ROBERT A. EVANS DIES.



ONE OF LANCASTER'S PROMINENT CITIZENS SUMMONED WEDNESDAY EVENING.

A Sketch of His Busy Career-He Serves Thirty Years In Select Council-Member of the School Board Many Years.

Robert A. Evans, one of Lancaster's most prominent citizens, died shortly after midnight of Wednesday at his residence, No. 211 East King street. The direct cause of death was a cancerous tumor of the stomach. He had been in ill health for the past year and a balf, but was able to attend to ousiness affairs until within few days of

He had a business office in the bank of D. P. Locher & Son and he was at his place of business as late as Friday, but he was too ill to remain long. His death was not looked for so soon and its announcement on the streets this morning was a shock to many of his friends.

Mr. Evans was born in this city, November 26, 1824, and was educated in private schools and at Franklin college. He was trained to commercial life and he entered upon it when a young man and remained in it until 1855, when he established a private bank. This he continued for twelve

In 1867 he was succeeded by the firm of Evans, McEvoy & Co., Mr. Evans being in charge of the business. After the death of Patrick McEvoy, the firm became R. A. Evans & Co., and remained so until 1871, when it was succeeded by D. P. Locher &

The original Evanses were of Welsh nativity, and John, the grandfather of the Lancaster family, settled on 590 acres of land in Little Britain township before the beginning of the present century. His wife was Jane Grubb and they had seven children, of whom James, the old bank cashier and president, was one. Robert, the twin brother of James, who carried on the mercantile business at the corner of Duke and East King streets, was the father of Robert A., John J., Mrs. D. P. Locher, William Evans and Mrs. Wm. F. Byran now living at Peoria, Illinois.

AS A COUNCILMAN. In 1859, when 25 years old Mr. Evans was elected a member of select council and he has been re-elected and served continuously to the present time, a period of thirty years. A greater portion of that time he was president of the branch and up to the time of his late illness he had been absent from but two meetings. When not president of councils he was a member of and chairman of the finance committee

He acted in councils as he did in his private business, and usually for what he judged to be, though sometimes mistakenly, the city's best interests and was on that account frequently antago nized by his own party. Several times the politicians made desperate efforts to beat him, but he always commanded the vote of sufficient Democrats to Make up the loss The politicians the past few years gave up the idea of beating him and for the last two terms he was elected without opposi-

In 1863 he was elected a member of the school board and he has been in that body ever since and during his whole term was with the exception of a year or two, chairman of the finance committee.

His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the mayorality nomina tion, but he would never allow his name to come before the Republican convention for that office.

Mr. Evans was one of the members of committee who had charge of the building of the new water works and he gave that work great attention, being a frequent visitor to the works to see that its building was being properly done.

HIS BUSINESS ENTERPRISES. He was an officer of several corporations He was treasurer of the Conestoga and Big Spring Valley turnpike company and a director of the Woodward Hill cemetery

People's National bank and was vice president of that institution. He was also in the movement for the organization of a second trust company in the city, but the project was abandoned.

Mr. Evans was a member and a trustee of the First Presbyterian church, and a few years ago he presented to the church the bell which for many years was on the Empire house, and also the church The handsome new chape now being built, on East Orange street adjoining the church, is the gift of Mr Evans to the church, and it is to be re gretted that he did not live to see it completed. He had contracted to have it completed on September 1, and in his last hours he was greatly annoyed that it could not be done then. He said that if he could get out he would have it done. He always had a high idea of his power of pushing

He stated recently that he had made pro vision for the completion of the chapel in

Mr. Evans is the owner of several fine farms aggregating 3,000 acres in Lan-caster county. His practice was to go to jone of these near the city limits each day and work a few hours. His afternoons were devoted to business. He had a very large estate and his private business, with the duties he had to perform as an officer in the corporations which he was an important part, kept him

In business he was close and exacting but he was liberal in his charities and among those favored with his benevolence were the children's home, Franklin and Marshall college and the Presbyterian

church.
Mr. Evans' wife was a daughter of the and Evides Pale. They had but one child and he died in infancy.

A special meeting of the city councils to take action on the death of Mr. Evans has been called for to-morrow evening at 7:30 colored.

The city school board will meet at 5

o'clock on the same evening for the same purpose.

The fire alarm bell was topped 30 times at noon, in so spect to his memory; once for every year he has been in councils. The funeral will take place on Saturday after-poon at 2 o'clock, and will be private.

JAMES R. JOHNSTON NAMED. Prohibitionists Select Him as Their Candidate for State Treasurer. Their Platform.

Their Platform.

James R. Johnston, of Pittaburg, was nominated for state treasurer by acclamation by the Prohibition convention in Harrisburg on Wednesday.

The convention began work at 9 a. m., and concluded at 6 p m.

Luther S. Kauffman, esq., of this city, served on the permanent organization and finance committees. James Black, esq., was one of the vice presidents and of the committee on resolutions.

A report by the finance committee, which was adopted, stated that for the approaching campaign the state committee would need \$5,000. The report recommended that as much as possible be raised by personal and county subscriptions at this convention, and that the state committee should adopt a systematic method of raising money, and employ one or more financial agents to canvass the state. Four thousand dollars was subscribed. Lancaster county contributed \$100.

The platform adopted was as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

THE PLATFORM.

