HAZING FORBIDDEN.

THE SCHOOL DOARD PINDS NECESSITY POR ADOPTING A RESOLUTION.

Renders to Be suspended or Expelied. The Question of Establishing Two New Might Schools Deferred.

The August meeting of the Lancaster city school board was held on Thursday evening with the following members pres-ent: Meetrs. Breneman, Brosius, Brown, ont: Messas Breneman, Brosius, Brown, Darmstetter, Griest, Hartman, Hegener, Lavergood, Lichty, Lippold, Marshall, McComsey, McElligott, McKillips, Ochs, Owens, Pontz, Reynolds, Schroyer, Shirk Stanfor, Wohlsen, Wolf and Dr. McCor

nick, president.

The minutes of the July meeting were

end and approved.

Mr. Lichty, of the finance committee, reported bills for supplies furnished during
the month of July and on his motion the treasurer was directed to pay the same.
A motion was made and adopted to refund \$4.40 to Henry Wolf, overpaid school

Mr. Pontz, of the committee on furniture and apparatus, made the following report:

Your committee on furniture and apparatus would report they visited all of the schools and have ordered all necessary repairs, to be completed by the beginning of September, and have also contracted with the firm of A. H. Andrews & Co., of New York City, for the furniture for the new building on West Chestnut street, to be in position by October 15, 1889.

JACOB PONTZ,

JACOB F. KAUTZ,

WM. WOHLSEN,

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMEN DATION Mr. Ochs, of the night school committee.

Mr. Ochs, of the night school committee, made the following report:

The night school committee recommend that for the coming term four night schools be established; one for boys on South Duke street, one for girls at Vine and Mulberry street, one for boys on second floor of school building, corner Prince and Chestnut streets, and one for girls on the first floor of the same building.

JOHN OCHS,

H. A. SCHROYER,
W. D. STAUFFER,
W. S. SHIER,
CHARLES LIPPOLD.

Mr. McComsey moved that the recom-mendations be adopted. He said the matter had been carefully considered by the night school committee and he thought it reached a sensible conclusion. The night hools were not a very great success the past few years and one reason was that one chool for each sex was too difficult of ac-The proposition to establish four ools at convenient points, employing the same number of teachers as heretofore, and adding very little expense meets the wants of the public. The attendance will be greatly increased without greatly increasing the expense. Those beys emna of the city do not want to walk all the way to the southern part of the city on winter nights to attend school, and the me argument applies to girls living in he southern part of the city, who have to walk to the northern part of the city, if they want the advantages of night school

Mr. Hartman moved that consideration b) postponed until the next meeting. It departure and an important matter and the members ought to have time to consider it. If forced to vote tonight he would vote against it, but if he had time to think over the matter be might be as heartily in favor of it as Mr. Mc

Mr. Schroyer said the committee had agreed to report the above recommenda-tions after fully considering the matter, and believing that it would be for the best interests of the pupils who attend these schools. He was not opposed to the postponement of the matter for a month, but action should be taken not later than September to get the schools started at the

The amendment of Mr. Hartman to postpone was adopted.

ABOUT DIPLOMAS. Following was the report of the special committee appointed at the last meeting : To the Members of the School Board :

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned commit-tee appointed to inquire into the advisabil-ity of issuing two-year certificates to pupils of the high school who are not able (from no fault of theirs) to complete the full term of four years and thus secure diplomas; and who were further instructed to ascer-tain whether it would be judicious to issue certificates to pupils of the grammar schools certificates to pupils of the grammar schools who, also, from no fault of theirs, are pre-vented from entering the high schools, re-

spectfully report:
That, after having given the subject thoughtful consideration, we believe it would be advisable and just to issue two year certificates to those pupils of the high schools whose studious habits and meri-torius conduct and deportment entitle them to a favorable recognition on the part of the board. As your committee under-stands it, these certificates are proposed to stands it, these certificates are proposed to be simply credentials of character and not of scholarship, and your committee can readily conceive of the vast importance such a testimonial would be to a boy or girl about to enter upon the practical duties of life, with nothing but his or her good character with which to schieve suc cess. Your committee, therefore, offers the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to frame a rule on this subject, and, also, submit a suitable form of certifi

Your committee are disinclined to make any recommendation granting certificates to pupils of grammar schools who are en-titled to enter the high schools, but are undo so from circumstances over which they have no control. Pupils about to leave these schoole are too young and immature to have a proper appreciation of the value implied in such certificates, and,

the value implied in such certificates, and, consequently, their possession would avail nothing. Your committee, therefore, offers the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it would be inexpedient to issue certificates to pupils passing through the grammar schools.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Respectfully submitted, JOHN LEVERGOOD, W. D. STREEFER.

W. D. STAUFFER, G. N. REYNOLDS.

A motion made to adopt was opposed by Mr. Griest, so far as refers to the second resolution. The grammar grade was the important one in our school system, and who pursue their studies no farther, should have some evidences of having successfully passed the examination of

Mr. Hariman said the passage the resolutions would be harmless. rule of the board would have to be enacted to carry the suggestion into effect, and be fore the time required for the adoption of such rule, this board will go out of office. a new one will assume office and proceedings will have to be begun anew.

The recommendations of the committee

were adopted. VACANCIES FILLED.

Miss King was promoted to the position vacated by Miss Fleming in the intermedirate gade. Lemon street building, and Mis

Eaby to the one in the same grade caused by the resignation of Miss Holbrook.

