The Lancaster Intelligencer.

VOLUME XXV--NO. 239. LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CLEVELAND'S RECEPTION.

A GREAT OCCASION FOR THE DEMOCRACY IN NEW YORK ON MONDAY EVENING.

The Banquet Tendered the Ex-President By the Democratic Club of the Metropolis—The Two Principal Speeches.

The large dining room of the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, presented a scene of rare interest on Monday evening, the occasion being a dinner given in honor of Mr. Grover Cleveland by the Young Men's Democratic club, of New York city, as a welcome to him as a citizen of the metropolis. The magnificent dining room was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Shortly after 7 o'clock President J. H. V. Arnold, of the Young Men's Democratic club, accompanied by the other officers, appeared in the large parlor of the hotel, and were soon joined by Mr. Cleveland, Governor Hill, Mayor Grant and other distinguished guests of the evening. An hour was spent by the honored guests in receiving and shaking hands with all comers. These, of course, included very many lady guests at the hotel and other ladies who had been brought there for the purpose of meeting him.

Promptly at 8 o'clock, amid a fanfare of trumpets, the procession entered the banquet hall. President Arnold occupied the centre of the first table. On his right was Mr. Cleveland. Among the well known persons present were: Hon. E. J. Phelps, W. L. Scott, W. Bourke Cockran, A. P. Fitch, C. S. Fairchild, Mayor Grant, Governor Hill, W. C. P. Breckinridge, ex-Governor Hoadly, H. W. Grady, P. A. Collins, D. S. Lamont, T. M. Waller, ex-Mayor Grace, O. B. Potter, L. Godkin, Elbridge T. Gorry and General Newton.

There were in all about 500 guests present. Letters of regret were received from ex-Secretary Bayard, ex-Secretary Vilas, Senator John W. Daniel, Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, and ex-Postmaster General Donald M. Dickinson.

The announced order of toasts was: "Our Guests," Hon. John H. V. Arnold; "The Administration of Grover Cleveland," Hon. W. P. C. Breckinridge; "The Democracy of the State of New York," Hon. David B. Hill; "Party Supremacy, Sustained Only by Fidelity to Principle; Desirable Only While the Party Redeems Its Pledges," Hon. George Hoadly; "The Lawyer in Public Life," Frederick R. Coudert; "Our Congress," Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, and "Democracy, the Safeguard of Liberty," the Hon. Bourke Cockran.

It was 10:45 when President Arnold arose to propose the health of the guest of the evening.

When the president finished his introduction, and Mr. Cleveland himself arose, the enthusiasm of the assembled Democracy arose to a point that at one time threatened to overstep all definable bounds. Men stood on the tops of the tables, cheers became yells of delight, and there was stamping of feet upon the glass-strewn tables. Mr. Cleveland stood calmly awaiting the pleasure of his friends. His imperturbability was remarked by all who watched his face. He began his speech in a clear, ringing tone and kept it up until he finished.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

Many incidents of my short residence in this good city have served to fill my cup of gratitude and to arouse my appreciation of the kindness and consideration of those with whom I have made my home. The hospitality for which the citizens of New York have long been distinguished has outdone it in their welcome. The members of my profession have, upon my return to its activities, received me with fraternal greetings, and personal friends have not permitted me to feel like a stranger in a strange city. And yet I can truly say that none of these things will be more vividly or gratefully remembered than the opportunity afforded me by this occasion to greet the political friends I see about me. While I believe that no one is more susceptible than I of every personal kindness, and while I am sure that no one values more his personal friendships, it certainly should cause no surprise when I say that these things are not more cherished than my attachment and loyalty to the Democratic faith, and my obligations to the cardinal principles of its party organization. I have been honored by my party far beyond my deserts. Indeed, no man can deserve its highest honors. After six years of public services I return to you, my party friends. Six years have I stood as your representative in the state and nation, and now I take my place again in the ranks more convinced than ever that the cause of the true Democracy is the cause of the people—their safeguard and their hope.

I come to you with no excuse nor apologies and with no confession of disloyalty. It is not given to man to meet all the various and conflicting views of party duty and policy which prevail in an organization where individual opinion is so freely tolerated as in the Democratic party. Because these views are various and conflicting some of them must be wrong. And yet, when they are honestly held and advocated, they should provoke no bitterness nor condemnation; but when they are dishonestly proclaimed, as a mere cover and pretext for personal resentment and disappointment, they should be met by the exposure and contempt which they deserve. ... with sincere design and intent one charged with party representation has kept the party faith, that must answer his party obligation.

No man can lay down the trust which he is held in behalf of a generous and confiding people and feel that at all times he has met in the best positive way the requirements of his trust; but he is not derelict in duty if he has conscientiously devoted his efforts and his judgment to the people's service.

I have deliberately placed in close connection loyalty to Democratic principles and devotion to the interests of the people for in my view they belong together and should mean the same thing.

But in this day of partisan feeling and attachment, it is well for us to pause and recall the truth that the only justification for the existence of any party is the claim that in principle and performance its objects and purposes are the promotion of the public good and the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of our entire country. There never was a party platform or declaration of principles which did not profess these things and make them the foundations of party creed; and any body of men who should openly proclaim that they were associated together for the express purpose of gaining supremacy in the government, with the sole intent of distributing offices and the spoils of victory among their associates, would be treated with ridicule and scorn. Thus are we brought face to face with the proposition that parties should, no more than individuals, be untruthful and dishonest.

