LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1889.

BENT ON TARIFF REFORM.

ME BRES HARD FOR FREE ORES AND THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

The Rise of Foreign Prices Opening New Pields for Our Manufactures-European Wages Coming to Our Level.

The Philadelphia Record has a long interview with Major L. S. Bent, of the Pennsylvania steel company, who is reported to have said: "Give me free ore and I'll sell pig iron in Liverpool and send steel rails to London. What American industries most want is free opportunity, and not legislative protection nor restriction."

and not legislative protection nor restriction."

In explanation he continued: "For the first time within the experience of those now engaged in the iron and steel business, this country is thrown entirely upon its own resources of production to supply the demand of these articles. This new and entirely unexpected condition of affairs has been suddenly thrust upon the country after a long depression of these industries. One of the principal causes which has brought about this condition of affairs is the state of the business in Europe; not only have prices of iron and steel there advanced to a point where exportation to this country is prohibited, but they have come up abreast, and in some upecialities have advanced beyond those ruling on this side of the water. To show that these prices are not speculative, here is a late market report from London: 'Steel rails—No further change in prices, but demand active and market strong. Heavy sections quoted at £6 los., equal to \$35 f. o. b., shipping points. Bessemer pig—large business done. Prices still further advanced and strong at 77s., equal to \$19.25 f. o. b. These are American prices.' This is an anomalous condition of affairs, and though it presumably cannot long continue, that it has actually occurred is one of the striking events of the time. long continue, that it has actually occurred is one of the striking events of the time. The causes which have contributed to these rapid advances—if we may except a limited factor of speculation—in my opinion are there to stay. They are, first, the scarcity of material, such as fuel and ore; these are approaching exhaustion in England, and there is a continued increase in the cost of mining. Secondly, manufacturers abroad have to meet the labor problem; wages there are at no distant day destined to equal wages here."

"What would be the result of equalizing the wages?"

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"I believe that we would have an advantage, because of the greater productive power of American labor. There can be no doubt that this exists. There is a radical difference between the character of the American and of the foreign workingman. A 10 per cent. advance in wages in our industrial establishments means, as a rule, 10 per cent. of saving, which is made in itself productive by the employe, and an inhours and produce more tons, thereby in-creasing the net saving to himself, as well as to his employer. On the other side the rule is quite different. Neither the condition, the habits nor the prospects of the workingman make the saving of money an objective point to the English laborer. per cent, advance in wages means to 10 per cent, more leisure, or a corres-ding reduction of work; and to the ponding reduction of work, and employer 10 per cont. less product with inease of fixed charges.
"Everything indicates to my mind that

"Everything indicates to my mind that the present stiff prices abroad will continue to give American manufacturers their present advantages, and in that way they might now be in a position to compete for the markets of the world if they were freed from the disadvantages laid upon them by the tariff on raw materials."

"Why do you think the present high prices are likely to continue?"

"If you ask a manufacturer for his pro-

you ask a manufacturer for his product for future delivery, while he will name a price quite within the limit, he will likely add that he has none to sell. The person who is now in most demand is the one who has something to sell, and this is at the very beginning of the upward movement. The surplus resources which were hanging heavily on our hands three months ago are already nearly consumed. The unlimited supply of raw materials, of which we never tire boasting, is in the hills and mountains. The furnaces that are to put it into merchantable shape are unbuilt. The transportation lines of the country are eompletely overwhelmed with business. There is scarcely sufficient motive power and transportation facilities to take care of the present business. There are thousands of tons of fuel for manufacturers lying at the mines and ovens for the want of cars to take them to idle furnaces. True it is that some small and badly located establishments have gone out; but they have gone out forever because of changed conditions, and because of the irreversible tendency toward consolidation.

"This country cannot be flooded with foreign manufactures. Innovatations have

foreign manufactures. Importations have been growing rapidly less; Europe has deserted the markets of South America and the tropics, as well as the provinces, so that not only are we freed from the rivalry of importations, but new markets have been opened which are looking, and will continue to look, to this country for their supplies. With this prospect for a large business opening to our furnaces and mines, with advancing prices reaching far into the future, it is the manifest duty of Congress to really 'protect' American in-dustries by relieving its raw material of the burdens now laid upon it. "It is literally 'a condition, not a theory,

which confronts us.' When the great works at Sparrow Point shall be in full operation the Pennsylvania Steel company must import 1,000,000 tons of Bessen per annum. To restrict us to the home supply is utterly impracticable; there are no ores to be had at home such as are needed for our purposes. We would have to go thousands of miles into the inte lor for them. To raise the duties on this ore to such a point as to 'protect' the American mines and miners from Cuban and Medi terranean Bessemer ores would simply be to close all our works, put out our furnaces, throw tens of thousands of workingmen out of employment and render unproductive tens of millions of capital. Even at the present rate of duty we have to pay \$750,-600 per year tariff tax. This must either come off the wages of American working-men or off the profits of American manu-facturers. This means \$1.50 impost on every ton of our product, and a handi-cap of that amount upon us in our competition with foreign manufactu-rers for whatever distance that dollar and a half would carry our products into the world's market further than they now go. Two-thirds of our product is shipped to seaboard points to be distributed either to foreign countries or along the coast. With a view to that consideration we planted our new works on the water. The iron manufacturers of the West can find their market in the West. They will have, as they ought to have, the advantage of home ores at their own door.

Ten Years for Ross Raymond.

A newspaper man calling himself Ernest Norton Rolfe, but who is supposed to be the notorious swindler and confidence man, Ross Raymond, has been sentenced to ten years penal servitude for forging a bill of exchange at Blackpool, England, last summer. The judge in passing sen-tence said he doubted if a more veteran forger and swindler had ever fallen into the hands of justice. Rolfe, or Raymond, has been sentenced a number of times in Europe and America. Among his recent victims were Joseph Chamberlain and the mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, whom he swindled out £500 by representing himself as a nephew of George W. Childs, of Phila-delphia.