Miss Humphreville was elected an intermediate teacher in the Manor street school, caused by the transfer of Miss Stiffel to West Chestnut street schools. Miss Eberman, provisional teacher, was elected a permanent teacher, and Miss Alies Whit somelected a provisional teacher.

Following is the annual report of City

Superintendent Buchrie: LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 1, 1889. Board of School Directors:

To the Board of School Directors:

GENTLEMEN: Your city superintendent presents the following annual report:

The number of pupils enrolled was 303 in the high schools, 449 in the grammar, 856 in the secondary, 80 in the ungraded, 1,229 in the intermediate, and 2,009 in the primary, making a total of 4,924, of whom 421 were enrolled in more than one school, leaving 4,503 as the number of different pupils in attendance. The average attendance was 267 in the high schools, 351 in the grammar, 603 in the secondary, 30 in the ungraded, 798 in the intermediate, and 1,177 in the primary, making a total 3,235.

These numbers show an increase over the previous term of 174 in the enrolment, and 171 in the average attendance. Both the enrolment and the average attendance of each school will be found in the accompanying detailed statistical report.

The great number of pupils attending the primary schools of whom one-third never attend the grade above and the majority of whom are children of poor parents cannot fail to impress every faithful citizen with the importance of these schools as well as with the duty of improving them to the utmost. Admirably classified and graded as they are and, with few exceptions, just large enough to be interesting, every school constituting as it were a family, occupying large, well lighted and generally well ventilated rooms, furnished with the most improved furniture, all that remains in the way of improvement is centred in the teacher. But, since the teachers of these schools are for the most part inexperienced, ways and means should be devised of affording them all the assistance and instruction possible to qualify them to discharge the duties of their office with the highest degree of efficiency. One of the most gratifying evidences of continued progress among them was the desire manifested by a number of our teachers for continued self-improvement by availing themselves of the advantages offered by summer schools, and by visiting schools in other cities celebrated for having made grea

wholly unintelligible to the pupils in mental arithmetic.

In the grammar schools, the change to geometrical drawing in the boys' classes and to book-keeping in the girls' has answered our fondest expectations, and has gone far towards making these schools what they should be, seeing that they are the highest reached by a large number of pupils. With a view to re-enforcing the instruction in the history of our country given by the teachers and supplementing the text book, a number of lectures were delivered by your superintendent to the delivered by your superintendent to the pupils of these schools, and, having re-ceived the hearty commendation of mem-

bers of the superintending committee, who heard them, they will be repeated and continued during the coming term.

Accompanying this report is an account of the stock of books and supplies on hand in the office of the city superintendent, and also a statement of those required for the coming term.

also a statement of those required for the coming term.

That our schools are giving satisfaction to the people is proved by the constant increase in the number attending them, by the desire of non-residents to have their children admitted to them, and by the comparative freedom from complaints of every kind. No unseemly quarrels have taken place between parents and teachers, no extreme harshness in discipline has been found necessary, and but few, if any, teachers now tesort to crowding or cramming for the annual examination. Both officers and teachers enjoy the confidence of the people, which is the necessary condition of good educational work and continued progress in the school room. tinued progress in the school room.

Your obedient servant, R. K. BUEHRLE.

HAZING TO BE STOPPED. Dr. Levergeod offered the following, and was adopted by a unanimous vote.

twas adopted by a unanimous vote.

Whereas, It is alleged that considerable hazing is done at the boys' high school and several scholars have been injured at different times, therefore,

Resolved, That the teachers of the boys' high school are requested to use their authority to effect a discontinuance of this objectional practice, and further, that any pupil so offending shall be suspended or expelled, as the board in its judgment may deem best.

Mr. Hegener called the attention of the board as to non-resident pupils attending the schools and crowding out children of residents. He offered a resolution that the superintendent be instructed to notify all teachers to take the names and residences

of parents of scholars. Mr. Griest offered as a substitute that the attention of the city superintendent and teachers be directed anew to the rule of the board governing non-resident pupils, The substitute was accepted by Mr. Hegerer and adopted.

VISITING COMMITTEES. President McCormick announces the fol lowing as the visiting committees for the nsuing quarter:
Southwest Division: G. Edw. Hegener,
chairman; Charles J. White, Charles

Northwest Division: George N. Rey-nolds, chairman; Wm. S. Shirk, Jacob F. Northeast Division: W. W. Griest, chairman; Jacob Pontz, R. Ka Schnader, Southeast Division: H. R. Breneman,

chairman; S. J. Owens, Henry Wolf. The Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic state convention will ssemble in the opera house, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, September 4, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of state treasurer and transacting such other business as may properly come before it.

The rules of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania provide that " the representation in the state convention shall consist of representative delegates, one for each ,000 Democratic votes cast at the last gupernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes amounting to 500 or more, in the respective representative district; provided that each representative district shall have at least one delegate."

The regular visitors of Ocean Grove have noticed the absence of Dr. J. P. McCaskey and family and were under the impression they would leave the summer pass without a visit to the shore. Mr. McCaskey was satisfied with the temperature of this section until Thursday, when he concluded to escape the heated term now at hand. With his family he is now enjoying all that is worth indulging at the resort he so

Miss Alice Zecher, of this city, started last evening for Cleveland, Ohio, where she will spend the summer, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Emily Foehl.

