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THE GIANT OCTOPUS.

WHY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY IS NOW HEAD ABOVE ALL OTHER TRUSTS.

Its Advatage Over Individual Refiners Given in Rebates by the Pennsylvania and Other Railroads.

The INTELLIGENCER published on Saturday, the 6th inst., an abstract of the first of a series of essays on trusts by the Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, printed in the Baltimore *Sun*. The reports of the congressional committee on manufactures and other reliable evidence form the basis of this study of trusts and having shown the development of railway pools, and the abuse of subsidiary corporations in railroad building, Mr. Wilson proceeds to the Standard oil trust, the father of all trusts and the child of railway discrimination. He says:

Much has been written about the oil trust, both by way of accusation and defense. Mr. J. F. Hudson, in his book, "The Railways and the Republic," adapting a title from Victor Hugo, narrates a portion of its story as the "History of a Commercial Crime." Others have recited the same story as they would tell of some great scheme of universal benevolence.

Prior to 1870 there was a firm of oil refiners in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, doing business under the partnership name of Rockafeller, Andrews & Flagler. They were not producers of oil, but received their crude oil from the Pennsylvania fields. The capacity of their refinery was six hundred barrels per day.

In 1870 they became incorporated under the laws of Ohio as "The Standard Oil Company," with a capital of one million dollars and a refining capacity of over a thousand barrels per day; that is to say, a capacity for doing about one-tenth of all the oil refining of the country at that time. There were many other refining firms and companies in existence, some of which had equal plant, equipment and capacity.

The location of the Standard at Cleveland was not an advantageous one. The numerous refineries nearer the oil fields and the seaboard held superior positions and enjoyed cheaper transportation facilities.

The Eastern refineries were conscious of their advantage in position, and paid little heed to the Ohio company, which, however, seems very early to have conceived an ambition for controlling the refining business of the country, and its means of conquest were, we may believe, suggested to it by its very inferiority in location, and, as so often happens, out of its difficulties grew its greatness. Before 1873 the Standard Oil company possessed all the refineries in Cleveland, having effected their acquisition by the issue of an additional million and a-half of stock.

In January, 1872, a great uproar was suddenly raised among the producers and refiners in Pennsylvania by the discovery that a certain Southern Improvement company had consummated a secret contract with the Pennsylvania railroad company, to which also the Erie & New York Central had become parties, by which it was to have oil shipped at rates ranging from 40 cents to $1.32 per barrel cheaper than any other shipper who did not ship an equal amount and possess and use works, means and facilities for carrying on and promoting the petroleum trade equal to itself.

The Southern Improvement company had one of the special charters which in those days were frequently obtained from the Pennsylvania Legislature, not for use but for sale. In other words, the Southern Improvement company of Pennsylvania was really the Standard Oil company of Ohio, and as that company was now the largest shipper of oil, preferential rates secured by it would apply to no other refinery. The Legislature quickly repealed the charter of the Southern Improvement company, and no business was done under its contract with the railroad company. Moreover on March 25, 1872, a solemn convention in writing was entered into by all parties, whereby it was covenanted that all arrangements thereafter for shipping oil should be on a basis of perfect equality to all shippers, and no discrimination of any kind whatsoever be allowed. It will be seen that the Standard managers had learned the favorite device of the railroad managers—that of the subsidiary corporation—and had resorted to it in a daring and masterly movement, which, however, had been quickly detected and foiled.

The Pennsylvania refiners had scored a great victory, as they believed, but their dream of prosperity was short. With enlarging markets for the product, the refining business showed in the course of a few years vanishing profits and growing losses.

One of the fifty-two refiners then operating in Western Pennsylvania gave to the House committee a graphic account of his struggles against the inevitable and his final sweep into bankruptcy. He owned a prosperous refinery, with a capital of $300,000, a modern plant, with every device for economical production and for working up the by-products. Yet matters passed from bad to worse. He began to suspect the railroad companies. With delegation after delegation he visited Philadelphia and implored the Pennsylvania railroad authorides for fair treatment and living rates. Finally the continued prosperity of the Standard Oil company caught his attention. Its business increased so fast that he became satisfied he had recognized in it the "element" of danger. As a last desperate resort he went to see the president of the Standard Oil company. The answer was brief and decisive: "There is no hope for any of us, but the weakest must go first." And thus he sank into bankruptcy, and the lease of his work passed to the Standard.

But amid the general wreck of the Pennsylvania refiners there was "hope" for the Standard. It moved steadily, swiftly, resistlessly forward over their ruins. Quite a number of the properties it acquired were closed up and dismantled; others that were gasping in dissolution needed but its ownership to spring up into unwonted vigor. A Philadelphia refiner, with good position and command of capital, kept his head above water until 1876. He then succumbed, but managed to sell his refinery for cost, viz., $130,000, to the agents of the Standard.