The Prohibition party of Pennsylvania by its representatives in convention assembled acknowledges Almighty God as the source of all power and authority in human government and, invoking His divine help in its effort for the abolition of the drink traffic, declares:

First. That the traffic in intoxicating liquors is the prolific cause of crime and lawlessness, the chief agency in the corruption of the ballot, logislation, and the administration of the law, the descration of the Sabtath, and ally of all combinations and associations that foster and encourage idleness, immorality, vice and crime, and, as such, is antagonistic to the virtue and sobriety of the people, the purity of homes, and the perpetuity of our government. Its toleration is a continued menace to American institutions, and should be prohibited by laws faithfully enforced.

should be prohibited by laws faithfully enforced.

Second. We are unalierably opposed to any law, by whatsoever name called, that in any way legalizes, authorizes or tolerates the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and maintain that the policy of the government should be that of prohibition of its manufacture, importation and sale by national and state statutory and constitutional enactments, faithfully enforced, to which policy the Prohibition party is uncompromisingly committed.

Third. The Sabbath must be preserved by the due enforcement of existing laws, and the speedy enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to insure its due observance.

Fourth. That we endorse the platform of

insure its due observance.

Fourth. That we endorse the platform of the national Prohibition party, adopted at Indianapolis, May 30, 1888.

Fifth. That a pure ballot and a fair count are necessary to insure the perpetuity of our system of government, and men who sell their votes, or men who, directly or indirectly, buy votes should be forever disfranchised. We favor the "Australian system" of voting as a means to insure a fair expression of the will of the people at the ballot box.

Sixth. That all citizens, without distinction of sex, race or nationality, should have

Sixth. That all citizens, without distinction of sex, race or nationality, should have the power of the ballot (upon such educational basis as the Legislature may deem wise) for their protection and the advancement of the best interests of the state.

Seventh. That, owing to the increased immigration from foreign countries of people who do not understand the principles of our government, and their tendency to substitute European ideas and customs for the well-grounded principle on which our government is founded, the naturalization laws should be so amended as to increase the number of years' residence required before foreigners should be invested with the elective franchise.

Eighth. That our immigration laws preventing the importation of citizens of foreign countries under any system of contract, and prohibiting the landing of paupers and criminals under any pretense should be enforced.

Ninth. That combinations or trusts that

Ninth. That combinations or trusts that seek to advance the price of commodities of life or in any way to interfere with the unrestricted manufacturing interests of our country by forced "close-downs," "lock-outs," etc., should be prohibited.

Tenth. That labor is entitled to full and fair compensation and protection. That the liquor traffic is the greatest enemy the wage earners have to contend with, breeding strife and discord between the employed and employer; consuming the hard carned money of the tollers without returning an equivalent; destroying their homes, and, in many cases, producing riot and bloodshed in the settling of disputes that should be settled by arbitration, which is the true method for adjusting differences between employer and employed. Its probetween employer and employed. Its pro-hibition will ensure better wages to the employed, larger profits to the employer, steady work, money in the pocket, peace, happiness and contentment in the homes, the surest preventives of strikes and lock-

Eleventh. That the defeat of the consti Eleventh. That the defeat of the consti-tutional amendment on the 18th of June, 1889, was secured through the support given to the advocates of the legalization of the liquor triffic by the leaders and leading newspapers of the Republican and Demo-cratic parties. That the suppression of the liquor traffic is the dominant political issue inquor traffic is the dominant political issue of the times, the Democratic party having, for more than 30 years, supported the legalization of the liquor traffic by license laws, and the Republican party, at its late state convention, having adopted a like policy, which has received the approval of the various liquor interests, and the Prohibition party having, from its organization, declared for the prohibition of the liquor traffic by statutory and constitutional enactments duly enforced as the true policy actments duly enforced as the true policy of the state towards the same, the issue is thus clearly defined. To license, legalize and perpetuate being the policy of the Re-publican and Democratic parties, while prohibiting and outlawing is the policy of the Prohibition party, making it easy for the voter to take sides and by his ballot declare for or against this traffic. To this end all good citizens of whatsoever previous party affiliation, who favor the abolition of the drink traffic by legislative and constitutional enactments, and who are with us agreed on the dominant issue of with us agreed on the dominant issue of prohibition, are cordially invited to unite with the Prohibition party for the entire

abolition of the liquor traffic.

The report, including two supplementary resolutions, as follows, was adopted with cheers:

Resolved. We hereby heartily endorse the junior prohibition movement, and we appeal to the young people of this state to lay aside the prejudices of dead issues, and identify themselves in their youth with

he new issue of prohibition.

Resolved, That we regard the conduct of the state sinking fund commission in selling \$1,000,000 worth of interest-bearing government bonds and distributing the proceeds among favored banks which pay no interest, as a piece of gross mismanagement if not a breach of trust, and a violation of the Humes law directing the liter of the Humes law directing the liter of the Humes law directing the liter of the Humes law directing the Humes law direction of the Humes tion of the Humes law directing the in vestment of such moneys in state or na-tional securities.

The resolutions were adopted as a whole, with cheers, but there was one vote in op-position, apparently from a delegate who

wanted them acted on separately.

