

LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC DAY.

VOLUME XXV-NO. 57.

CANDIDATE THURMAN REVIEWS & BIG PARADE AT CINCINNATI.

His Visit to the Exposition Attracts Thous ands-Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Thurman Deliver Addresses to Monster Audiences. The Old Roman's Forcible Speech.

" Demccratio Day " at the Cincinnati exposition on Thursday was grand success. At 2 o'clock the Thurman party ware driven to the reviewing stand. The streets driven to the reviewing stand. The streets were packed. There were eight divisions, composed of local and visiting Democratic olubs, all of whom shouled vigorously as they passed the stand. Clubs were present from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. In-cluded in the parade were a big hat, labeled "Grandpa's Hat," and a mammoth rooster made of pinmes. It took an hour for the procession to pass the stand. At the con-clusion of the parade a large crowd gath-ered in front of the reviewing stand and called for speeches, but Judge Thurman and Speaker Carlisle both excused them-selves, because of their speeches about to be delivered indoors, and the crowd dis-parsed slowly.

be delivered indoors, and the crowd dis-parsed alowly. The exposition buildings were crowded, and Music Hail was crowded with upwards of 8,000 people. Thirty-sight children ast on the stage, to represent the different states. Judge Thurman, in his address, said :

My friends : When you icsi-ted that I My friends: When you issisted that I should come down here in the centre of this building to speak to you the words that I have to say, you forgot one thing. You lorgot to provide mea turn table [laugh-ter] so that I might be turned around and speak to those who now behind me as well as those who are before me. Now, you have a little advantage in that over these who are to my right and to my leit, and upon whom I am compelled to turn my back very unwillingly indeed; for, to say nothing of the men who are behind me, there are many beautiful ladies whom I would much rather look in the face than that they should look at my back. [Great

laughter and applause.] My friends, this has been to me a day of unalloyed pleasure. When I left home I had no idea of making a political speech on this occasion. I did not know that it would be proper to do so, but when I got here I was told that it was in order and exactly proper for me to speak to you on political topics to-day; that what are called Repub-lican day, Democratic day and any kind of day that may be mentioned at this creat Ican day, Democratic day and any kind of a day that may be mentioned, at this great centennial, was a day that a man had a right to pour out his whole soul to the people. [Cheering.] And, therefore, I will say something on politics as well as my almost broken voice will permit. My friends, there is another reason why I

My friends, there is another reason why I are happy to day. I cannot express to you in words the admiration I feel for the De-mecracy of Cincinnati and of Hamilton county for organizing this magnificent demonstration. [Applause] And I cannot sufficiently express the thanks and the admiration I feel for the Democracy of other parts of the state, and not only of this state, but of other states, who have come here to join you in this manifestation of your Democratic attach-ment and principles. And, therefore, being a Democrat "dyed in the wool" [great a:ment and principles. And, therefore, being a Democrat "dyed in the wool" [great a;-plause], being so from my boyhood up, and having often before met with the Demo-crats of this goodly city of Cincinnati, and always with pleasure to me, if not with pro-fit to them, 1 may rejoke that I stand once more in their midst to say to you that you are fighting a good fight, and if you con-tinue to fight it to the end, as you are doing to day, victory will perch on the Demo-cratic banner. [Continued applause.] Gentlemen, we are in the midst of an ex-traordinary campaign, the most extraor-

traordinary campaign, the most extraor-dinary that 1 have ever gone through, many as I have taken part in during my life. We

end. It took time to do it, but in the end it did do it, and therefore I say it again, and I say it without fear of aucoessful contra-diction, that no improvement in the rights or the condition of isboring men in chris tendom has ever been produced except by the influence of Democratic principles. [Prolonged applause.] Judge Thurman in closing paid a glow-ing tribute to the speaker who was to follow him, saying: I shall bid you now good-bye in order to make place for him, but before I go I want to thank you one and all for your kind reception, for your favorable

I go I want to thank you one and all for your kind reception, for your favorable shouts, for your lavorable expressions, and for the evidences you have given that the Old Roman, as I am sometimes called— (here the apeaker was interrupted by long continued applause)—for the old man. (Here the speaker was again interrupted by some one who proposed three cheers for the Old Roman.)

old Roman.) Judge Thurman-Let me close that sen-tence. 1 say I want to thank you for the warm place that I have in your affections, and now I bid you good night. (Great ap-

plause) At the conclusion of Judge Thurman's speech the following message was read: "I very much regret that Mrs. Cleveland and myself must deny ourselves the pleas-ure of being pretent at the exposition on Democratic Day, and we can only say that our disappointment is greater than that of these who have kindly invited us. "GROVER CLEVENAND."

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican national committee on Thursday night paid over to John Broder-ick, Republican supervisor, the \$2,000 re-ward for the conviction in New York city ward for the conviction in New York city of the Republican, George Gordon, for false registration. This was done in order to keep Detective Leary out of the money. The people at the Republican national head quarters have sent out a letter saying that Leary, who is a Republican, is satis-fied with the solion of the committee. It is positively stated by Democrats that Leary is not a Republican, but that he is a mem-ber of the County Democracy organization in his district. However, the fact remains that the first roque was a Republican. Within the past forty-eight hours thirty members of the Connecticut Democratic state committee have been summoned to New York to confer with the national

state committee have been summoned to New York to confer with the national Democratic committee. All the gentlemen present made reports of the situation in their respective districts, and ex Governor Waller said that from what he heard at the meeting he was confident that Cleveland would carry the state by a plurality of two or three times as large as in 1884. General John N. Ramsey, the Republi-can state committeeman in charge of the New Jersey hesdquarters in Jersey City, was arrested late Thursday night by a con-stable on the street in that city. He is charged with offering a consideration for false registration.