Several of the friends of Judge Thomas S. Butler, with their attorney, in the mat-ter of contesting the seat of Judge Joseph Hemphill, held a conference in West Chester, on Monday, and at the request of Judge Butler decided to abandon the con-test. A letter from Judge Butler led to

Isidore H. Sultzbach, retail clothing merchant, Philadelphia, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Simou Bacharach. His liabilities are estimated at \$150,000 or \$200,000. No statement of assets is made.

THE HURLEY BANK ROBBERY. rrest of the Assistant Cashler and Two

The HURLEY BANK ROBBERY.

Arrest of the Assistant Cashier and Two Other Parties.

The arrest of Assistant Cashier Perrin, of the Iron Exchange bank, of Hurley, Wis., together with a woman and a man named Baker, charged with complicity in the bank robbery, has caused a great sensation. On the night of September 20, nearly \$40,000 in cash was stolen from the vaults of the Iron Exchange bank at Hurley. The money was intended to pay off the employes of the Germania and Ashland mining companies, and had been shipped from Ashland by the United States Express company. The money was taken to the bank in a wheelbarrow, and was placed in the vault. Between the hours of 10:30 and 11:30 o'clock the bank was entered and the entire amount carried out by men who carefully laid their plans and who were also in possession of inside secrets of the bank.

Like nearly every bank, the Hurley depository had a vault and a safe inside of it with a time lock, As the money arrived at 9.15 p. m., after the closing of the bank the money could not be put into the safe. It was placed inside the vault, however, and Cashier W. S. Reynolds remained in the bank, taking care of the large treasure until 10:15 o'clock when he went to the theatre with two friends. When the cashier returned at 11:30, in company with a Mr. Langdon, he noticed that the vault door had been opened. Looking inside he was thunderstruck to see that the money was gone. A large number of small silver coins were scattered all over the floor of the vault, and all was confusion. Sheriff Matson was telegraphed to at Ashland, but did not receive notice of the robbery until too late to catch the train for Hurley. Not even the faintest clue was left by the bold burglars. The door of the vault had not been marred, and it was opened by some one who had learned the combination. There were only two men supposed to be in possession of it—Cashier Reynolds and Assistant Cashier Perrin, The United been marred, and it was opened by some one who had learned the combination. There were only two men supposed to be in possession of It—Cashier Reynolds and Assistant Cashier Perrin. The United States Express company at once hurried detectives to Hurley, but, after a few days work, the men were ostensibly withdrawn and lit was given out that no clue to the robbers had been discovered. The express company managers also aunounced that the bank would be held liable, while the bank officials in turn declared they would do nothing, as the express company would have to stand the loss. All this, however, was done to throw the robbers off the track. Men were pissed in Hurley, Ironwood, and even Ashland, in all sorts of disguises and positions, and the work of ferretting out the robbers was carried on in a most systematic manner. That some one connected with the bank was implicated in the robbery was evidently the theory from the outset, but to work this out one connected with the bank was impli-cated in the robbery was evidently the theory from the outset, but to work this out took time and patience, for the reason that all the bank officials stood very high in Hurley and had many friends.

THE WAR AGAINST TRUSTS.

Legal Complication Arising From the

There are fine prospects for endless com plications growing out of revocation of charters of corporations for non-compliance with the anti-trust law, of Missouri. One of the most surprising features of the development was the finding of the name of the St. Louis stamping works in the list of revoked charters. This is the mammoth concern owned by Hon. F. G. Neidringhaus, congressman from the Eighth district. On Monday it developed that Mr. Neidringhaus would lead the fight against the law, and that the opposition will be taken into the United States court. In refusing to make the required affidavits the attorneys of the stamping company have notified the secretary that they are operating under patents granted by the United States; that some of their stockholders are living in other plications growing out of revocation of granted by the United States; that some of their stockholders are living in other states, and that the Missouri law contem-plates an abrogation of the interstate com-merce rights granted by the constitution of the United States. For these and other reasons they propose as speedily as possi-ble to carry the secretary before the United States court, where the rower of the state States court, where the power of the state in the premises will be definitely deter-mined.

The secretary of state said : "The home corporations refusing to comply with the law are now without charters. Their contracts are void and they cannot enforce the collection of debts. Foreign corporations which have violated the law, or rather refused to make affidavit of their non-connection with trusts, must receive thirty days' notice before proceedings can be in-stituted in the courts. This notice has been served and at the proper time the law will be invoked." It can be readily seen that this construc-tion of the law opens the door to unlimited

complications.

Circuit Attorney Cloves in an interview to-day said: "It must not be understood that the charters of all these corporations have been revoked because they belonged to trusts. They were revoked in many instances because the corporations had failed to make affidavits that they were not connected with trusts. In other cases it was not the intention of the corporations to claim they were not connected with to claim they were not connected with trusts, while a few made affidavit that they

were not so allied save in certain cases.

"The intention is, as I understood it, to test the validity of the law, which will be done either by corporations asking an in-junction to restrain Secretary Leseur from interfering with their business or under quo warranto proceeding instituted against corporations whose charters have been re-voked by the secretary of state, citing them to show cause—why they should continue business after their charters have been re

What Private Dalzell Wants.

The Washington Post has received the following from Caldwell, Ohio: "Six hundred thousand families in sickness, poverty, and distress, are anxiously looking to Washington for a Christmas gift. Many of them have waited 10 or 15 Christmases for it. There are 600,000 unadjusted claims on file in the pension office. Congress has promised to break the deadlock and let them fly. It can easily do so by codifying the laws, striking out all the technicalities that binder and delay the consideration of our long delayed pensions. Let it cut the red tape and the boys will bless it. Every pension means from \$100 to \$1,000 for some poor soldier's family, What a Christmas gift it would be.

"It would be so easy for Congress to do What Private Dalzell Wants.

"It would be so easy for Congress to do it, too. Think of it. O, ye statesmen and millionaires of Washington, as you sit down to your Thanksgiving turkey of the 600,000 poor families who have no turkey, and have nothing for which to give thanks but the hope of the pension that you are to send them for a Christmas gift. "PRIVATE DALZELL."

