RESULT OF THE ELECTION FOR GRAND LODGE OFFICERS ANNOUNCED.

Samuel Hilliard, of Philadelphia, Chosen

Grand Chancellor-A Degree Conferred Upon 99-Personal Notes.

At the Tuesday afternoon session of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, the minutes of the last session, as submitted in the printed journal, were accepted as the minutes of that session.

The committee on election returns then reported the result for Grand Lodge officers, as follows: Grand chancellor, Samcera, as follows: Grand chancellor, Sam-uel Hilliard, of No. 123, of Philadelphia; grand vice chancellor, L. T. Bishop, of No. 481, of Warren; grand prelate, George W. Buckman, of No. 7, of Philadelphia; grand keeper of records and seal, George Havkes, of No. 128, of Philadelphia; grand master of exchequer, Julius Mountney, of No. 166, of Philadelphia; grand master-at-arms, John J. Davis, of No. 170, of Pittsburg; grand inner guard, John M. Stratton, of No. 48, of Philadelphia; grand outer guard, Wm. H. Rudolph, of o. 267, of South Bethlehem; representatives to Supreme Lodge, Thomas G. Sample, of No. 198, of Pittsburg; H. O. Kline, of No. 436, of Bedford; grand trustee, John W. Beebe, of No. 6, of Philadelphia; state German deputy grand chancellor for the German lodges of this state, Francis Daeufer, of No. 347, of Allentown; Lancaster county, Northern district, P. C., Albert Rapp, of No. 108, of Marietta, 233, of Lititz, 301, of Mt. Joy, 400, of Ephrata; Lancaster county, Southern district, P. C., S. F. Skeen, of No. 88, of Lancaster; 68, of Lancaster, 152, of White Horse, 162, of Paradise, 423, Rawlinsville, 438, of Fairueld; Lancaster county, German distric', Philip Keller, of No. 165, of Lancaster, and 163, of Columbia.

The number of past chancellors and representatives attending this their first session having the past chancellor's degree conferred on them during the first day session was ninety-nine.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION. The session opened at 9 o'clock, Grand Chancellor Thos. Perry presiding. About 25 past chancellors were obligated. The following are the district deputy grand chancellors of the state:
Adams county—J. B. Spahr, of Arendtsville.

ville.
Allegheny county—1st district, B. F.
Harris, of Pittsburg; 2d district, George
Richey, of Allegheny; 3d district, S. M.
Painter, of Allegheny; German district,
Cito Nungsper, of Allegheny.
Armstrong county—George W. Wilson,
of Armstrong.
Beaver county—John P. Edgar, of
Beaver

Beaver.
Bedford county-P. C. Null. of Bedford. Berks county—1st district, F. A. Dehart, of Reading; 3d district, Reuben G. Welder, of Lyons Station; 4th district, H. S. Wor-

of Lyons Station; 4th district, H. S. Wor-ley, of Mohnsville. Blair county—J. B. Jekes, of Altoona. Bradford county—W. B. Kelly, of Towanda.
Bucks county-Eastern district, William

Young, of Bristol : Western district, J. H. Bishop, of Carvesville, Butler county—T. W. Biddle, of Petrolia. Cambria county-P. H. Walters, of Johns-

Carbon county — 1st. district, Robert Wilson, of Landsford; 2d district, John McGee, of Audenried. Centre county—W. J. Rodgers, of Philter county-Northern Wilkinson, of Coatesville; Eastern district, H. H. Cloud, of Westlown; Phænix

district, D. B. Emery, of Spring City. Clarion county—E. V. March, of New Clearfield county—Eastern district, Robt, Larkins, of Peale; Western district, Jas. Goodyear, of Dubois. Clinton county—W. H. Bower, of Lock

Crawford county-T. L. Rossitter, of Cumberland county-H. L. Zimmerman,

Cumberland county—H. L. Zimmerman, of Shiresmantown.
Dauphin county—Northern district, R. W. Day, Williamstown: Southern district, M. R. Bowers, of Harrisburg.
Delaware county—1st district, Jos. L. Congleton, of Clifton Heights: 2d district, Isaac Worrall, of Northern Providence. Eric county—H. A. Barnes, of Wells-

burg. Fayette county—1st district, L. F. Chritch field, of Connellsviile; 2d district, John Lawry, of Fayette City
Franklin county-Mr. Richtor, of Cham-

Indiana county—C. W. Brown, of Mare-Jefferson county-P. B. Cowan, of Juniatia county-W. S. Zeiders, of Mif-

Lackawana county-W. E. Lloyd, of Oly-Lawrence county-W. S. Shaffer, Mount Lawrence county-German district John

Claipie, of New Castle. Lebanou county—Geo. P. Shultz, of New-Lehigh county-F. J. Keck, of Allentown; German district, Francis Dearifer,

of Allentown.
Luzerne county-Peter Henderson, Lozurne borough; Southern district, Lemuel Morgan, of Drifton; Middle district, Jas. Thomas, of Wilkesbarre; German district, Frank E. Reinert, of Wilkesbarre.