According to a very common practice with them, they ran it in the name of the alleged purchasers, under the same management as before, retaining the former owner and manager at a salary which was an acknowledgment of his capacity. For the two years before he sold it he had with difficulty made it pay him $10,000. For the first year of his running it under the ownership of the Standard, there being no change except in the name of its owners, its profits were from $150,000 to $175,000. In other words, they paid for the refinery by one year's operations and had money to spare. Undoubtedly they had the touch of Midas, and turned into gold every business that passed under their ownership. Many refineries had sought shelter from the storm by a surrender to or an amalgamation with the victor. Its terms seem to have varied with its power only. There could not longer be any doubt as to the source of that tremendous power. The terms of its compact were finally revealed in the testimony of Mr. Cassatt, third vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and in charge of its transportation business, in a suit brought against that company by the State of Pennsylvania in 1879.

It then appeared that the Standard Oil company was receiving over and above the drawbacks allowed to other shippers of oil by that road rebates that amounted to forty-nine cents per barrel crude oil from the Bradford field and fifty-one and one-half (51½) cents per barrel crude oil from the lower field to tidewater, and sixty-four and one-half (64½) cents per barrel on refined oil from Cleveland to tidewater.

Taking the average shipments of oil for several years, and allowing to the Standard four-fifths as its share, its rebates, on this basis, would amount to over *five million dollars* a year. Mr. Cassatt spoke out frankly and without evasion. He disclosed the rebates allowed by his own company, and stated that he had seen contracts made by the Erie and the New York Central which were equally as partial to the Standard. The American Transfer company, a subsidiary of the Standard, had a capital of $100,000 and no debt, and owned a small service of local pipage, estimated by its president on the witness stand at from fifty to seventy-five miles.

Mr. Cassatt testified that his company was paying to this company twenty-two and a half cents per barrel on all oil carried over its road, no matter by whom shipped, and his order to the comptroller of his company directing such rebate to be paid gave as the reason for the allowance that it had been proved to his satisfaction that a like or even greater sum per barrel was paid to the American Transfer company by the Erie and New York Central companies. Thirteen million seven hundred and fifty thousand barrels of oil were shipped over these three trunk lines, on which, at the rate of twenty-two and a half cents per barrel, the American Transfer company received from them the sum of $3,093,750.

The Empire Transportation company was a corporation owning a large number of cars running over many railroad lines. It threatened the monopoly of the Standard and that company demanded its exclusion from the lines of the Pennsylvania company, alleging as the reason that no carrier should likewise be a refiner. The company refused, and the Standard withdrew its freight and compelled the other trunk lines to begin a war of rates on the Pennsylvania company.

This lasted for several months and until that company raised the white flag. At the demand of the Standard it closed an option which it held on the property of the Empire Transportation company, itself acquiring all the cars, and the pipe lines and refineries being conveyed to that one of its own affiliated corporations which the Standard selected. Thus had the creature become the master and shown itself greater than the corporation whose favoritism chiefly had built it up.

How could a single shipper get such discriminations in its favor as to blot out competitors?

The railroad managers reply that it became necessary for them as competing carriers to concentrate the oil traffic in one hand, in order to avoid a fierce and losing fight among themselves for its transportation, and that their favoritism to this one shipper was for that purpose, and in consideration of that shipper's guaranteeing to each one its share of the carrying business on rates that at least afforded some compensation. This explanation is discredited by the fact that they had already agreed upon a division of the business of transporting oil. The president of the Empire company testified that there was no reason why a shipper of many carloads should have better rates than the shipper of one carload.

The unanimous testimony is that a rebate of ten cents per barrel would have concentrated business as inevitably as the rebates allowed.

In the case of the American Transfer company, already noted, the implication is irresistible that some of its immense earnings went through hidden channels to the railroad managers. But it is right to add that no proof of this was offered, and there is nothing to sustain such an inference but the well-known operation and purpose of the parasite corporation where that operation and purpose have been disclosed.

After the revelations of the Cassatt testimony, and the consequent institution of many suits, it became clear that such discriminations were no longer possible, and the Standard constructed or acquired its own pipe lines to tidewater, and the railroad companies lost the business of oil transportation, except the Pennsylvania railroad company, with which the Standard made a contract guaranteeing it a modest per cent. of this carrying business, in order to keep up freight rates, thus again securing itself by its cheaper pipe transportation a great advantage over its rivals; for as the railroad company was to receive but a fixed per cent. of the carrying trade, any reduction in its rates would operate as a reduction in its revenues.

Sugar Prices.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* gives the following facts about sugar, in the course of an interview with a Southern congressman:

"In June, 1888, the average price of granulated sugar was 6¾ cents a pound, and the figures I am about to give you are the refiners' prices. On July 5 the price was raised to 7 cents and on the 11th to 7⅛. In August it ran through the month at about 7 9-16. In September and through the months when a vast amount of canning is done, it averaged about 7⅞, and after the close of the canning season, when the sales decreased, it went off to 7⅛, and in January, 1889, it was only 7 cents.