Of course, in the supremacy of parties there are advantages to its members, and this is not amiss. But when high party aims and professions are lost sight of or abandoned, and the benefits of office holding and personal pelf are all that remain to inspire party activity, not only is the confidence of those relied on for patriotic support forfeited, but the elements of cohesion and of effective and lasting political strength are gone. The honest differences of opinion that must always exist upon questions of principle and public policy should furnish abundant occasion for the existence of parties and point out their field of usefulness. The study and discussion of these questions cannot fail to result in more valuable citizenship and more intelligent and better equipped partisans.

When we seek for the cause of the perpetuity of the Democratic party and its survival through every crisis and emergency in the face of all opposition, we find it in the fact that its corner-stone is laid in devotion to the rights of the people, and sympathy with all things which lead to the advancement of their welfare and happiness. Though heresy may sometimes have crept into its organization, and though party conduct may at times have been influenced by the shiftiness which is the natural device of its opponents, there has always remained, deeply imbedded in its nature and character, that spirit of true Americanism and that love of popular rights which made it indestructible in disaster and defeat, and has constituted it a boon to the country in its time of triumph and supremacy.

The great founder of our party, as he consecrated himself by a solemn oath to the faithful performance of the duties of the presidential office and pledged himself to the preservation, protection and defence of the constitution, after presenting to his assembled fellow-countrymen the causes of congratulation found in the condition of our country and character of our people, impressively added: With all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow-citizens, a wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

In the lexicon of true Democracy these words are not obsolete, but they still furnish the inspiration of our efforts, and an interpretation of our political faith.

Happily the party creed which we profess is not within such narrow lines as that obedience does not permit us to move abreast with the advanced thought of the country and to meet and test every question and apply a principle to every situation. True Democracy, staunch in its adhesion to fundamental doctrine, is at the same time, in a proper sense, progressive. It recognizes our growth and expansion, and the birth of new thought and sentiment. It will judge them all by safe standards and in all phases of national development it will be prepared to answer, as they arise, every need of the people and every popular want. True Democracy honestly advocates national brotherhood, to the end that all our fellow countrymen may aid in the achievement of the grand destiny which awaits us as a nation; and it condemns that pretext of liberality and harmony which, when partisan advantage is to be gained, gives way for inflammatory appeals to sectional hate and passion. It is upon that equality before the law which concedes the care and protection of the government to simple manhood and citizenship. It does not favor the multiplication of offices and salaries, merely to make partisans, nor use the promise and bestowal of place for the purpose of stifling the press and bribing the people. It seeks to lighten the burden of life in every home, and to take from the citizen, for the cost of government, the lowest possible tribute.

We know that we have espoused the cause of right and justice. We know that we have not permitted duty to country to wait upon expediency. We know that we have not trafficked our principles for success. We know that we have not deceived the people with false promises and pretences; and we know that we have not corrupted nor betrayed the poor with the money of the rich. Who shall say that these things promise no reward, and that triumph shall not follow the enlightened judgment and the sober second thought of our countrymen?

There are to-day no weak, weary and despondent members of the true Democracy—and there should be none. Thoughtful attention to political topics is thoroughly aroused. Events are day by day leading men to review the reason for their party affiliations, and the supporters of the principles we profess are constantly recruited by intelligent, young and sturdy adherents.

Let us deserve their confidence, and, shunning all ignoble practices, let us remain steadfast to Democratic faith and to the cause of our country. If we are true and loyal to these, the day of our triumph will surely and quickly come, and our victory shall be fairly, nobly won, through the invincible spirit of true Democracy.

GOVERNOR HILL'S SPEECH.

Governor Hill began his speech by a graceful allusion to the early days of his acquaintance with Mr. Cleveland. He first met him in 1872. When ten years later they were both mayors, the one of Buffalo and the other of Elmira, and had been nominated for governor and lieutenant governor on the same ticket, the speaker received a letter of congratulation from Mr. Cleveland, concluding with: "Now let us go to work and show the people of the state what two bachelor mayors can do." Governor Hill then continued: "As I have stated, Mr. Cleveland and myself were both in the same state of bachelorhood in those days. He has since fallen from grace, while I alone have kept the faith. Having married one of the most accomplished ladies of the land, of whom the whole country is justly proud, he has secured a prize better than the presidency, and I beg to observe, for the benefit of my friends of the Republican newspaper press, that they are at liberty to state that I have been envious of his domestic good fortune ever since." After paying a tribute to Mr. Cleveland's administration of affairs as chief executive of the state, Gov. Hill said: "In the light of his brilliant administration of national public affairs for four years it seems superfluous to assert that the hopes and expectations of his enemies were unfounded." Governor Hill then turned his attention to the Democracy of the state and the nation, and, after reviewing its achievements and the public enterprises successfully carried out under its rule, said: "Our doctrine always has been, is and will ever be, that the right of taxation exists for public purposes only. We have ever defended the reserved rights of the states and favored the largest liberty of the citizen consistent with the public welfare." Speaking of the rank and file of the Democracy, Governor Hill said that even realizing that possibly "somebody had blundered," and that defeat probably awaited them, they had, exhibiting the same valor that characterized the gallant charge of the Light Brigade, always performed their duty, without complaint or question. "Not to die, however," he added, "because the Democratic party was not born to die. Its existence is necessary to the perpetuity of our free institutions." "Notwithstanding the national disaster of last year," he continued, "the Democracy of New York, and the country as well, have cause for satisfaction and rejoicing at the present political outlook. The reaction against the new administration has already set in. The spring elections everywhere indicated a change of sentiment against Republicanism. The false pretences upon which our adversaries obtained power have been exposed. The farmers of the country will not desert us next time, because the 'potato scare' is over. They will not be imposed upon again."