Lycoming county—J. M. Rook, of Wilbergere.

hamsport, McKean county-F. F. Berringer, of

Mifflin county-A.F. Hamilton, of Lewis

Montgomery county — Upper district, Aaron Weikel, of Shannonville. Lower district, W. E. Flowers, of Ogontz. Middle district, G. W. H. Thomas, of Norristown German district, Edw. Mass, of Danville. Montour county—English district, Geo. W. Miles of Innville. W. Miles, of Danville,

Northampton county—1st district, W. E. oberts, of Freemansburgh. 2d district, Roberts, of Freemansbu S. A. Flint, of Portland. Northumberland county-H. W. Felters. Perry county—Geo. Pannel, of Dun-cannon, Schuylkill county; John H. Lutz,

f Tamaqua, southern district; Jacob Day, f Port Carbon. Susquehanna county—H. D. Harding, of Susquehanna. Tioga county—J. N. Anderson, of Morris

Washington county—1st district, John McNeil, of Call Centre; 2d district, Geo. W. Barnes, or Claysville.

Westmoreland county—Geo. Sewill, of Scottelle.

Wyoming county-F. W. Dewitt, of

ork county-John E. Balm, of Stewarts. Past Supreme Chancellor of the World John P. Linton, of Johnstown, was called

upon by the grand chancellor to preside over the Grand Lodge, during the consideration of the proposed changes to the constitution of this Grand Lodge. The usual appropriations, as recommended for the ensuing year by the com-

mittee on finance and mileage, to pay the expenses of the grand lodge for said year, was agreed upon to the amount of \$9.035 This committee also recommended that

the grand trustees invest \$4,000 in some safe deposit company in Philadelphia until a more suitable investment is procured,

The unwritten work was ably exemplified for the benefit of all the mambers of the grand lodge this morning by Grand Keeper of Records and Seal and Supreme Representative George Hawkes, and assisted by Supreme Representative Thomas

Representatives of the lodges composing the Grand Lodge are the only ones entitled to speak and vote, but an officer of the Grand Lodge shall be entitled to vote, but unless

a representative shall not be entitled to vote, an effort was made to also allow all past grand chancellers the privilege of not only speaking but also to vote, but the amendment was defeated by a large vote. Hereafter at the sessions of the Grand Lodge each officer and representative shall

wear the jewel of his rank, and each representative shall also wear a badge with the number of the lodge thereon. Past chan-cellors at the Grand Lodge shall wear the

jewel of their rank.

An effort was made to change the time of meeting from the third Tuesday in August to the same time in September of each year, but was not agreed to.

The grand inner guard and outer guard shall be elected as heretofore and not appointed, as proposed by the committee constitution.

WHERE SOME ARE STOPPING.

The following representatives are stopping with Mrs. Geo. Dorwart, No. 539 North Queen street: Timothy McCarthy, assistant foreman Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, D. W. Bussinger, of Philadelphia, chief clerk of the Eastern penitentiary; Past Chancellor M. W. Myers, of Philadel-phia; Past Grand Chancellor A. A. Duke, of Philadelphia; Grand Inner Guard G. W. Buckman, of Philadelphia; Past Chancellor Chas, Robbins, secretary of the Odd Fellows Cemetery company, of Philadel-phia; Past Chancellor D. W. Flenner, of the Chester Times, and Grand Trustee

Grand Master-at-Arms John J. Davis, assistant city controller of Pittsburg, and vife, are stopping at the Stevens house.

Supreme Representative Thos. G. Sample, of Pittsburg, a prominent member of the G. A. R., and a member of the soldiers' orphans commission, and prominent member of the Junior American Mechanic and who has been elected for a four years' term, and daughter, are registered at the Past Grand Chancellor Edw. V. O'Neill

s stopping at the Stevens house.

Among the past chancellors who took the degree of past chancellor on Tuesday, was John C. Eshleman, son of Samuel Eshleman, 425 North Mulberry street, who left this city and has been living in Philadelphia for the past nine years.

Past Chancellor and Representative

Henry A. Kammerer, who holds the position of door keeper of common branch of Philadelphia councils, is stopping at the Hotel Mænnerchor. Representative No. 341, Thos. E. Mer-

chant, of Philadelphia, attorney-at-law and member of the board of public education of that city, is stopping at the City hotel. Hon. Thos. Perry, of Wheatland, grand chancellor now presiding and formerly a

member of the Legislature, is stopping at

the American. The following are stopping at the City hotel: Past Grand Chancellor Austin Long, of Philadelphia; Past Grand Chancellor John H. Colton, of Philadelphia; Past Grand Chancellor B, H. Jackson, of Philadelphia ; Prof. C. G. Freed, principal of Lehigh grammar school, who is attending this session as a representative, and Past Chancellor Edw. Maguigan, who so ably assists the grand keeper of records

and scals. Wm. Nickell, representative to the Grand Lodge, and editor of the Salesmens' Department of the Grocery World, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the American house. FINED \$10 AND COSTS.

Isaac K. Mearig Will Appeal From the Decision of the Alderman.

c K. Mearig was heard by Alderman Barr this morning on a charge of violating the following section of the city ordinance "That no stalls or stands, except those in the market houses, shall be sold or rented for the purpose of retailing beef, pork, veal or mutton in quantities less than a quarter. Nor shall any beef, pork, veal or mutton be sold otherwise the aforesaid by any person or persons of aforesaid by any person or persons during market hours, within the limits of the city

The testimony on the part of the city was that Mr. Mearig had a market stand, in the northeast angle of Centre Square, where he disposed of smoked meats.

On cross-examination Market Master Busbong admitted that there was no mar ket house at present, that smoked meat dealers were given a place on the north side of the city hall, that Mr. Mearig asked for a stand there but there was none for him. This witness admitted that if Mearig was obliged to stop selling, where he ha been standing, there being no other place for him, he would be driven out of business The complaint was made, he said, by direc tion of the mayor.