"March 14 it was quoted at 7⅛c, on the 20th at 7¼c, and on the 27th at 7⅜. On April 16 at 8¼c, on the 17th at 8½c, on June 7 at 8¾c, on the 15th at 9c, on the 25th at 9½c, and on July 9 at 9¾c. It cost my grocer, with all his facilities, 9½c to have his sugar laid down in front of his door, and he sells it at 10 cents a pound. There is nothing in it for him at that price, but it is so high that he dare not raise to 10½c until he is compelled to do so. Many of the smaller grocers, who buy in the city in small quantities, are forced now to sell at 11 cents a pound.

"Now, what does that mean to the sugar trust?

"The consumption of sugar in the United during the last year is estimated at about 1,200,000 tons. This means that the people of the country have been robbed during the last 12 months of about $70,000,000 by the honest gentlemen of the sugar trust. It means that a few individuals, licensed to conduct a legitimate business, have, by collusion, put their hands into the pockets of the people of the country and taken out about that amount of money and transferred it to their own pockets, and by far the greater portion of this enormous sum is from the earnings of the working people, for sugar is one of the necessities that is not dispensed with by high or low, rich or poor."

A Syndicate of Blackguards.

Donn Piatt telegraphs a New York paper as follows: "Since the secret is out, I have no objection to telling you that the name of 'Arthur Richmond' covered a syndicate of blackguards organized by the late Thorndike Rice. I was, as near as I could make out, one-sixth of 'Arthur Richmond.' I learned that I was part of a corpus made up of Hurlbert, Abigail Dodge, Albion Tourgee, et al., not including the late Cazauran, nor the immediate Hawthorne.

"We all pelted away without knowing whom the others were vituperating. Thorndike, with great impartiality, selected the victims. I learned that Ben Butler was selected to join us, but declined on the ground that when he vituperated he did so over his own name."

Oil Men to Celebrate.

A movement has been started in Franklin, Pa., having for its object the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the striking of the first oil well by Col. Drake. It will be just thirty years on the 29th of next August since the first well was completed on Oil creek, near Titusville, and it is proposed by the producers to celebrate this event in the history of our country by a celebration commemorative of it on a most gorgeous style, in which all the producers in the country will be asked to participate, including the Standard Oil company.

He Raised a Row.

John Wagner, who is better known as "Cotty," got drunk on Saturday evening and began abusing his neighbor, A. J. Armit, who lives next door to him, on East Frederick street. He threatened to kill Armit, so the latter went to Alderman Deen and made complaint against him, charging him with drunken and disorderly conduct and surety of the peace. He entered bail for a hearing.

Summer Leisure Notes.

W. Hartman and family have gone to Williams' Grove, Cumberland county.

Miss Susan E. Ellmaker is at the Benvenue house, Pine Hill, Ulster county, N. Y.

Miss Mary M. Martin has gone to Brownsburg, Bucks county.

Joseph and Wood Thomas, of Philadelphia, are visiting friends here.

John Zahm, son of the late H. L. Zahm, who for several years past has been at the Waltham watch works, came home on Saturday on a short vacation visit.

Waived a Hearing.

Gotlieb Wenninger, who was prosecuted by Catherine Defler for surety of the peace, has waived a hearing and given bail for court before Alderman A. F. Donnelly. Wenninger alleges that he never spoke to Mrs. Defler, but to her husband.

DAMAGE BY HIGH WATER.

SEVERAL MILL DAMS AND BRIDGES AND MANY FENCES ARE SWEPT AWAY.

Hammer Creek Swollen on Saturday Night by the Very Heavy Rain in the Northern End of the County.

The rain of Saturday afternoon and evening was very heavy in the upper end of this county and in Lebanon county. At Penryn park a large picnic was greatly interfered with. The water arose to a great height and the beautiful grounds were washed so badly that a large force of men have been at work since and they are now in good repair. At Mt. Gretna was the same state of affairs and the waters were very fierce.

The Hammer creek, which passes through the upper part of this county, arose eighteen inches higher than it had ever been before. The breast of Edward Brubaker's mill dam, near Lexington, was completely torn away, but the mill was not damaged. Fences and small bridges in that neighborhood were swept off. Farther up on the stream at Speedwell there are two mills. The dams of these were both broken through and much of the material of which they were built was swept down the stream. A dam belonging to a man named Miller, which is also on Hammer creek, just across the Lebanon county line, was washed completely away. Near this place a county bridge was also taken away. The loss to the mill owners will be very great, as it will be some time before the dams can again be put in shape. Owing to the heavy rain of last night, the creek at Brubaker's mill was almost as high this morning as on Saturday evening.

Oberlin's dam, on the Indian creek near Schoeneck, was swept away on Saturday. The water in this creek arose very rapidly. Indian creek flows into the Cocalico, near Ephrata, and the latter stream was very much swollen on Sunday, but beyond the washing of the fields bordering on the creek no damage was done.