The new state committee selected its chairman. A. A. Stevens, of Blair; Luther S. Kauffman, of Lancaster, and Prof. H. D. Patton, of Luzerne, were nominated for chairman. James Black spoke warmly for Mr. Kauffman. Mr. Stevens expressed unwillingness to serve. He thought he had made all the sacrifices that could have been reasonably asked from him. Besides, he said, there was an evident desire for a change. Mr. Stevens, who formerly held the position, and has been practically chairman during the last year, owing to Mr. Barker's age and illness, was elected, receiving 39 votes, Mr. Kauffman and Mr. Barker of 30. and Mr. Patton 24. A. A. Barker, of

20, and Mr. Patton 24. A. A. Barker, of Cambria, was chosen treasurer. James R. Johnston, the candidate for state treasurer, is 43 years old, was born in Armstrong county, attended the public schools a few years, then worked on farms, and in 1864 began as a driller and pumper at oil wells. He went into the banking business in Karns City, Butler county, in That was his vocation until 1881, when he removed to Pritisburg and became connected with the petroleum exchange, of which he is an ex-treasurer. He has been a third party Prohibitionist since 1876.

Among the votes of thanks tendered just before the adjournment sine die was

one to the newspaper reporters, Chairman Covert remarking that they deserved it, because they had to work for liquor editors.

The day's work ended with a mass meeting in the opera house, in the evening, addressed by National Chairman Dickle and others.

VETERANS PROTEST.

A Vision of Universal Pensions, a Re-buke For Bussey and General Sherman's Last Speech. In his address to the delegates of the Grand Army, at Milwaukee, on Wednes-day, Commander Warner said:

day, Commander Warner said:

"The greatest gain in our organization during the year has been in the department of Missouri. Eight departments show a gain in membership in good standing of 18,824, distributed as follows: Illinois, 1,832: Iowa, 1,413: Nebraska, 1,709; Pennsylvania, 1,746; New York, 1,995; Ohio, 2,003; Wisconsin, 2,023, and Missouri, 3,682. The net gain is membership during the year (in good standing) was 21,431. The membership was 410,686."

He concluded with a reference to pensions. He urged unity of action and mutual concessions in efforts to secure favorable legislation on the subject, and said that the demands of the G. A. R. should be reasonable and consistent.

"If we are true to ourselves before the next encampment," he said, "every comrade disabled by age, sickness or accident and the widows and orphans of vetorans will be borne on the pension roll. We should neither give sieep to our eyes nor slumber to our eyelids until justice is done our comrades. The service pension will come. The day is not far distant when an honorable discharge from the Union army or navy shall be all the evidence required to secure a pension to its holder.

"Let those who inveigh against pensions

honorable discharge from the Union army or navy shall be all the evidence required to secure a pension to its holder.

"Let those who inveigh against pensions remember that it was the boys in blue who by their trials, sufferings and death, bequeathed to them the legacy of liberty and union, insuring to them and their children the blessings of free institutions under which they enjoy a greater prosperity, a larger liberty, a higher civilization and a purer Christianity than ever before enjoyed by a people."

This vision of universal pensions was applauded to the echo, and the professional old soldiers in the hall, the especial adherents of Tanner, exchanged triumphant looks.

Before the close of the morning session something of a sensation was created when General McMahon, of New York, arose and offered a resolution which had been unanimously adopted by the delegates from that state. It declared that the Grand Army was composed of men who after honorable service in the same and the country bad been honorably discharged from further service in the same and the navy of the United States; that they were zealous for its glory and the good name of its surviving comrades, as well as mindful of the honor due to the memory of the dead, and that the encampment therefore protested against any construction of existing laws which would place on the pension rolls men dishonorably discharged from the service. The resolution was greeted with applause, but under the rules it went to the committee without debate.

Sherman Makee His Last Speech.

Sherman Makes IIIs Last Speech About two hundred regimental reunion were held in Milwaukee on Wednesday afternoon. About 25,000 people gathered at the National Soldiers' Home for Disat the National Soldiers' Home for Dis-abled Veterans, where the men passed in review before General Sherman and party. General Sherman was received with im-mense enthusiasm and made a brief speech, which, as he says, is the last he will ever

make, Gen. Sherman said:

"Boys, my speaking days are over. I am not going to make any more speeches. If you want a speech take Senator Manderson. I think he can make a good speech. I am always glad to see so many soldiers looking hearty and healthy. I think we can stand or our leavest. stand on our legs yet. I like to see that our old Uncle Sam takes pretty good care of these old soldiers. Uncle Sam cannot make men just as good as you or I ever were. I see that Milwaukee is full of them, and they are coming out of the bushes everywhere. If you think you are the only old soldiers you are mistaken. There were old soldiers before you, and these will be centre. and there will be again. Such is the providence of the world. Just as good men were born a thousand years ago, and will be born a thousand years hence. All have to do is to do our parts in this sh-period of life honorably and honestly. have to do is to do our parts in this short period of life honorably and honestly. I think we can pass the grand tribunal and-say: 'We have tried to do our best,' and the sentence will be, 'Well done.' We have passed through one crisis of our country's history. I don't see any chance of another, but nobody knows the future. Bring up your children to love and venerate the old soldiers who fought in 1861 and 1865, and make them uncover their heads when they see that little banner that you followed in the days which tried us to the utmost. Let us venerate that flag and love our country and love each other as long as we have heads on our shoulders and legs on our bodies. These old soldiers, who marched against the enemy in those trying days, a grateful country tries its best to assist, and will, I think—in fact, I am sure—be good to you when you get too old, all that is necessary. But keep young as long as you can, and do not go into a soldiers' home if you can help it."

help it."