Granted By the Register.

The following letters were granted by the register of wills for the week ending Tuesday, November 26: ADMINISTRATION-Mary A. McComs

Addistribution of Martie township; John McComsey, city, administrator.
Charles Plank, deceased, late of East Lampeter township; Milton Heidelbaugh, Bart, administrator.
Charity Plank, deceased, late of Salisbury township; Clement B. Plank, Salisbury,

administrator.

Abraham F. Meashy, deceased, late of Mt. Joy township; Rosanna Meashy, Mt. Joy, administratrix.

Adam Konigmacher, deceased, late of Charles

Ephrata township; Jacob and Charle Kouigmacher, Ephrata, administrators. TESTAMENTARY—Samuel Slokom, de-ceased, late of Sadsbury township; Isaac W. Slokom and Mary R. Sproul, Chris-tiana; Sue S. Houston and Dora D. Sproul, Chester, executors.

Isaac D. Winters, deceased, late of Eas

Earl township; Susanna, Barton M. and John L. Winters, East Earl, executors, Jacob Mumma, dreeased, late of Rapho township; Amos R. Strickler, Rapho,

Mrs. Dennis' Funeral.

The services at Mrs. Dennis' funeral at New Providence, yesterday, were conducted by Rev. C. E. Houpt, and not by Rev. Souder, as stated yesterday. The latter merely pronounced the benediction. Mrs. Dennis had 34 grandchildren, and 14 great grandchildren.

BUYING NEW TOBACCO.

A NUMBER OF CROPS SECURED BY PACKERS OF THIS CITY.

Prices Paid for Seventeen Acres of Havans-The Trade in Packed Goods Not as Brisk as the Previous Week.

The local tobacco market was not as brisk last week as the week preceding. The transactions aggregated 733 cases, and among them were sales of 50 cases in small lots by Daniel A. Mayer, and the purchase of 108 cases of '88 seed, and 30 cases of '88 Havana; Wm. Waits sold 25 cases of '88 Havana; Swm. Waits sold 25 cases of '88 Havana seed, and Skiles & Frey 120 cases of '88 seed and Havana.

The past week was very favorable for the stripping of tobacco, and considerable was gotten ready for market.

There have been a few purchases of the new Havana crop. John F. Brimmer bought 4 acres from Amos Fraelich, near Wheatland Mills, at 22, 4 and 2; 4 acres from Tobias Leaman, at 20}, 8, 3 and 2; 2 acres from Harry Slote, at 20, 10, 8, 3 and 2, and 2 acres from Mr. Denlinger, at about the same rate. Hiester & Fisher bought 5 acres from Henry Hubbard, of West Lampeter township, at 24, 10, 4 and 2.

Mr. Henry Troast, of this city, sampled 313 cases of '88 tobacco for Seitz & Froelich, of Mountville, without finding a single case of damaged. This is an extraordinary good showing. It is a fine packing all through.

New York Tobacco Market.

From the U. S. Tobacco Journal.

And still no revival. Business in the market is dragging at the slowest possible

From the U. S. Tobacco Journal.

And still no revival. Business in the market is dragging at the slowest possible pace since the almost sudden stop occurred in October. The few lots here and there do not brighten in the least the general duiness. And it is hardly expected that business will pick up to a considerable extent before New Year. The gentlemen whose midsummer vacation was interrupted by a rush of business then, are now at liberty to continue their vacation without any fear of interruption.

From the Tobacco Leaf.

Business the past week was an improve-

From the Tobacco Leaf.

Business the past week was an improvement over the previous one. There have been several of the large lots of the '88 Pennsylvania seed crop sold to manufacturers. In fact there has been quite a demand for all kinds of tobacco, in which Connecticut figured as a prominent factor. Havana fillers were taken to the extent of 600 bales at from 72 to \$1.15.

Of Sumatra 450 bales were disposed of at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.35.

Gans' Report.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' Son, tobacco broker, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending November 25: 240 cases 1888 New England Havana, 124 10 dases 1888 Wisconsin Havana, 123 to 14c.; 200 cases 1888 Wisconsin Havana, 124 to 14c.; 200 cases 1888 Pennsylvania Havana, 114 to 14c.; 100 cases 1887 Pennsylvania seed 84 to 12c.; 150 cases 1888 Dutch, 92 to 112c.; 150 cases sundries, 54 to 374c. Total, 1,250 cases. Market dull.

The Philadelphia Market. From the Tobacco Age. The market for the week was without special features, being quiet and business transacted on a moderate scale. There is a feir average trade in cigar leaf, mostly for Wisconsin Havana for binder purposes and Pennsylvania B's and fillers. Havana and Sumatra sell rapidly, as usual. Quotations: Seed leaf—Connecticut fillers and seconds, 12 a 15; running lots, 14 a 20e; fine wrappers, 20 a 36c; New York fillers, 8 a 11c; running lots, 12a20c; fine wrappers, 30a40c; Pennsylvania fillers, 7a11c; broad leaf, running lots, 10a16c; Havana, running lots, 7a10c; fine wrappers, 10a15c; Little Dutch, 1887 crop, 12ia14c; Wisconsin, running lots, 10a14c; fine wrappers, 30a50c; Kentucky leaf, common to good, 6a10c; fine, 12a16c; Havana common fillers, 75a55c; Remedios, 95a\$1; Vuelto de Abajo, \$1.05a1.20; Sumatra, \$1.60a2.25; Yara, 72a56c.

Receipts—79 cases Connecticut, 374 cases The market for the week was without

Receipts—79 cases Connecticut, 374 cases Pennsylvania, 41 cases of Ohio, 69 cases Little Dutch, 309 cases Wisconsin, 86 cases New York state, 107 bales Sumatra, 223 bales Havana and 231 hhds Virginia and Western leaf tobacco. Sales—82 cases Conneticut, 369 cases Ponnsylvania, 32 cases Ohio, 94 cases Little Dutch, 224 cases Wisconsin, 121 cases New York state, 112 bales Sumatra, 287 bales Havana, and 19 hhds Western leaf tobacco in transit direct to manufacturers.