In this city and the entire country around the fall of rain during last night and this morning was very heavy. The streams were all high, but little damage was reported. Many fields are badly washed, especially those in which corn and tobacco are planted. The rain of to-day has greatly cooled the air and the weather is very pleasant in this city.

THE FISHING CLUBS.

The Tucquan Having a Good Time. Others Preparing to Get Away.

The Tucquan club has had more fun so far this year than they experienced in a long time. Although they have had several heavy rains they were not such as would disturb them. The fishing was good up until last Saturday, when 150 fish were hooked by the lovers of the rod and line. Owing to the rain the river is now muddy, and the number of bass will not be so large. The camp is beautifully located on one of the prettiest places along the river, and there is ample room for sleeping in the three water proof tents. The large pavilion is used for eating, and a great crowd can gather around the board. The big spring furnishes the best water to be had anywhere, and in it all the liquids and provisions are kept to almost freezing point. An excellent feature of the camp is the splendid board. The meals are prepared by Charles Cox, a well known young cook of this city, who is fast building for himself a good reputation in his line. He is assisted by two colored men. Three boatmen, who have been hired for the ten days, are at the camp constantly to take those out on the river who may desire to fish. Among the visitors to the camp yesterday were J. Hay Brown, J. Gust Zook, Abraham Hiestand, W. U. Hensel, Israel Carpenter and Walter Kendig. They were well entertained during their stay, which was not as long as they had wished for, and they all enjoyed themselves heartily. Alderman Spurrier, who is a member of the club but could not get away for the whole time, was also down yesterday.

The Chesapeake Bay club held a meeting on Saturday evening at the Stevens house and twenty-four of their twenty-five members were present. The following committees were appointed: Provisions, Jacob Hercleroth, F. H. Bachler, Charles Wagner and C. B. Peterson: transportation, John G. Warfel, Adam Burger and William Marshall.

The club will leave here at 5:30 on Saturday evening next, occupying a special car. They will go through to Havre de Grace, and leave that town at 11 o'clock in the evening on their chartered boat. The Iroquois band of eighteen pieces go with the club.

The officers of the club are: President, J. G. Warfel; vice president, A. N. Burger; secretary, Edward Kauffman; treasurer Wm. L. Marshall.

The Bay club of this city will hold their last meeting previous to their trip down the Chesapeake at W. H. Snyder's Hotel Lancaster on to-morrow, (Tuesday) evening. They go August 6th and will complete all arrangements at this meeting.

The Collector's Work in Paegleysville.

The colored people now have two congregations in Paegleysville, and there is a strong rivalry especially on Sunday evening. Last evening there was a large crowd at the place of worship of the new congregation which is at an old blacksmith shop. The orators were Ned Hunter, a hod-carrier, and Fenton Harris, a hauler, neither of whom are preachers. The former chose for his text the "Seven Wise and Seven Foolish Men," but he did not refer to it again during the evening. Harris fumed and tore around, making a great noise. A principal feature of the religious exercises is the collection, which is taken up quite frequently and with the greatest regularity. While the basket is going around the occupant of the pulpit usually keeps the audience informed as to the amount of money that "must be raised before the meeting adjourns." Last night the sum was not large, and it was secured after much hustling. The white people, who attended the meeting, are a great source of financial aid, as the majority of the colored folk are very slow to go down after their pennies.

Stole a Package of Dress Goods.

Fanny Franklin was heard by Alderman Halbach, on Saturday evening, on a charge of larceny. The testimony showed that Mrs. Frank Lefevre lost a package of dress goods from the rear of her buggy, on the Old Factory road, when on the road home a few weeks ago. Fanny offered the package for sale, saying she had found it, but it was proved that she was seen to take the package from the buggy. The alderman returned the case to court and Fanny gave bail for her appearance at the August sessions.

A Swimming School.

The Turner society, of this city, have established a swimming school in the Conestoga creek, back of Woodward Hill cemetery. They have a bath house, floating barrels, &c. The high water in the creek during the past twenty-four hours raised the creek and took the bath house some distance down the stream, but it was caught and made secure.

CRIME AND CALAMITY.

Herman Probst, who, while probably insane, killed his mother and then shot himself twice in the head, died in the hospital in Jersey City on Sunday.

Miss Dane, a type writer from Toronto, committed suicide in New York on Saturday by taking carbolic acid. In the same city Ellen E. Mallony, a spinster, hanged herself, as did also Henry Loose, a tailor. In Brooklyn Emil Pedino, a barber, hanged himself because of business reverses.

Nathan Duebler, a prominent citizen of Tuckhannock, Pa., was drowned in the Susquehanna river on Saturday night while on a fishing excursion.

Dr. William P. White, aged 69 years, during a quarrel with his wife, in Boston, on Saturday, stabbed her to death. He then committed suicide.