The annual reunion of the Veteran Signal Corps was held and elected J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, president.

Boston was chosen as the next place of

Late on Wednesday night and very un-expectedly the Grand Army men preceded to an election of officers. Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Detroit, was elected commander-in-chief.

The games of ball yesterday were :Phila-delphia 5, Boston 3; New York 16, Wash-ington 3; New York 7, Washington 5; Pittsburg 14, Indianapolis 7; Chicago 8, Cleveland 7; Athletic 5, Columbus 1; Balti-more 8, Brooklyn 3; Cincinnati 6, Louis-ville 4; St. Louis 9, Kansas City 9; York 20, Hazleton 3; York 14, Hazleton 3; Har-risburg 9, Lebanon 9; Wilmington 9, Cuban Giants 4.

The game in Harrisburg yesterday stood of for Harrisburg and 4 for Lebanon in the ninth Inning, which had not yet been fin-ished when Lebanon kicked over a decis-ion of the umpire and left the field. The game was then given the home team by

Wilmington did good work in defeating the Cuban Giants yesterday.

Tonney's fielding was one of the great features of the Louisville's playing yester-

Foreman is doing wonderful work for Baltimore, which team has a great hold on third place in the Association. Yesterday

Brooklyn had only five hits off him

The Tolchester Excursion The excursion of The Young Republi cans to Tolchester Beach, on the Chesapeake bay, took place to-day, and although the weather was as fine as could be expected, the excursion was not a financial success. It was believed by many members of the club, who did all that was necessary to work the thing up, that at least one thousand people would take the trip There were many others who put the figures as high as fifteen hundred. To those the disappointment was great. When the train left this city at 6:40 it had twelve ears which carried 360 people from here. It was expected this number would be largely increased at Columbia and Safe Harbor, but this was not the case. When the train reached Washington borough the conductor reported that he had about 400 on board. It is doubtful whether that number will pay the expenses of the exeur-

Cheap Fare to the Fuir. The managers of the county fair have made arrangements with the Pennsylvania railroad company by which the latter agree to sell excursion tickets to Lancaster, on Wednesday, September 11th, the day of the balloon ascension, at half rates. The Reading company will also sell tickets at greatly

RAWLINSVILLE'S CAMP.

THE OPENING SERVICES HELD IN THE GROVE WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Over a Hundred Tents Occupied-Names of the Ministers and Others Who Are Now In the Woods.

RAWLINSVILLE CAMP GROUND, August 28.—To-day presented a busy scene in camp. From early morn until late in the evening wagon loads of tent rurniture could be seen coming into the camp, until it seemed everybody for miles around was fitting. A few moved in yesterday to avoid to-day's rush, but the metality did not come wait to describe the control of the control of the country to the metality did not come wait to the control of the majority did not come until to-day. Everything points to the most successful camp ever held here. There are one hun-dred and four tents in position, being about 25 per cent. more than last year, which shows that the camp is gaining new friends every year. Rich and poor are used alike in the choice for tent sites, the association rule being "first come, first served," and no cottages are allowed to be erected. Heretofore camp was mainly composed of country people, but city folks are now joining them.

The camp is altuated in a grove about one mile from Rawlinsville and contains about twenty acres; a nice stream of water run through the tract, besides several magnificent aprings which are a great advantage to the tenters. This camp has had a wonderful growth

It started in 1886 with 22 tents; increased to 41 in 1887, 76 in 1888, and 104 this year. No admittance fee is charged. WHO THE TENTERS ARE.

The ministers who are tenting are Revs. F. G. Coxson, Mount Nebo, J. G. Wilson, Willow Street, C. B. Johnson, Quarryville, J. W. Langley, Pleasant Grove, F. A. Gacks Cochranville, J. H. Royer, Bain-bridge, L. C. Kartsholtzen, Nottingham, E. C. Young, Odenweld and Adam Black. Among those from a distance tenting are: Wm. Eckert, of Frey & Eckert, John Mc-Michael and the Rutter sisters, all of Lan-Conster; Miss Flora Wike, Miss Hattie Vache, of Columbia; Miss Jane Reynolds, of Harford county, Md.; Miss Emma Smith and sisters, of Baltimore; Miss Brady and the Misses Brown, of Millersville; J. C. Gatched and family and S. F. Gall, of Willow Street; B. F. Hookey, of Conestogn; Mrs. Helm, of New Providence; Abran Stively, of Collins; Dr. Zell, of Little Britain, Dr. J. F. Yost, of Bethesda: Mary Appleton, Bethesda; Mary Aumen, Mechanics Grove; Leah Aston, New Providence; Oliver Armstrong, Rawlinsville; Hugh Armstrong, Bethesda; John D. Bair, Camargo; Naomi Brubaker, Rawlinsville; William Breneman, Truce; D. W. Bair, Unicorn; Robert Barnes, Mechanics Grove;