charged with offering a consideration for false registration. In the well known publishing house of D. Appleton & Co, New York, there are ten members of the Appleton family. Two vote for the first time this year. Of the other eight, in 1884 four were Democrats and four were Republicans. This year tha ten Appleton votes will be cast for Cieve-land and Thurman. Mr. H. C. Appleton mays the reason for this d eight on their part is their great confidence in Mr. Cleveland In answer to a representative of the New is their great confidence in Mr. Cleveland In answer to a representative of the New York Times on Wednesday Mr. Appleton said: "Our business has never been fetter than it has during the last four years, and we don't want to change a good thing when we have it. We make no effort to influence the vote of those in our employ. Evry-body in this establishment can of course vote as they please. Three fourths of those in our place are for Cleveland. I do not know what the proportion of Damcersta in

know what the proportion of Demcerats in our factory is." Editor A. L. Underhill, of the Steuben Editor A. L. Underhill, of the Siteuben Advocate, of Bath, N. Y., was in New York on Thursday, and when asked about the publication in Republican papers that a Harrieon pole had been raised in that place by 100 former Damocrats, stated that the as a lissue of falsehoods S. P. Sheerin, secretary of the national Democratic committee has telegraphed to Chairman Brice from Indianapolis, that the Harrison labor demonstration there on Thursday was a dismal failure, though it was intended to be the greatest feature of the campaign. Mr. Sheerin's dispatch con-tinued as follows: "All the county com-mitteemen were implored to send large delegations, and large crowds were ex-pected from outside the state. Many of the Republican manufacturers closed their es-tablishments but there were least then 1500 tabliable in the statuters closed there as tabliable in the rest there is than 1,500 in the procession. It seems incredible, but it is true. The weather was delightful and walking good. The conditions were all favorable to a large crowd. There were very low rates on all the roads, but nearly all of the immerse trains that had been recoall of the immense trains that had been pro vided came in empty. General S L. Giasgow, a very prom nen lawyer and life long Republican of bur-llogton, lows, publishes a card declining to act as vice president at a Republican meeting for the reason that he is not in harmony with the party on the tariff ques-tion, nor with their state prohibition policy. The publication of the card caused a sort o panic among the Republicana, who are greatly alarmed over the probable defeat of Mr. Wear for Congress in that district. Mr. Glasgow was a brigadier general under General Grant and for several years held one of the leading consulations in Europe. Four Republicans were arrested in New York on Thursday evening for alleged Iraud.

NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND MAN AND BOYS IN THE PROCESSION. The Line Statts After Over an Hour's Delay o

the Clubs Participating-Mony Buildings litominsted and Fireworks Used Liberally Along the Route,

REPUBLICANS PARADF.

The long looked for Republican club parade came off Thursday evening. Com-pared with the Democratic parade it was not a big success. With 20,000 voters in Lan-caster county to draw from, and organ-ized clubs in every district of the county, a large turnout was to be expected. The Republicans have been using every means at their command to make this pa-rade the most imposing demonstration ever seen in the city. They did not expect the Democratic parade the evening before to be so large, and all day yesterday the tele-phone, telegraph and messenger service was freely used urging a large siterdance of club members, and with all their efforts they managed to have as many men in line as the Democrate, but they did not present as the Democrate, but they did not recent as fine an appearance, nor were they as well

A LATE START. A LATE START. The Republican papers criticized the management of the Democrats in starting late. Last nights parade was an hour and a hait late in starting, while the Demo-cratic parade was only an hour behind time. The city clubs formed on East Orange street and the country and visiting clubs on the side streets, with right resting on Orange. It was 9 o'clock when the com-mand was given to march and the proces.

Intersteeles, With Fight Fosting on Orange, It was 9 o'clock when the command was given to march and the procession moved in the following order:
S. M. Neldomridge, oblet marchal. Thos. C. Wiley, chief of staff.
Ales: Geo Al. Smith, F. B. McClain, John F. Heinlich, W. Park Cummings, A. K. Spurrier, D. F. Bachman, Dr. D. H. Shenk, Simon Snyder, S. R. Geist, John W. Menizer, Harry G. Hirsh, W. T. Brown, Col. D. B. Case, Charles H. Geiger, W. S. Roland, D. K. Burkholder, John S. Nolde, D. S. Slaugh, W. K. Beard, H. C. Lehman, James Smithgail, Richard Apperly, Hebry Shrceder, Washington L. Hershey, D. W. Grabili, Dr. J. C. Shaub, S. Clay Miller, D. F. Briftenmyer, A. J. Rockwocd, J. C. Hager, jr., E. S. Gleim. Metropolitan Drum corps. Veterans of Lancaster, 137 men with large log cabin.

Fifty boys bearing a banner "Voters of

Worth Infantry band. Companies A. B and C Plumed Knights of York, 200 men.

Drum corps, West Side, York, Plumed Knights, 50

Drum corps. Young Men's Republican club, of York, 55 mer. High Hat club of York, 57 men. Wrightsville Band. Wrightsville club, 48 men. Colored club, of Wrightsville, 20 mer. Perseveraces band, of Lebanon, 55 men. Junier Men's club, Lebanon, 55 men. Junier North Lebanon club, 27 boys. Liberty band, of Lebanon. North Lebanon club, 78 men. New Holland band. s mer New Holland band. New Holland club, 32 men. Leacock Anti-Mills club, 51 men. Rotheville band.

John Kemper club, 53 mer. Gen. Reynolds band. Republican League, of Concetogs, 50 men. Littiz Drum corps. Landis Valley marching club, 50 mer. Millersville Normal school club, 32 men

Millersville club, 17 men. Strasburg band. Strasburg club, 45 men. Martindale club, 16 men. Willow Street band.

Knights of York wearing the English army uniforms remarked that "they looked like some of Jim Biaine's English friends ready to evict some poor Irish tenant." The Red Coats seemed to think it

tenant." The Red Coats seemed to think it necessary to carry a banner bearing the in-scription, "We Love America Better Than Eugland," for fear people would mistake them for her mejesty's Canadian subjects. It is said by incse who know that the reason the Harrisburg clubs did not come was on account of a tow between them-selves as to pesitions they would occupy in the line of parade. One of the banners bore this inscription. "Off with the tares and on with the tarift."

One of the banners bore this inscription. "Off with the taxes and on with the tariff." The Watch Factory club made the best appearance of the local clubs. The Young Republicans were put in the rear of the parade. The "dudes" kicked, but they could not get their position changed. They had set it up to put the Watch Factory club in that position, but they fell in the ditch they dug for the watch-makers.