Thomas Fulton and his cousin, Miss Ella Ault, were killed by a Baltimore & Ohio freight train near Bellaire, Ohio, on Sunday, while riding in a dog cart. The horse became frightened and ran on the track ahead of the train. Fulton's body was carried nine miles on the pilot of the locomotive before the engineer discovered that there had been an accident.

John Hessinger, of Easton, Pa., was killed in Rochester, Minn., on Saturday by a tramp. Hessinger refused to give the fellow ten cents to buy whisky. The murderer was arrested.

Elizabeth Ellen Gross shot and killed James E. Coates, in Baltimore, early Sunday morning. The Gross woman said that Coates was beating his wife, and when she interfered he turned on her with a razor, when she shot him.

While two cable cars on the Vine street line, in Cincinnati, were descending a grade on Sunday, the grip loosened and the cable dropped. Attempting to stop the cars, the chain broke and fell upon the rapidly revolving front axle, becoming fastened to it. The flooring of the cars was knocked out and a panic ensued, everybody yelling to jump, which the passengers did, and were tossed in every direction, stunned and dazed. After the cars were stopped it war found that Mrs. William Talgate was killed and three other passengers were severely injured.

The 15-year-old son of G. Range was accidentally shot and killed by J. H. Ferguson, proprietor of a shooting gallery in Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday.

A 7-year-old boy named Bain was standing on the rear step of an ice wagon in New York on Saturday when, the driver appearing, he jumped off. In doing so he was caught by the neck by a pair of ice tongs hung from the wagon, which held him for a few moments suspended in the air. When released he ran home, and was afterwards taken to a hospital, where he died from loss of blood, the prong of the tongs having penetrated his jugular vein.

A dispatch from Baltimore says that a cloud burst on Saturday afternoon caused some damage in the county. Herring run, a small creek, rose from six to sixteen feet in a short time. Two men, named Powell and Schresucker, were carried away with a bridge and drowned, and the crops in the immediate vicinity of the creek were lost.

Early on Saturday morning a cloudburst occurred in the hills north of Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and a flood swept down the little valley of Soldier creek, the wave being six feet high. Marsh Duncan, a woodchopper, and three of his children are known to have been drowned, and it is feared several others shared the same fate.

Red Pond, a body of water in the hill district of Pittsburg, caused by the choking of a sewer, swept the barriers away early Sunday morning. John Daly and Andrew McGregor were killed, and three others were injured, William McClay it was thought fatally. For several weeks past a gang of men have been engaged cleaning the sewer, which formed the outlet for the pond, and Saturday night the men named were at work. Shortly after 2 o'clock the dam broke and swept the workmen through the sewer and down the ravine a quarter of a mile. Daly and McGregor were almost instantly drowned. The others were more dead than alive when rescued, but were resuscitated.

Advices from Munich announce the suicide of Lady Acton. She was living with the family of Count Drechsel, in a villa adjacent to Tegernsee. Saturday she took a small boat and went rowing alone on the lake, and when she was some distance from the shore she jumped into the water. She had previously shown symptoms of mental disorder. Her husband died recently.

The news of Lady Acton's death became of sensational interest when it was followed by the announcement of the suicide of Count Waldemar von Blumenthal, the Prussian military attache at Munich. It is believed that he was engaged to Lady Acton, and that he had quarreled with her. The count shot himself with a revolver.

A PHYSICIAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Dr. Richard Thomas Dies of Apoplexy in His Room at the Stevens House.

Dr. Richard Thomas, a boarder at the Stevens house, died on Saturday night. He was about as usual during Saturday and in the evening ate a rather hearty supper. Soon afterwards he retired to his room. His aunt, Mrs. E. V. Riston, occupied the room next to his and shortly before 10 o'clock she heard him rolling around in bed and making a sort of gurgling noise. She had his room opened and Dr. Muhlenburg was quickly sent for. When the physician arrived the man was about breathing his last and he died in a few moments. Coroner Honaman was notified and he empannelled a jury consisting of D. Guiles Kendig, Thomas Conlin, Walter L. Kendig, C. H. Barr, C. B. Peterman and J. M. Martin. The verdict was death from apoplexy.

Dr. Thomas was born in Trenton, N. J., and came from a very prominent family. He attended Yale college and afterwards took up the study of medicine, which he finished in Heidleberg, Germany. Upon the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a surgeon on Gen. Sewall's staff. He served three years and received an injury at Petersburg. He was thrown from a horse and his skull was injured. He never recovered from this entirely, and at time he was taken with terrible pain in his head. After the war he practiced medicine in New York and Philadelphia. During the celebrated Twitchell murder trial he was one of the principal expert witnesses. Two years ago he came to this city, and he and his aunt have been stopping at the Stevens house since. He registered as a physician here, but did not practice.