Eli Benedict, Refton; Mrs. J. A. Boyd, Green; Geo. Brubaker, Bethesda; Rolandus Brubaker, Mt. Nebo; Albert Breneman, Lancaster; Emory Bair, Quarryville; Grant Breckenridge, Chestnut Level; John Carter, Bethesda; John Crawford, Mt. Nebo; Abram Cramer Rawlinsville; Aaron Charles, Oak Hill; John Caddy, Willow Street; Sam-uel Drum, Rawlinsville; Isaac Dulin, Rawlinsville; Henry Dickman, Edwin; B.H. Esbenshade, Quarryville; Sam'l Eshlemar, Quarryville; David Fell, Marticville; B. K. Fisher, Rawlinsville: Maris Groff, Conestoga Centre; Barbara Good, Conestoga Centre; Joseph H. Groff, Mt. Hope; Jacob Hart, Mt. Nebo; B. K. Hambleton, Mt. Nebo: John Hart, Rawlinsville: B. Hackman, Rawlinsville; Samuel Hart, Raw linsville; J. S. Harnish, Colemanville J. M. Huber, Willow Street; Harvey Hackman, Linesville; Mrs. Isaiah Herr, Creawell : Belle Hildebrand, Quarryville ; L. P. Hartsholtzer, Freemont; Mrs. Mc Elhany, Marticville : Harry Marsh, Buck ; W. W. McMichael, Philadelphia; Hiram MeVey, Pleasant Grove; Mrs. Montgom-ory, Quarryville: John McFalls, Smithville ; Chas. McFalls, Smithville ; Mary McClure, Lancaster; James Penington, Chestnut Level; Mrs. Lora Philips, Chestnut Level; Mrs. Kate Philips, Little Britain; Mrs. Maria Penny, Buck Rov. George Reade, Philadelphia; C. W. Rutzer, Mechanics Grove: Harrison Spence, Mrs. Shoff, Mt. Nebo; Aaron Silverthom, Rawlinsville; M. M. Sensenig, New Providence; G. W. Shade, Hensel; Lou Senft, Lancaster; B. S. Stetler. Willow Street; Henry Shaub, Buck; Harriet Trimble, Rawlinsville; Mary Tennis, Bethesda Joseph Warden, Wakefield; Thos. Wentz, Bethesda; Wm. Wentz, Bethesda; Amos

Walton, Collins; A. C. Warden, Collins Henry Werner, Willow Street. Ministers who are already on the camp ground are the Rev. Dr. Neely, Ph. D., D. D., who is spiritual director of the camp; Revs. H. C. Bowdoin of New London; Cornelius Hudson, Crozierville ; J. A. Cooper, Bird-in-Hand; C. B. Johnston, Quarry ville : F. A. Gacks, Cochranville : J. H Royer, Bainbridge; F. G. Coxson, Mount Nebo; J. W. Langley, Pleasant Grove; J. G. Wilson, Willow Street, and Rev. Adam

Black, of Greene. OPENING SERVICES.

The camp opened this evening with platform meeting, at which addresses were delivered by clergymen and others. Rev. Hudson, of New London, had charge of the music, assisted by a very large choir, among whom were some of the finest

singers in the county.

The singing is in charge of Rev. Hudson, Crozierville. Following is the daily programme: 6 :

m., rising bell; 6:30, family worship; 7, breakfast bell; 8:30, prayer and experience meeting; 10, preaching; 12, noon, dinner: 1 p. m., private devotion; 1:30, children's meeting and also young people's conference in the tabernacle; 3, preaching; 5, supper; 6:30, young people's work meeting ; 7:30, preaching : 10:30, retirement, and everybody is expected to do so at that

Persons desiring to visit the camp can do so by rail from Lancaster to New Providence and thence by stage or by the Rawlinsville stage, which will bring passengers to the grove without change.

Mr. Fellenbaum, of Refton, has charge of the boarding house and restaurant, and he has so arranged it that tenters can procure beef, bread and all kinds of provisions from him, he having erected a large refrigerator on the grounds.

The following special premiums are of

fered for the coming county fair: F. L. Fon Dersmith, No. 46 East King street, offers a full artists outfit in oil, including paints, oils, brushes, &c., for best work on ideal head in oil. Edward Kreckel, No. 4 East King street, offers a fine open bridle for best pair of

Shirt Company Chartered. The charter of the Columbia Shirt company was received at the recorder's office to-day. The capital stock is \$20,000 and the

horses for light harness.

directors are: Frank A. Bennett, Wm. B Given, Henry F. Yergey, John Westerman, C. F. Markle, A. G. Gulles and John Flem-Secured a Good Band Red Rose Commandery, A. O. K. of M. C., has engaged the Me' alitan band, or olitan band, of

Columbia, for their tri. ... York on Sep-

Their Effect Upon Labor Shown In Small Demand for Workmen. Continuation of Wm. L. Wilson's treatise in the Baltimore Sun.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

Continuation of Wm. L. Wilson's treatise in the Baitimore Sun.

As this new power (of trusts) appears in the field of production, there is no section of the people more interested to challenge it and demand what its influence is to be upon their condition and opportunities in life than American laborers.

The president of the whisky trust claimed great credit for his organization because, as he alleged, it had voluntarily raised the price of both barrels and coal, so that it was possible to pay better wages to the coopers and miners. He declared that while not wishing "to pose before the public as benefactors," they believed in "intelligent co-operation," and being able to pay good wages, were willing in fairness to do so. His "intelligent co-operation," I fancy, meant co-operation in fleecing the consumer, and in his complacency he entirely forgot that his trust was giving employment and fair wages to only enough miners and coopers to supply the needs of twelve establishments, and had entirely taken away the employment of all who had previously supplied the sixty-nine that had been closed by the trust. Where are the laborers that found employment in and for the refineries whose ruins mark the triumphal progress of the Standard cil trust? or the laborers that were employed in and for the refineries that have been closed and dismantled by the sugar trust? They could not be received into the other refineries because the very object of closing was to decrease production.