A RAILROAD WRECK.

Ten Cars and an Engine Jump the Track at Christiana.

Christiana seems to be a great place for railroad wrecks, and during the past few years quite a number have occurred in that immediate neighborhood.

This morning one took place just east of the road crossing in the village, and a great deal of damage was done. About 8 o'clock the Parkesburg construction train was running over from one track to another when it was run into by an extra freight east drawn by engine 1,265. The engine was badly wrecked and ten cars were strewn along on both tracks and badly broken up.

All trains east and west were delayed for a long time, and mail train due here at 9:35 did not get here until this afternoon. Trains going east run rather fast at this point, and for that reason the wreck was so destructive. Strange to say, nobody was hurt in the least.

She Was Given Judgment.

A novel lawsuit has just been settled by a West Pittston justice. Miss Maud Spencer, a teacher in the West Pittston high school, sued the school board for a balance due on salary amounting to $2.25. A teachers' meeting is held once a week after the regular school hours, and a rule, passed by the board, requires the presence of every teacher. For some reason Miss Spencer failed to attend a meeting, and when pay-day came she found that the sum of $2.25 had been deducted for her non-attendance. She entered a protest and was asked to present an excuse, in which event the fine would be remitted. She refused to do this and at once brought suit for the amount. At the trial she was given judgment for the above-mentioned amount and costs. The citizens of West Pittston are indignant at the action of the board, and should they discharge the plucky teacher, as they threaten, the directors will, in all probability, be voted out at the forthcoming election.

DEATH OF GEO. W. BROWN.

A WELL KNOWN AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED CITIZEN DIES AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS.

In the House Painting Business Forty Years—Member of Masonic and Other Lodges and Prominent Democrat.

George W. Brown, one of Lancaster's best known citizens, died at his home at Water and Chestnut streets, about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. He had been suffering for some time past from inflammation of the bladder, and on Saturday an operation was performed on him by Drs. S. T. and M. L. Davis and Dr. M. L. Herr, with a hope that his life might be saved, but it was of no avail.

Mr. Brown was born in Cumberland county on September 16, 1825. His father died when he was quite young and he attended the common schools of his neighborhood. He came to Lancaster when but 14 years of age. He started to learn printing with the late George Sanderson, but his eyesight failing him he left it and then learned the trade of chairmaking and painting with the late George Rote. For several years he carried the mail between Lancaster and Port Deposit. In 1850 he started in the business of house painting, which he carried on up to the time of his death. He did a great deal of work and gave employment to many men.

Mr. Brown was a very prominent Mason, being a member of Lodge 43, Chapter 43, Goodwin Council, Lancaster Lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem, and Lancaster Commandery of Knights Templar. He also belonged to Lancaster Lodge of Odd Fellows, Washington Encampment and Lodge 88, Knights of Pythias. For 20 years he was vice president of the old Friendship fire company.

Mr. Brown was married in 1851 to a daughter of H. W. Villee. She survives him with five children, as follows: Byron J., William G., Misses Matilda and Mary, of this city, and George W., jr., of Chicago. Mr. Brown was a member of a family of fourteen children, and the only one left is his sister, Mrs. Jacob Pipino, residing in Illinois. In politics Mr. Brown was a strong Democrat. He was assessor of the old Northwest ward. He was a member of both branches of council from the First ward and served with great credit to himself. Mr. Brown was very popular with everybody who knew him. He was a genial, sociable, gentleman and had a very large circle of friends.

The funeral, which will take place on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, will be conducted by Lancaster Commandery, No. 13, K. of T.

Granted by the Register.

The following letters were granted by the register of wills for the week ending Tuesday, May 28:

ADMINISTRATION.—Robert Downey, deceased, late of Strasburg borough; David E. Mayer, Strasburg, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a.

Anna H. Becker, deceased, late of Lititz borough; Jacob L. Stehman, Lititz, administrator.

Augustus B. Miller, deceased, late of Lancaster city; Naomi C. Miller, city, administratrix.

Edward Snyder, deceased, late of East Cocalico township; Daniel S. Graeff, East Cocalico, administrator.

Joseph Roth, deceased, late of Lancaster city; Henry Ransing, city, administrator.

TESTAMENTARY.—David H. Beiler, deceased, late of Leacock township; Fanny Beiler, Leacock, John Miller, Upper Leacock and Christian King, East Lampeter, executors.

Martha Martin, deceased, late of Elizabethtown; Henry R. Martin, Elizabethtown, executor.

Margaret Long, deceased, late of Drumore township; John J. Long, Drumore, executor.

Lydia Breneiser, deceased, late of Ephrata township; Samuel Wolf, Ephrata, executor.

Harriet Bentz, deceased, late of Manheim borough; H. C. Boyd, Manheim, executor.

Susanna L. Knoll, deceased, late of Ephrata township; Isaac L. Keller, Ephrata, executor.

THE CHANCES AGAINST A PARK.

