. It is expected that this case will require the attention of synod an entire day on Monday.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

In the afternoon preparatory services were held at 7 o'clock. Prof. J. S. Stahr, Ph. D., presided.

In the evening a practical church work convention was held, at which Rev. E. N. Kremer, of Harrisburg, spoke on "Legitimate occupation of home missions."

The speaker deprecated the means, such as airs, festivals, societies, &c., for raising money, and insisted upon an observance of the scriptural method of free will offerings. He dwelt upon systematic giving, illustrating the same by instances in his own pastorate.

Rev. G. Wagner, D. D., of Allentown, discussed the question "Is the Church at Present Showing Fidelity to the Standard of Christian Discipline given by our Saviour?"

The reverend doctor pointed out the law of love moving and actuating the Saviour, in the manner with which he dealt with offenders, and showed wherein our own constitution of the Sunday school is in violation of the Saviour's law. Charity rather than stern rigidity was advocated, even though it be until seventy times seven.

Rev. W. J. Johnson, of Manheim, addressed the synod on the subject "Do the International Lesson Leaves Fully Meet the Wants of the Sunday School Institutions?"

The good accomplished in the introduction of a uniformity of lessons in the Protestant Sunday schools was accorded, but an improvement was insisted on. The church needs lessons which will accord with the church festival, and impress various practical Christian duties. Lessons which will foster a love for catechism and bring the scholars into communion with Christ through his mystical body, the church.

This morning the synodical communion was celebrated. Rev. Dr. Koplin, president of synod, presiding. The communion service of the day was in accordance with the appointments made by synod through the committee on religious services. The ministers of synod filled the pulpits of the various Protestant churches of the borough.

NOTES OF LANCASTER MEMBERS.

Rev. J. S. Stahr, Ph. D., in addition to giving attention to the proceedings of the synod, also took up the subject of the appointments made by synod through the committee on religious services. The ministers of synod filled the pulpits of the various Protestant churches of the borough.

Rev. A. D. Gring gave an interesting address on Japan, at the synod evening meeting. He had just arrived at synod on Saturday evening, coming from the Potomac synod, which is at present in session.

Elder J. W. Moninger, moderator of the synod, looked in upon synod on Friday. Elder A. M. Schmidt sees more of service than is usual for elders, seated as he is an entire day at the reporters' table.

Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D., president of the theological seminary preached in the Central Presbyterian church on Sunday morning.

Rev. H. P. Pannabecker, of Columbia, was the chairman of the special committee on the case of appeal of Christ Reformed church, Bethlehem. A more conservative and cautious chairman could not have been selected.

Rev. D. C. Tobias, with grip-sack in hand, put in an appearance on Wednesday evening at the opening sermon. He has lately written valuable articles for the various church papers and they are attracting attention to.

Mrs. Osborne at St. Paul's. Mrs. E. M. Osborne, a returned missionary from India, lectured before a very large congregation at St. Paul's M. E. church Sunday evening. In the course of her lecture she gave some account of her early life and her "call" to missionary work at the age of 19. Having no money she was obliged to abandon the work until she was 30 years old when receiving another call she entered upon it, visited India and labored there for three years, when impaired health made it necessary for her to return to the United States. On being restored to health she returned to India and remained two years longer, and was again obliged to abandon her work and return to America. She is now engaged in teaching classes of young missionaries in Brooklyn in the languages she acquired while in India to better prepare them for missionary work, and her present lecture tour is for the purpose of securing funds to further this work.

Mrs. Osborne is a pleasant speaker, a woman of good education and great zeal. During her lecture she told many interesting stories of East India life, and gave graphic descriptions of Indian society and works of art.

A STANDARD SCHEME.

Eastern Pennsylvania Oils to be Liberally Supplied With Natural Gas if the Fuel Can be Found East of the Alleghenies.

Within the next 60 days the Standard Oil company hopes to announce that natural gas can be furnished to Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia and all intervening towns and cities. Leases of immense tracts of land have already been secured, covering thousands of acres located in no less than five counties, and the operation of drilling for the gas has already begun by employees of the company, and within five miles of Harrisburg.

About eight months ago a large corps of geologists and prospectors began a careful inspection of the valleys lying east of the ridge and spur of the Alleghenies, situated in Perry and Mifflin counties. A few weeks ago a report was made which gave such a favorable showing that a well near Locknow, and all available land in the territory already examined. A special agent of the company, Mr. Bellamy, was accordingly sent to the ground and the prospecting land granted. Mr. Bellamy has been assisted in this labor by Lawyer A. M. Rhoads, of Carlisle, and several others, and so quietly has it been carried on that it is only quite recently any knowledge of their operations has come to light.