Banishment from Rome had for the citi-

in and for the refineries that have been closed and dismantled by the sugar trust? They could not be received into the other refineries because the very object of closing was to decrease production.

Banishment from Rome had for the citizen of the early empire the terrors of death itself because Rome had come to mean nearly the entire civilized world, and in like manner a discharge from any one establishment belonging to a trust involves for the workingman almost total loss of his trade or occupation, for one is all and all is one. Just in proportion, then, as these combinations narrow the field of employment they undermine the personal independence of the workingman and impair his chances in life, for upon his opportunities of employment he must largely depend for power to name or to maintain his standard of wages. When Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, in the rocent tariff debate threw his abilities against the cause of tax reduction, he found himself like Balaam, the son of Beor, who blessed those whom he had undertaken to cure, for he uttered what is not more a momentous truth to the laboring man than a familiar truth and an aspiration to the revenue reformer—"Capital can wait for its dividend, but labor cannot wait for its dividend, but labor cannot wait for its breakfast." No deadlier blow can be struck at wages than through artificial diminution of employment, and the thousands more that would gradually find employment by the trusts, and the thousands more that would gradually find employment in producing for a widening market if these organizations looked only to normal profits and sought them from the largest consumption, are obliged to crowd into other industries, thus helping both to diminish and to leopard the wages of all engaged in these industries.

The deed by which the sugar trust was created, while studiously general and cautious in setting forth the objects of the trust when saked the meaning of his clause promptly answered that he would combinations of labor." The very astute president of the trust

or losing fight.

And thus I think the American laborer And thus I think the American laborer must see that the trust bodes trouble and degradation for him, and that in his relations to it it is pre-eminently a monopoly, with all that the name implies.

But there is a more general, subtle and pervasive exercise of the power and action of a trust in the character of a monopoly that I must mention without attempting to pursue its manifold and oftentimes secret mazes.

I have already cited the testimony fur-I have already cited the testimony furnished by Mr. Rice, the independent refiner, showing that the oil trust not only attacked him directly by selling its oils below cost in such markets as houtempted to enter but intimidated railroad companies and car-construction companies until they refused him the facilities accorded to others; nay more, that the representative of the Standard alliance at Louisville, Ky., threatened a firm which ventured to bethreatened a firm which ventured to become the agent and consignes of Mr. Rice's oils in that city with "a competition which will not be confined to coal oil or to any one article, and will not be limited to any

one year."

In this way common carriers, producers in other industries from whom a competitor may desire to buy, and dealers who may desire to buy from him, are made anwilling to have business relations with him, through their dread of incurring the hestility of such a great and many-headed

combination.

To all this the organization of the trusts easily and promptly adapts itself. Any given corporation has its general powers marked out and defined by its charter, and when it ventures to exercise other powers its acts are ultra vires and void, and may

its acts are utra vires and void, and may involve forfeiture of it existence.

But a trust, having no such legal or other necessary limitation of its powers or sphere of action, may combine in its organization, which is generally a secret one, as many corporations and as many kinds of corporations are its powerses of production, of wartions as its purposes of production, of war-fare, of competition or of clandestine in-

trigue may require.

Charters are obtainable under general laws in many of the states by merely filing in the proper office articles of agreement and paying a small fee for them. Hence the managers of a trust can at any time form new corporations, subsidiary to their main organization, for the single purpose of crushing a troublesome rival or of wrecking or terrorizing some remote but necessary producer or customers of that wrecking or terrorizing some remote but necessary producer or customers of that rival, or for the sole purpose of making some special contract, or of receiving, it may be, some railroad rebate, not allowed by law to be directly made or granted. The connection of such corporation with the trust may not be susceptible of legal proof, nor even suspected by the public—may indeed be unknown to any but the inmost circle of managers—yet it can be clothed, at once, with all the power of the entire combination, for accomplishing the purposes for which those managers have called it into being. It may be likened to a squadron of light cavalry, secretly enlisted in the service of the trust, but not wearing its uniform or marching under its colors, that can be used either for a direct assault upon a presumptuous opponent, or colors, that can be used either for a direct assault upon a presumptuous opponent, or for cutting his line of supplies or of com-munications, at a point so remote and un-guarded that he may never suspect the true source of the mysterious blow that has disabled or prostrated him at the very time that he felt himself safest and strongest strongest We have now considered the trust in its

four most important and best-known rela-tions, but I cannot dismiss this part of my subject without dwelling still further on the quality of the trust just referred to. I mean its secreey. Not only are the pro-ceedings of the trustees or managers secret, they are generally also without record

they are generally also without record. Their method of managing the immense interests they control seems based upon the advice of Tallyrand, "Never write." When the Standard oil trust was under investigation by the committee of the New York Senate, although it had been in operation under the trust organization for six years, and had meantime doubled the value of its capital, the record of the pro-ceedings of the trustees covered only some sixty pages of an ordinary book, and was absolutely destitute of any minute of the sixty pages of an ordinary book, and was absolutely destitute of any minute of the real business of the trustees during all that time. Its entries were of the most format and trivial nature, being frequently confined to the record, that the minutes of the last meeting was read and opposed, but the minutes themselves were not entered.