AN ODD MARRIAGE. Mysterious Mating of a Scottdale Couple

In a Baltimore Hotel.

An odd sort of a wedding at the St. James hotel, Baltimore, on Sunday evening has furnished gossip for the guests at that exclusive resort. Sunday morning a handsome, stylishly dressed blonde young woman arrived from the West, was driven to the St. James and registered as Miss Olivia L. Ward, Scottdale, Pa. Her hand trembled and her cheeks flushed sufficiently to arouse curiosity. Two big trunks that looked as if they had been all over Europe were sent up after her. in a Baltimore Hotel.

that looked as if they had been all over Europe were sent up after her.

Two hours later a well dressed young man hurriedly entered the hotel, and wrote on the register, "William N. Baxter, Scottdale, Pa." He sent up his card to the handsome blonde, who received him in the parlor. In a few moments Clerk Slater was summoned, and the young man explained that the couple wanted to be married immediately. He had been in Baltimore several days waiting for the lady.

A prominent Episcopal clergyman was sent for, and at six o'clock the lady, ar-rayed in a handsome costume, took the arm of the young man and they were mararm of the young man and they were mar-ried under the big chandelier in the hotel parlor, with the hotel manager and chief clerk as the only witnesses. They left on the midnight train for the North. It is said that the bride is heiress

North. It is said that the bride is helress to a large fortune and that the hotel people know more than they will tell about the

THE LYCEUM BEGINS.

It Meets Each Friday Evening-Diphtheria Killing Children. MOUNT NEBO, Nov. 26.—The lyceum met at the school house on Friday evening. Officers were chosen to serve for the next four weeks. About twenty-five persons joined, and the prospects are very encour-

aging. The lyceum will meet on Friday of every week during the winter. Nelson Stewart came home from the West on Saturday. He has been living in West on Saturday. He has been hving in Iowa almost five years. He will remain with his friends until spring. His brother will accompany him then. The farmers have taken down a great

The farmers have taken down a great deal of tobacco during this damp weather, and are busily engaged stripping.

Diphtheria is raging in this community. Several children have died from this disease. The teacher at Red Hill, Miss Stella Clark, was compelled to close her school.

The protracted meeting will continue at Bethesda for another week. There were no meetings last week on account of the weather.

The Umbrella Mystery Solved. An inquest was held in New York on londay regarding the death of Martin J. An inquest was held in New York on Monday regarding the death of Martin J. Flynn, who was stabbed in the eye with an umbrella ferule. Siegfried May surrendered himself to the police as the person who inflicted the injury on Flynn. May was in court, but sat in the rear with friends, while Michael Meyer, May's counterpart, sat beside counsel. Witnesses to the assault identified Meyer as May. The jury found a verdict of death in accordance with the evidence and exonerated May, who was discharged from custody. May, who was discharged from custody.

The Iroquois Fair. Lancaster now has a band in the Iroquois which the city has pretty good reason to be proud of. They play well and they are altogether a very strong organization. They are endeavoring to procure uniforms, and in order to raise the money they will hold a fair commencing next Saturday On the opening night the Coatesville band of twenty-seven pieces will come to Lan-caster to attend the fair. The combined bands of fifty people will make a street parade in the evening.

THE CHESAPEARE CLUB.

THE CHESAPEAKE CLUB.

They Have a Fine Supper at Mænnerchor Hall and Heartily Rajoy Themselves.

On Monday evening the Chesapeake, one of Laucaster's best known fishing, camping and boating clubs, held theirs fourth annual banquet at Mænnerchor hall, when they had a glorious time. The members of the club met at the Stevens house at 8 o'clock and beaded by the Iroquois band, which accompanied them down the bay, marched to Mænnerchor hall. The members of the club present were: John G. Warfel, W. L. Marshall, Charlie Wagner, C. W. Heitshue, Lem H. Bachler, William Peterson, F. E. Bachler, A. N. Burger, J. L. Sutton, J. F. Long, Dr. Ira Hlestand, George F. Kahler, Howard T. Hayes, J. H. Bausman, John A. Burger, H. H. Foy, George Forrest, C. R. Sigle, Harry Drachbar and Harry Lichty. Representatives of the different newspapers of the city were also present. Upon arriving at the hall everybody, including the band, took seats at the banqueting board. A supper that has seldom been equaled for any occasion of this kind in this city was spread by Charlie Eckert. Everything was gotten up in excellent style and for three hours the boys enjoyed themselves with the following menu, and the usual amount of "wet goods":

Raw Oyaters.

Chicken Grouvetts.

Chicken Grouvetts.

the usual amount of "wet goods":
Raw Oysters. Panned Oysters.
Chicken Croquetts. Oyster Salad. Oyster Salad.
Fried Oysters.
Cold Turkey. Ham. Tongue.
Clery. Olives. Pickles, Etc.
Lemon Water Ice.
Florida Oranges. Malaga Grupes. Bananas.
Cakes.; Cigars.

Cakes.

Cigars.

Cigars.

Cigars.

Coffee.

Cigars.

Coffee.

Cigars.

The club has quite a lot of spirited young men and during the evening they had a great lot of fun although they, very sensibly, allowed no speeches. The boys told of the good times they had on last summer's trip, and the crowd were entertained by the songs of Messrs. Drachbar, Warfel, Bachler, Heitshue and Peterson. Letters of regret from the following gentlemen, who were unable to be present, were read: George G. Cummings, secretary of the State Fireman's association, of Virginia. Capt. Robert E. Lee Freeburger, of the Kitty Jones, the boat on which the club made their trip last year, Capt. H. E. O'Neil, keeper of the light house at Havre De Grace, F. H. Camp, of Norfolk, Captain W. A. Myers, and Captain Osborne, ex-bailif, of Havre De Grace. All these gentlemen are warm friends of the Chesapeake club, but their business would not permit them to come to Lancaster last evening. The evening was made very lively by the band, which played many selections and it was a late hour until everybody was ready to leave. The banquet was a tremendous success, and all who participated were delighted with it.