B. F. Davis, counsel for the defendant, called no witnesses He argued that as there was no market house there could be no violation, and in conclusion said that the prosecution was a piece of maliciousness on the part of others in the same business, to drive him away from market be

cause he had a good trade. The alderman imposed the penalty named by the ordinance, \$10 and costs From this decision Mr. Mearig will appeal to the court of common pleas.

Secodes From Scottish Rite Masonry William H. Peckham, of New York, past M. P. grand commander, a thirty-third degree Mason who for forty years has been an active member of the order, in a letter addressed to the Masonic fraternity throughout the world gives his reason for severing his connections with Scottish Rite Masoury and the Cerneau Consistory No.

, thirty-third degree, of New York. Mr. Peckham's reasons for so doing are because the Grand Orient of France founded in 1725, did in 1887 eliminate the name of God from its constitution and ritual, thereby compelling every symbolic grand lodge throughout the world to denounce the act and sever all relations of of amity and correspondence therewith.

"And yet," he says, "in spite of this well-knewn fact, Brother F. J. S. Gorgas, the present grand compander.

well-known fact, Brother F. J. S. Gorgas, the present grand commander of the An-cient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the thirty third and last degree of Free Ma-soury as established in the United States by Joseph Cerneau in New York in 1802 visit and meet with the 'council of order' and did appoint one of the obedi-ence to the said Grand Crient, a representa tive thereto, as a guarantee of amity, on behalf of the body over which the said

Gorgas presides."
In conclusion Mr. Peckham says the members of the "council of the order" are members of and owe aliegiance to the Grand Orient, and consequently are under the ban of non-Masonic intercourse. that no true symbolic Mason can ignore the edict of his grand lodge, which interdicts his doing so.

Joseph Dews Forced to Assign. The Phoenix Woolen company, of East Greenwich, R. I., on Tuesday assigned to William A. Walton. The mill is owned by Joseph Dews and the embarrassment brought about through the failure of Brown, Steese & Clark, which held Dews' notes for large amounts, the custom of Dews being receive from them his consignments of ol. Shortly before their failure the ton firm held Dews' paper for \$100,000. At the time of the collapse Dews had re-ceived but \$37,000 worth of wool.

A. Bramun has been appointed receiver of the Riverside and Oswego mills of Rhode Island on the application of William L. Bettmold, ir., a judgment creditor to the extent of \$11,000.

Will Be Heard on Friday Evening. George Hardy and Elias Snyder, the men who are charged with beating William Hecht, at the Centennial saloon on Monday night, have furnished bail for a hearing before Alderman Spuraier on Friday evencarrying concealed deadly weapons. She

READY TO PLEAD GUILTY. TWO PRISONERS SAVED FROM JAIL BY THE BILLS BEING IGNORED BY GRAND JURY.

Philip Bonce Convicted of the Sheaffer Distillery Robbery-He is sentenced to Ten Months' Imprisonment.

Tuesday Afternoon. - Upon the re-assembling of court at 2:30 o'clock, the jury in the Samuel Dyer assault and battery case rendered a verdict of not guilty and di-vided the costs equally between Dyer and his wife. The court said Dyer was respon-

tenced to pay all of them.

Frank Daily entered a plea of guilty to a charge of assaulting Lucretia Park. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, could not raise the money and went to Wayne Whiteraft pleaded guilty to fe-loniously entering the store of A. R.

Bomberger, at Lititz, and stealing a num-

ber of knives, razors and other articles. He was sentenced to the reformatory school at Huntingdon. F. J. Gallagher was tried for carrying concealed deadly weapons. He is the tramp arrested a month ago in Ephrata and who was brought to this city, tied hand and foot. On the cars he pulled out a razor and attempted to cut Jacob Leed, who was as-

sisting Constable Snader to bring the prisoner to the city.

The defendant testified that the razor he carried was used by him for shaving purposes. His story was that he was bound like a dog and to cut the cords that were around his leg he pulled out the razor. He denied having any intention to cut any-

body with the razor.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, but imposed the costs of prosecution upon him. He was unable to pay them and went to jail.

Philip Bonce was tried for the felonious entry of the distillery of Jacob F. Sheaffer and stealing \$51 from the money drawer. The testimony of the commonwealth's witnesses was circumstantial. It was shown that he was seen loitering in the vicinity of the distillery shortly before the robbery; that he had no money before it occurred, but shortly afterwards he bought a new suit of clothes and was seen to have money answering the description of that stolen, and that Bonce made a proposition a short time before the robbery to Reuben Hutton to rob the distillery.

The defendant denied having been in the neighborhood of the distillery on the day of the robbery. The money he spent for clothing he claimed to have saved. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty and the court sentenced Bonce to undergo an imprisonment of ten months. George Davis, a Columbia coon, was

charged with stealing a pair of shoes and bunting from Fuld & Bachman, of Colum-

The defense was that Davis was employed to clean out prosecutors' cellar, and he found the articles alleged to be stolen in the ash barrel. He thought that as they had been thrown away there was no harm in taking them. Upon cross-examination leorge admitted that it was a weakness of his to take other people's goods. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the court sent him to jail for two months.

Walter Redmond pleaded guilty to stealing a watch from the person of Thomas McCrea, of Columbia, and was sentenced to the Huntingdon reformatory. CURRENT BUBINESS.

Lincoln Yelletts, charged with larceny, and who was surrendered by his bondsmen on Monday, succeeded in getting new bail and was discharged from custody. George W. Hensel, of Quarryville, was appointed guardian of the minor child of John Stanton, late of East Drumore town-

There were two prisoners in the dock on Tuesday wanting to plead guilty to the offenses charged against them. The grand inquest saved them the trouble by ignoring the bills of indictment and letting them

True Bills.—John Rutter, enticing child for immoral purposes; William Nickel, defrauding boarding house keeper; Jerry Green, carrying concealed deadly weapons and aggravated assault and battery; George

And aggravated assault and Ringold, bigamy.