Mrs. Shilling Makes a Demand Which the Water Committee Cannot Grant.

From present indications Lancaster city will not have a park in the near future. The negotiations that have been pending between the water committee and the owners of the land desired north of the reservoir have come to an end. There was no difficulty in reaching a conclusion as to the price of the land, but Mrs. Shilling, the owner of the tract, asked the water committee to do what it had no authority to do.

In the extension of the city water main the pipes were run through other land of Mrs. Shilling and for the use of her land she has not been paid. She demanded as one of the conditions of the sale of the land desired by the city that the committee pay her the damages she suffered. This of course the committee could not do and the members so told her. She was advised to pursue the same course that others similarly affected did, to have viewers appointed and the amount of damages ascertained, but she declined to go to that trouble and would not convey her property until she was paid the damages. This ended the negotiations for the present. They may be renewed in the near future if Mrs. Shilling recedes from the position she has taken or councils direct the committee to pay Mrs. Shilling the damages she claims.

STREET DAMAGES ASSESSED.

Those Who Built On the New Line to Be Paid By the County.

The viewers appointed to assess damages caused by the widening of North Queen street, from Chestnut to Walnut, met on Monday afternoon, and heard the testimony of the owners of property affected. The report of viewers filed some months ago assessed damages to all the owners of the property, whether they had built back to the new line or not, and that report was set aside. In the report filed to-day damages are assessed only to those property owners who built back to the new city line. Damages were awarded to the following persons, all to be paid by the county of Lancaster: Samuel B. Gross, $141.25; Christopher Liller, $196; Philip Lebzelter (Schiller house), $216.50; Philip Lebzelter (adjoining property), $222; Andrew Walter, $292; Samuel G. Gensemer, $385.50; John R. Bitner, $286.

The property owners were represented by D. P. Rosenmiller, the city by City Solicitor Brown and the county by County Solicitor Lane.

Prosecution Withdrawn.

The suits for false pretense and defrauding a boarding-house keeper, entered against Elmer Roth, have been withdrawn at Alderman Halbach's office. He will resume work at Hamburger's factory, and pay off the claims against him as soon as he can earn sufficient money to do so.

A Flag Presentation.

A committee representing the surviving members of the Philadelphia Brigade, in Washington, on Monday afternoon, presented a handsome silk flag of the regulation size and containing forty-two stars to General Pickett's division of Virginia.

INTERESTING SAVAGES.

Little-No-Heart, the Sioux Dude, Brave Mrs. Galpin and a Gallant Captain.

Gen. Crook, ex-Governor Foster, and William Warner, of Missouri, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, constitute the new Sioux commission. These gentlemen will begin their work the 1st of June, probably starting in with the Indians on the Winnebago-Crow reservation and then moving up the river to the Cheyenne agency and strike the Standing Rock agency third or last. Gen. Crook understands Indian character and will necessarily lead and rule the commission. Foster and Warner know they know nothing and will acquiesce in the plans of those who know how to explain the law and secure the Indians' consent and signature. At Cheyenne they will meet the dude of the Sioux nation, Little-No-Heart.

He is a successful farmer who is always dressed in merchant-tailor suitings. About the agency, when not at work, he is always attired in the latest cutaway or Prince Albert, a nobby derby and neat fitting shoes or boots. His fellows seem to be proud of him and think nothing of his polite dress. He is well known in Pierre and always comes to town dressed as a gentleman. Few of the boys in Pierre can dress as well, and none dress better. He cannot talk a word of English, but he will wear good clothes. Chaska and his bride will also be found at this agency, and a young man from Illinois named Carlin, whose wife is a half Sioux and half French. Carlin is a finely educated man, who fell in love with the beautiful Indian girl when neither understood a word the other said. It is still true that they can only understand each other imperfectly after several years of married life. Her father is the prosperous ranchman, Du Prez. He has been liberal to both daughter and son-in-law. Carlin is a clerk at the agency and interested in stock. There are Capt. Smiths in this country and an occasional Pocahontas. At Standing Rock agency the commissioners will meet the great characters of the Sioux nation, and when they obtain the consent of the Indians there the opening of the reservation and acceptance of the law will be conclusively determined. Sitting Bull and Rain-in-the-Face will of course be first in importance. Next will come Gaul, a fine looking savage, who is credited with the generalship which resulted in the destruction of Custer's command.

John Grass, who dresses like a white man, fur cap in winter and straw hat in summer, is called the chief justice of the Standing Rock agency. He is a justice of the peace. He is the lawyer of the triumvirate, and if the commissioners take him for a "shyster" or a "chump," the laugh will be on them. These are the men who dictated the general terms of the law that the commissioners will expound to them.

There also lives at this agency another person not so well known among the whites as the three chiefs named above, but almost as well known as Sitting Bull himself among the tribes of the Sioux nation. This person is Mrs. Galpin, a full-blooded Sioux woman, whose husband was a French trader, now dead. She is noted for her friendliness in the past to the whites and when friendliness was a dangerous thing. Her friendship took the form of defiant bravery, and by her very recklessness cowed the warriors who would have massacred helpless garrisons. She is now a trader at the agency, but she is so liberal with her credit system that she hardly makes more than a living. Several of her daughters are married to well known white men. One of her sons-in-law, Mr. Parkin, was a member of the last Dakota Legislature. He is a well-to-do cattleman of Morton county, north of Standing Rock. Another is Capt. Harmon, of Miles City, one of the rich cattlemen of Montana.

