

AMONG THE RELIGIOUS.

INTERESTING SERVICES IN THE GROVES AT LANDSVILLE AND LITTZ.

Rev. Dungan Preaches a Strong Sermon Friday Afternoon—Effective Illustrations at the Children's Meeting.

LANDSVILLE, July 27.—Yesterday afternoon's session of the children's meeting was largely attended by both young and old. The lesson for the afternoon "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me; my yoke is easy," was splendidly illustrated by Mr. William A. Fisher, of Philadelphia, who assisted Rev. Dungan in the service.

The sermon of the afternoon was preached by Rev. Jonathan Dungan, of Marietta. He used as his text I Thessalonians 5th chapter, 23rd and 24th verses: "And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly, etc." Christ had come into the world to give life, and for this reason man should live to take upon himself more strength until he had grown into full strength and perfect in holiness.

Miss Vache sang a solo during service this afternoon. The song service, previous to the evening sermon, was held in the tabernacle. There were not many arrivals yesterday. The following were noted: S. M. Myers and R. Grubb, Lancaster; Miss Weston, Stevens and John W. Witmer, Columbia; Mrs. John Rich, Marietta.

To-day is a damp dreary day in camp. It has been raining off and on all night and morning, but all the rain has not put a damper on the worship in the woods. Landsville camp-meeting goes on. This is Young People's Day and despite the weather the program will be carried out in full as previously announced with the exception that Rev. R. S. De Bow will be unable to be here this morning to deliver the honorary oration.

Services in Bollinger's Woods. Revs. Warnkessel, Sampson and Smith Preach—Three Penitents at the Altar. LITZ, July 27.—Yesterday morning dawned damp and foggy, and although the sun peeped out at intervals during the forenoon the day proved to be cloudy and cool, and in the evening a slight drizzling rain began to fall, which turned into a shower after 10 o'clock. Cats, wraps, shawls and even heavy winter dresses, figured conspicuously on the camp ground. Doubtless owing to the uncertainty of the weather there were few arrivals on the trains, and the omnibuses,

THE MONEY RETURNED.

A SON OF THE LATE SAMUEL HESS RETURNS \$35 TO THE COUNTY TREASURY.

Representations by Undertaker Gable Induce the Family to Accept the Money—The Law to Be Amended.

Christian L. Hess, son of the late Samuel Hess, called at the county commissioners' office this morning and said he desired to pay into the county treasury \$35 drawn from it by A. C. Leonard and Dr. J. A. E. Reed, the Grand Army committee for Lancaster township, towards the burial of Samuel Hess, an Ohio indigent soldier. Mr. Hess was accompanied to the treasurer's office by Commissioner Clerk Grist; and an INTELLIGENCER reporter, who was in the corridor at the time, was called into the office by Mr. Hess, who desired to make a statement in reference to the money.

Mr. Hess' statement was that Wm. T. S. Gable, undertaker, was employed to make the casket for his father. Gable had learned that his father was a soldier, and before the burial he said to his mother, in his presence, that she was entitled to \$35 from the county towards the funeral expenses; that all old soldiers got it, and if she did not take it she would not get it. Gable did not say that the fund was available only for indigent soldiers, but in language that could not be mistaken he said all soldiers were entitled to it.

Excursion Trains to Camp-meetings. The weather is clearing, and the excursion trains to the camp-meetings at Landsville and Litz are being run. The Pennsylvania railroad will run no special to the ground, but trains will leave over the Reading road from Philadelphia at 8:05 a. m., 1:45 and 3:55 p. m. Returning they will leave Landsville at 2:55, 4:20, and 7:35 p. m. The regular trains will carry excursionists to the camp-meetings at Litz.

Summer Leisure. The York people on Friday says: "Prof. McMillen, of Vestes institute, and John, son of Dr. M. L. Herr, of Lancaster, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening, having returned from Lancaster. Yesterday morning they resumed their walk. Their program will be completed at the meeting of the 'Young and Old in Experience.' This was an interesting meeting and was participated in by many persons. Among those making most striking remarks were Mrs. Wheeler. Rev. Crouch and Prof. Kirkpatrick, who said he could not find words to express his feelings, and was requested by somebody to sing them, and sing he did with a hearty will. Dr. Vernon preached a most excellent sermon to the young people at 10 o'clock, using as his text Numbers 20, 1: 'And he came to Kadesh-Barnea.' The sermon was a strong defense of the Old Testament doctrine of the death in the wilderness. The following is the young and old adoption of an upright life, as the habits of youth follow through life and 'the iniquities of the parents are visited upon the children even unto the fourth generation.'

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GLADSTONE AT HIS BEST.

The Scene in the House of Commons When He Spoke for the Royal Regiment.