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER.

ames II. Marshall Has Been Selected By Major Griest For the Position. Major Ellwood Griest, who succeed H. E. Slaymaker as postmaster, perfected his bond to-day in the sum of \$50,000 behis bond to-day in the sum of \$50,000 be-fore Alderman Barr, and mailed it to the authorities at Washington. His bonds-men are business men, and at their request their names are not published to-day, be-cause if published they would be pestered by the hundreds of applicants and their friends for their influence to get appoint-ments.

ments.
Major Griest has named James H. Mar-Major Griest has named James H. Marshall as assistant postmaster. Mr Marshall was for many years in the office as clerk, assistant postmaster and postmaster. The appointment may please citizens generally, but does not please the ward bosses of the faction to which the new postmaster belongs. It is the best place in the office and is given to a man who has always been active in his opposition to the Hog Ring dynasty, who has been an officeholder for a quarter of a century and makes a place less for one of the best workers who expected to be rewarded in the distribution of official gifts. Mr. Hegener, who retires from the office of assistant postmaster, has been an honest, conscientious official, who thoroughly un-

derstood every detail of the office. He goes out of the position with the best wishes of many citizens that he may suc-ceed in whatever business he may engage The new postmaster expects to assume the duties of his office on December 1st. Postmaster Slaymaker is ready to make the transfer at any time. There will be but few changes made to take effect before

"CAPTAIN SWIFT."

January 1st.

The Madison Square Company Greeted By a Very Good House. By a Very Good House.

A very good audience in numbers and excellent quality assembled at Fulton opera house on Monday evening to see and hear the presentation by one of the Madison Square companies of the melodiama "Captain Swift." The play has run with success in New York and, being offered here for the first time, attracted many of the most intelligent and discriminating theatre-goors. The drama, which is of English authorship, is east in four acts, the period is the present and the scene is laid in England. Three intervals clapse between the acts; the plot is not very between the acts; the plot is not very elaborate, nor are the situations as striking as in "Jim, the Penman," with which it is

compared.
The story is one of a bush-ranger from Australia, who returning to England is by fortune cast into the very family in which his mother, who had forsaken him in his youth, has become wife and mother. The victims of his outlawry and the officers are on his trail, and together with the jealous boy whose place he has assumed in the affections of a young woman in the household, he is hunted to his doorn. The most effective piece of acting is in the the affections of a young woman in the household, he is hunted to his doom. The most effective piece of acting is in the third scene, where his mother reveals herself to him, and in agony and remorse takes upon herself the burden of his sin and shame. In this part of the play Rose Eytinge, who was the star of the company, appeared at her best and sustained her reputation; although she has long since lost the beauty that once commanded homage and admiration. Arthur Forrest as Mr. Wilding, alias "Capt. Swift," was upon the whole satisfactory, though not notably a better actor than Mr. Wright Huntington, who acquitted himself Wright Huntington, who acquitted himself very creditably as Gardiner. The support was evenly good and the stage setting admirable. In all respects the play was quite equal to the entertainments which hold the boards at the theatres in the larger either most of the winter. cities most of the winter.

A good business was again done at the Grand Army fair last evening. The fol-lowing were the lucky contestants for the lowing were the lucky contestants for the articles named: Ella Hart, silver watch; Mrs. Laverty, marble top table; Howard Philips, foot ball; Mrs. Fisher, gold ring; Emma Resh, hanging lamp; Minnie King, cushion; Margie Shatte, gold ring; Mamie Reidenbach, caster; Christian Armstrong, double-barreled shotgun.

Miss Mand Lutz presided at the piano, with violin and flute accompaniment by Luther Lutz and Chas. Potts. To-morrow evening there will some unusual attractions and at 9 o'clock all the goods remaining unsold will be disposed of by auction.

A BIG IRON WORKS BURNED. Whole Block in Brooklyn Destroyed,

With a Loss of Over \$200,000. The Heela iron works, which occupied an entire block in Brooklyn, were totally destroyed by fire Monday night. The es-tablishment was known throughout the country and every description of ironwork was carried on.

work was carried on.
It is not known exactly how the fire started. The watchman, first saw the flames in the blacksmith shop. He ran for a pail of water and when he returned there was an explosion which threw him to the ground. With difficulty he reached the engine room and sounded the fire whistle. In the meantime the flames spread rapidly meantime the flames spread rapidly through the large building connecting with the foundry. The fire was burning fiercely when the firemen arrived. Two more alarms were sent out, but the fire department was unable to do more than confine the flames to the works. At midnight the fire was still hurning. might the fire was still burning.

More than a thousand men will be thrown out of employment. The loss will, it was said, foot to more: \$200,000. AN AWFUL EXPLOSION.

NATURAL CAS BLOWS TO ATOMS A HOUSE CONTAINING FIVE PERSONS.

I'wo Children Of Scott Hawthorne, Of Dayton, Ohlo, Killed and He, His Wite and Father Are Injured.

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 26,-An explosion of natural gas occurred at 1 o'clock this morning at the residence of Scott Hawthorne, in the western part of the city. The house, which was a two-story brick

structure, was blown to atoms.
Two_children were killed and Mr. Haw-thorne, his wife, and father received terrible injuries which will probably result fatally. They were taken to a hospital.

The explosion was heard all over the

PITTSBURG, Nov. 26.—By an explosion of a boiler at the Allegheny Beasemer steel works at Duquesne, this morning, two men, William Marshall, night superintendent of

the rail mill, and George Cooper, fireman were killed, and a number of others in jured. The damage to the mill is \$2,500. ANOTHER TRAIN GORRERY. Pifteen Masked Men Attack an Expres Car and Secure \$20,000 Or \$30,000. FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 26.-Fifteen

masked and heavily armed men boarded the south bound passenger train last night Nation, Indian territory, and cut the en gine and mail and express car loose from They then ran the train two miles and

threw the firemen off the locomotive. Two miles further on the engineer was thrown off, and after running four miles further the steam was turned off and the ocomotive killed.