Ignored Bills.—John Rutter, larceny and adultery; Charles Gantz, larceny; Jerry Green, et. al. felonious entry and larceny; Thos. Myers, open lewdness with Barney Schill, prosecutor, for costs. Wednesday Morning .- At the opening of

court William Nickei pleaded guilty to defrauding Mrs. Rebecca Dellinger out of a board bill. He was sentenced to the county jail for six months.

George Ringold, a colored man from

Columbia, entered a similar plea to a charge of bigamy. He was married on June 28, 1885, at Cambridge, Maryland, to Melvina Cains. On April 19, 1889, he was married to Sophia Webster. His explanation was that his first wife left him shortly after the marriage and he

was told that she had secured a divorce

and on the strength of that information he married again. The court sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment of six months. Counsel for A. S. Kauffman, convicted of horse stealing, filed reasons for a new trial. Henry Thomas, colored, was charged with the felonious entry of the house of Francis Harvey, of Bart township, and stealing \$3 in money. The offense was committed on January 7th, while Harvey and his family were absent from home. An entrance was effected by breaking one of the window panes and the thief cut his hand, leaving a trail of blood in the house. Thomas was seen in the house by a neigh bor and also seen to go away with a band-

age tied around his hand. The defendant denied having been in the neighborhood of Harvey's house on that day or at any other time, or to knowing anything about the robbery. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty on both indictments. He was sentenced to the Eastern penitentiary for two years.

Isaac Morrow, of Manor township, was harged with committing an assault and battery on A. L. Kreider, of this city. The prosecutor testified that on May 30, without any provocation, Morrow rudely assaulted He had no witnesses to corroborate his testimony.

The defendant said he had some words with Kreider, but he denied having struck him. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and divided the costs equally between the prosecutor and defendant. Verdlets of not guilty were taken in the

larceny cases against Edward Welch and Henry Ailes. The defendants are boys and the allegation was that they stole a lot of brass valued at \$20, from the stable of James Freeland, Columbia. The court said it would be better not to try the boys on account of their tender age, and the above disposition was made of the cases. William Mitchell, a tramp, pleaded guilty

to malicious mischief, pointing a pistol and carrying concealed deadly weapons. He said he was a resident of Baltimore and was drunk when he committed the offenses charged against him. His sentence was made one year and eight months in the county jail, A verdict of not guilty was entered in the case of Harriet Mitchell, charged with

is the wife of the above named defendar \$ and the presumption of law is, that she carried the weapon by the coercion of he

Verdicts of not guilty were entered in the cases against Wm. Halter and Wm. Grabill, of Columbia. These are boys charged with the larceny of bones from cars of the Pennsylvania railroad company. The boys claimed that they found the bones along the track, they having fallen from the cars. The court said if the officers and justices in Columbia would have the sense to give boys a lecturing when arrested for the first offense, instead of returning petty cases to court, the county

would be saved great costs. Grant Lindsey, colored, pleaded guilty to wife beating. He said that he thought she deserved all he gave her, because she ran around at nights with other men. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs.

John C. Bowen, of Columbia, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife. He said he took hold of his wife in a dispute about a picture, but denied having struck her. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs. There is a desertion case pending between these parties, which will be heard on

GRAND JURY RETURN.

GRAND JURY RETURN.

True Bills.—John Vogel, George G. Miller, Isaac Morrow, assault and battery; Henry Thomas, felonious entry and larceny; William Halter, et al, larceny; William Mitchell, malicious mischief, pointing a pistol and carrying concealed deadly weapons; Joseph Hall, et al, riot and felonious assault and battery; John C. Bowen, assault and battery; John Anderson, larceny and receiving stolen goods;

Bowen, assault and battery; John Ander-son, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Grant Lindsey, assault and battery; Robert Montgomery, jr., assault and battery. Ignored Bills.—Abraham Eberly, assault and battery; Augustus Linton, sodomy, Levi Z. Brimmer, assault and battery, George E. Rowe for costs; Jerry Green et al. larceny; Robert Montgomery, jr., car-rying concealed weapons.

A \$50,000 COTTON FAILURE. Philadelphia Manufacturer Ruined

Executions were issued on Monday on four judgment notes against John Lees & Son, of Philadelphia, aggregating \$9,000, in consequence of which the firm made an assignment for the basic part of the least the signment for the benefit of creditors to Jehn D. Blythe, of James E. Mitchell & Co. The firm consists of John and William H. Lees, and has been engaged in the cotton manufacturing business for the past nine years at 1,717 to 1,729 Bodine street. About two years ago it began the manufacture of fine ginghams and cotton goods, and up to the time of the assignment gave employment to 100 hands.

ment to 100 hands.

"Our failure," said the senior member of the arm on Monday, "is due to an overstocked market, but I must admit that it is directly due to the tariff on raw material. Before Congress reduced the tariff on dye stuffs we paid 15 cents a pound for dying yarn, and to-day we pay only 5 cents. After noticing what effect that had on the business in general, I have come to the conclusion that the only salvation for the manufacturing industries of this country must be found in free raw material. With the raw material free, we could have reached out in other directions, and I am reached out in other directions, and I am fully convinced there would be a general diversification of industries. Unless Congress removes the tariff on wool it won't be long before some of the largest factories in this country will be compelled to close heir doors.