The police force had ropes stretched on East King street and on South Queen street, for a short distance to keep the crowds on the sidewalk.

In addition to the regular police force, half a dezen extras were on duty. Chief Smeliz was in command and he had his men stationed where they were most needed.

men stationed where they were most needed. One of the Young Republicans had his uniform taken from him for misbehaving. The disorder on the street and drunken-ness among the paraders was much more noticeable than on the previous evening. In several of the clubs paraders were so drunk that they could not walk. A number of men who came here from Lebanon to participate in the parade, got very drunk before leaving. Some of them went into the saloon of Capt. John Pontz, on West King street, where they stole all the balls belonging to a bagatelle board and a large number of beer glasses. As the parade passed down East King, a member of the Plumed Knights from York, who was very drunk, fell in the street in front of Excelsior hall. He carried a small keg in his hand, which is believed to have contained something stronger than hard clder.

Last night a piece of a mine that exploded in the vicinity of the postoffice flaw through the air knocking the crown of a bystander's bat completely off and badly damaging two or three other tiles before its force was spent. Two of the Young Republicans who did

not have energy enough to march over the route of parade were assaigned to the duty of discharging rockets from the Young Republicans club room. Their object sp-peared to be to set firs to the bunting at the Democratic club room. Many of the Roman candles were directed towards the windows of the club room and several indics in the candies were directed towards the windows of the club room and everal ladies in the gymnasium made narrow escapes from being struck by the balls from these candies. When the Young Democrate, who were on the roof of the building, saw the efforts of these youths they retailated and it did not take three minutes to rout the efforts party from their positions the attacking party from their positions and to make them cease their efforts to destroy the decorations of the Democrats. Part of the bunting was entirely destroyed. There is no question about the Young Republicans having begun the firing, and if it is disputed it can be proved by numbers of disinterested parties.

BIS BOUSE AGAIN ON FIRE.

Forsker's Palsehood in Reference to the Sally Ann Bradley Pension Case Answered By Her Son.

The Bradley pension case has been given a wide notoriety by Foraker and others who a wide notoriety by Foraker and others who are continually posing as friends of the sol-dier, but on investigation it does not reflect much credit upon the Republican party or show any mistake in the president's veto. Foraker has told a pltiful story of the widow of a soldier who was criven to the poor house because the president improperiy vetoed her pension bill. But her son, James G. Bradley, has written a sharp letter deny.

FAVORING FREE WOOL-

REPUBLICAN MERCHANL'S VIEWS GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Edward T. Steel Explains His Position Up n the Tariff-Tae Benefits Which Would Besult to American Workmen and Manu-

facturers if the Duty Was Removed.

Edward T. Steel, a Republican merchant and manufacturer of Philadelphia, who was taken to task by his Republican associates

of that high protection city, writes a letter defining his position. He says: I do not profess any knowledge of the merits of tariffs and duties in branches of merits of tariffs and duites in branches of trade foreign to my own, but am clear in the result and working of them as applied to the woolen industry, in which I have spent my business life. My interest in imports is tentative and secondary, while the in-dustrial prosperity of this country concerns nearly all that I possess. In common with men of average observation I know that the one condition of a secure and pros-percus business is the full employ-ment of the community at good wages. I do not believe that any sut-stantial business can be so peculiar as to be

wages. I do not believe that any sut-stantial business can be so peculiar as to be exempted from dependence upon this law. Legislation that hinders or fails to promote this condition is worse than a blunder. Protectionists differ among themselves, not only as to the best methods of protection, but just as strenuously as to what are the proper subjects of protection. While it may be said that all claim to favor protection to labor, all do not favor a duty upon commod. ities, and herein lies the cause of much of the present contention. I am for a tariff that will protect the wages of all workmen

that will protect the wages of all workmen in this country to the full extent of the difference between the wages of Europe and what we regard as the liberal wages of America, but no more. A tariff simply to protect labor will insure a prosperous and thriving community, be-cause it will enable the masses to be liberal consumers. The manufacturer has no more elatin to a subsidy from the public for bim-self than any other class of business men. welf than any other class of business men. If he has a prosperous community in which to dispose of his wares he has all that he has a right to expect. Any amount of tariff be-yond that which 1 have specified is a tax upon the many for the benefit of individuals.

viduals. My firm's present business has grown out of its thirty years' connection with the woolen trade. We employ in the manu-facture of our goods in this city one hun-dred and twenty five hands. The return of a mill of our own in this city has been more satisfactory than the profits on our imports, and we desire to see our entire business accomplished by its further de-velopment.

phills, therefore, into the common schools throughout the entire common wealth, that all efforts upon the part of the legislature to render them more efficient will be met by the cordial response of the people. It must be seknowledged, however, that teachers' salaries are yet inadequate. The public is very severe in its demands upon the common schools : expecting results which can only be secured by the employment of the most talented and experianced teachers. How can such teachers be obtained or held for any great length of time upon the base of salaries now given? The sverage salary of male teachers for a school year is only a few cents over two hundred and sizy siz dollars. With such an annual income the most talented and best qualified teachers cannot be retained. Alter noting an increase of 10,556 in the number of pupils in the schools are says that a census would certainly show a much greater number of children of school age than are now enrolled. "Of course many children of school age it and colleges; yst it is to be feared that thousands are growing up in ignorance, attending no schools at all. We have no means of ascertaining spireximately even how large this number may be, we have frequently urged the legislature, and do now urge it again, to enact a law requiring school directors to make a careful annual census, in their respective districts of all children between the seges of 6 and 16, who are attending no school whatever. From data, thus derived the extent of the peril involved can be known and some definite legislation taken to remedy the great evil. No one can for a single moment fail to recognize the danger to the common wealth from a large body of youths. We believe that free wool and a duty of forty per cent. on manufactured goods is the only proposition that has received leg-islative consideration which can possibly promote this result. The increase of the promote this result. The increase of the tariff upon the goods which we are com-pelled to import will have little or no effect in promoting the manufacture of such fabrics in this country. They now pay a duly of seventy one per cent. In eighty-two per cent. It must be self-evident that when any dury dury duly the self-evident that when such an enormous duty fails to protect any commodity, being more than double the difference in the cost of the labor which produces it between the wages of this coun-try and England, there is a mistake in the

plan of protection. We know that a trifling difference of two per cent to five per cent. In the business of two competitors otherwise on the same footing would, in a decade's operations, destroy the one and secure the wealth of the other, and when, as I have said, such a tremendour money tax as the amount ramed falls toex. clude the foreign article from competition it will be clearly understood that there is

omething wrong in the method.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THE BUSINESS MEN.

MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND The annual report of Dr. E. E. Highee, superintendent of public instruction, has just been issued. In treating of the salaries PARADE IN NEW YORK ONSATURDAT.

the Various Clubs to Display Novel Emi President Cleveland, With Sheriff Ge and Probably Mayor Hewil', to meview the Pageant on Fift : Avenus

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.-The arrange of details for the parade to-morrow of t business men's Coveland and Thursd campaign clubs is being rapidly complete As yet no cificial programme has been lef out, but it will probably be complete ome time to-day.

One of the peculiar features of the part on Saturday will be the display of deal emblematic of the business which members of the several clubs belong The utmost secrecy is being observed garding these emblems, as each organ tion wishes to spring a surprise upon I's fellows. The produce and maritime clube, the stock, ocifee, cotton and consolidated exchange clubs will, no doubt, disting themselves in this direction, while the goods men smile in a mysterious wa when the subject is mentioned.

The annual report of Dr. E. E. Higbee, superintendent of public instruction, has just basen issued. It a treating of the salaries of teachers he says: The average salary of teachers, exclusive of Philadelphils, is now, for males, thirty-seven dollars and twelve cents (\$37.12), and for females, twenty-nine dollars and sixty cents (\$20.60). Many predioted a large de-crease in teachers' salaries, fearing that many districts, on account of the addition of term time, might deduct a portion of the increased expense from the teachers' wages. Our directors, however, as we confidently expected, have proved themselves above any such mercenary spirit; and it is matter of just pride, that there never has been so large an increase of morey paid to teachers during the very time when it was predicted there would be a failing off. The amount of money paid to teachers for the year preceding this report was four million six hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and fits dollars and fitteen cents (\$20.950.15). The amount paid to teachers in this year's report is five million forty-four thousand three hun-dred an 1 eighty - five dollars and fitteen cents (\$50.943.35.15.), an in-crease over the preceding year of three hundred and sixty five cents (\$371,060,-65). Of course this includes the increased number of schools, sud the additional time of teaching, but not the additional five hun-dred thousand dollars of state appropria-tion which was not yed distronted. It is plain, therefore, that there is such a pride and confidence in the common wealth, that all efforts upon the part of the legislature to render the moore efficient will be met throughout the entire common wealth, that all efforts upon the part of the legislature to render them more efficient will be met President Cleveland will reach the cl n Saturday morning and will rem the Fifth avenue house of Secretary W ney until the committee, compo ugene Keily, Charles M. Fry and J. Regene Kelly, Charles M. Fry and Star Woodruff, comes to invite him to the review stand. The inter is build-ing on Fifth avenue just below the Worth monument. The reviewing body will be an imposing one, as the com mittee on invitations will take cars to hav only representative men there with the president and the national and state could mittee men. Mr. Hewitt has been invited to join President Cleveland and Sheric Grant at the review.

Grand Marshal Landers will give the order "Forward, march !" at 1:30 p. m. and the head of the column will move fr Bowling Green. President Cleveland leave Secretary Whitney's house at same hour. With accessions received on the way up, the procession will consist of the procession will consist of the procession will consist on the procession will consist on the procession will be proce organizations numbering, it is estimate nore than 50,000 men.

The Charter Granted.

HARRISBURG, Oct 26 .- The Home Bulle by and Loan association, of Lancaster, we obsridered at the state department to-day. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, Among the stockholders are John W. Lowell, E. Yecker, John A. Coyle, Michael Hab bush and J. C. Gable.

THIS EVENING'S MEETING.

Democrats to Have Frominent Orators Esters Them in the Opers House,

COLUMBIA, October 26. - The Den of Columbia will hold a mass mass of Columbia will hold a mass meeting in the opera house this evening under the suspices of the Cleveland and Thurman club. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. R. Jones Monaghan, of West Cher-ter; Hor. B F. Mayers of Harrisbarg and W. U. Hensel, evq. of Lancesber-Hon. H. M. North whil preside at the meeting. Music will be furnished by the Metropolitan and Mountville bands. Members of Company C held a rife practice yesterday afternoon, when the fei-lowing members qualified for a marke-man's bar: James Hinkle, D. F. Mower, Morris Thompson, A. B. Fox, Samuel

Morris Thompson, A. H. Fox, Samue Preston, D. Markiey. The shooting was done at 500 yards sou the men had to make 13 or over out of a possible 25. The delegates from the Sunday schools held a meeting in the Methodist church last night to arrange for a Union. held a meeting in the Methodist church issing to arrange for a Union convention. G. W. Paulos was elected chairman and Wm. Yohe secretary, The following delegates to the convention were elected: Salem Lutheran, Rev. H. Reiter; United Brethren, Jacob Sneath; Methodist, A. G. Guiles; Reformed, Rev. J. H. Pannebrokar; First Lutheran, F. A. Bennett; Church of God, Mrs. L. F. Zollinger. A committee on singing was also selected. Ephraim Newcomer entered soil against John Myers and Christian Weriz, of Washington borough, for larceny of a quapility ington borough, for larceny of a quartity of core. A hearing will be held before Squire Solly next Thursday.