Harmon was in the regular army, and while stationed at old Fort Rice his life was saved by Mrs. Galpin, who threw herself between him and a howling mob of savages. Her superb bravado so astounded her Sioux brethren that they fell back and spared the lives of Harmon and his little garrison. Afterwards, in a spirit of chivalry and considerable love mixed with it, he married one of Mrs. Galpin's daughters. Mrs. Harmon is known throughout the army in the Northwest as a fine lady and mother of a very interesting family of boys. In fact, her reputation is that of a very superior woman.

It will take the commissioners about sixty days to get through their work and submit their report to the president. The proclamation may be expected in August and then the great immigration movement can legally start.

DRUMORE EVENTS.

Many Friends Attend the Obsequies Over William Paxson.

FAIRFIELD, May 28.—The funeral of Mr. William Paxson was largely attended at Little Britain church last Sunday. Services were conducted by Revs. Turner and Buckle. Mr. Paxson was thirty years old and by his goodness, kindness and purity of life made friends with all whom he came in contact.

The Drumore Silver cornet band of Fairfield will hold a festival in J. C Helm's woods in the afternoon and evening of June 8.

Our farmer brothers who have been indulging in the luxury of cattle feeding are not at all encouraged at present or prospective prices. Few sales have been made that have not represented more or less actual loss to sellers, and in some cases loss on purchase, and consequently entire loss of labor and feed. As a cattle feeder, W. S. Hastings has come up to the head of the list, and now enjoys the distinction of being the foremost and most successful feeder in the Lower End. He has his stables full of the finest two-year-olders in the country.

Mr. Ed. McSparran, at Goshen creamery, is making nearly three thousand pounds of butter a week. He has recently put in a new and improved 15-horse power engine, and runs two double-capacity separators. His creamery is fortunate in its location in the Conowingo valley, one of the best grazing sections in the state.

Our school marms got their schools last week. Among the appointments, Miss Hattie Hess goes to Fairfield, and Miss Emma Evans to Osceola. Miss Bell McSparran, who has been teaching in Chester county, comes home this week.

Base Ball Notes.

The York base ball club arrived here at noon to-day and this afternoon they are playing the Lancaster club at the park.

The games played yesterday were as follows: At St. Louis: Kansas City 8, Louisville 5; at Cincinnati: Cincinnati 10, Louisville 9; at Columbus: Brooklyn 10, Columbus 4. The other games were postponed on account of rain.

Among the Police.

For being drunk and disorderly and begging on the streets Constable Ehrman arrested Martin Baumgardner, and he was held for a hearing by Alderman Deen.

Annie Baumgardner has prosecuted George Ruth before the same alderman for drunken and disorderly conduct, assault and battery and surety of the peace. He will have a hearing next Saturday.

Execution Against the Mt. Joy Gas Co.

B. Frank Eshleman, attorney for the Lowe Manufacturing company, to-day issued execution against the Mt. Joy Gas company for $7,473.28, with interest from November 24, 1884, and the sheriff has levied upon the company's property. There are two other judgments entered against the company, aggregating $854.24. The company has been in bad financial condition for some time and it looks as if the stockholders will lose the greater part of the value of their stock.

Accepted the Provisions.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Lancaster city street railway was held on Monday evening in the Board of Trade rooms. It was decided by a unanimous vote to accept the provisions of the act of assembly passed at the last session governing street railways.

TROOPS IN DANGER.

AN ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN CARRYING SOLDIERS TO BRAIDWOOD.

The Tracks Found Tightly Wedged—A Warning to Run Slowly Prevents a Disaster—Passengers Frightened.

BRAIDWOOD, Ills., May 28.—The two companies of Chicago militia which left that city for Braidwood, where they had been sent by Gov. Fifer to preserve peace, had a close call at Gardner this morning. The conductor of the train, on leaving Chicago last night, had received orders to run slowly between Gardner and Braidwood. It was well that warning was given, otherwise there would have been a terrible disaster. On reaching Gardner it was found that some miscreants had wedged stones in the switches so firmly that a wreck would surely have followed had not the obstruction been discovered.

As it was, the boys received sufficient warning from the attempted train wrecking to dampen their spirits, and songs and chaffing which had previously been heard suddenly ceased and the countenances of the soldiers became decidedly serious.

No Gatling gun was taken from Chicago, as had been expected.

Shortly before midnight last night company H from Kankakee, company D from Ottawa and company G from Bloomington reached here on special trains and were formed in line and marched to the mines, three miles from this city.

A Big Meeting.

The Academy of Music, Philadelphia, was crowded on Monday evening, the occasion being a rally of the Prohibitionists. Governor Beaver presided. There were speeches by ex-Attorney General Bradford, of Kansas, Joshua L. Baily, Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa. The governor said that though a political question in the broad sense prohibition was not a political question in the ordinary sense of the term, and he argued that as it was supported and opposed in the Legislature by members of both political parties it cannot be claimed that either party is responsible for its submission. "The question is divorced from all other issues. Those who favor the amendment stand upon a platform which consists of a single plank. That plank as expressed in the ballot which they will cast is simply 'for the amendment.' Those who oppose its adoption stand upon a platform which consists of a single plank. That plank, as expressed in the ballot which they will cast, is 'against the amendment.' * * * There are not and there cannot be two opinions upon the question as to whether or not the liquor traffic in intoxicating drinks, restrict it as you may, injuriously affects the community through the criminal and pauper classes. We do not hesitate to say that murder and arson, and burglary and robbery, and the whole class of crimes at which our criminal code is aimed, shall be prohibited. We do not inquire as to them—will prohibition prohibit? We prohibit them, of course, because they immediately and directly affect the body politic. We enforce the laws concerning them as best we may. Can we logically say that we will not prohibit the cause of the great majority of these crimes, because, forsooth, prohibition may not prohibit? * * * * I have carefully considered the question so far as my own action is concerned. I am in no doubt upon the subject. I am for the amendment and will vote for it on the 18th of June, if able to reach the polls at my home. I can logically and consistently take no other position."