I have already stated that the "board of trustees" of the sugar trust not only kept no minutes, but at the time of the congressional investigation had no stated place

of meeting. They met informally, at the office of one or another member of the board, and had no minutes to keep, because as Mr. Havemyer said, they never took any votes but just "felt each other."

Every individual corporation, of course, keeps its own books, but its books would throw no light whatever on the doings of the combination. The great central directory who wield the power of all the corporation because they hold all their stock and receive all their dividends and profits, meet, consult and plan, and "departing leave behind them" no "footprints" to indicate to any one what these plans are. There is immense power in mystery. It is this power that adds might and terror to the operations of the trust, and I cannot better close this paper than by quoting a wholesome and timely truth from Mr. Bonham's book on "Industrial Idberty."

"The citizen in a free state must be able to feel that he can embark in industrial enterprises without meeting all about him secret conditions that interrupt that right. It is the duty of the state to remove obstacles so that he may begin as well as prosecute his industries freely."

Many Business Buildings Burn. WATERIOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The business portion of the historic village of Sacketts Harbor was destroyed by fire last night, involving a loss of about \$40,000.

Telegraph and telephone offices, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg ticket office, every saloon in the place, dry goods and grocery, hardware and general stores and warehouses containing supplies of government contractors for Madison barracks, and the best part of the village below the railroad tracks, were all destroyed There was no organized fire department, and efforts of the United States regulars at Madison barracks, with an old-fashioned hand pump engine, alone saved the village from entire destruction. Recently the taxpayers voted down an appropriation to purchase a steam fire engine.
The tetal loss is about \$10,000; insurance

about \$18,000. The heaviest sufferer is Bernard Eveleigh, whose loss is \$12,000.

Suit Against Prominent Citizens. GALESBURG, Ills., Aug. 29.—A decided sensation was created here yesterday when thirty prominent citizens were cited to appear before the United States court in October as defendants in a suit instituted by Rev. C. A. Nybladh, who was a transient pastor of the First Lutheran church here last fall and was discharged because of reports alleging that he was the father of a young woman's child. He escaped trial on the charge because the case was outlawed. He charges several of the defendants with false imprisonment and defamation of character and asks for \$25,-000 damages. Among the defendants are Rev. S. P. A. Lindahl, president of the Augustana Lutheran synod, the largest body in the country; G. W. Prince, member of the state Legislature; Nels Nelson, secretary of the Scandinavian Mutual Ald association, and other prominent people.

Much Sickness at Johnstown. JOHNSTOWN, Aug. 29.—The dry weather and the low water thereby occasioned will without doubt be very detrimental to the health of the people here. The rotting and pestilence breeding matter along banks, streams is becoming offensive; Notices have been posted in town orbidding deposit of any offal or garbage in any public place. There are twenty-five patients in the Red Cross hospital suffering from typhold fever and a number of others sick with a combination of ailments. The water in the reservoirs is pure, or there would undoubtedly be much more sickness than

there now is. things in good shape again. The Gautier milis started up a train of rolls this morning and other departments will be running before long.

To Build a Railroad. ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 29 .- The Newark & Roselle Railroad company filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state yesterday. The articles show the road to be between six and seven miles long. It will be a connecting link between different routes of the Lehigh Valley railroad in the through line scheme to New

LIVERMORE, FALLS, Maine, Aug. 29. Miss Ann Jones, aged 87, died at Jay Bridge yesterday. She had been an invalid for 70 years and had been confined o bed for sixty. She retained all her facul-

ties to the last. A Report Corrected.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 29.—The report that Vice Consul Marvin at Victoria is interested in the seized scaling schooners is not true. E. B. Marvin, ship chandler and part owner of the Sapphire, and Vice Consul Marvin are different persons.

New Quarters for Mrs. Maybrick. LONDON, Aug. 29 .- Mrs. Maybrick wa removed to the working prison to-day. the wore a regular convict's dress during her journey. She looked well.

Malleton is Sick. LONDON, Aug. 19.—Advices from Apis, ander date of July 2), state that King Malietoa declines for the present to assume royal prerogative, on the ground of sickness and that Mataa'a still roigns.

Two Albany Omces Filled. DEER PARK, Md., Aug. 29.—President Harrison has appointed General James M. Warner, postmaster at Albany, N. Y., and James M. Bailey, surveyor of the port of

Hon. W. M. McKinley, of Ohio, called on the president to-day.

Harness Factory Burned. EASTON, Pa., Aug. 29.-Henry A. Sage & Co's. harness store and factory were gut ted by fire this morning. The loss on the stock is about \$29,990; no insurance. The loss on the building, which is owned by Mrs. Nolan, of Philadelphia, is \$6,000; in-

Her Death Caused By a Fall. Ashury Park, Aug. 29.— Mrs. Abigail Drummond Braentigan, widow of Charles Braentigan, died last night at her house here from the effects of a fractured skull, received on Sunday by falling down stairs. She was 75 years old. She was a direct descendant of Lord Drummond. Her husband died three weeks ago.

WEATHER FORECASTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.-For Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair slight changes in temperature, variable winds.

JOHN BULL'S DEFIANCE.