Deceased was 41 years of age and has brothers and sisters in Trenton, to which place his body will be taken this evening for interment. He was a polished gentleman, agreeable to everybody, and made many warm friends in Lancaster.

Death of Superintendent Kane's Brother.

Henry J. Kane, superintendent of the Keystone watch factory, of this city, went to Springfield, Mass., in response to a telegram informing him that his brother, George Kane, had died there. Deceased was 32 years of age and was also a watchmaker. He worked at Springfield until the works were removed to Canton, Ohio, where his health failed him and he was obliged to return.

Want Union Men.

At a meeting of the Union carpenters of this city, held on Friday evening, it was decided not to work longer with any man not belonging to a Union. The boss carpenters will be notified of this and it is likely that the bricklayers will take a similar action.

It Should Be Crushed.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Expressions of public opinion, both Republican and Democratic, permit the hope that very shortly after Congress gets fairly at work on the tariff question, the sugar trust will be a crushed sugar trust.

Sea Gulls Win.

The Sea Gulls, an Eighth ward club of boys, with Ganss and Stumpf as the battery, on Saturday defeated the Harvey Fishers, with Kempf and Fritsch in the points, by the score of 15 to 5.

WILL DISTRIBUTE CASH.

JUDGE CUMMIN'S PLAN TO USE THE BALANCE OF THE RELIEF FUND.

He Concludes to Place Half a Million Dollars in the Hands of Johnstown Sufferers On Next Monday.

JOHNSTOWN, July 15.—Judge Cummins arrived in town to-day and announces that he will be ready to begin paying out money on Monday morning next. To-day the final register of the Seventh ward is taking place and the rooms of the board of inquiry are crowded.

The mode of procedure as outlined by the judge now is to pay the people in cash. He has turned over the $500,000 which he received for this purpose to Treasurer Thompson, of Pittsburg, and the gentleman will bring the money here and pay it out as fast as Judge Cummin and the notaries give the papers out. He expects to dispose of about 200 cases each day and says he will continue on the same plan until he reaches every case. Business houses that are open are doing a good trade and a hopeful view is taken of the situation.

JOHNSTOWN PROTESTS.

Resolutions Adopted by a Citizens' Mass Meeting on Saturday.

The Presbyterian church in Johnstown, with a capacity of 1,200, was filled Saturday afternoon with a thoroughly representative body of citizens to protest against the manner in which the relief fund was being distributed. Burgess Horrell was called to the chair, and in a brief speech outlined the object of the meeting, and said that the people of the valley should themselves have the disbursement of the contributions intended for them, as the state commission had shown their incapacity for the work. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and the following adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly request that the fund contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous flood which devastated the Conemaugh valley be as speedily as possible distributed in money directly to the people to whose benefit it was donated, and that all purchases, contracts and expenses to be paid for out of this fund immediately cease; that any hoarding up of this fund to meet the problematical future wants will materially diminish its usefulness and only result in delaying to a more distant time the restoration of homes, of business, of industry and of confidence. It will do more good in the hands of the people now than at any time hereafter; that we repudiate as insulting to the manhood and intelligence of our citizens, now that the avenues of trade are opened up, the imputation that they cannot and will not wisely and economically disburse any funds placed in their hands, and because of this imputation the arrogant assumption that guardians must supervise our expenditures, control our disbursements, purchase our supplies and make our contracts.

Resolved, That if the statement imputed to his excellency, Governor Beaver, that a million and a half of dollars has already been expended in Johnstown and vicinity has any foundation in fact, it is the strongest possible argument that expending relief funds in contracting for buildings, quartermaster and commissary supplies is not a wise, judicious or economical way of disbursing such funds, when the ordinary sources of supply are opened up. Only by gross extravagance and carelessness could such a sum have been used here, and the people have received no adequate return for the expenditure of so large an amount.

Resolved, That the disbursement of the fund subscribed for relief directly to the sufferers by the flood will stimulate business, will provide work for our builders and trade for our merchants, will provide labor for our artisans and will tend to restore confidence in the community, and will thus directly and indirectly help those for whom the fund was intended; while any other course at this day savors of jobs, redounds to the benefit of non-resident contractors and business men having no interests in this community, and unjustly discriminates against our own citizens.

Resolved, That it is unfair and unjust to exact an oath as to private income and relief before the bounteous charity of our countrymen can be distributed to its beneficiaries.

Resolved, That we hereby appeal to the custodians of funds at Philadelphia, New York, Pitsburg and other localities to transmit the funds in their hands intended for Conemaugh Valley sufferers direct to our local finance committee, to be distributed by that committee immediately in cash upon requisitions of the board of inquiry upon such fair, equitable basis as may be adopted, and we invite the co-operation of such custodians in making such distribution.

Resolved, That this meeting express its profound gratitude to the many thousands of people in our own and other lands who have so spontaneously and generously contributed to the relief of our people.