Peter Weikel, formerly of Lancaster, now of Baltimore, is in Lancaster visiting

The cars on eastern-bound trains to-day are packed with people on the way to the

Ratiroad Damaged. John Resh, of this city, was in Oxford on Wednesday and tried to go to Peach Bottom by the Narrow Gauge railroad. The heavy rains affected the running of trains, how ever, and at some places the tracks were swept away for miles. It will be some time before the road will again be in running order. Resh was compelled to walk 16 miles in order to get home.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS. DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT IN THEIR HONOR

An Oration By Congressman Brecken ridge-Au Abstract of His Remarks. Description of the Monument.

AT PLYMOUTH ON THURSDAY.

The grand national monument in honor of the pilgrims was dedicated at Plymouth, Mass., on Thursday. The dedicatory exercises were carried out by the Masonic Grand Lodge according to the ritual of their order. These exercises were very interesting.

Grand Lodge according to the ritual of their order. These exercises were very interesting.

At the conclusion of the parade and banquet Governor Long, the chairman, arose to introduce the orator of the day. Congressman Breckenridge, of Kentucky. Governor Long, in introducing Mr. Breckinridge, said: "The celebration of the completion of the national monument to the Pilgrim fathers would indeed be dwarfed in the grandeur of its purpose if every state in the Union and every race and color that is an element of the American people were not participant in person or in interest in its dedication, for the Pilgrim still lives wherever the American flag floata. He shines in every star of its constellation and waves in every stripe in its folds. His stock has spread wide across the republic, and his characteristics and influence, molding its institutions, have spread more widely still. The great Federal Union, mightiest among the nations of the earth, is itself substantially the expansion of his compact in the cabin of the Mayflower. What then could be more fitting than that the oration of the day should be spoken by the son of a sister state. Let us call him from the South. Let us call him from Kentucky, birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, hinself of Plymouth county descent. And from Kentucky whom else shall we call than her most cloquent orator, who represents in Congress the home of Henry Clay, and who recently, on the floor of the national House, spoke words of graceful and generous tribute to Massachusetts. Always sustaining the high reputation of the orators of Plymouth Rock. And yet, when you look on his face, as I have so often looked on it with the eyes of personal friendship and esteem, you will say that it seems like the face, not of a stranger, but of a veritable descendant of the Mayflower. I present to you, and I bid a hearty Old Colony welcome to, the Hon. William C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky."

ORATION BY CONGRESSMAN BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky."

RATION BY CONGRESSMAN BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. Breckinridge arose, and, amid ap-reciative applause, began his oration. He

said:

It has been urged that one of the honors to be given to these revered men is that they were "at the beginning" of our institutions; that they left behind them the old forms and institutions of the other continent, and started new institutions based on new principles and practical. nent, and started new institutions based on new principles and protected by new gov-ernmental modes. But institutions are growths, not manufactures. The option of institutional material at any given time is limited; the choice left to statesmen is nar-row; the margin between the lines of de-velopment is relatively small, and herein lies the claim to honor among the immortal who have deserved well of mankind, that at that critical moment, perhaps amid the din of perilous battle, they chose wisely and heroleally. And as the growth con-tinues ceaselessly there constantly recurs the necessity for new choice, the obligation tinues ceaselessly there constantly recurs the necessity for new choice, the obligation of fresh decision. Thus it is that on the one hand each generation must meet and solve its own problem, and yet, on the other, each generation finds that what has been done before it came into power has limited its action and shut it up in straightened lines of choice. No historian has given to those who first suffered for the sublime truth, that human freedom was impossible except by the separation of impossible except by the separation of church and state, that place of eminence

This is the truth to which the Pilgrim fathers testified. This truth they first brought to America; this is their true honor, this their fadeless crown. The company "which came over in the Mayflower" was Calvinistic Protestant church. Its peculiarity was that it was a separatist church. It was purely English. It differed alike from the Catholic and the English church, including the Puritans in the English church, and the difference was wide and fundamental and irreconcilable. wide and fundamental and irreconcilable. It involved nothing less than the whole question of enforced or free religion, the difference which separated and still separates the state churches from the free. What is involved in this belief? That the church is a voluntary spiritual association, to be governed only by the laws of Christ and entirely free, as church, from the denomination of the state. The honor due to the Plymouth fathers is that they first brought that truth fathers is that they first brought that truth as a practical vital principle of governmen-tal life to this continent. It was an immense stride when this separation was won. The next step was more safely taken, that churches were voluntarily organizations, "when the consent of the governed" gave authority over its members. As soon as it is a matter of right to unite with or withdraw from a church to organize or destroy a church, then religious freedom becomes permanent. For to voluntarily unite with permanent. For to voluntarily unite with any church presupposes the right to re-frain from union with any religious body. But for a higher reason this is also true. For it is based on the right of private judgment, and this is intellectual. No man can elect for himself the doctrines he will believe, the facts he will accept, or he will believe, the facts he will accept, or the forms he prefers, and the communion he yearns for until he possesses mental freedom. We fail to realize how small were the vessels which bore the founders of states, and how meagre was the largest preparations for such ventures. And when we try to weigh the necessities for success-ful colonization in such a climate and coun-try as ours then was, that all such ventures ful colonization in such a climate and country as ours then was, that all such ventures did not fail is the marvel. But here, as everywhere, the man in the enterprise is the factor of prime importance. With all our marvelous inventions and accomplishments the true factor of success is the man. The central point in that sad day's events was that their reverend pastor, falling on his knees, and all them with him, commended them with fervent tears to the Lord. It was an official act of the pastor, as the selected part of an organized church