as a neve taken part in outputs outputs which our adversaries have the boldness, the audacity, to tell the people that the way to make a people rich is to make them ray more taxes than their government wants. [Applause.] That the way to benefit the condition of a man is to tax him from the crown of his head to the color of his feet on exercising he wears. soles of his feet, on everything he woars, clothing, household utensils, implements of his trade and everything which is neces-sary to his existence and comfort as an American clizen. And that is called pro-American cilizen. And that is called pro-tection of laboring men, as if you could protect a laboring man by robbing him of his earnings, and verifying the old saying of "robbing Peter to pay Paul." [Applause.] Thus is a deception and a delusicn. What is it that makes the wealth of the world? Now, I am not going to play the demagogue in the slightest degree. I never did in my long life, and in the mapy speeches I have made to the peeple, and I pewer shill in the few remaining years of

never shall in the few remaining years of my life when 1 address my fellow men. 1 may to you, then, not in the language of a demagogue, but in the language of true philosophers, recognized by every able writer on political economy. 1 say to you, that there is not and there cannot be one single dollar added to the wealth of any country except by labor. When the Almighty pronounced that sentence, which never shall in the few remaining years o a implicity products that satisfield which some people may have thought too severs, but which experience has proved to be the wisest thing that could be said, that "in the sweat of thy face shall thou earn thy daily bread," when that was declared to be the condition of the human race, labor was made henorable labor was made reappeitable made honorable, labor was made respectable and labor was made the great occupation of the human race, be the man high or be he

low. [Great splause] And so it is. [Here the speaker was in-terrupted by applause at his producing a bandanna] You cheer that old bandanna, but I would like to know how in the world I ever would have gotten that bandanna for you to cheer it it had not been for labor. Prolonged applause] Labor made it. More applause] My labor enabled me to obtain money enough to buy it, and your is bor will make you wealthy enough to live in peace, in quiet and in comfort, if you will understand what is your own best inter-eats. [Great applause.]

Now, some one may say to me, why, that is an absurd proposition of yours, that all comes of labor. They will say, don't the earth produce wealth? That the wild pastures on the earth, with the nutritious grasses, are they not wealth? No, my friends, they are not wealth until they are grazed by the cattle which the labor of man herds upon them and takes care of and turns into wealth. [More cheering.] As long as the ore lies in the mines, be it gold, ong as the ore hes in the mides, bet kind, or sliver, or diamonds, or iron, or coal, as long as it lies there it adds nothing to the weath of the world. It is only when the laboring man comes with his pick and his shovel and works it out with his strong, brawny arm, that it tecomes wealth to the world. [Cheering] And therefore it is that, of all men in the

world, the laboring men of any country are entitled to respect and to esteem and to care. [Prolonged appliance.] The annual production of wealth in this

World list divided into three or four parts. One part of it goes to the capitalist who fur-nishes money, lords his money out at in-terest, and nobedy begrudges him his interest if he only charges a researable interest; another part of it goes to the manufacturer the man who carries on the manufacturer, the man who carries on the business, and he makes his business profit as a recompanse for his labor and for work

and for his skill, and nobody objects to his having a reasonable compensation. The remaining part goes to the laborer to pay for his wages, and if he gets fair wages, honest wages, then he does not complain. But if he does not get his fair share, if he compand the to travolat down under is oppreased, if he is trampled down under toot, if his is to ris exacted from him without due compensation, then, my friends, he is a defnauded man and he cupht to complair, (Great applais)) Mr. Thur-man then proceeded to entry za the liemoeratic party as the friend of the laboring

He continued : Some one may say, here were the Southern states, that were Democratic, and they had negro slavery. Yes, but that sentence of Thomas Jefferson-all men are created free and equal-sprouted up and grew up, and in the end made slavery impossible in any part of the terslavery impossible in any part of the ter-ritory of the United States. [Applause] Our Republican Hierds say to the negro man, or the colored man, that they set him free. They set him free! They would have been in slavery for ten centuries to come if they depended on them to set them free. [Great cheering.] These words from Thomas Jefferson's mouth and from his pan are the words that set them free in the

THE COURT HOUSE MEETING.

Harrison Voters of 1840 Hear Some Speeche Which Must Have Made Them Tired. The proceedings of the meeting of the Harrison veterans, at the court house on Thursday, opened with the singing of a selection by the Columbia Glee club. This was followed by a speech by Col. James Milliken, of Centre county. After complimenting the survivors of the campaign of 1840 for the steadfastness of their fauth as evinced by the support of Grandson Harrison, he taiked for an hour about a great many things, but said noth-ing new. He endeavored to prove that the success of the Republican party meant higher wages for the workingman; his argu-ments did not prove his assertions. He charged President Cieveland with catering to the Southern statesmen for a renomin ton, accused the Democratic party with being responsible for all the financia. being responsion for an the inducta-panics that ever swept over the country, and predicted financial failure to the in-dustries of the country if the Mills bill became a law. He assorted as a positive fact what be knew was untrue when he said that many manufacture bid closed that many manufactories had closed their doors when the Mills bill was intheir doors when the Mills bill was in-troduced in Congress last Dreember. Healso made another startling statement, viz: that Governor Gray did not receive the nomina-tion for vice president by the Democratic convention at St. Louis because he was Northern man, and that Thurman was nominated because he happened to be born

in Virginis, and was for that reason acceptable to the South. He dismissed the question of the surplus in the treasury with a few passing remains-, the most noticeable of which was that it is

the most noticeable of which was that it is better to have a surplus in the treasury than a deficiency. He closed h s speech with the usual Republican bloody shirt fling and retired. His speech was tamely delivered and fell flat on the sudlence. The names of Lincoln and Biaine were loudly observed, while those given when the name of Harison was mentioned ware half. of Harrison was mentioned were halfhearted.

The next speaker was Judge John M Broomall, of Chester. This orator's barangue was about in the same strain as the first speaker and the audience felt re-lieved when he had finished. Mr. Henry Baumgardner was called upon for a speech and he made a few re-marks. Dr. Brobst, of Littiz, also thought marks. Dr. Brobs, of Lince. His speech he could interest the audience. His speech was about as pointless as the others. The gise club sang several selections and that ended the meeting.

Biamed For a Ratiroad Accident.

The coroner's jury on Thursday conclu-ded its investigation of the collision on the ded its investigation of the collision on the Comberland Valley railroad near Ship-pensburg, by which Baggage-master Bitner was killed and some 15 other persons in-jured, and agreed upon a verdict which de-clares "that said disaster was caused by the clares "that said disaster was caused by the forgetfuiness, refusal or neglect of Con-ductor George W. Bowman and Engineer Jacob Fuller to hold their train at Shippens-burg for further orders and in their failure to observe the rules and regulations of said railroad company in proceeding on their way contrary to orders received from the superintendent's clice as Chambersburg."