Mr. Lees was unable to give the amount of the assets, but intimated that they would scarcely cover the liabilities, which are The senior partner said on Tuesday night that the published estimates of the firm assets and liabilities were unauthor-ized and inaccurate, and that no figures

be given until the inventory was com-"I am unable to say whether or ill resume business," he said. will resume business," he said. "For my part, I have no desire to begin again unless I am assured that I can get turn for my time and work, and I don't think that is likely to be possible until the

country is able to get honest legislation on the tariff question and secure the passage of laws in the interest of American indus-

CARNEGIE'S SCHEME. A New Plan to Parallel the Pennsylvania Road-An Alliance With the Reading.

It was learned in Pittsburg on Tuesday that Andrew Carnegie had secured a con-trolling interest in the stock of the Pittsburg & Western railway, and intended to make it a first-class road and part of a new route from the eastern scabbard through Pittsburg to the far West. Those who have kept themselves posted as to Mr. Carnegie's relations with the Pennsylvania road will have little difficulty in under standing his object in this move. His feel ing toward the great corporation named is known to have been anything but friendly for two or three years past, and it will be for two or three years past, and it will be readily admitted that if he can open up a new competing line from the East to the West he could administer a heavy blow to the Pengsteenia

the Pennsylvania. It is further stated that Austin Corbin, of the reconstructed Reading road, is in full sympathy with Mr. Carnegie in his scheme and that the Reading will furnish the eastern connection for the new line by building the necessary roads for a direct line from Harrisburg to Pittsburg. In support of the #tory, it has been learned that several surveying parties have lately been operating in the region referred to, all refusing to say what their object was, but it is known that while some were put out as "blinds," one in particular has laid out a line for a new railroad, which has been traced to a connect: Western railroad. to a connection with the Pittsburg &

Tuesday's Base Ball Games. The games played yesterday resulted as ollows: Washington 6, Philadelphia 2; Joston 12, New York 2; Pittsburg 6, Cleveland 1; Indianapolis 10, Chicago 7; St. Louis 14, Athletic 2; Brooklyn, 18, Louis ville 11; Columbus 3; Cincinnati 2; Bal-

timore at Kansas City, (rain); Lebanon 9; Gorham 8, There were 9,000 people to see the Boston and New Yorks play yesterday. The for-mer hit both Welsh and Keefe hard, while their opponents could do nothing with

Radbourne.

Tonney still keeps up his stick work and vesterday he led the Louisville club in batting. The trouble with him is that he also leads it in errors. Day, late of Cape May, was given a trial yesterday by the Philadelphias and the papers of that city blame him for losing the The truth is that he did very

as but five hits were made off him and he

had but two wild pitches.

The manager of the Cross-Cuts writes:
"In answer to a paragraph in your issue of the 30th inst, respecting the anxiousness of the Conestogas to test their skill with the Cross-Cuts I would respectfully inform you that when the Cross-Cuts receive a challenge from the Conestogas in proper form, the Cross-Cuts believe the Conestogas will get all the base ball playing they will require for the balance of the season. I have been informed that the Conestogas were afraid to pick up the gauntlet thrown down by the May Flowers."

steadily Reducing Goff's Majority. The West Virginia gubernatorial contest ommittee took action on Kanawha county on Tuesday, and the votes of twenty paupers and idiots who were voted by the Republican managers were thrown out. The testimony disclosed a systematic effort of the managers of the county poorhouse to vote the inmates for Goff. To-day the rest of Kanawha county will be considered, and Goff will probably lose about thirty-five more votes. Before Tuesday's action he had a plurality of forty-two. Fleming will have a plurality of a hundred when all the counties shall have been acted on.

To Wed an English Lady. Dr. L. Webster Fox, the well known oculist of Philadelphia, and Miss Cecilia Bickerton, of Liverpool, England, are to be married on September 4 at the bride's home. After a tour of the continent the doctor will return with hi : to Phila-

RESULT OF AN EXPLOSION

AN OIL REFINERY DESTROYED AND ONE OR TWO PERSONS LOSE THEIR LIVES.

The Building Ignites and in a Short Time Is Consumed-One Man Missing. The Loss over \$200,000.

PITTTBURG, Aug. 21.-A gasoline still at the oil refinery of A. D. Miller & Son in Allegheny exploded at 3 o'clock this morning with a frightful noise. The entire plant took fire immediately and was rapidly destroyed. The engineer is miss-ing and the watchman was blown many feet and badly burned and bruised. The loss is at least \$225,000.

Officers on hastening to the scene of the explosion, found Perry Heuck, the night watchman of the refinery, lying injured and dazed on Washington avenue. was taken to a neighboring drug store at d his injuries attended to. Heuck could tell nothing of the explosion, or how he es-caped. Thornton Miller, the engineer of the establishment, was missing, and it is thought he perished in the flames. In the meantime the devouring elemen

was sweeping all before it. Starting from the explosion, the flames spread in all directions. The tank of water-white oil was the first to ignite, but was soon followed by a large receptacle of the ordinary brand, and 2,500 barrels were ablaze at ouce. Alarm after alarm was sent out from fire headquarters, and soon every engine in the city was at the scene, but the streams of water had but little of fect in staying the flames in the long row of brick building stored with empty barrels and with rows of them standing out side. Within fifteen minutes the entire square was one mass of flames. In a short time nearly all the residents of lower Al legheny were on the scene pressing as close to the grand sight as the intense heat would permit. At half-past five o'clock the fire was under control so far as confining the flames within their original limits was concerned. But the fire is still burning. By playing on the houses most in danger the spread in that direction was averted by hard work, and the lumber yard at one end of the property was saved. The de struction of the refinery property, how-ever, is practically total and the fire is still licking up the re-mains. No trace of the engineer has yet been found, and there is no doubt that he met his doom at his post of duty. The plant was valued at \$225,000. The insurance, if any, is light, as oil refineries are not usually taken by insurance companies

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

The Trust Itself a Monopoly and a Robber of the Great Body of Consumers. Hon. Wm. L. Wilson in the Baltimore Sun. I endeavored to show in my last paper

that the two grounds on which trusts have been chiefly defended are both untenable, and furthermore, that they are not the real and furthermore, that they are not the real objects aimed at by these combinations.