as the selected part of an organized church then set apart to the task of establishing new home in America. There was no civil government. These immigrants did not believe in a theocratic state any more than in a secularized church. It was necessary to organize a form of civil government, and out of that necessity sprung that noble instrument known as the social compact of forefathers. That such a compact was deemed necessary demonstrates how scrupulously these men held to the separation of state and church. Already an organized church, they by their own convictions of the

church. Already an organized church, they, by their own convictions of the province of its powers, and the limitations of its authority, felt compelled to form a civil body politic. True emigrants do not leave their country behind them; they carry it with their faith and cdstom. Men die; these survive. They enter into the beliefs, convictions, life and hopes of composite people who are born, trained and live under their influence. These forefathers brought with fluence. These forefathers brought with them their conception of England—their England. They brought no titles or ranks, priestly hierarchy, no ecclesiastical ranks and orders, no complicated system of fees. But they did bring with them monogamic marriage, with its findividuality and sanctity of home, the rights of the subject sanctity of home, the rights of the subject to the protection of law, the sacredness of individual property, the precedent consent before the levying of taxes, and the right to express in some legal and prescribed manner their will for those who were to represent them in legislature and church. It is not true except in a narrow sense that they were freed from the institutions of the Old World and at liberty to choose what material they would use in this New World. No men were even more fully com-

what material they would use in this New World. No men were even more fully committed by the pre-potency of blood, race training, life and convictions as these grave, earnest, heroic "pilgrims," and the highest praise to be awarded them in that they were faithful to those convictions, steadfast in that faith, unwavering is their devotion to these beliefs. Let us be just to all. These were not exclusively theirs nor did they alone bring them here: but this

LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1889. immigration was peculiar—that a church, as a church, should found a settlement—and therefore peculiar in the form of organization which is produced, and in the selection of the persons composing it; peculiar in that it was the first colony because of its belief of the freedom of the church from state regalation; peculiar in that it landed on territory not included in the permission granted to it, and where there was no superior, except the somewhat uncertain rights of the king, and therefore it had to form a government for itself; peculiar in the instrument which this exigency produced.

During the first year, under the compact made on shipboard, mestings had been held and some laws or ordinances enacted. These meetings were the first "town meetings," which, perhaps, is the peculiar political feature of New England development, and in the Congregational form of church government the congregational meetings are simply religious town meetings. The influence, educational, political and religious, of these town and congregational meetings on the development, both individually and politically, on the citizens of the state cannot be overestimated.

My countrymen, the chiefest merit of those to whose memory that monument has been erected, was their loyalty to the truth as they saw the truth. This is the noblest attribute of man, that he can love truth supremely. The truth as we see it—to be loyal to the truth is our supremest duty.

John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet of the ce-

duty.

John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet of the occasion, was then introduced and read his
poem, "The Pilgrim Fathers."

THE POEM.

The following are extracts:
Here, on this rock, and on this sterile soil.
Began the kingdom not of kings, but men;
Began the making of the world again.
Here centuries sank, and from the hither brink
A new world reached and raised an old world
link.
When English hands, by wider vision taught,
Threw down the feudal bars the Normans
brought,
And here revived, in spite of sword and stake,
Their ancient freedom of the Wapentake!
He struck the seed—the Pilgrim's roofless town,
Where equal rights and equal bonds were set,
Where all the people equal franchise met;
Where doom was writ of privilege and crown;
Where human breath blew all the idola down;
Where creats were nought, where vulture flags
were furled.
And common men began to own the world! The past is theire—the future ours; and we Must learn and teach. Oh, may our record be Like theirs, a glory, symbolled in a stone, To speak as this speaks, of our labors done. They had no model; but they left us one.

Impelled too far, and weighed poor nature down;
They missed God's smile, perhaps, to watch His frown.
But he who digs for faults shall resurrect Their manly virtues born of self-respect.
How sum their merits? They were true and They broke no compact, and they owned no

They broke no compact, and they owned no slave;
They had no servile order, no dumb throat;
They had no servile order, no dumb throat;
The first were they to practise and instil
The rule of law and not the rule of will;
They lived one noble test: who would be freed
Must give up all to follow duty's lead.
They inside no revolution based on blows,
But taught one truth that all the planet knows,
That all usen think of, looking on a throne—
The people may be trusted with their own!

After the reading of the poem addresses were made by Lieutenant Governor Brackett, on behalf of the state; Geo. F. Hoar, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Hon. Wm. Cogswell Hon. E. A. Morse Hon. W. T. Davis

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Hon. Wm. Cogswell, Hon. E. A. Morse, Hon. W. T. Davis, Hon. Frederick T. Greenhalge and others.

The cost of the monument has been \$200,-000. It is solid granite and consists of an octagonal pedestal, forty-five feet high, upon the centre of which stands the figure of Faith, thirty-six feet high, resting one foot upon Plymouth Rock and holding in her left hand an open Bible, while the right arm uplifted points heavenward. The pedestal has four large and four small faces. Upon the former are tablets bearing the names of the founders of the colony and historic facts connected with the original settlement, while on the smaller faces and historic facts connected with the origi-nal settlement, while on the smaller faces project four buttrasses or wing pedestals. Upon each of these is seated a figure of he-role size representing, with the figure of Faith, the principles of the founders. The figures are Morality, Education, Free-dom and Law, and on the faces of the pedes-tal at their feet are alto-relief tablets repre-senting the embarkation at Delfthaven, the signing of the social compact in the cabin

signing of the social compact in the cabin of the Mayflower the landing at Plymouth, and the first treaty with the Indians. The sides of the wing pedestals have figured tablets carrying out the ideas of the figures

above them.