West Lampeter club, 44 men. Citizan's band of Mountville. Indiantown club, 50 men. Sporting Hill band. Petersburg club, 50 men. Peques club, 21 men. Retton club, 20 men. Young Men's Republican club of New

rovidence, 20 boys Liberty band, Manheim. Junior Republican club, Manbeim, 2 Warwick township club, 25 men.

Drum corp. Young Men's club, Marietts, 41 men. Elizabethtown band. Elizabethtown club, 44 men. Drum corps. Mt. Joy Republican club, 56 men. Florin club, 32 men.

Drum corps. Rohrerstown club, 37 men. Silver Springs Cornet band. Landisville club, 45 men. Drum corps. Keystone club, Lancaster, 50 men. og cabin on wagon. ranktin and Marshall club, 35 men. Twelve bleveles. High school boys, 71 boys, Cigar store club, 3 men and 43 boys,

Fairville pape. Second ward club, 72 uniformed and 7

Mountville band. Third ward club, 70 men. I hird ward, boys, numbering 12. Duristiana band. Fourth ward club, 80 men. Sixth ward, 50 kids. Providence band Seventh ward club, 90 men. Colored olub, 70 men. Sowmansville band E ghth ward club, 65 men. or club, 20 men. Dinverband. Ninth ward club, 90 men ; 37 Juniors. Mount Hope club, 25 men. Young Republicane, not uniformed, 63. Irequois band.

Young Republicans, 100 men and boye West Lampeter township cavalry. Brownstown band. West Earl cavalry. Mechanicsburg club, 24 mounted men.

Farmersville cavalry. Quarryville band. Lancaster township club, mounted.

Nattering horsenen. Industrial display, made up of half a dozen wagons, the most noticeable of which was the float of Henry Marin's brick machine maker.

machine maker. Following was the route of parade: From L'me and Orange, out Orange to Shippen, to East King, to Centre Square, to South Queen, to Andrew, countermarch to German, to South Prince, to West King, to Charlotte, to West Orange, to Fine, to West Chestnut to Charlotte, to Walnut to Mary to Lemon to North

Walnut, to Mary, to Lemon, to North Queen, to New, to North Duke, to Chest-nut, to North Queen, to East King, to Marshall, countermatch and dismiss at court

There were long gaps in the line. After the head of the parade with the marshal and his aids got away, some ten minutes passed before the York clubs, who were next in line, followed; and a little later there was a stoppage nearly as long. MEMBERS IN LINE.

The counts made differ as to the number in line, but the following may be relied upon as correct : 2 961

Men and boys on foot Musicians 513 Horemen and in wegons. 508

8,982 It took hity-five minutes for the parade to pass a point. Soon after the start, on the to pass a point. Show after the start, on the home stratch, so many had dropped out that the procession passed in forty minutes. The decorations slong the route of parade were very fine. Those most notable were at the New Era and Examiner offices, the Young Men's Republican citle, Frances Shroder's, and the Young Men's Demo-oratic club. a atic club.

It was midnight before the parade onded and a few hours later the city settled down to its usual quietness. NOTES OF THE PARADE.

There were so few memoers of the Eph-rata club appeared for parade that the capitain refused to take his men in line. The Columbia Gies club mang several selections at the residences of Francia Sproder and George M. Kline while the parade was being formed. There was a much larger number of boys in last night's parade than in the Demo-cratic parade.

A young man on seeing the Plumed

Bradley, has written a sharp lett ing that his mother has ever been in the poor house and making a plain statement of the facts that under the law compelled a denial of the pension. "I would be glad to have her get a pen-

sion honorably and think Congress should pass a law to pension all widows of deceased soldiers. I am not responsible for any of the extravagent statements made by our friends in the presentation of the bill to pension my mother. Our friends in Congress have made erroneous statements in regard to our case. I have given naked facts, Mr. Foreker's statements in his speech

at West Union, O., were not correct." These facts are to the effect that his father These facts are to the elect that his father and two of his brothers served in the war snd were wounded. The father was slightly wounded and died by accidental choking while at dinner. A brother, who was also slightly wounded, died of yellow fever a few years ago. The other brother was wounded in the wrist and is living in good health He scienced a pression in block health. He received a pension "which has been increased twice, the last about two years ago, since Cleveland's administration, which the pension records will show. He now gets thirty dollars per month." These facts are endorsed by I. N. Tolle, probate judge of Adams county, Obio, who has lived for many years near the Bradleyfamily and knows of his own personal knowledge

and knows of his own personal khowledge that they are as stated. The Republican Senate committee reported a bill to pension the widow ad-versely, and the criticism of the president's veto by Republicans should apply as well to the Senate, but both acted under the law which grants pensions to widows only on the ground that death of the velgran the ground that desth of the veteral resulted from wounds or from sickness traceable to service. The line must be drawn somewhere, and the law appears to have drawn it in the best place. Mr. Foraker's speech was made in New Haven, Conn., and Mr. Charles C. Hall, of that city, promptly obtained the following reply from one of the Bradleys:

BENTONVILLE, O, Ostober 19, 1888, Mr. Charles C. Hall :

In reply to your question would say Mr. Eviar's piece in the Feople's Defender is about true. I am J. G. Bradley's son. He is not at home, and I take the pleasure of tailing you Mr. Foraker lied. My father will vote for Cleveland in November. Yours truly, SHERMAN T. BRADLEY.

A Republican Lie.

The Eimirs Gasette has the following dispatch from Weilsville, N. Y : "In the New York Sun of yesterday a Wellsville special correspondent states that Cleveland men heresbouis are making arrangements to knife Hill. This statement, evidently written by a Republican, is maticious and false in every particular. The Democratic leaders as well as the rank and file are for the whole ticket and I challenge the Sum correspondent to name one prominent correspondent to name one prominent Cleveland Democrat in Wellsville or vicinity who is not equally as enthusiastic for Gov. Hill."