These lands, covering 30,000 and 40,000 acres of land, chiefly in mountainous regions, have been obtained through grants from the owners. The vast district lies in Perry, Mifflin, Juniata, Adams, and Huntingdon counties, reaching virtually from Harrisburg to the nearest eastern slope of the Alleghenies. This tract, some 100 miles long, and several others, are to be drilled, and all the requisite machinery was shipped to Harrisburg. At the same time a large party of geologists and prospectors has been sent to the Harrisburg natural gas and mineral springs, and it is expected that within five miles above the city, to a depth of 17,000 feet. No success up to that time has been met with, and the funds of the company are being rapidly exhausted. The probable operations would have to be suspended. The Standard very promptly, but quietly, obtained a controlling interest in the local company, and it was announced that the present well would be abandoned, and that under a contract with new operators, the Standard would contract the same of the Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

The Standard drill in no far distant prospecting, and it will penetrate to a depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, to find the precious fuel.

JUDGE THURMAN'S LETTER.

HIS REPUBLICAN DISSENT FROM THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF THEORY.

The Democratic Plan of Removing the Burden of Taxation Securely Approved—His Attention to the Patriotic Administration of President Cleveland.

Following is Judge Thurman's letter of acceptance. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12, 1888—Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, committee—Gentlemen: In obedience to custom, I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of vice president of the United States, made by the national convention of the Democratic party at St. Louis.

When you did me the honor to call upon me at Columbus and officially notify me of my nomination I expressed to you my sense of obligation, and my willingness to accept the nomination. I did not feel at liberty, under the circumstances, to decline it. I thought, as I will think, that whatever I could do properly do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland I ought to do. His administration has been marked by such integrity, good sense, manly courage and exalted patriotism that a just appreciation of these high qualities seems to call for the re-election of the chief magistrate impressed with the belief that his re-election would powerfully tend to strengthen that feeling of fraternity among the American people that is the basis of our national peace and happiness, and to the perpetuity of the Union and of our free institutions.

I approve of the plan of the St. Louis convention, and I am glad to see that I am not alone in my dissent from the heretical teachings of the monopolists that the welfare of the people can be promoted by an excessive and exorbitant taxation far in excess of the wants of the government.

The idea that a people can be enriched by heavy and oppressive taxation is a man's condition can be improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on all his tools and implements, on all his property, on all his business and daily wants, and to create a powerful and dangerous stimulus to extravagance and dissipation.

The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such an accumulation of surplus revenue, and the consequent depletion of the circulating medium, is a principle to which no party dares to deny it; but when we come to consider the modes by which the reduction may be made we find a wide antagonism between the advocates of the monopolists and of our political opponents.

We seek to reduce taxes upon the necessities of life; our opponents seek to increase them. We give to the masses of the people cheap and good clothing, cheap shoes, cheap hats, cheap furniture, and the like. The monopolists, by their platform and their leaders in the senate, by their proposed bill, say: Increase the taxes on clothing, shoes, hats, furniture, and the like; maintain high duty on the tools of the farmer and mechanic and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of their dwellings, barns, and the like; and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessities at reasonable prices.

Can you stand in this controversy? Can he should stand in this controversy? Can a well-informed man be deceived by the false pretense that a system so unequal and unjust is for the benefit of "laboring men?"

Much is said about competition of American laborers with the pauper labor of Europe; but the pauper labor is not around him see and know that immense majority of the laborers in America are not engaged in what are called the protected industries. They are engaged in the unprotected industries in such numbers, it is not notable that the duties proposed by the Democratic platform, which would reduce the duties on the tools of the farmer and mechanic, and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of their dwellings, barns, and the like; and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessities at reasonable prices.

Does not every well-informed man know that the increase in price of home manufactures produced by a high tariff does not go into the pockets of the laboring men, but only tends to swell the profits of others?

It seems to me that if the policy of the Democratic party is plainly presented all must understand that the tariff is a cost of living and at the same time it increases the share of the laboring man in the benefits of national prosperity and growth. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, ALLEN G. THURMAN.

POLITICAL NOTES. The demonstration of New York business men in favor of Cleveland and Thurman on Saturday evening, at the Pennsylvania State building, was a most interesting and devoted supporter of the Democratic ticket could have desired. The meeting before the sub-treasury, in all street, embraced a crowd of 15,000 listeners, independent of those who took part in the parade. A substantial platform on the subject of the tariff was erected, and it was there that the speakers and streamers. A large portrait of President Cleveland and another of Allen G. Thurman were placed on the platform.