Their primary object is not to prevent adulteration or debasement in the quality of the objects they produce, nor, on the other hand, merely to secure the benefits that flow from production on a large scale. Experience has abundantly shown that the public can protect itself, and at the same time the honest producer, from frauds in the quality of commodities without having recourse to the subtle and exout having recourse to the subtle and ex-pensive machinery of the trust. Very brief but very instructive experience has also been sufficient to show that whatever also been sufficient to show that whatever advantages for cheapening cost have been secured by its production on a large scale have always been appropriated by the com-bination itself and never shared with the

Moreover, when under the sugar trust eleven refineries are made to earn large dividends on the watered stock of sixteen refineries, when under the whisky trust twelve distilleries are in a like manner made to earn liberal dividends on the watered stock of eighty-one distilleries, no watered stock of eighty-one distilleries, no amount of special pleading or economic legerdemain can obscure the fact that the public is compelled to pay excessive prices for their products, and that this result has been accomplished through a combination that has been able to limit supply, and by

such limitation to run up prices.

And this control of supply is the true and final object of every trust. But there can be no such limitation permanently and effectively accomplished as long as there is either competition or the possibility of competition in open market between inde-pendent producers of the same article. Accordingly this competition must be entirely or largely neutralized to clear the ground for a trust. The price of a com-modity is settled by what has been called the "higgling of the market;" in other words, it is the outcome of the contest between sellers trying to get the highest prices for their wares and buyers trying to ouv at the lowest : and the law which cor trols this higgling is the law of supply and demand, which in the long run makes the normal price of commodities. The trust is a scheme to limit supply by lessening, and if possible eliminating, the competition which has hitherto compelled rival producers to seek their profits not so much in high prices as in large sales. Its avowed object is to substitute combination for competition, which is the very definition of monopoly—not the meaning of that much abused word in the loose and random declamation of the hustings, but its defini-tion by the most exact thinkers and those who are guarded and precise in their

terms,
"Wherever competition is not monopoly
is," said John Stuart Mill, and so say all

great writers on the history and laws of trade. There is scarcely a word in our vocabulary that conjures up ideas more repug nant to equality of citizenship and to free institutions or which comes down from the past freighted with more sinister import than the word monopoly. It is associated with all those wrongs and hoary abuses by which, in the older nations of the world, which, in the older nations of the world, the great mass of the people have at times been sunk in hopeless poverty and toil that privilege might roll in wealth and idleness. We are bound, therefore, to inquire how far in its observed operations the trust merits and justifies the stigma that such a classification would stamp upon it.

Let us begin by inquiring what has been the effect of the trust on the producer of

In order to measure this effect fully must, if possible, select a trust that is, if not the sole, at any rate the chief, con-sumer of the raw material of its particular industry. The sugar trust cannot immediately or greatly depress the price of raw sugars, because by long usage in the trade that price is established by the quotations in the London market, and as nine-tenths of our raw sugars come from abroad, their shippers have choice of markets, and will not come here unless they have assurance that the New York market is as good as that the New York market is as good as the London market, and this assurance they can command by contracting for the sale of their cargoes before starting. Yet, even with this protection, the sellers will eventually find some difference, for, in-stead of dealing with sixteen independent buyers, they now deal practically with one,

and the diminished consumption causes by the artificial stimulation of the price of refined sugar, brought about by the will inevitably affect the value of the ray Neither can we approximate the influence of the whisky trust on the price of corn, because it is but one of many buyers in the home market, and it consumes too small a fraction of the entire domestic product to each let it a distance of the consumer to t

buyers, they now deal practically with one

duct to enable it to dictate prices.

But the Standard Oil trust is an example to our hand. The producer of petroleum cannot, like the foreign sugar planter, send this product indifferently, and at the same cost, to the European or the American market; nor can be, like our farmer, find numberless other purchasers in the home market. He is largely dependent—has been at times entirely dependent—on the Standard combination to buy his crude oil. Has he shared in the phenomenal prosper-ity of that combination? Has it ever paid him fairly renumerative prices for that pro-duct, which in itself has turned into golden

of its prosperity, his business has been vibrating between actual loss and lean and beggarly profits.
'To strike oil" was formerly a phras-

"To strike oil" was formerly a purase implying the sure acquisition of great and immediate wealth, but as the refining business passed into the grasp of a single combination, the whole oil-producing territory passed into a "state of chronic depression."

depression."