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN AT WAR.

Colored Baptists Call Their Methodist Brothers Falsifiers and Liars.

The war between the colored Baptists and Methodists, which was inaugurated at Greenville, S. C., last month at the meeting of the state Baptist convention, is growing hot and fierce. The Baptist preachers on that occasion were invited to preach in the Methodist churches. They preached so effectually and so doctrinally that a good many of the Methodist brethren were converted to the Baptist faith, and this provoked the ire of the Methodist preachers, who denounced their Baptist brethren in round terms. The Baptist brethren then issued a manifesto, in which they said that the denunciation was evoked because the Methodist preachers saw their congregations slipping away from them and going over to the Baptist fold.

On Monday the Methodist brethren issued another manifesto, in which the Baptist brethren are denounced as falsifiers and liars. The Baptist brethren, in reply, threaten to go up to Greenville and establish a Baptist following there which will entirely depopulate the Methodist churches and leave their pastors without congregations. The fight is gradually extending over the whole state, and both sides are preparing for an active and war-to-the-knife campaign.

Her Bustle on Fire.

A beautiful young lady was passing down Main street, Orange, N. J., Saturday night, and, as she crossed Cone street, felt a peculiar warmth at her back. Glancing over her shoulder she was startled to see tongues of flames flashing up. With a terrified shriek she started to run, when George Adamson, who was attracted by her screams, caught her in his arms and extinguished the flames. The young woman was taken into Philip Kingley's office, where it was found that the fire had burned her newspaper bustle completely up, scorched the back of her dress and burned almost through her underclothing. It is supposed that a match had been accidentally concealed in the bustle.

A Blind Calf Saves a Bank.

Burglars entered Minnekahta bank at Hot Springs, Dakota, on Sunday night and attempted to blow open the safe. A hole was drilled in it and this was charged with powder, but just then a queer thing happened that frightened the burglars away. A yearling calf was taken with blind staggers and in its frenzy ran against fences and buildings, butting squarely against the door of the bank. The burglars left their tools and made their escape. The calf was found dead next morning.

HILLMAN DID NOT DIE.

His Wife Buries a Body and Gets $37,000 Insurance.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, May 28.—A telegram was received here yesterday giving the news of the arrest at Tombstone, Arizona, of John H. Hillman, who disappeared nine years ago.

Hillman's life was insured for $40,000 and after a long time his wife was awarded $37,000. The dead body of a man was brought to Lawrence from the Indian territory several years ago and was identified by a number of persons as that of Hillman. Mrs. Hillman had a body interred as that of her husband, but the insurance companies contended that Hillman was still alive.

The man arrested will be brought to Lawrence and the case reopened.

Opening of Their Summer Season.

The Lancaster Mænnerchor opened their summer season last evening, when a sociable was held at their hall. In the early part of the evening there was a fine concert, in which solos were sung by Jacob Seibert and Henry Schmitt and there were choruses by the society. Afterwards there was dancing up stairs to the music of Taylor's orchestra and all in attendance had a good time.

"The Ranch King."

At the opera house last evening, Joseph D. Clinton's company appeared in the play "The Ranch King," which by the way, is not as sensational as many would suppose. Besides Mr. Clifton the company includes Miss Mary Treat, a clever soubrette, and others. A number of specialties are introduced.

BECOMING A MAN AGAIN.

Pugilist Sullivan Dropping Some of the Habits that Held Him Down.

From the Baltimore Sun.