Then the robbers began an attack on the express car. The guard and messengers fired twenty

hots, but finally gave in after the robbers had literally riddled the car. The money stolen is between \$20,000 and \$30,000, and came principally from Chicago. United States marshals are in pursuit of

RHODE ISLAND'S CHANGE.

she May Swing Into Line With the Democracy.
PROVIDENCE, Nov. 26.—The city els tion to-day will go far towards deciding the the political future of Rhode Island, heretofore regarded as an assured Republican state. It may prove to be a revolu-tion, under the new form of election, state. It may prove to be a revolution, under the new form of election,
heralding permanent Democratic rule in
the future. Bourn amendment, reluctantly
submitted by a Republican general assembly, and adopted contrary to Republican
hopes and expectations, wiped out the last
remnant of a land-holding qualification for
the suffrage. To this qualification Rhode
Island has clung for two hundred and
twenty-five years, ever since the charter of
the colony was granted by King Charles II.

The constitution admitted native citizens, irrespective of property, to vote on

The constitution admitted native citizens, irrespective of property, to vote on the payment of a registry tax, denied the suffrage to all foreign-born citizens not owners of real estate valued at \$134 above encumbrances. This provision of the constitution has been subjected to as many different interpretations. If a man had his property mortgaged up to to the assessed valuation some canvassers would hold that he had no right to vote; others would decide that the property was worth more than the assessment, and permit the citizen struggling under mortgage and taxes to go to the bailot-box. To give an intelligent idea of this sub-

mortgage and taxes to go to the ballot-box. To give an intelligent idea of this subject, it should be remembered that while a native-born citizen could vote for general state and local offices without owning property, he could, if an owner of real estate, be classed among landholding voters. Only a few years ago the supreme court gave an opinion that a husband whose wife had not borne him a living child could not vote on his wife's estate. Since that period nearly every family, where the property rests in the wife, has had at least one child.

Except in times of general excitement

one child.

Except in times of general excitement the real estate vote has almost always swung the elections in Rhode Island. As for hard fought contests, whether local or state, intimidation and corruption have commonly played a prominent and often a decisive part.

commonly played a prominent and often a decisive part.

The voter who received his \$2 or \$5 walked up to the ballot box closelywatched until the ballot passed from his hand into that of the moderator, who put it into the box. Mill operatives, as a rule not landholding but registry voters, were handed the slips of paper they were expected to vote, and he who failed to vote as directed would soon be tramping to another village. The recent adoption of a secret ballot will change all this in general elections.

Several years years the Democrats, led by Chas E. Gorman, made the issue of free suffrage the prominent feature of party agitation, and an amendment to the constitution admitting foreign-born citizens to vote on the same terms as native boru was

vote on the same terms as native boru wa

The city election to-day is hardly less important than the state election. Indeed, in wealth and every other repect, except political representation rovidence is more than half the state The Democrats, including newly en-franchised citizens of foreign birth, have a majority of the registry voters, and with united and carnest effort they cannot fail o elect their candidate for mayor.

HIGH PRICE FOR A KISS. Henry Becker Was Fined \$10 and Pale \$10 Costs For His Smack.

Fifty dollars for a kiss is the price paid by Henry Becker, of Hoboken, N. J., in two instalments in court. The price was fixed by the Jersey City court of sessions, and must not be accepted as the market value except for ladies half a century old. The woman kissed was Mrs. Eliza Witter, who about a generation ago lost interest in the Copenhagen rope game and the several

the Copenhagen rope game and the several forfeit games where one or more kisses is the delightful penalty paid. Her kisses were limited to a small family circle.

On the night of August 12 she was walking down Madison street, Hoboken, when Becker whowas in a happy mood, embraced and kissed her. She did not say, "You rade, awful man?" but she did turn white with rage and called "Police." Becker, of course, apologized, but this did not appease her wrath. He was fined \$10 for disorderly conduct because of his happy condition by the police magistrate, but that did not satisfy Mrs. Witter. The magistrate's appraisement of the value of a kiss was too low and she went before the grand jury, who indicted Becker. The prosecutor showed that while kissing was natural if a man met a charming lady, and a matter of taste in some instances, it was a content of the a matter of taste in some instances, it was a violation of the law if the inclination and consent were absent. He described the difference between the "no" that meant yes and the 'no"that meant no and declared that there was a time in life when kissing lost its charm for some women. In this case the complainant was positive that she did not want to be kissed, and the prosecutor declared that there are times when kissing should be suppressed. The jury convicted Becker after the prosecutor's instructive and interesting lecture on the kiss. The court dealt leniently with him and suspended sentence on payment of the costs which amounted to \$40.

Renewal of Soldler's Licenses. John B. Lebkicher and Andrew S. Wingert have been granted renewals of their soldier's licenses, to peddle goods in the county of Laneaster.

The Witmer Home. The Witmer Home was thrown open to

the public this morning and quite a large number of people were present and contri-butions were received. This afternoon the home was dedicated with appropriate

COMMON PLEAS COURT. The Borough of Strusburg Sued For \$2,

The Borough of Strusburg Sued For \$2,000 Damages—A Replevin Case.
The suit of James Carberry vs. A. J.
Steinman was attached for trial before
Judge Patterson, in the upper court room,
on Monday afternoon. This was an action
of replevin and the facts were: Carberry
lived at No. 151 North Christian street for a
few years prior to 1880, in a house owned
by the estate of Dr. J. M. Foltz, at a rental
of \$108 per year. In April 1880 a landlord's warrant was issued for rent and the
property of Carberry was distrained. He
at once Issued a writ of replevin, took the
goods distrained and gave a bond.
Mr. Steinman proved that the rent in
arrear for the year previous to the time the
landlord's warrant was issued was \$83.80
and that the total arrearage of rent, for the
time he was in the house, was \$162.33.
For Carberry it was claimed that he was
not given proper credits, that he should
have been allowed for

lime he was in the house, was \$162.33.