And so we are justified in saying that in its dealings with those who produce its raw material the trust reveals itself wherever its power and tendency can have full play in the character of a true and unmistakable monopoly, We may next ask how the trust has dealt

with that larger body, the general public, with that larger body, the general patche, who purchase and consume its products. The question I have already virtually answered in the paper reciting the enormous profits of each one of the combinations, Stress is constantly—and especially in behalf of the Standard trust—laid upon the argument that self-interest will behalf of the Standard trust—laid upon the argument that self-interest will always prompt a seller to content him-self with moderate and reasonable profits in order to secure the largest range of customers. But does any one argue that self-interest impels the owner of a patent upon an article of general use or necessity, or even, like the Bell telephone, of general convenience, to content himself with moderate profits in order to increase to the number of purchasers. The utmost the number of purchasers. The argument has force only in respect to articles whose use is voluntary with the people, and which they must, therefore, be tempted to buy. On the other hand, as long as there is or can be but one seller of an article which results are always to the contract of the c

lempted to buy. On the other hand, as long as there is or can be but one seller of an article which people are almost or actually compelled to buy, that seller can and will sell at a price that brings to bim the largest possible returns. When the patent on the telephone expires and other manufacturers can supply the market the public will get telephones much cheaper, while still paying reasonable profits to those who make them.

In the case of the telephone the law of patents has for a fixed term entirely obliterated competition; in the case of trusts their own successful combination has more or less fully obliterated competition.

Let me add, in conclusion, that a trust may not only despoil the great body of consumers by its control of prices, but may impose heavier exactions upon a part to compensate itself for temporary favors to others. The history of the oil trust shows that it has resorted to this practice, formerly so common with railroad companies. At the very time it was driving a competition to the market. shows that it has resorted to this practice, formerly so common with railroad companies. At the very time it was driving a competitor in one market to remediless bankruptcy by selling its of a therein at less than cost, it was recouping its losses by advancing the price of old in other localities where there was no competition. In this way it waged its wars and made its concepts—not at its own expense. made its conquests—not at its own expense, but at the expense of the public. I have already noted the same practice in the gas trusts, and examples might be multiplied from other combinations; but surely enough has been said to prove that in dealing with the consumer also ing with the consumer, also, a trust is always and everywhere a monopoly.

In my next paper I will consider the relation of the trust to labor and to the public generally, in continuance of this particular line of discussion.

THEIR FIELD DAY.

sports of the Young Men's Christian Association in McGraun's Park. Yesterday was the Field Day of the foung Men's Christian association, and in the afternoon the sports by the young mer took place in McGrann's park. There were about 300 people present, and the different events were of the most interesting kind. The following are the names of the win-

Time 11 seconds. Prize, INTELLIGENCER One hundred yard dash, junior, Earl Kendig, Time, 13 seconds, Prize, associa-

Running high jump, G. Leman, 4 feet 73 inches. Prize, silk belt.
Three legged race, J. Martin and L. Putting shot, Ed Bursk, 30 feet 4 inches

Prize, umbrella.
Two hundred and twenty yard dash, Jno.
Martin, 26 seconds. Prize, Examiner Egg race, 100 yards, Masterson, 16 sec-

onds,
Throwing hammer, G. Leman, 60 feet 5 inches. Prize, association cap.
Running broad jump, E. C. Bursk, 15 feet. Prize, association cap.
Hop, skip and jump, D. Locher, 31 feet 5 Half mile race, Wm. Brinkman. Time, 2 nimutes 20 seconds. Prize, New Era medal, Clay and Summy won the double tennis

Winning After the other sports had been finished an eight inning game of base ball was played between the August Flowers and the Young Men's Christian association team. The former nine had no trouble in winning with Hogarth in the box. He struck out no less than fifteen of their number and but four hits were made off his delivery. The score by innings was: August Flowers. 1 1 1 0 1 5 1 0-16
Y. M. C. A. 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0-2
Base hits—August Flower, 10; Y. M. C. A., 4,
Struck out—By Hogarth, 15; by Snyder, 8
Three base hit—Resh. Umpire—Harry Albright

Giblin Must Hang. NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Judge Barrett this morning denied the motion made by

Cousellor Howe a few days ago for a new trial for Charles Giblin, who is sentenced to be hanged on Friday, with four other murderers. Counsellor Howe will endeavor to-day to induce the governor to interfere in the case of both Giblin and Nolan, another of the five men. In rendering his decision Judge Barret

said it was impossible to resist the conclusion that the application was the last re sort of a hopeless defense. The falsity and shallowness of what is erroneously called newly discovered evidence are abundantly demonstrated by the character of the affiant's statements. In his opinion the new evidence would, if anything, place the condemned man in a worse light than he is in at present. A telegram from Albany says Gov. Hill

granted Giblin a respite for 60 days. The applications of Nolan and Lewis were de-

A Discovery By Lawyers. GRAND FORKS, Dak., Aug. 14.-A sensation was produced here yesterday when two lawyers discovered a serious difference between the constitution and the enabling act passed by Congress. All state institutions were located in the constitution and public lands granted by Congress were divided. The lawyers find that Congress specifies that the Legislature shall locate institutions and divide the lands. Unless the codstitution is voted down it is quite probable that North Dakota will not receive the public lands from the federal government.

Kettcher Whips Effingsworth. Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 21.-A fight to finish, Marquis of Queensberry rules, for a purse of \$1,500, took place at the Southern California Athletic club last night, between Joe Ellingsworth, of New York, and Denny Kelleher, of Boston. Ellingsworth was knocked out in the 43d round by a blow on the neck.

Cooper House Sale. The sale of the furniture at the Cooper house was concluded on Tuesday. The amount realized was \$1,100.47.

WEATHER FORECASTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21 .- For Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair slight changes in temperature

HIS WESTERN TOUR.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THE PRESIDENT CORDIALLY RECEIVED BY A CROWD IN CINCINNATI.