A Death From Yellow Fever

The third case of yellow fever in Brook-iyn this meason came to light on Thursday in the death at St. John's hospital of Captain John Jellard, of the steamer Cearanse, of the Reil Cross Line, who arrived in that port on Monday from South America. The two previous cases occurred in August, at the Long Island college hospital, and were thought to be Chagres fever at first. But no doubt exists of the true character of the disease in the case of Captain Jollard. He was sick on the voyage, but was so far con-valescent that when the vessel passed Quarantine he sat in a chair on dock and passed the inspection.

Received a Call.

From the Wrightaville Star From the Wrightaville Star. Last Sabbath Rev. E. W. Gaytord, paster of the Leacock Presbyterian church, of Lancester county, P.s., preached in the Presbyterian church in this place with great acceptance to that congregation. Tuesday evening last a congregational meeting was held and it was unanimously decided to extend a call to Rev. Mr. Gay lord to become their pastor.

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Gredit to Whom Credit is Du

Much of the success of the great indus-trial display of the Democratic parade was due to the efforts of Jacob Pontz, of the Ninth. The brick making display was his, and he fornished teams for and assisted in arranging the tobacco and blacksmith shop display. The same gentieman also secured Zeamer's steer, which made such a hit.

to further protect these goods by an in-creased duty, which smounts on the grades which we import to about 12% par cent, on which we import to about 12% per cent. on our present selling price. That is to say, the grade of goods sold by us now at \$1.75 would have to bring with the Senate's proposed duty added \$1.93 to \$2. It is clear then that the American manu-facturer intends to and must get this ad-vance of 12% per cent, for his goods; if it is true that they cannot be made at the present isvel of prices. If he does, the establish-ment of a level of prices 12% per cent higher there is a level of prices 12% per cent higher than the present level, ensoles the importer to pay the additional duty and fod an equally favorable market in which to dis-pass of his commodities, and thus to remain

pose of his commodities, and thus to remain in the same relative position as now. The treasury is that much fuller and the consumer that much poorer. This is an attempt at protection by rais-ing prices. On the other hand, free wool is

an effectual protection by enabling the American manufacturer to recuce his cost and make a lower level of prices at which foreign goods could not be sold. This se-cures to the American milis the business o supplying these goods, gives additional em-ployment to American labor, reduces the cost to the consumer and leaves in his pocket some of the surplus now going into the treasury. If this, the only effectual protection, is infidelity to American in-dustry, or bad faith to the workingman of the country, I am unable to comprehend there its rest.

those interests.

It is an open secret that free wool, with a fariff of forty per cent. on manufactured goods, would be the best protection that the manufacturers of this country have ever rejoyed ; but it is urged that to remove the duty from wool would have the effect of bringing the representatives of the woolbringing the representatives of the wool-growing states in Congress into antagonism with the duty on manu-factured goods, and thereby event-ually bring the latter into the free list. Such a proposition betrays a lack of faith in the merit of protection. There being little or no percentage of labor represented in wool, it has no claim to protection under the principle of protection American labor. the principle of protecting American labor. The granting of a duty on an article which is not entitled to protection under the prin-ciple of protection to inder is simply a bargain which surrenders the principle and sacrifices very largely the advantage of the

protection which it is made to sustain. No such combination should be permitted to defeat the st d of protecting labor without taxing it. The American people can be re-lied upon to maintain all reasonable duties necessary to protect their wages. Every cent of duty paid on wool is a pro-tection to the foreign manufacturar who

tection to the foreign manufacturer who has his wool free, and nullifies to that extent the duty arranged to protect the American manufacturer. Let us suppose the duty on the raw material and the duty on the manufactured article to be exactly equal, in that case there is absolutely no protection against the competition of the foreign manufacturer. The amount of duty

placed upon his goods he saves exactly in the purchase of his material. See how antagonistic these two systems of duties are: If the duty is placed upon the raw material alone, it unquestionably destroys the factories; if it is placed upon the completed within a function is the same by the completed article slone it just as surely fosters and protects them. Is it not plain, then, that the co-operation of these two interests, as a principle of protecting labor, is an utter impossibility?

In regard to my right to entertain these The regard to my fight to contribute the views as a Republican. I claim that they have been either specially or generally urged by every Republican administration since the war; and that Grant, Garfield, Arthur, McCulloch and Folger favored a revision of the tariff in this direction.

In regard to my Republicanism, I was of assemblies which were mobbed in Phila-delphis previous to the existence of the Republican party for maintaining the prin-ciples which the Republican party has also made a part of the constitution of the United States and a law of the land. I cast my first vote for John C. Fremont, and have never since voted for any state or national officer who did not belong to that party. I yield in the test of Republicanism to no class of men in the party except these who served in the war; in their presence i stand in humble silence.

Buli & Bro. Pleaded Sarpris

In the suit of Jacob Wolf vs. Hull & Bro. In the suit of Jacob Wolf vs. Hull & Ero, to recover for clears, plsiniff on Thursday amended the declaration. This morning counsel for defendant pleaded surprise and the case weat over at plaintiffs' costs. There were no other cases ready for trial and the jury was discharged and court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

the great evil. No one can for a single mo-ment fail to recognize the danger to the common wealth from a large body of youths growing up in ignorance, with schools freely open for them." Dr. Higbee urges the legislature to pass a law providing for the inspection of country schools. He thinks that manual training demands attention and treats at length of the import-ance of Arbor Day. He warmly ap-proves of the advance of the minimum school term and says that the \$500-\$500,000 state appropriation is making itself leit in every part of the commonwealth. "The grant of authority to school directors to furnish free text books for their schools o furnish free text books f is more and more used, and thus far such action has given full satisfaction. It only in our large cities, but in many of our tral districts." Statistical tables appended to

THE STATE'S SCHOOL INTERESTS.

aperintendent of Public Instruction Com pletos His Annual Report and Makes

Some Recommendations

In our large cities, but in inady of our furn districts." Statistical tables appended to the report give the number of schools at 21.342, teachers 23.681, female 14.678, male 9.003, average length of school terms 7.48, number of pupils 941.625, average number of pupils 674,179, total cost of tuition, building, etc., \$11,612,900.89, state appro-science \$500.000. Fracting Public tribut priation \$500,000. Excluding Philadelphia the average number of mills on the dollar for school purposes is 7.64, for building 3.34. The state aid for normal school students was \$65,000, of which the Millersville school got \$1,550 for graduates and \$4,050 for undergraduates. for undergraduates.