These rose Mr. Gladstone, brisk, energetic, smiling, clad in evening dress, ready to go out to dinner, a red rose in his button-hole, he had not said a couple of dozen words before every eye was struck with his immense elevation above the preceding speakers. All his sentences were well turned and uttered with dignity, the manner, style and matter being all perfect of their kind.

It was a strange and interesting spectacle—Gladstone, not yet sixty, the Conservatives, standing on the Radical side of the House, delivering an out and out, true blue, thoroughly loyal Conservative speech, and Conservative cheerily cheering with scarcely a response from his own political supporters. The varied ranks of the Radicals were plunged in gloomy silence, and Conservative whippers with one another. The Conservatives applauded their most formidable enemy till the House rang with their cheers.

He spoke leaning half across the table, his voice trembled a little, and he seemed to have been reading to himself. He thought of his politics as one may, it must be admitted that no living man but this one can soar to the far distant heights which Gable had reached. He had done his duty to the people, the aged statesman declared, but he would never be ashamed of the fifty years of service he had given to the illustrious occupant of the throne.

Mr. Hess admits having received the communication from A. C. Leonard, published on Friday evening, and that he made the reply claimed by Mr. Leonard, but he made that reply solely on the information of Mr. Gable that all soldiers were entitled to the fund. Mr. Hess further stated that the only communication his mother had in reference to the \$35 was with Mr. Gable. Neither of them saw the members of the Grand Army committee personally.

Mr. Hess regrets the publicity given to the matter and after a consultation with his friends concluded that his father did not die such an indigent soldier as he contemplated by the act of assembly, that the \$35 was illegally paid to Gable and justice demanded that it be refunded. Mr. Hess says the first information he had that his mother was not entitled to the fund was the publication in the INTELLIGENCER and in the York Herald of the matter. He has no doubt in his mind about his mother being imposed upon by the representations of the undertaker.

Mr. Hess has been kept in ignorance of the publication in the INTELLIGENCER and Mr. Hess does not wish his mother to know about it, for it will worry her if she finds out she has been imposed upon. A newspaper article touching the death of her husband. The statement of Mr. Hess develops the fact that the Grand Army committee were negligent in their duties. The law does not contemplate that the committee shall take the word of any undertaker, and it is the duty of the committee to make a careful inquiry and examination of all the circumstances in the case, that such deceased soldier served during the late rebellion and was honorably discharged and died leaving insufficient means to defray the necessary burial expenses. Whereupon if they are satisfied that such facts exist they shall cause the body to be buried.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF CINCINNATI ASSASSINATED ON THURSDAY.

His Body Found Wrapped in a Blanket and Concealed in a Manhole Two Squares From His Residence.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The body of Col. A. E. Jones was found this morning in a manhole, not far from his residence, murdered and robbed. Dr. A. E. Jones, familiarly known as Colonel, owing to his inclination to military life and his connection with the Ohio National Guard, was 77 years of age, but active as a man of 50. He was perhaps more widely known in Cincinnati than any other citizen. He had often served in the municipal council, and was a member of Governor Foraker's staff as surgeon general.

Dr. Jones left his house on Thursday afternoon wearing no coat, his feet in slippers, and went in the direction of his stables. The family did not become alarmed until after night and then prosecuted a search quietly until yesterday when notice was given to the police. This morning a trail of blood was found opposite the doctor's stable, and was followed several squares to Cypress street and Francis Lane where, in the manhole of a sewer, was found the doctor's body sewed up in a horse-blanket. The body had been doubled up as if for convenience in carrying. The doctor's gold watch and money were gone, and robbery seems to have been the motive for the murder, as the doctor had not an enemy in the world.

The theory is now prevalent that the murderer was Charles Bligh, the colored servant, and that after committing the crime he hid the body until night, and then putting it into a grain sack he carried it to its place of concealment. Bligh was at the house all day yesterday and told of his last interview with the colonel. When he left last night he said he would return at 5:30 this morning, but he has not been seen since. How in the stable beam which was pronounced to be blood stains.

Notes From Deer Park. DEER PARK, July 27.—The president divided his time this morning between the navy and postoffice departments and the department of justice. The commissions of eight postmasters, whose appointments were announced some time ago, received the president's signature, and those of Geo. Hicks, Peter Newman and Michael Welsh. The cause of the settling of the surface is supposed to be the removal of too large a proportion of coal. These mine cavings frequently give rise to startling incidents. A few days ago near Pine Ridge, a young lady was talking with her mother who was overlooking a shell pit. Continuing the conversation her remarks received no answer, and going to the door to ascertain the cause the daughter discovered a hole 25 feet deep, at the bottom of which lay her mother in a dead faint with the pan of peas in her lap. The ground had settled noiselessly, carrying her down with it. Rogers and loaders were required to bring her to the surface.