Speeches were made by Colonel Linton, Colonel Rose, Captain Kuhn, ex-Burgess Dick, Rev. D. J. Beal, Rev. W. B. Bates, Hon. John M. Rose, Mr. A. J. Haws, Frank H. Martin, esq., John Thomas and a number of other leading citizens, supporting the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

There was a strong expression of opinion throughout that the fund was not being handled for the best interests of Johnstown, and at the close an additional resolution was passed requesting the state commission to furnish an itemized statement of expenditures to date.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

Gallant Action by a St. Bernard Dog in Boston.

Lieutenant Franklin A. Shaw, of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, was out walking at Greathead, Boston, with his little daughter Grace on Sunday afternoon. They were attended by a thoroughbred St. Bernard dog, the property of Lieut. Shaw. While at the highest point of the cliff, Grace went close to the edge, and the dog, seeing her danger, walked between the child and the precipice. The turf started and the dog lost his footing. Realizing his danger, he made a spring far out over the cliff. The child had turned to her father and was really out of danger when the dog sprang up in front of her, but the noble brute had done his duty in guarding her. He sprang clear of the rocks and landed on his feet on the beach 120 feet below. It was a remarkable escape, for the dog is extremely large, weighing 165 pounds, and such a leap, without breaking limbs, seems impossible. Beyond a few cuts on his feet the dog was apparently unhurt.

Accident to a Little Girl.

Last evening, Mary Shertzer, a two-year-old daughter of O. B. Shertzer, grocer at 353 West King street, was playing with a ball of yarn at home. The ball rolled under the porch, which has four steps. The spaces between the steps are open and the child was looking under the front steps when she slipped and fell across the sharp edge of one step, striking her neck. She was found unconscious soon afterwards and was quite black in the face. Had she not been discovered she might have died. She is now all right again.

The Shamrock Hotel.

James R. Donnelly has decided to call his hotel on East King street "The Shamrock." On Saturday night there was a grand opening and the crowd in attendance to wish Jim good luck was very great. It will no doubt prove a popular resort.

The Star Shooting.

The annual star shooting of the Lancaster Schuetzen-Verein will be held at Tells Hain to-morrow afternoon. The principal contest will commence at one o'clock. A number of strange marksmen will be present.

SULLIVAN "ON A TERRIBLE TEAR."

He Insulted Slugger Brown, Who May Yet Fire Slugs Into Him.

John L. Sullivan was on a royal drunk in Chicago, on Sunday, and came within an ace of having his career cut short with a shotgun. The champion was very abusive and meeting "Sailor" Brown (the pugilist who was so badly handled by Jackson, the negro fighter, a few months ago) he struck him a stunning blow in the mouth and called him a vile name for lowering himself by "fighting with a nigger." This took place in Tom Curley's saloon.

Brown, who is very game, made a move to get at his revolver, but was hustled out of the saloon by his friends, who advised him to get a shotgun and load it with slugs in order that his aim would be accurate and the result sure. Brown went away and said he would get the gun.

Sullivan threw his money around like dirt and had every one up to the bar to drink, hauling some by their coat collars. He drank deep and often. In the afternoon he said he believed he would like a carriage ride, and he and Curley, both as drunk as they could well be, started in a vehicle for the West Side. A regular mob accompanied them on foot.

The pugilist made several speeches from the carriage, saying he was "the best man who ever put up his dukes," and he declared his intention of "running the town." At Harrison street bridge the crowd was halted by an officer and Sullivan's driver ordered to get across as speedily as possible. The horses were whipped up and the carriage shot across the bridge, after which the bridge was turned into midstream to prevent the crowd from following.

The two drunken men were driven around for an hour or two, when they returned to Curley's to continue the spree. At this place a big crowd soon gathered to look at the champion prize fighter of the world, but the admiring glances failed to move him, and he snored away like a good fellow. Among the crowd who dropped in were two brothers named Wing from the stock yards. They poured in a few inches of Curley's whisky and soon made bold to declare that they could whip Sullivan in less time than he had whipped Kilrain.

They made for Sullivan's retreat with a drunken yell, but were stopped by the bartender, and were soon after locked in a police station, to be let go when sober.

Jake Kilrain arrived in Chicago Sunday morning. In company with Pony Moore, Johnny Murphy and a few Chicago friends, Kilrain remained in seclusion. When he learned that Sullivan was in the city he concluded that his presence might tend to inspire Gov. Lowry to renewed activity against the principals in the fight, and accordingly he and Murphy took an early train out of town. Kilrain adopted a slight disguise, and in company with his friend left on the 8:10 train.

Charley Mitchell, in the disguise of a tramp, left Chicago Saturday night. Mitchell arrived at the Mansion house, Buffalo, Sunday night, where he registered as the Rev. Edmund Edwards, of Westminster, England.

Mitchell was bent upon smuggling himself incog. to New York, from which place, he said, he would take the first steamer for the other side.