The pedestal and the tablets are the result of contributions from all parts of the United States. The figure of Faith was the gift of the late Oliver Ames, uncle of the present governor of Massachusetts, and cost \$32,000. Toward the figure of Morality the commonwealth of Massachusetts appropriated \$10,000, and for the accompanying relief the state of Connecticut gave \$3,000. The figure of Education, with its tablet, was the gift of Roland Mather, of Hartford, Connecticut, while for that of Freedom, with the tablet, an appropriation of \$15,000 was secured from the United States government, mainly through the exertions of the Hon. John D. Long. Law and its tablet were paid for through the exertions of the Hon. John D. Long. Law and its tablet were paid for by contributions from the legal fraternity throughout the country. The corner-stone of the monument was laid August 2, 1859, with impressive ceremonies. The pedestal was completed and the figure of Faith placed in position in 1877, and in 1878 Morality was added. Education followed not long after, but it was not until last autumn that the figures of Law and Freedom completed the monument.

"HUSTLING HORACE" INSANE.

Manager Phillips, of the Pittsburg Ball It is not generally known that "Hust ling Horace" Phillips, the energetic manager of the Pittsburg club, is a former Lancastrian. He lived here and went to school for years, and has many friends here. The latest rumor is that Mr. Phillips has gone

He went into the Girard house last even ing in Philadelphia and unfolded the greatest kind of schemes to the clerk. He proposed to form a hotel trust, buying all the hotels in the United States. He also wanted to put all the ball clubs in a pool and buy Rittenhouse Square. He was put to bed under the care of a physician and a trained nurse. His health has not been good for some time and he is believed to be suffering

some time and he is believed to be suffering from paresis.

Following is the result of Thursday's games: Baltimore 6, Kansas City 1; Kansas City 6, Baltimore 1; Brooklyn 8, Louisville 6; Brooklyn 14, Louisville 1; Cincinnati 16, Columbus 5; Chicago 3, Cleveland 1, Washingtou 3, Boston 2; Indianapolis 7, Pittsburg 6; Pittsburg 19, Indianapolis 3; New York—Philadelphia, wet grounds; Newark 8, Wilkesbarre 7; Lowell—New Haven, rain; Worcester—Hartford, rain; Gorhams 4, Cuban Giants 3; York 7, Hazleton 4; Harrisburg 11, Shenandoah 5.

The big game between the Luncannon and Lebanon base ball clubs at Penryn park has been fixed for Saturday, August 10th, when special trains will be run from Lancaster and Lebanon. The grounds have been scraped and the holes filled up with clay. The trees and underbrush back of centra field have been cut away and seats and a platform have been erected.

The Actives and August Flowers will blay a game of ball to-morrow at 3:30 on the Ironsides grounds for the gate money. A good game is expected.

Cow Killed by Lightning.

Cow Killed by Lightning. A valuable cow belonging to Joseph Penny, a Colerain fariner, was struck by lightning and killed while pasturing in a field one day this week,

REIDENBACH CAPTURED. CAUGHT THURSDAY EVENING BY OFFICER PYLE APTER A LIVELY CHASE.

the Outlaw, With Several Companions Discovered at An Unoccupied Barn Near the New Water Works.

Lewis Reidenbach, the fugitive from jus tice, who on Wednesday evening com-mitted a number of outrages in the eastern section of the city, with Ed. Sanders, was captured Thursday evening by Constable Al. Pyle, assisted by several other officers, just outside of the city. About noon yes-terday E. O. Eaby, of the Park house, and other persons who had been ill-treated by the two roughs, brought a number of suits against them before Alderman Deen, and the warrants were given to Consta bles Pyle and Yeisley. It was believed that Reidenbach was either in hiding about the city or near by, and it was deemed ad-visable not to publish the fact that he had not been prosecuted yesterday. Alderman Deen learned that the men were out about the old city water works or the almshouse and he so informed the officers. Between 2 and 3 o'clock Constables Pyle, Yeisley Sam Shaub and Ehrman started out to look for them. They went to the almshouse and in that neighborhood learned that the men were at the property which until recently was occupied by Joseph Stark, a bone dealer, which is on the road leading from the Philadelphia turnpike to the old city water works, and not far from the stone quarry on the same road.
Stark moved from the property, which is now unoccupied, some time ago, but left behind several very ugly and fierce blood hounds, which was kept tied. When some distance from the town three of the officers secreted themselves and Pyle, who was the only one who knew Reidenbach. went closer. He kept under cover and when near the barn he saw three men under the forebay. He recognized one as Jeff Pen-nington, a friend of Reidenbach and Sanders. Another was a man he did not know and the third, who had his back to him, looked like Reidenbach. After ooking at them Pyle called Shaub to him and in a short time Yeisley joined them. They had not yet been seen by the men at the barn. In a short time the man who was unknown and the one who looked like Reidenbach went to a spring near by. Pyle then had a good look at them and he at once recognized Reidenbach. with the men earlier in the day, came running down the road and said that constables were on their track. He told Pennington to release the dogs, which he did. The fierce looking canines frightened the officers, who did not know exactly what to do. Pyle then came to town and consulted Alderman Deen, who told him to shoot the dogs. He went to the station house for assistance, and Sergeant Hartley sent Officers Olt, Crawford and Deen with him. On the way out East King street they were joined by Officer Siegler and they all went to the Stark barn, which they surrounded. Deen went to the front and Reidenbach at once ran inside. When Pennington saw that Deen was about to follow he struck him and knocked him from the doorway. Other officers soon came up and Pyle pushed Pennington out of the way. He then saw Reidenbach crawl out of a hole in the south side of the barn and run towards the north. Pyle followed him and he ran in a northerly direction, getting on the some distance behind, but he is fleet of foot and he gave him a good chase, gaining on him as he fled. Pyle fired several shots at the retreating man, and fired to kill. Reidenbach fell, but regained his feet and again took to his heels. Pyle fired another shot and Reidenbach stumbled and fell in getting over a fence Pyle was up to him in an instant and