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A TREAHER'S FRIEND.

An Elopement in California Culminates on Wednesday in the Intelligence.

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Hubbs and his wife arrived here on Monday and he was arrested on a charge of bigamy. Hubbs had been married to a woman named Nell Hubbs, and he was to have acted as best man at the wedding. However, on the day before the marriage was to occur Miss Adams left her home and went to a neighboring town with Hubbs, where the couple were married. Hubbs and his wife arrived here on Monday and he was arrested on a charge of bigamy.

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A ROYAL WEDDING.

PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE EARL OF FIFE TAKE THE MATRIMONIAL VOWS.

The Ceremony Performed in the Private Chapel of Buckingham Palace—Some of Those Attending the Marriage.

LONDON, July 27.—Her royal highness, the Princess Louise Victoria Alexandrina, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, was married at noon to-day to Alexander William George, the Earl of Fife, knight of the Thistle. The weather was unpropitious, as a rain was falling. The ceremony took place in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. This was the first marriage that ever took place in the chapel, which is small and the number of guests was therefore limited. The bride and groom arrived privately.

The Princess of Wales, Crown Prince of Denmark, King of Greece, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, of Wales, as well as the Duke of Devonshire, were present at the wedding. The bride and groom arrived privately. The ceremony was performed in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The bride and groom arrived privately. The ceremony was performed in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The bride and groom arrived privately.

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SHOOTING AT TARGETS.

The Practice United States Soldiers Are Required to Undergo.

The following is from a private letter dated Fort Assiniboine, Montana territory, July 21; and it will give the reader an idea what target practice there means:

The troop numbers about sixty men, every one of whom must go through a course like the following one with various modifications dependent upon his proficiency and length of service. The firing of every shot is supervised by an officer who is also responsible for the making, scoring and records. In the month of May the men are exercised in holding the piece steady in the various positions, off hand, kneeling, sitting, lying prone and on back. They are thoroughly familiar with the adjustment of the sights for distance and wind, with the pull of the trigger and are carefully trained to take the same sight every time by pointing the piece from a sand bag rest, the instructor looking through the sight afterwards and correcting errors. The course the practice consists of charges at a miniature target distant 50 feet.

On June 1st the practice begins at known distances on the range. Each man fires from 10 to 30 shots in preliminary practice, and 40 shots for record; at each of the ranges 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards. Then comes the skirmishing, an unknown ground, at unknown distances, at will, without, representing men standing, kneeling and lying; 20 to 40 shots preliminary and 80 for record. In skirmishing the men start at 500 yards from the represented adversary, and run forward up to 200 yards, halting five times on the way, and then retreat to the starting point, making five more halts. At each halt two shots are fired in the 30 seconds allowed, each man throwing himself on the ground, estimating the distance and wind, adjusting his sights and firing his two shots in that time. It is a very trying test, especially on a hot day, and an expert will have fifteen or more hits in his kneeling figure for his 20 shots.

This completes the individual score upon which the man is classified as sharpshooter, marksman, 1st, 2d or 3d class shot. Then the whole company skirmishes as a body against a represented enemy of equal strength, firing 30 shots preliminary and 80 shots for record; (10 of 4 of the shots hit the record is a good one). Next comes the firing by volley, 5 shots preliminary and 20 for record at 500, 600 and 800 yards and after this firing by file at 300 and 300 yards. This completes the collective firing, and on the result of both the collective and individual firing the figure of merit of the troops is computed.

The cavalryman has besides this to master his revolver and his horse. First he shoots 5 to 10 shots preliminary and 10 shots for record on foot, at 25, 50 and 75 yards—snap shooting without aim. Then he shoots 5 shots preliminary with blank and ball and runs his horse past five standing figures 20 yards apart and 5 yards from the track, firing a shot at each. 5 shots to the right, 5 shots to the left, 5 to the right rear, 5 to the left rear, 5 to the right rear and then starting 80 yards away and running directly at his man, 5 shot to the front.

This completes his individual pistol record and involves not only handling the pistol rapidly but good riding and horse training. The troop then shoots for collective firing by charging to the front by fours (5 shots and by platoons 5 shots). You see there is a tremendous lot of shooting, but as we load our shells ourselves the cost of ammunition is very small. There is one week of the season left and in that we have to do the collective skirmishing and volley firing and about half of the revolver practice mentioned. So that I shall have quite a busy time.

About the 24th of August we march for the Little Rockies (about 100 miles east) where we meet the troops from Buford for a month of campaigning. The commands will number seven troops of cavalry and 15 companies of infantry and we will no doubt have a pleasant time as well as a very busy one.

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