The Chicago Strike Over. The Chicago strike over, after a duration of nine days, was ended completely Sunday evening on a basis honorable to both sides. The question of wages was compromised. An advance was secured, but the scale is materially lower than what it had been. It has been insisted upon by the strikers that the increase asked for was one-third of the increase asked for. On the other hand, all the reform demanded by the men in the system of work was conceded, and all the strikers to be re-employed. The men hired by the company since the strike will also be retained. The settlement was effected by arbitration; the sole arbitrator to be Lynn J. Gage, president of the First National bank.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

ANOTHER DRIVING PACT.

OVER A THOUSAND PEOPLE ATTEND THE OPENING ON SATURDAY.

Four Trotting Contests and a Running Race. Fairish Fifty of Amusement for the Crowd as Ephraim-The Men Who Had the Track Laid Out.

EPHRAIM, Oct. 15.—Saturday was a gala day for our town, the event being the opening of the Ephraim driving track. That Ephraim has a race track is principally due to the efforts of several of our sporting men, who early in the summer held a number of races at Rothsville. This they found to be rather inconvenient and became impressed with the idea that this place should have a track of its own. The matter was talked about and several meetings were held. The prime movers of the affair were John Seldomridge, D. J. McCas, Adam Rehm, F. M. Coover, D. W. Winters, Jacob Seldomridge and a number of others. They decided to push the matter to an end, and a committee was appointed to select a suitable place. They leased a fine piece of land sufficient for a half mile track for five years on the farm of Strohl & Meikel, a short distance northeast of town along the Coalbrook creek. The ground was secured no time as long as putting it into excellent condition and in a few weeks it was made as fine a track as any in the county. When the race is completed, which will be in the near future, it is expected to surpass them all. Considerable difficulty has been experienced on account of the frequent heavy rains in keeping the track in good condition.

After the work of constructing the track was progressing very rapidly it was decided to have a grand opening day, and Jacob Seldomridge, an energetic young gentleman of the town, undertook to look after the necessary arrangements to make the affair a success.

Saturday was the time set for the opening, but for a time it was thought that it would have to be postponed, owing to the rain of Friday night and Saturday morning. This made the opening somewhat delayed, but did not necessitate the postponement of the races. When the grounds were opened the crowd began to arrive, and upwards of 1,000 paid the admission fee of but ten cents.

The Ephraim track was on the grounds and discouraged excellent music. Messrs. John Seldomridge, D. J. McCas, and John Rehm acted as judges, and their decisions gave satisfaction. There seemed to be a disregard of rules, however, and the drivers were allowed too many privileges.

There were four trots and one running race. The last was between miles, and it created a great deal of fun. Several of the drivers left the track and ran across the fields, much to the disgust of the boys who rode but could not control them. The audience was greatly amused over the race. The result of the races are given as follows, with the best of each:

NO. 1, TROTTING RACE. Geo. H. Kestner enters 1 2 Wm. Coover enters 3 4 D. J. McCas enters 5 6 Time, 3:14. NO. 2, TROTTING RACE. J. Seldomridge enters 1 2 J. Seldomridge enters 3 4 D. J. McCas enters 5 6 Time, 3:14. NO. 3, SPECIAL TROTTING RACE. John Seldomridge enters 1 2 J. Seldomridge enters 3 4 D. J. McCas enters 5 6 Time, 3:14. NO. 4, TROTTING RACE. J. Seldomridge enters 1 2 J. Seldomridge enters 3 4 D. J. McCas enters 5 6 Time, 3:14.

THE LEAGUE SEASON CLOSED. The New York Times across off the Pennant with Washington. The American Association games of Saturday were: At Philadelphia, Brooklyn 5, Athletics 1; at Baltimore, Cleveland 5, Baltimore 0.

The League games of Saturday were: At Philadelphia: Philadelphia 9, Chicago 0; (game forfeited as Chicago did not go to ground); at Washington: Washington 4, Washington 4; at New York: Indianapolis 6, New York 4; at Boston: Boston 5, Pittsburgh 3; at Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh 5, Cleveland 3; at Baltimore: Baltimore 2, Baltimore 2; at Cincinnati: St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 1; Cleveland 2, Cleveland 1; at Louisville: Louisville 2, Kansas City 1, Louisville 1, Kansas City 1.

The Chicago Strike Over. The Chicago strike over, after a duration of nine days, was ended completely Sunday evening on a basis honorable to both sides. The question of wages was compromised. An advance was secured, but the scale is materially lower than what it had been. It has been insisted upon by the strikers that the increase asked for was one-third of the increase asked for. On the other hand, all the reform demanded by the men in the system of work was conceded, and all the strikers to be re-employed. The men hired by the company since the strike will also be retained. The settlement was effected by arbitration; the sole arbitrator to be Lynn J. Gage, president of the First National bank.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

Death of George H. Snyder. Captain George H. Snyder, late captain of company I, First Pennsylvania regiment, a late militia, died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, October 13, 1888. He was 70 years of age. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very popular man.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD SPEAKS.