were also taken into custody, and all were landed in prison. The man who was unknown to the officers made his escape. When Reidenbach saw that he could no possibly get away from Pyle he swore that he would kill any one of the officers if he was able to get a gun. The officers did no find it necessary to kill any of the dogs and

as he stood over him he warned him to be

quiet or he would shoot, and kept him cov

ered with his revolver. Pyle, who had been "winded," recovered his breath and

then told the man to get up, which he did

By that time other officers came up. Pyle

Siegler and Shaub put the nippers on Reid-enbach, who for a time resisted, but found

it was no use. Chapman and Pennington

none of the men were bitten. Chapman had been up to the distillery before the arrest, and he there learned that constables had gone towards the almshouse. He suspected that they were after his friends, and he ran to alarm them, but it was too late. The messenge also had an evening paper with him, and it is supposed that Reidenbach desired to see what they had to say about him. I was between 6 and 7 when the men were arrested.

Reidenbach. Those brought by E. O. Eaby charge him with malicious mischief, felonious assault and battery and surety of the peace. Mrs. Beckie Mohler charges him with assault and battery and surety of the peace. Henry Ginder charge him with surety of the peace. It is no likely that he will able to secure bail and he will be tried on the arson charge. Reidenbach made his escape from the

the Conestoga cork factory at Locust and Lime streets was destroyed by fire. Reidenbach had been arrested and put in the station house early in the evening on some trivial charge. When the fire broke out at a late hour all the police officers ran to it, leaving the station alone. During their abe some one entered the station house and liberated Reidenbach. The supposition is that "Tid" Brimmer, "Hoggy Wertz, and others fired the factory in order to attract the attention of the people to that part of town and get the away from the station house. It is believed that Brimmer then liberated Reidenbach. Afterwards when Brimmer was caught in the act of firing the building by Dr. Fitz-patrick, and he squealed, Reidenbach thought that the town was no place for

Although it is believed that neither Sanders nor Reidenbach would stop at anything, both are the rankest kind of cowards, who do everything in a sneaking, under hand way when they are drunk.

HIS LEG CRUSHED.

An Accident Caused By Car No. 11, or the City Street Car Line. Charles Pfisterer, the sixteen-monthsold child of John Pfisterer, No. 643 South Queen street, was seriously, if not fatally. injured, on Thursday about 6 o'clock. The little fellow was in front of his father's house and in running across the street did not notice street car No. 11, driven by Joshua Travis, approaching. When he reached the track the horses had passed, he was struck by the front step and throw) to one side, but not far enough to entirely escape the front wheel, which crushed his right leg. The car was stopped at once, the boy carried to his home and Dr. L. A. Warren summoned. He made an examination and found that no bones had been

broken, but the flesh was badly torn. The position in which the boy was thrown when struck by the step was all that saved his life. Had he fallen in any other position the car wheel would have passed over his body or limbs.

trying to get on the rear of the car, and the driver's attention for a moment was at-Pfisterer's son running across the street.

The neighbors of Mr. Pfisterer were at first disposed to censure the driver for negligence, but when all the facts were learned they were satisfied that the acci-dent did not happen through the carelessess of driver Travis.

Mr. Pfisterer is undetermined as yet as o what he will do about the matter. He as been advised by some of his friends to enter a suit for damages against the street car company.

The injured boy was very restless this morning and mosned as if he suffered great pain. Dr. Warren will make a thorough examination of the boy's leg to-

THE TRIAL LIST.

Those Who Will Engage the Attention of the Next Criminal Court. District Attorney Weaver to-day issued its trial list for the quarter sessions court, seginning Monday, August 19th. It conains all the cases returned to date. A revised list will be issued a few days before court. Following is the list as now made

up:
Monday, August 19.—Charles L. Buck,
Win. Stanley, John Rutter, Jerry Green,
George Davis, Charles Houseman, William
Proctor, Lottie Allisen, Walter Redman et.
al., Carl Schilke, Henry Ailes, larceny; A.
S. Kauffman, et. al., horse stealing; Harry
Brownstetter, fornication and bastardy;
Henry Wheeler et.al., Wayne L. Whit
craft, felonious entry; Henry Dorwart,
sodomy; Win. Mitchell, malicious mischief; Henry Thomas, burglary; Thomas
Myers, open lewdness; Henry Woodman,
defrauding landlord; George Ringold, bigamy; Wayne Witmyer, wrecking railroad
train; Samuel Dyer, Grant Lindsey, as-

defrauding landlord; George Ringold, bigamy; Wayne Witmyer, wrecking railroad train; Samuel Dyer, Grant Lindsey, assault and battery.