Citizens of Greenfield, Ohio, Wish Him. the Earth and a Safe Journey-Some

Incidents of the Trip.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Amid the booming of the cannon and cheers from a vast multitude gathered at the Central station the president of the United States arrived here at a quarter after ten o'clock, over two hours and a-half late, owing to an accident to the engine of the train in front of the Western Express, between Baltimore and Washington yesterday, Mr. Harrison retired at midnight last night and slept rather soundly, sleep being interrupted by the noise made by joining the coupling of the vestibule car to that of the private car "Baltimore." Mr. Harrison, with Secre-tary Rusk, Attorney General Miller and Private Secretary Halford, took an early breakfast this morning. The meal was cooked and served by the old colored servant of the late John W. Garrett, Robert Garrett and the successive presidents of the Baltimore & Ohio. This same man accompanied ex-President Cleveland on his wedding tour.

Crowds were at every station as the train came humming down this morning, and gave cheers when the train stopped, the president being, as usual, besieged by eager patricts to shake his hands. At Greenfield, Ohio, a card was handed Mr. Harrison with the words: "We wish you the earth and a safe journey."
A crowd of several thousand stood and, cheered themselves hoarse while the gen-eral stood hat in hand waving his greeting. "O, Mr. Harrison, please say a word!" Cried a woman, but the train carried him

Our chief magistrate spent part of the morning reading the Cincinnati morning papers and was from time to time inter-rupted by some members of the party calling upon him. Gen. Thomas G. Mor-gan, Daniel M. Ransdell, and Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, who were members of the general's own regiment, talked over old

events with him. The car is divided into four compart-ments, the rear room used as the president's office, fiext as the waiting, then the sleeping compartments and in front the kitchen. The entire party consisted of Precident Harrison, Attorney General Miller, Private Secretary Halford, Secretary Ruak, Hon. Jon B. Elam, Col. J. B. Black, Gen. Tabmas G. Morgan, commissioner of In-dian affairs; Hon. J. I. Irwin, Indiana; Hon. Daniel M. Ransdell, marshal Dis-Columbia; J. B. Cockrum, assistant district attorney, Indiana; Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, chief of engraving and printing,

and an Associated Press reporter.

Marshal Ransdell handed Private Secretary Halford, a request brought by a man all the way from Johnstown, from the Red Cross society, asking the president to return by way of Johnstown that he might see for himself the terrible condition of things

J. W. Herein, of Cincinnati, an old se friend of Mr. Harrison at Miami univer-

sity, had a friendly chat with the execu-The Central Union depot was packed to its utmost capacity by those who were anxious to get a view of the distir party. Cheers followed cheers as the president's face was recognized and there was an almost continu ovation of applause until he reached his carriage, which he occupied with Gov. Foraker. The escort was made up of a battallon of police, battery B and the First regiment Ohio national guards. The line of march was up Central avenue to Fourth street to Vine and then to the Burnet house. The streets were packed with shouting people, while windows were alive with men, women and children all joining in the boistefous welcome. The president rode almost continually with his hat in his hand, and was alm constantly bowing his acknowledge-ments of the enthusiastic greet-ings that were given. Upon ararriving at the Burnet house the public reception began almost immediately. The first callers upon the president after the committees had been presented were the resident members of Ohio Commandery of Loyal Legion, of which the president is a member. Then followed the public as rap-idly as they could be marshalled. At the end of three-quarters of an hour the president was driven to the Builders' Expresident was driven to the Builders' Exchange, where an address of welcome was made by President Allison, of that body. Here again there was a great press of peo-

ple to shake the president's hand. Many London Dockmen Strike LONDON, Aug. 21.-The strike of dock laborers is spreading. One thousand men employed on the Commercial docks Joined the strikers to-day. The Socialists are trying to lead the movement and the red flag is being displayed. Thirty thousand dockmen marched through the city to-day. They were quite orderly and made no un-

toward demonstrations. A Fatal Quarrel. NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Richard Hanlon, the well known special officer of the Coney Island race track, was shot and probably mortally wounded this morning on the sidewalk of his residence, on West 42d street, by John McCue. The latter had boarded with Haulon until ordered from the house. They met and quarreled early this morning and the shooting was the result. McCue was arrested. He claims the shooting was in self-defense, as Hanlon had threatened his life.

Considering Mrs. Maybrick's Fate. London, Aug. 21.—Home Secretary Matthews has been in consultation with Mr. John W. Addison, Q. C., member of Parliament for Ashton-Under-Lime and leading counsel for the prosecution in the trial of Mrs. Maybrick.

Pensions For Employes

The advisory committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief association contemplates introducing a pension system in con-nection with the present relief organization. A sub-committee has been appointed to prepare a plan by which members of the association, upon reaching a certain age, may retire from active service, receiving a fixed sum for the balance of their lives. The railroad company itself will have nothing to do with the plan directly, but President Roberts has expressed his approval of the idea, and the directors stand ready to contribute \$50,000 towards starting it. Of course the pension bureau will be an adjunct of the Relief association, and only members of the latter will come under its care. Full details of the scheme will be made public shortly, when the employes will be asked to vote upon it.

Address to American Mechanica. Capt. Sample, of Pittsburg, a representa-tive to the Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge meeting, will deliver an address to George Shiffler Council No. 177, Jr. O. U. A. M., at their hall this evening. Capt. Sample will talk on the objects and principles of the American Mechanics and will no doubt be greeted with a large audience.

Bitten By a Dog. Yesterday Amos C. Gast, potter, of West James street, was bitten in the hand by a dog owned by John Latz. It caused a very ugly wound and the hand is terribly swoilen.