If the New York newspaper accounts are to be believed, the "eminent Bostonian," Mr. John L. Sullivan, is "getting to be a man once more" under the careful training of his friend, the champion wrestler, Mr. William Muldoon, at "Champion's Rest," in a remote part of New York state, where he is preparing for the fight next July with Mr. Jake Kilrain, who hails from Baltimore. Apart from the interest which human nature cannot help feeling in a fair and square trial of skill and prowess in whatever form they may be tested, peculiar interest is attached to this contest from the fact that it will develop the recuperative powers of one of the contestants, who had nearly sapped his splendid physical qualities by dissipation. Sullivan was rapidly "throwing himself to the dogs," and had to be almost torn from the haunts where he was figuring discreditably and transported to the country seat of his trainer, out of the way of temptation. Here he is surrounded by friendly guardians, who have more than a merely business interest in restoring the fallen giant to his former preeminence. He has so far yielded willing obedience to those who have him in hand, and we think it may be taken for granted is far advanced on the road to good condition. The hard work which training for a contest in the prize ring necessitates may be inferred from the statement of Sullivan himself, that "a fellow would rather fight twelve dozen times than train once." When he went into training Sullivan weighed 237 pounds, now he weighs 218, and before he is in first-rate trim he will be down to 195 pounds. The process by which fat is diminished is sweating from exercise and abstinence from sugar and potatoes. The muscles are hardened into cords of steel by exercise of all sorts, kept up in one form or another all day, relieved by bathing and rubbing, modest fare at table and profound rest at night. Sullivan tells tells us one interesting thing in connection with his regimen. He says: "I don't believe in cold water"—for bathing—"it chills the blood; I always have my shower bath of a medium temperature." His attendants give him brisk rubbings or massage with the hands, and afterwards use a mixture of ammonia, camphor and alcohol on the skin. The chief articles of diet are oatmeal for breakfast, meat and bread for dinner, and cold meat and stale bread for supper—nothing fattening. Of course strong liquors and tobacco are also prohibited. Walking many miles in heavy shoes, weighted with lead in the soles; wrestling, sparing and other exercise for the muscles of arms, chest, back and loins are all, of course, a necessary part of the rigorous work the run-down atheleto must undergo. Those who have seen him say that the "slugger" has made very satisfactory promise, and his friends believe he will not "fly the track." Those who know anything of the fierce struggle and the heroic determination necessary to overcome an appetite for drink or drugs when once it gets a serious grip will not withhold sympathy even for a prize-fighter "to become a man again." The thought has often suggested itself to those who have considered the reclamation of drunkards, that some course of training like that pursued for the demoralizing prize ring put into practice by inebriate asylums would impart such a healthy tone to the patient as would destroy the appetite which consumes the unfortunate victim and regenerate him physically. Prize Fighter Sullivan is not quite thirty-one years of age, yet he thinks he is getting old—and this may be true—not on account of years, but the course of life he has led. Living temperately, he ought to be a "good man" until he is sixty. As he was lately led by a woman, who interviewed him, to look back on his career, he admitted that while he had received over half a million dollars from boxing, he had nothing now, though he had insured the comfort of his parents in their declining years. He sighed to retire from the arena and settle down into private life as the keeper of a hotel in New York city. He may come out of training with vigor fully renewed and out of "the ring" victorious, but the point of most interest and value is to observe whether he will "continue to be a man" in the sense of mastering a destructive appetite—in gaining a great victory over himself.

A YOUNG WOMAN ABDUCTED.

Forced Into a Carriage by Two Men, Who Drove Rapidly Away.

While a stylishly dressed woman, apparently about 24 years of age, was walking along one of the principal avenues of Wichita, Kansas, on Monday evening, she was overtaken by two men in a carriage. They drove rapidly up to the sidewalk, and, leaping out, caught the woman by the arms and commanded her to get in the carriage. She refused and began crying for help at the top of her voice. The men hastily forced her in the carriage, and in the scuffle tore her dress in several places. She was placed in the rear seat, which was shared with her by one of the men, who held her, and the other, seizing the reins, drove rapidly away.

The affair occurred in the neighborhood of the leading residence portion of the city and was witnessed by a lady on the opposite side of the street. The frantic cries of the woman caused George H. Blackwilder, vice-president of the board of trade, and L. M. Clapp, a member of the school board, to look out of their windows. Seeing the scuffle they started to the lady's assistance, but the abductors managed to get away before they reached the street. It is thought that a clue to the woman's identity was gained at one of the hotels, where it was learned that a lady answering the description given to the one abducted arrived on Sunday evening and claimed to be Miss Rebecca Reinhart, of Cincinnati. She paid her bill for three days and had with her only a small gripsack. She left the hotel at about noon for a walk and has not returned.

The Jury Fails to Agree.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 28.—The jury in the Faulkner case to-day announced their inability to agree on a verdict. They stood 11 for conviction and one for acquittal. This case has attracted wide attention on account of the prominence in politics of Lester B. Faulkner, defendant. The charge against Faulkner was that he had signed false reports in regard to the condition of the Danville National bank and had, while director of the bank, obtained large sums of money from it under false pretenses, and that he, in connection with his brother, James Faulkner, who was president of the bank, had entered into a conspiracy with some of the directors to wreck the institution.

During the trial evidence was introduced to show that after the failure of the bank defendant had gained entrance to the building and taken away all the books of the institution, and after placing them in his barn had set fire to the building, causing the destruction of the books. The most important witness against the defendant was his brother, James, who charged that Lester B. was the prime mover in the conspiracy, while witnesses for the defense testified that James was the cause of the whole trouble. James Faulkner will be placed on trial at the fall term of the court. It has not yet been decided when Lester B. will be tried again. The failure of the jury to agree has created considerable excitement in Danville and surrounding country, where the feeling against the Faulkner brothers is very strong.

The League Books In Court.

LONDON, May 28.—The Parnell commission will adjourn on Friday until June 18. Permission has been given to the imprisioned members of Parliament, Messrs. Condon and John O'Connor, to come to London and testify before the commission.

Mr. Reid, of the counsel for Mr. Parnell, produced before the commission to-day the League books, which have been in possession of Mrs. Maloney, treasurer of the Ladies Land League in Dublin. He says that the *Times* had subpoenaed Mrs. Maloney and could have procured the books before if it had desired to.

COUGHLIN HELD.

THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CRONIN CASE WARRANT HIS DETENTION.

An Alleged Confession of the Assassination by Iceman Sullivan Is Denied. The Coroner Investigating.