TUESDAY, August 20.—Christian H. Showalter, Charles M. Nissly, rape; Jacob H. Baughman, Sarah Henry, Abraham Eberly, Philip Cole, Levi Brimmer, Frederick Keller, Jacob H. McCord, John G. Bowen, Otto Weber, Isaac Morrow, Wiff. Coffroath, assault and battery; Joseph Hall, et al., W. T. Colwell, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Hall, et al., W. T. Colwell, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Hall, et al., riot; Elmer Roth, defrauding landlord; John Boyle, John E. Collins, Wm. D. Walton, carry concealed deadly weapons; Wm. Holton, Lincoln Yelletts, Eli W. Stone, Edward Welch, larceny; Augustus Lindon, sodomy; Daniel Dreibellis, John Anderson, receiving stolen goods; Theodore Klingler, larceny as bailee; Jas. G. Miller, Samuel Green, assault and battery; Geo. Richardson, arson.

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Wedderson, Allebach, John J. Schaum, Elmer Harrison, Harry S. Sheaffer, Elam Sweigart, Obed R. Brown, Edward Murray, Benj. J. Portner, fornication and bastardy; John Donaghy, Jacob Shirk et al., James Kiscadden, larceny; David Weller, assault and battery; John P. McCall, assault and battery; John P. Habel, David Richards, Edw. J. Boyle, Michael Friend, John Waltz, Cormick McCall, sr., Wm. Lutz, felonious assault and battery; Horace Simpson, Chas. Wilworth, fornication and bastardy.

Michael Friend, John Waltz, Cormick McCall, sr., Wm. Lutz, felonious assault and battery; Horace Simpson, Chas. Wilworth, fornication and bastardy.

Thursday, August 22.—Philip Landis, John Morton, larceny; Eve Sorkin, Henry Sorkin, felonious assault; Isaiah Stehman, Solomon Linville, forcible entry; Joseph Marks, L. B. Clark, perjury; A. G. Speidel, embezzlement; John B. Landis, Samuel M. Good, Wilson S. Hornberg, false pretense; Moses Snavely, et al, conspiraey; Harry Rehm, malleious mischief; Fanny Plothnick, peddling without license; John Simmons, aggravated assault and battery. Falday, August 23.—Christain Kiehl et al., conspiracy; Henry Martin, nuisance, Saturday, August 24.—Goo. Johnson, G. Wenninger, Otto Weber, Edward Leisy, Maria Proctor, Emma Proctor, Jos. Hall, Wm. Weinberger, Wm. T. Colwell, Wm. D. Walton, Wm. Keller, Michael Friend (2), Thos. Shields, Elias Snyder, Isaae Craig, David Weller, Henry Sorkin, Thaddous Henry, Sarah Henry, Eve Sorkin, Charles Shillow, Wm. Lutz, Cormick McCall, Joseph Lutz, ir., John Reichard, Hugh McCall, John P. Habel, John Waltz, Wm. P. McCall, Grant Lindsey, Wm. D. Mohler, surety of the peace; John C. Bowen, Samuel Dyer, Wm. H. Solly, Wm. Coffroth, Monros Mellinger, Jacob Henry, Frank B. Heiser, Aaron Baumgardner, John Vogel, desertion.

Business Buildings Burned. RIPLEY, Ohio, Aug. 2.-At 2 o'clock this norning fire broke out, which entirely destroyed every manufactory in the city. It started in the furnace room of the Ripley Mill and Lumber company, and everything from Locust Sycamore street, entirely destroying the mill and lumber company's property, Phonix foundry, Rady's piano manufac-tory, the entire inside of the Ohio Valley Piano company, and all but six dwellings on the square. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Three hundred men are thrown

out of employment. Importance of One Vote. London, Aug. 2.—The Durham miners. have taken a vote on the question of accept-ing the ten per cent advance offered by the owners. The result was in favor of accepting the advance by a majority of one. This decision averts a strike which would have proved the greatest on record.

Fifty Days Without Food. Robert Marvel, of Pike township, Ind., has reached the fiftieth day of his fast. A doctor from Indianapolis goes out every fifth day. The doctor said on Thursday that Marvel has not eaten an ounce of solid food in fifty days, and may live on in this way for a hundred. He continued:

"The story recently published about his eating a piece of pie and some other things is untrue. During all these days he has taken several pints of milk. He is quite vigorous and pugilistic. This fasting has entirely changed his nature. Before he was very genial. Now he is ready to fight any one who comes near his bed. I have great trouble in feeling his pulse. He strikes at me, and if I got my hand on his wrist he twists it until I have to let go."

The disease Mr. Marvel is suffering from the doctor thinks has affected his brain. It is a disease of the arteries. Round bony that Marvel has not eaten an ounce of solid

the doctor thinks has affected his brain. It is a disease of the arteries. Round bony accumulations can be felt in the arteries at the wrist, and are probably present throughout the system. These cause paralysis of the swallowing apparatus which prevents taking food. Marvel is 86 years old.

An Appeal For Wives. A novel appeal for wives was received on Thursday by Mayor Hart, of Boston, from-W. A. Wheelwright, mayor of Tacoma, Washington. The writer says that the ter-ritory of Washington, and the city of Tacoma in particular, are filled with sober, industrious men, mostly young, who are industrious men, mostly young, who are desirous of marrying.