The Scaler Black Diamond Again Salis For Behring's Sea. A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says: The United States steamer Rush will have another chance to make a glorious seizure, and the Canadians will probably have an-other hearty laugh at the seized vessel steaming home with the prize crew as prisoners.

prisoners.

The Black Diamond left there early this morning, estensibly on a little trip up the coast to refit, but I have it on the best of

ACCUSED OF SERIOUS CRIMES

THREE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST & WARE-INCTON MAN AND HIS WIFE.

It Is Alleged They Sold Liquor With License, On Sunday and to Min They Give Ball For Trial.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 29.—Andrew Kane and wife, of Washington borough, have been sued by Robert Wertz, constable of the Lower ward of that place, before Squire Solly, charged with selling liquor without a license, selling on Sunday and to minore. The accused waived a hearing and entered ball in \$600 for a trial at court.

Officer Wittick arrested Henry Moties, of Virginia, for being drunk and disordered and Squire Evana sent him to jail for I days.

and Squire Evans sent him to jail for a days.

Edward Gilbert, a fifteen-year-old son of T. J. Gilbert, living on Locust street, all on a pavement last evening and broke his left arm. Drs. Taylor and Sierer were called upon to reduce the fracture.

Seven workmen of the Wilson Lastery Machinery company arrived in town yeaterday and are engaged in setting up the machinery under the superintendency of Edgar Wilson. The company expect to be in operation on Monday of next week.

Arrangements are being made by the committee in charge of the Labor Day parade. The column will form at Third and Locust streets and move at 2 o'clock. The full arrangements will be made this The full arrangements will be made this evening, when marshals and assistants will

be chosen and other details arranged.

Mrs. Harry Modilister, of Quarry village. risiting friends in town.

The excursion to Tolchester Beach through town this morning and we joined by 41 people at this place.

Drs. Berntheisel, Bockius, Craig, Livin ston and Markel went on the annual pice of the Medical society to York Furni

this morning.

Miss Annie B. Hershey returned I last evening from an extended We

John M. Leonard, professor of the Rumple. A very enjoyable party was held I

on North Second street.

Mrs. James R. Stokes and son, of 1 delphis, have returned home after a F. A. Bennett has received the

f. A. Bennett has received the control for furnishing carpet and window she for the Evangelical church at Cresswell. The remains of an infant child of Goog Atwood, of Philadelphia, were brought town this morning at 10 o'clock and bard in St. Paul's cemetery.

Miss Ratic Clark has returned from a wards, the to Hellans. weeks' trip to Hellam.

The Metropolitan band was out serving last night and rendered very

Samuel Daron has received the confor building the Methodist chapel at and Chestnut streets. Work will

Strikers Still Condont.
LONDON, Aug. 29.—There is present ochange in the situation this mand the strike still continues. A meeting of the great army of un was held to-day. About 4,000 of a were in attendance. John Burne them, predicting that their demands the acceded to to-day. He said all the cations pointed to victory for the mand united.

The wharfingers have offered to dockmen on independent docks, proposition has not been accepte strike is seriously affecting the 2

coal trade. 4 P. M.—The strike is still at a deadler.
The wharfingers submitted to the deadle companies and the strikers a plan for settlement of the questions at issue, which included a proposal to make the American clauses in bills of lading inoperative so as concerns the wharfingers and greaters

The representatives of the composited to accept this solution of the ficulty and are preparing a manifest which they will declare that they will o pay five pence an hour.

The Telegraph Construction and tenance company's workmen at

wich have struck. Montana's Forcat Pirce.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 29.—The which have prevailed near Helena subsided, and there is now no danger city. Timber fires near Anaconda on day travelled so rapidly that game mountains came down to valleys for tection, and two bears actually came to town site, but quickly disappeared, as a horsemen started after them. Fire started in French Gulch, and it is ft will reach the Anaconda Fluming

gone to camp to fight the fire. Cleveland Accepts An Appointment New York, Aug. 29.—William McMu trie Speer, secretary of the World's I

pany's camp, where there are over toords of wood. Over a hundred men

letter dated at Saranac Inn, yesterday : "I acknowledge receipts of notice of appointment as member of the committee on permanent organization for the intentional exposition in 1892. I shall be very glad to co-operate as a member of an committee with other offizens of New Yours very truly.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Discharging Employes.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Aug. 29. Spring Valley coal company yesterday charged their entire general office force an indefinite period. Every move made is indicative of carrying out the or of President Scott to close down the mi for a year or six months. The town is

Must Be Tried Together.
CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Judge McConst
this morning decided that all defends
in the Cronin trial must be tried togeth with the exception of Frank Woods He said that in view of Woodruff's

fessions it would be manifestly uni allow him to go on trial with the other All the defendants then took exc to the ruling of the court refusing the separate trials, and the judge greate twenty days in which to file bills of exception. Court then adjourned until

Fate of Aged Women MILWAURUE, Aug. 29.—Two sisters, Dobson, of Wanwatosa, aged 65 and Dennett, of West Granville, aged 70, whad been attracted to the city by the campment, were returning home in night, when their buggy was struck by locomotive and both were killed.

Bostos, Aug. 22.—Oliver Wendell and is quietly passing his 59th birthda Beverly Farms. Letters and telegran congentulation have poured in p from all over the country and this noon he reselved many ladies and gr