York County Pugilists in the Ring.

The York *Daily* gives the following account of a prize fight in York county:

Henry Rojahn and Abel Keesey, of Dallastown, on Friday afternoon engaged in a terrific slugging match at Jacob Spotts' wood, about a quarter of a mile north of Dallastown. Frank Minich, also of Dallastown, acted as referee. The combatants were admirers of Sullivan and Kilrain, and as Keesey built his hopes on Boston's pride, he impersonated him in this contest, while Rojahn represented his favorite Kilrain.

They fought twenty-six round, Kilrain's representative having the best of the fight all the way through, and to cap the climax the fight was ended by Keesey, Sullivan's admirer, being thrown heavily to the ground by his opponent, having his right leg broken and the tibia fractured. Dr. L. S. Lawson was called and placed the unfortunate fighter in as comfortable a condition as possible. The battle lasted for about an hour and a half. Both men had their clothes nearly off them, and Rojahn has a badly swollen face and disfigured ears.

Edison's Patent Ore Separator.

The famous inventor, Thomas A. Edison, has been at Bechtelsville, Berks county, Pa., for nearly a week, looking after the experiments of his patent iron ore separator, which is expected to work a revolution in ore mining. Mr. Edison is accompanied by a number of New York capitalists. He is at the head of a company which has purchased and leased extensive ore lands near Bechtelsville, on which large buildings have been erected. The experiments have now been carried on about four months; work was continued almost night and day and the entire success of Mr. Edison's invention is now said to be assured. The working of Mr. Edison's invention is explained in this way: The rock containing the ore, after passing through the crusher and being broken to about the size of an egg, is conveyed in small buckets and dumped into a large hopper. From here it drops out in a small stream down an incline, and passes within a few inches of a powerful magnet. This is so heavily charged as to draw the iron ore from its course into one channel, and the rock and other foreign elements contained in the ore pass through another channel to the refuse sill. The invention being patented, there is no secret about its working.

Knights of the Golden Eagle Officers.

The following are the officers of New Providence Castle, No. 236 of New Providence, Pa., for the ensuing six months' term: P. C., E. G. Beok; N. C., B. F. Smith; V. C., Simon Gochenaur; H. P., Elmer Bleacher; V. H., Harvey Reese; M. of R., Clayton Eckman; C. of Ex., Wm. F. Eckman; K. of Ex., H. R. Heagy; S. H., Henry Redman; W. B., Harry Edwards; W. C., Jacob Frank; En., Elmer Shingle; Esq., Edw. Reese; F. G., Benjamin Wiggins; S. G., Madison Edwards; trustees, A. L. Winters, Madison Edwards, Hardy Steele; Rep. to G. C., H. R. Heagy.

Funeral of Christian Swartz.

The funeral of Christian Swartz took place on Sunday afternoon from his residence, No. 125 Chester street, and was largely attended. Services were conducted by Rev. Haupt and the interment made at Woodward Hill cemetery.

Harry Doebler accompanied the remains from Pittsburg. He says Mr. Swartz was sick only a short time. The cause of his death was typhoid fever.

List of Unclaimed Letters.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Lancaster, Pa., July 15, 1889:

Ladies' List: Miss Mary Good, Miss Annie L. Hech, Miss Bella Widenor.

Gents' List: Mr. Blanchard, Paul Butz & Sons (florists), Rev. Robt. E. Carter, P. A. Clark, M. D., C. S. Porter, Joseph Frantz, F. S. Gray, Daniel Holl, John Worst.

Fourth-Class Matter: Miss Fanny Bender, Miss Lena Martin, Calvin P. Baker, Geo. H. Kreider, Austin Shannon, M. D.

Relieving the Monotony of North Queen.

This forenoon there was some excitement on North Queen street, above Orange, over a fight. Jere Vondersmith was standing on the side walk when Perry Lehman came by drunk. He knocked Vondersmith's umbrella from his hands and broke it. He then struck Vondersmith, whose patience give out and he knocked him down. Quite a crowd collected, but the affair was finally quieted.

Held Under Advisement.

William Herman, charged with malicious mischief in throwing stones and mud at the house of Andrew Kray, was heard by Alderman A. F. Donnelly this morning. Mr. Kray did not want the case returned to court and agreed to drop the prosecution if Herman paid the costs. This Herman agreed to do and was given a few days' time to raise the money to settle the bill.

BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN.

FIVE DWELLINGS AND A SCHOOL HOUSE IN OHIO ARE DEMOLISHED.

Wind Razes the Electric Light Wires in Evansville, Ind.—The Deadly Fluid Nearly Kills a Dozen Men.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—A terrific wind storm nearly demolished the village of Princeton, in Butler county, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large brick school house was torn down to its foundation, and desks and other furniture scattered in every direction. The dwellings of Finley Whitehead, John Lenhart, Rose Miller, Stephen Clawson and Ash Walter were completely