The Cronin mystery is steadily approaching a solution. P. O. Sullivan made the important contribution toward unraveling the tangled web on Monday night. Since the discovery of the fact that the murder was committed in the cottage at No. 1872 Ashland avenue, Chicago, almost under the shadow of his own home, Sullivan has been daily taken before the authorities and vigorously pumped. As a consequence he has been caught in so many contradictory stories that, when confronted with the mass of testimony against him, or rather the evidence that he had been steadily trying to conceal something, he weakened and made a clean breast of all he knew. The police on Monday night refused to make public this information.

John Cronin, brother of Dr. Cronin, swore out a warrant, charging Daniel Coughlin, the detective, with murder. The warrant was served on Coughlin at the police station, were he has been detained since his arrest on Saturday night.

Harry Jordan, a man who came from Philadelphia some time ago, and who is said to have been an intimate friend of McGeehan, has been placed in custody to be held as a witness. It is suspected that he knows something of McGeehan's movements that prove of value. The police do not charge him with being one of the principals in the murder.

Jordan, who was at one time a bartender at the McCoy hotel, is a low thickset fellow of rather excitable disposition. He is said to have belonged to the Clan-na-Gael faction which was opposed to Cronin, and it is charged that he had frequently denounced the doctor in public.

William King, better known to the people with whom he associates as "Billy," is under arrest pending an investigation by the police as to the possibility of his being the "Billy" King who Woodruff says hired him to secure the wagon from Dean's stable the night of the murder.

An important development has been the positive identification of Frank Woodruff as the man who drove the wagon containing the trunk at least part of the way when it was taken from the cottage and finally left on the commons near Evanston road.

NO CONFESSION MADE.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Mayor Boldenweck, of Lake View, was seen this morning by a reporter, and was asked for confirmation of the published statement to the effect that Iceman P. O. Sullivan had made a full confession of the plot to kill Dr. Cronin and of the manner in which it was carried out. The mayor declared that it was not true.

Coroner Hertz convened his jury at 10 o'clock this morning, and before taking testimony in the case took it out to Lake View to examine Carlson cottage in which the murder is supposed to have been committed. About 11 o'clock P. O. Sullivan was brought from Lake View station before Justice Kersten, at East Chicago avenue, and held without bail until June 10. He was taken to the county jail.

Frank Woodruff, the horse thief, was brought before Judge Williamson this morning to plead to the charge of larceny as bailee. He entered a plea of "not guilty" and was taken back to jail. Woodruff is the man who says he carried a body in the wagon to Lincoln park, on the night of Dr. Cronin's disappearance.

Colored Men's Party In Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., May 28.—A movement is on foot among the colored people here to organize an independent political party in Virginia. The first meeting for this purpose was held last night, but the attendance was quite small. Edward Thompson, a colored politician who has figured prominently in local politics and was at one time an active worker for Mahone, is one of the leaders in the new departure. Thompson and those acting with him do not seem to relish the idea of the Republicans forming white leagues in Virginia and giving the federal patronage exclusively to the white men.

Blaine Entertains Pauncefote.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The postponed excursion given by Secretary Blaine in honor of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British minister, took place to-day. By invitation a select company of cabinet officers, diplomatic representatives, high officials and a fair sprinkling of Washington society boarded the steamer Despatch at 12:30 this forenoon and sailed down the Potomac as far as Mount Vernon.

Knights Templar Parade.

EASTON, May 28.—The parade of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, with some commanderies from New Jersey, took place here at noon to-day. Twenty-one commanderies were in line. Every business house was decorated and the streets through which the parade passed were crowded with people. The annual conclave of the order was opened this afternoon.

Blood Shed in Belgrade.

BELGRADE, May 28.—During the demonstration against the progressists in this city last night one gendarme was killed, a lieutenant was wounded, and a colonel was dragged from his horse and maltreated. Troops were prevented from firing on the crowd by orders of their commanding officers.

Pennsylvania Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Fourth-class postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: Pennsylvania. James Stro..., Greensonville; Thomas N. Fritz, Fleetwood; George W. Johnson, Lost Creek; Mrs. E. A. Turner, Skreen; Alexander Dysart, Tipton; J. F. Younkin, Turkey Foot; C. E. Pearson, York Springs.

Going to Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The president will leave here to-morrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock for the purpose of participating in Memorial Day exercises in Brooklyn on the 30th inst. He expects to return to Washington on Thursday evening. Secretary Tracy and Private Secretary Halford will accompany the president.

Two Killed in a Collision.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 28.—Two freight trains collided on the Housatonic railroad near Trumbull station early this morning, killing two men and probably fatally injuring two others. Both engines were wrecked.

The names of the killed are: Wm. B. Look, Charles Olds, brakemen.

The Valkyrie Last In the Race.

LONDON, May 28.—There was another race to-day between the yachts Valkyrie, Irex and Yarana. The Valkyrie was beaten by both other vessels. The course was from Harwich to Southend. The time of the three yachts was as follows: Irex 3:03, 44; Yarana 3:25, 23; Valkyrie 3:26, 22.

A Grain Merchant Fails.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 28.—John Earl, a heavy grain buyer at Schoolcraft, this county, has failed for a large amount, variously estimated from $40,000 to $100,000. His assets are very small and many farmers lose heavily. Bad wheat speculations are assigned as the cause.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Fair; slightly colder weather; winds shifting to northwesterly.