For Carberry it was claimed that he was not given proper credits, that he should have been allowed for repairs made, that all the rent due when the landlord's warrant was issued was \$47, which amount he had tendered, and the warrant having been issued for more rent than was due, it was legally defective and void.

The suit of Mary E. Spiehlman vs. the berough of Strasburg, was attached for trial before Judge Livingston, in the lower court room, on Monday afternoon. This was a suit to recover damages to land of plaintiff, under these circumstances: Mrs. Spiehlman owns a property fronting on East Main street, in the borough of Strasburg, and four or five years ago, when Amaziah Herr was chief burgess of that town, a drain was changed from the north to the south side of the street and Herr's land was filled up. The water from Herr's place, through the change of drainage, passed over the property of Mrs. Spiehlman ard every time there was a rain her land was flooded. Since the change of drain about a foot of the surface land has been washed from the Spiehlman tract, and the property in consequence has been depreciated in value at least \$2,000, for which

been washed from the Spientinan trace, and the property in consequence has been de-preciated in value at least \$2,000, for which amount of damages this suit is brought. The trial was adjourned at noon until EJECTMENT SUIT ENDED.

Christian H. Robrer entered a suit of Christian H. Robrer entered a suit of ejectment some time ago against Michael Yake to recover a tract of land in Manor township. Yake failed to enter an appearance and to-day on motion of A. O. Newpher, attorney for plaintiff, judgment by consent was entered in favor of plaintiff.

TWO FREIGHT WRECKS. Fifteen Cars Off at Falmouth and Mucl Damage Done – A Run-in at Middletown.

Middletown.

Last night a big freight wreck occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad at Falmouth station. It was caused by the breaking of an axle, and fifteen cars were thrown from the track. The cars were nearly all loaded with dressed beef and cattle, which were being shipped to the East. Six of the cars were thrown from the track and into the canal. Some of the cattle were drowned and the beef was spilled in all directions. A number of the cars were very badly broken and they were strewn over both tracks in an entangled manner. The wreck occurred about two o'clock, and as soon as possible the wrecking crews were brought from Columbia and Middletown. The men worked very hard all night, and by 7 o'clock this morning they had succeeded in clearing the north track. The other track was not cleared until this forenoon, and the wreck caused a big blockade of freight. A number of the cattle were so badly injured in the wreck that they had to be killed.

At Middletown there was an ugly wreck which happened about the same time as the one at Falmouth. Engine 1271 ran into the rear of another train and the locomotive and two cars were thrown from the track. All the cars were very badly

locomotive and two cars were thrown from the track. All the cars were very badly broken up and otherwise damaged, and it was quite a while before the track was

SAFE HARBOR'S RIG FIRE. The Large Flour and Grist Mills of G.

The Latige Flour and Grist Mills of G.

A. Taylor Destroyed.

There was great excitement in the thriving village of Sefe Harbor at an early hour this morning, caused by one of the largest fires that has taken place in that neighborhood for a long time. It was about half-past one o'clock when the large flour mill of G. A. Taylor, which was situated on the Manor side of the creek, near the county bridge, and just above the village, was found to be on fire. The building was built partly of stone and the remainder of wood and despite the efforts of the people to extinguish them the flames spread very rapidly. In a short time there was nothing left of the building but the walls. In addition to the mill a lumber shed, with a large lot of lumber in it, which stood near the mill, was also destroyed.

The mill was a large, fine building and it was recently fitted up by Mr. Taylor to make flour by the roller process. It was filled with grain of different kinds, all of which was destroyed. The tire was in all likelihood the work of an incendiary. A. Taylor Destroyed.

IDENTIFIED ANOTHER ONE.

Abraham Breitigan Picks Out Another Man Who Robbed the Distillery. On Monday afternoon Abraham Bretti-gan, the old man who was so badly injured by robbers at Shaeffer's distillery called at the county jail. He took a look at a number of prisoners confined there and finally positively identified one, who gives his name as J. Williams, as one of the men who committed the robbery. John Holmer was identified yesterday, but there still remains another one to be found. John Conners, who was cap-tured, almost answers the description of the man and he and James Gilmoro were both held with Holmer by Alderman Deen this morning. The other bums arrested or Sunday were also heard by the alderman this morning. Charles Edison and Samue Watson each got five days in jail and Joseph Glesson and Richard Carroll each

The search for the third man who beat Breitigan will be continued and it is likely that it will yet be shown that one of the men in jail is the one wanted.

Secretary Tracy has telegraphed Acting Rear Admiral Walker, of the squadron of evolution, now at Boston, to report im-mediately at Washington. The officials of the navy and state departments refuse to make public the reasons for this unex-pected order, but it is intimated that information has been received of such a nature as to warrant the presence of our fleet in Brazilian waters without delay.

Stole a Valise. Louis Weber, a stranger in this con munity, was heard by Alderman Barr this munity, was heard by Alderman Barr this morning on a charge of larceny. Augustus Kiel appeared as the prosecutor and he testified that a valise, containing valuable papers, was stolen from him at Manheim. Weber disappeared from that town about the time the valise was missed and was seen to have it in his possession. In default of bail he was committed for trial at the January sessions.

Last night the four inch water main on Cherry alloy, between James and Frederick streets, broke from the settling of the new sewer. A large quantity of water was lost, but Superintendent Frailey put his

LIMITED LOCALS.

Stephen Clair, the chief deputy of Collector Fridy, to-day removed his family from Middletown to Mountville.

The treasurer of the Novelty Manufacturing company of New York, whose agent lost a value in this city last week, which was secured through the chief of police, has sent a letter to Officer Thomas Landay, of the Percentage of t of the Pennsylvania railroad, thanking him for the aid that he lent in getting the

Barney Dougherty, a traveling umbrella mender, was committed to jail this morn-ing for five days for drunkenness and dis-

orderly conduct.