THE POPE TALKS. Itle Young Man" of Germany Did No.

Piense His Houses.

The New York Herald has the following by cable from the correspondent of a Lonton daily in Rome: "This morning at 11 o'clock I had the honor of being received in private sudience by the sovereign pontifi. After I had made by the soveregul potent. A ther i have the customary smitutations he said: 'I have been told that you represent an influential journal and that you wished to be received by the pope. What do you desire to learn from me? Ask and I will tell you what I

CBD.

can.' "Upon my observing that the state of his holiness' health was a subject of deep interest to many millions the pope quickly rejoined: 'You may tell the English Catholics that I am well, considering my sdvanced age and the multiplicity of my occupations. Yes, my health is really good, though I have had a good deal to trouble me of late and have also worked very hard.' * * *

'I ventured to ask his holiness if the German emperor's recent visit to the vati-

can had proved satisfactory. "I cannot say,' he replied, that we are either satisfied or dissatisfied with the emperor's visit. That he came to Rome was not at our request, nor was his object in coming favorable to us, but rather to those who are against us, to these who for ten years past have practically compelled me to restrict myself to this palace, from which I cannot issue. My dignity forbids me to do so. "This young man, having acceded

the Gorman throne, has been making a round of visits to European courts, and finally to Rome, where his presence was calculated to strengthen our adversaries consolidate their position, not benefit

us. He came to see me. "It was an act of courtesy, and I was

glad to receive him. "I had much to say to him, but just as ! was beginning my discourse he interrupted me by calling in his brother in order to present him to me. After that I had no iurther opportunity of speaking privately with bim. "With our episcopscy and clergy in odgers were discharged by the mayor.

Germany all is going smoothly and satis-factorily ; vacant offices have been properly filled up with the accord of church and state allks, and to the contentment of both Of our religious orders which had been ex-pelled from Germany three have been suthorized to return-the Franciscans, the Dominicans and the Benedictines. We are

in negotiation about the withdrawal of pro hibitions affecting our educational orders, but there is great difficulty in this. The German government desires to keep in its own hands the exclusive instruction of Catholic children. To this I cannot con-

sent. " The teaching rights of the church must be recognized and their exercise must be duly authorized by the state. With less than this I may not be satisfied, and as you know, when the pope is dissatisfied Catno-lies are discontented.

"In the German Empire there are fit teen million Catholics whose wishes and feelings must be respected, it being to the interest of their temporal rulers to keep them contented. When the civil authority them contented. When the civil authority is righteously exercised it is always sup-ported by the church. As head of the church I cannot countenance injustice done to those who are committed to my care and diy.

whom I am bound to protect and de

Governor Hill Thanked by the Ergineers. At the meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in Rohmond, on Thursday P. M. Archur was re-elected chief, and Mr. lograham secretary of the Insurance Order of the Brotherhood. Resc-lutions were adopted tendering the thanks of the Brotherhood to Governor Hill, of New York, for his appintment of Richards, a member of the order, as railroad commis-sioner. Governor Hill Thanked by the Ergineers

An Expedition Wrecker

The Babylonian expedition of the Uni-versity of Pennsylvanis, which set out from Philadelphis for the Orient, early last sum-

Philadelphis for the Orient, early last such mer, has been shipwrecked on the terranean Soa. The expand denias have reached Pales ine afred at his ning of October, proceeder in the state to the site of Babylon all is cause. Clent capitals of Assyria, in the remains of the site of Babylon all is cause. Solarity is the present time engaged in dig-ging up and bringing to light the remains of a bygone civilization are themesives outcasts on an island in the Mediterranean tiffic apparatus lost or seriously dataged, and with little prospect of being conveyed to their point of destination.

BEFORE THE MATOR.

Two Hard Loosing Tramps Arrested for Begging and Annoying People.

The mayor had nine cases this morning. Two of the men gave their names as Frank Burns and Albert Taylor. These men, Burns and Albert Taylor. These men, who are strangers and look like tramps, with two companions appared on North Queen street last evening when the streets were crowded. They began begging from passersby and when money was refused them they would curse the people and try to prevent their moving. Word was sent to Officer Sheriz, who was at Centre Square. He went to the place and arrested the men named while the others escaped. The filter, assisted by Reuben Erisman, took them to the station house and the mayor seut them

the station house and the mayor sent them to jail for 20 days each. Another customer was Jamos Mathern, who was found lying helpleasiy drunk at Chestnut and Duke streets by Officer Glass at one o'clock this morning. He was taken to the station house where he gave his home as Johnstown. This morning he said he lived in Schuylkill county. He paid his costs and was discharged. Six lodgers were discharged by the mayor.

FRANK UDDERZOOK'S DEATH.

He Is Fatally Isjured while Abghting From a Freight Train.

Frank Udderzook was fatally injured by the cars of the Pennsylvania railroad at North Bend, just east of Christians, Thurs-day stiernoon. He had been riding on ireight train, and in attempting to get off Treight train, and in attempting to get off was thrown very heavily to the ground. His head was cut and his hand bjured, and he was very badiy bruised about the body. The man was found by some track repairmen, who took him to Parksburg. At first it was believed that he was not badiy hurt, bus he died some time afterwards. The train, from which he jumped was drawn by freight engine No. 600, and this morning the trainmen were notified to report at Coatesville, to testity before the cornar. The deceased resided at Coonranville, Chester county. He was in Lancaster on Wednesday night to ees the Democratic parade, and set it his team at Pomerov, where he toos the train for this city. The supposition is that he missed the regular train on Thums. diy.

The New Yorks Are Unamplone. The New Yorks are now champions of the base ball world, having won the so ten from the St. Louis Browns. Eleven gemes are to be played and New York won his eighth by 11 to 3 yesterday.

WEATHER INDIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.-For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jer-eoy : Raio, stationary temperature, northeasterly winds, brisk to high on the