The letter says that there are about ten

men to every woman in the territory, and is followed by a resolve "that the mayor and common council of Tacoma appeal to the people of Massachusetts to send all the women of marriageable age that can be spared to the territory and city, with a view to making pleasant the homes of thousands of able-bodied industrious young men who would be glad to marry." Another resolve is to the effect that the proclamation be for-warded to the mayor of Boston, with the request that it be published broadcast throughout the state. throughout the state.

This morning a horse belonging to Geo. Ibel, who resides on St. Joseph street, ran away and broke the wagon to pieces. Mr. Ibel's son, who was in the wagon, was thrown out and injured quite severely.

EMPEROR MEETS QUE

PRICE TWO CENT

GERMANY'S MONARCH GIVEN AN ENTE TIC RECEPTION BY BRITONS.

The Weather Delightful and the Co montes Enjoyed By the Distinguis Visitor-The Naval Display Fine.

London, Aug. 2.—Emperor William, Germany arrived at Portsmouth this mov-ing, on the imperial German yacht Hobe zollern. He was met down the hard by the Prince of Wales, who was the royal yacht Osborne. Pleasant gre Trinity pier in Cowes, the entire party t carriages and accompanied by a milli escort were driven to Osborne, where mperor was received by the queen. will be entertained at a family dinner Osborne palace this evening.

The weather is beautiful and the die in the harbor was grand. There was an immense flotilla of ships and private vessels, all of wisaluted the emperor as his yacht passed

Passenger and Freight Collide. Newnung, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A bad am up occurred on the New York & New l land railroad at midnight a mile of New Britain, Conn. The passen train leaving here at 5:05 p. m. was layed by a washout at Newton When they were about to enter New Britain yard a freight com west collided with the passenger to Two locomotives were completely wrec

None of the passengers were serious hurt. Fred Allen, engineer of the passengers ger train, and his fireman were both bruised, and Express Messenger liam Hewitt and Conductor messenger for the Adams Express, one of his legs broken in three places was injured internally. He may The injured persons were taken to !

Chicago, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Francisco says: Through the efforts President Harrison's wife a convict in Quentin prison, who was serving a years sentence for forgery, was pa this week by Governor Waterman. man had been convicted of forgery mitted while intoxicated, Soon Harrison's nomination he wrote a entitled "The Old Soldiers," which published in an evening paper. The post described Gen. Harrison's bravery at battle of Resaca in the rebellion. The powas copied widely on this coast and a after Harrison's election one of prisoner's friends sent it to Mrs. Harrison's friends sent it to Mrs. with a brief account of the convict authorous diffe. She took an interest in him he has been pardoned. The released evict expressed great gratitude to harrison and declares that her sympethas made a man of him. His name withheld as he has promise of a good pation. He is an Englisman.

Kuights of Pythias Encampmer Warsaw, Ind., August 2.—Begir August 5 and lasting to August 12, the eucampment of the Knights of Pythias be held at Spring Fountain park. It be composed of the entire Indiana bri of Uniform Rank, including sixty di nois, Kentucky and Missouri. Chancellor Ward, of New Jersey, General Carahan, the har rade com of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, M Pennsylvania and Missouri, w staffs, will be present, besides a large ber of notable army officers and civil

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.-At a r of the directors of the California Ath club, last night, the Murphy-Murphy which was partly finished Tuesday a was indefinitely postponed, and the p consisting of \$1,245, was divided bet the two men. Frank Murphy receives 8670 and Billy \$575. The fight between Krank Murphy and Tommy Wars feather-weights, for a purse of \$1,900 arranged. It will probably take place September.

Hungarians in Battle.
BETHLEHEM, Pa., Aug. 2.—News rehere to-day from the backwoods Katellen, of a sanguinary fight a fe ago among Hungarians employed on Poughkeepsie Bridge railroad. Crased drink the Huns used pistols, clubs, axes. Two, named Banowitz and Bolas were shot and clubbed and are in lous condition. Another named had his right arm cut off with an axe. injured men have been hurrled off to

York. There have been no arrests.

Watkins Glen Damaged.
WATKINS, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A term storm swept a narrow belt in this valuesterday afternoon. Watkins Glen completely swept of bridges, stair and paths, and the wreck struck the bridge over Franklin street and sweet from its abutments down the stabout four blocks where it lodged. lower half of the village was flooded water thus damned up, and people had be taken from the second story windows several houses. The damage will be up

eral thousand dellars. Joined in the Strike.

Pritsuuro, Aug. 2.—The workers Trotter Farr's and the Frick coke oye joined the strikers this morning. I makes about one third of ovens in the Connellsville regidle. The strikers are confident and cla the strike will be general in a few The operators, however, say the strike w not spread much further, and that, as I of the workmen are opposed to it, it w not be successful.

Poison Killed Him.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—At the trial of M
Maybrick to-day medical experts teeti
they believed the death of Maybrick i resulted from the use of arsenic, The sicians who made the post-mortem amination testified that death was er by an irritant poison, but not nec

A Pottery Damaged. ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 2.—Fire, bly caused by lightning, caused a \$25,000 to the Berbowers pottery this

ing ; partially insured. Drowned While Crossing a St Kemmer and Henry Arnett were di in Braxton county on Wednesday attempting to cross the flooded street

Cannot Mine Lend.
Ciry of Mexico, Aug. 2.—Th mines in Nuevo Leon are shutting owing to the imposition by the States government of duties on lead

WEATHER FORECASTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug-Light showers followed by dight changes in temp