Anne Clark, city, who served a term in jail for costs, was discharged to-day under the insolvent law.

SWINDLERS DISAPPEAR.

A CHICAGO REAL ESTATE FIRM LEAVES THE TOWN AND MANY VICTIMS.

They Sell Worthless Mortgages and Give Titles to Lands in the North-

west Which They Did Not Own.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 .- F. D. Cowie, son-inlaw of ex-Gov. Rice, of Wisconsin, swore out a warrant yesterday against M. C. and D. M. Frederickson, of Chicago, of the firm of Frederickson & Co., and W. F. Bidgood, bookkeeper of that firm, charging conspiracy. Bidgood is in custody but the others evaded arrest. M. C. Freder-icksen is said to have gone to Europe and telegrams were sent to the New York police to intercept him. The firm has been in the hands of a receiver for several weeks. The issue of the warrants is the latest phase of the alleged land swindles throughout the Northwest. It is said that the amount involved in the alleged fraudulent transactions will reach \$1,000,000. The charge is based on alleged crooked transactions in giving mortgages on lands to which the Fredricksens had no title. These mortgages are said to have been pledged as security for loans. Fredricksen & Co. have been doing a large bustness in Western railroad lands, selling for the most part small tracts of 30 and 50 acres on the installment plan, the pur-chasers usually being immigrants or poor people who wished to invest their carnings in farms. After a certain number of payments had been made, Frodrick-sen gave a deed, a mortgage on the land being taken for the unpaid portion of the purchase money. These mortgages, it is alleged, were then given as collateral for loans, or sold outright through the West. Among others, ex-Governor J. A. Rice, of Wisconsin; R. Nunnamacher, cashier of the Merchanter Exchange bank, of Milwaukee, and E. G. Comstock, a Milwaukee lawyer, are said to have been large buyers. It is now claimed that many of these mortgages are worth-

When at the station Bidgood said that his connection with the company was purely as cashler and that he did not see how he could be implicated in the Frodericksons transactions. The business, he said, amounted to 50,000 acros a year, but he could not say how much of this was in

mortgages.
T. G. Cowie said he represented the interests of his father-in-law, ex-Governor Rice, of Hartland, Wis., who he said was a loser to the extent of \$100,000 or more by the alleged fraudulent operations. "The charge we make," he said, "is that M. C. Fredericksen, Bidgood and D. M. Fredericksen,

sen were all concerned in this conspiracy.

They got up fraudulent mortgages, wen
out on the street and gave men \$5 to sign out on the street and gave men 5 to sign them. Then they went to capitalists with mortgages and raised money on them. They gave mortgages on land in Minne-sota, Dakota and other parts of the North-west. There are hundreds of working people in Chicago who paid in their earns-ings to the Fredericksens, thinking they were buying land, and now they find their deeds worthless. Many of these mortgages were placed in Milwaukee. Among the were placed in Milwaukee. Amo purchasers are Mr. Kendrick, Mr. Bryon and Rudolph Nunnemacher, the cashler of the Merchauts' Exchange bank of Milway kee. Stephen W. Rawson, the banker of Chicago, had some of them, but he is no hit for much.

The Will of Mrs. Crocker. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The will of the late Mrs. Charles Crocker was filed, for probate yesterday. It is dated Octob 17, 1889, ten days before her death, a bequeathes the entire estate, valued as uesthes the entire estate, and eleven million dollars, to her four children, Charles F., William H. and George H. Crocker, of this city, and Mrs. Alexander, of New York. Charles P. Crocker stated to-day that among the papers found with the will there were memoranda showing that his mother was preparing another will in which it was he evident intention to bequeath to charity and to distant relations a sum of money gregating over one million dollars. The heirs will attempt to carry out her wishes, as set forth in the memoranda, as far as

Money From Land Sales Missing Boston, Nov. 26 .- A special from Ottawa to the Herald says that a shortage of m thousand dollars has been discovered the Provincial Crown lands office Charlottetown, P. E. I., and that if Charlottetown Patriot says Hon. Donald Fergusin, the land commissioner, is charged with doing away with the daily cash book, so that weeks went by without cash book, so that weeks went by will a balance being struck, while only the record of the daily proceedings in existence is in the receipt book stubs.

Nipped In the Bud. PARIS, Nov. 26 .- The journal Des Debats says: "Thuyet, the ex-regent of Annam, who fied to Canton and endeavored to secure men and money for a moveme against Annam, bas been imprisoned by order of the viceroy. The Mandarins wi accompanied him have also been impris-

Australians Have Muscle. SAN Francisco, Nov. 26 .- In a fight to a SAN Francisco, Nov. 25.—111 a the Occi-finish last night at the rooms of the Occidental club, for a purse of \$300, Fro Glover, formerly of Chicago, was easily knocked out in nine rounds by Billy Smith, of Australia.

sad Fate of Gunners. Dyer, Ira Chamberlain and Sun Dyer, while hunting sixteen miles north of bere yesterday, were accidentally shot by Geo. Chamberlain. Sun Dyer died immediately. The others are seriously injured. Cham-berlain's double-barrelled. berlain's double-barrelled shotgun was accidentally discharged and the contents of both barrels found lodgment in the bot

of his companions. Ousted From Office. HARRISBURG, Nov. 26.—Judge Simonton has made a decree in the matter of the commonwealth against A. H. Huey, recorder of Bradford City, ousting him frooffice, the title to which he held under of March 24th, 1877, which is declared un-

A Big Fire in Lynn. LYNN, Mass., Nov. 26.—Fire broke out in the four-story wooden building of Mower & Brother, on Almost street. The flames started this after noon and are spreading rapidly. Fire es gines have been summoned from Boston.
A heavy wind is blowing. It is believed the loss will reach a million dollars.

French Railroaders Strike. Paris, Nov. 26.—Five hundred men en ployed by the Western Railway company here have struck for higher wages.

WEATHER FORECASTS Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—For Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair; colder followed by rising temperature Wednesday; variable winds.