He Explains Very Fully the Operation of the Treasury Fairchild.

Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, on Saturday afternoon, addressed a grand meeting of business men from the steps of the sub-treasury in New York. In a long speech he explained and ably defended the management of the finances of the government.

He showed how the alarm for the stability of the circulating medium, which prevailed when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, was averted by the temporary suspension of bond calls and other devices, and how, when confidence had been restored, bond calls were resumed and increased until all the three had been bought. Then there were no bonds to be bought except on such terms as the holders might demand. Money was in sharp demand and financial disaster threatened. All the remaining bonds needed for the sinking fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, were purchased between July 31st and October 1st, 1887, at a total premium of \$2,562,015, and under the terms of the contract were to be increasing during those two months. The only certain legal means of averting the danger caused by the drawing of the bonds from business was to increase the tariff, was an increase of government deposits in national banks. After much discussion the banks were induced to become depositors for about \$10,000,000 more than they would have had under normal and proper conditions, but the security of the government was thereby secured.

"I need not say that there was absolutely no favoritism in this matter; the banks were designated and deposits made in the order of application. Political personal friends and foes were treated alike, the widest possible distribution was sought, until almost every state and territory had business deposits. It could use some of the money which rightfully belonged to their business. I believe the government was able to pay \$10,000,000 in the purchase of bonds between September 1st and December 31st, 1887, the price of the bonds would have advanced much more than it did, and that the net result now would be much greater. The premiums than the interest which would have been saved had the bonds been bought. No one can dispute the propriety of the government's policy for any sinking fund purposes, and it was thought best to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market. The government's policy was to follow a conservative policy and await the advance of the market.

A MOTION TO ADJOURN.

MR. OATES CANNOT WAIT ON A DECISION OF HIS COLLEAGUES.

Action on the Alabama Member's Resolution is Deferred—Democratic Congressmen Anxious to Know Whether the Senate Desires to Continue Territorial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In the House this morning, Representative Oates, of Alabama, offered a resolution for adjournment sine die on Wednesday. It went over until to-morrow.

There was a conference held in the room of the speaker this morning, at which there were present Senators Pugh, Cook, Reagan and Morgan and Speaker Carlisle and Representatives Mills, McMillin and Turner. The conference failed to reach an agreement, and the adjournment sine die resolution on his own authority. The majority of the conferees expressed the opinion that it would be better to await some expression from the Senate as to when that body would complete the tariff speeches to be delivered before adjournment.

Mr. Wheeler offered a resolution for reference denouncing the Senate tariff bill as oppressive and "more in the interest of the monopolists than any measure ever proposed to any legislative body of which we have a record." It was referred to a committee, and referred to the committee on rules.

Senator Aldrich, who prepared the majority report on the Senate tariff bill, said this morning that there was nothing to keep Congress here and that the Senate was willing to agree to an adjournment, but senators wanted to know first whether or not a member of the ways and means committee intended (as he had heard) to make an attack on the Senate tariff bill on the floor of the House, misrepresenting the attitude of the Republican party on the tariff question. The belief that something of this kind is intended, is the only thing that stands in the way of adjournment.

Decision Reversed. In the supreme court of the District of Columbia this morning the decision of the lower court in the case of Rogers, of Pan Electric, telephone fame, against Attorney General Garland, Gen. J. E. Johnson, ex-Congressman Casey Young, and others was reversed and the court directed the defendants to render an account of the moneys and stock received as officers in the Pan Electric telephone company.

A DEMOCRATIC PARADE. The Democracy of Indiana Have a Grand Demonstration at Nashville—Thurman's Warm Reception. NASHVILLE, Ind., Oct. 15.—Southern Indiana has emptied its people here to-day for the Thurman meeting and Democratic parade.

Every train from the north this morning came burdened with a mass of people cheering for Cleveland and Thurman. At 3 o'clock this morning it began to rain and at noon it was still falling, making the streets very muddy and forcing the people to hurry.

It is indeed a great Democratic day. Among the early delegations was one from Paris, Ill., which came in at 10 o'clock. The Jacob Brown club of Seymour, Ind., arrived at 10 o'clock. All the surrounding towns sent thousands of people. A fair estimate of the crowd would place the number at the crowd at 50,000, which will be swelled by night to 75,000.

Judge Thurman arrived from Cincinnati at 11 o'clock,