

VOLUME XXVI---NO. 82.

The Colors Borne By the Triumphant

on Tuesday.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL'S VICTORY.

The Eleven of St. John's College Easily

Dafeated.

THE VISITORS FAIL TO SCORE

A THOUSAND PEOPLE GATHER TO ENJOY THE

LAST FOOT BALL CONTEST.

The Home Team Do Excellent Work-A

Detailed Account of the Battle-The

Victors and Vanquished Entertained at a Banquet at B. J. McGrann's.

When yesterday's 2 p. m. train rolled into the Pennsylvania station there alighted a jolly set of young men who would rival in form and address Apollo of antiquity. They were students of St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y., and their mission was to check F. & M.'s victorious foot ball team in its triumphal march.

its triumphal march.

its triumphal march. It is reported that these men have won laurels and distinction in many athletic contests, but any one who saw them play foot ball yesterday at McGrann's park would not be likely to accept this game as their stronghold. Somehow they failed in their mission and were compelled to succumb to the powers of their adversary by a very unenviable score. Stout and muscular men make up their rush line, but they fail short in executing the fine points of the game. The F, & M, boys forced the play from beginning and played with their

play from beginning and played with their accustomed cleverness. After the contests like those just passed a game like this afforded much amusement and pleasure for them but to the St. John's nothing ap-maging the statistic lange hable

for them but to the SL John's nothing ap-peared particularly laughable. Carriages, which were trimmed with the colors of the respective colleges, bore the teams to the scene of the conflict. Despite the threatening weather, about

00 people from the city witnessed the ine. While the game was not as brilliant those played before, much interest was

tackling, merited the most honor. T. Carmody also did well. On the home team, as usual, all did well. Harrold, by

clever securing of the ball, and Griffith, by good tackling, won much admiration. Irvine did excellent work in the centre,

and made several spiendid runs. Gabriel, true to bis fame, made brilliant runs, as

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

e preliminary work, which consisted in eking, passing and catching the ball, gan. This soon became too tame for the

boys, and though not yet three o clock, the two teams advanced to the centre of the field, F. & M. facing the north goal and having the ball, while Fordham cast their

eyes toward the sunny south. After the captains expressed themselves as ready, Referee Wiley called play and the

Nothstein.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, '1889.

WINDOM'S REPORT. Message of the Secretary of the Treasury

Maccenas, the great patron of letters. The foot ball team at Franklin and Marshall college, likewise, will never cease to send up peans of praise in honor of Mr. B. J. McGrann, the patron and lover of all sports, and especially of foot ball. Having perfected the arrangements of the game, which yesterday gave the F. and M. team a signal victory over the eleven from St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y., he was not content, but, with unparalleled hospital-ity, invited the members of both teams to a banquet at his palatial country residence, on the outskirts of the city. After the game the teams met at the City hotel, whence by the kindness of to Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary of the Treasury Windom to-day sent to Congress his report on the state of the finances for the year 1889. Following are the impor-tant points of the report: The revenues from all sources amounted to \$387,050,008.84; of this \$223,832,741.69 was from customs and \$130,881,513.92 from internal revenue. The expenditures were \$281,906,615.00, leaving a surplus of \$105,003,443.24; \$47,-583, 313.65 was used for the purchase of bonds, leaving a net surplus of \$57,470,-128,50.

NR. B. J. M'GBANN they were conveyed to his residence in coches. The banquet was given in Mr. McGrann's parlor, where covers were set for forty persons ; the regular dining-room constituted an overflow room, where the dozen or more other guests from Fordham and Lancaster dined. The tables laten with cut flow-ers and dainties, together with the forty athletes, formed a picturesque sight and me worth miles of travel to see. The chan-deliers, windows and tables were wreathed and decorated with smilax ; great banks of rowse covered the manitals, and plateaus of choice flowers stood on each table ; the mellow light of wax candles under many colored shades and variegated fairy lamps enhanced the beauty of the sceue. In front of the large mirrors at either-balk, inscribed with the initials of the two banks in violet. Aftert he banque these 129.50. The estimated revenues for the year end-ing June 30, 1891, are: From customs, \$220,000,000; from internal revenue, \$135,-000,000; from sales of public lands, \$7,000,-000; total, \$385,000,000. Estimated expendi-tures, \$292,271,404.70; or an estimated sur-plus of \$32,725,385.30; estimated amount required for the sinking fund, \$49,150,073; leaving a net surplus for the year of \$43,-569,522.30. In 1890, \$800,979,427.35 was applied to the

leaving a net surplus for the year of \$15,-569,522.30. In 1889, \$00,979,427.35 was applied to the purchase and redemption of the debt. As compared with \$103,220,464.71 at the close of the fiscal year 1888, the cash balance in the treasury over and above all accrued liabilities at the close of 1889 was \$71,484,-042.38. If to this balance there be added the estimated surplus for the current fiscal year, the amount that may be applied to the purchase of bonds to June 30, 1890, will be \$163,484,042.39. Bonds and other obliga-tions of the United States have already been purchased and redeemed to the ex-tent of \$50,465,485.49, leaving the available cash on hand November 1, 1889, \$15,335,-762.40. The amount required for pensions in

cash on hand November I, 1889, \$45,335,-762.40. The amount required for pensions in 1889, was \$85,624,779.11; the amount appro-priated for the year ending June 30, 1800, was \$97,738,700. A comparison of the ex-penditures of 1879 with those of 1889 will show that during the last ten years the in-crease of pensions has not differed very widely from the decrease of interest on the public debt: Pensions in 1879, \$35,121, 482.39; pensions in 1889, \$85,624,779.11; interest on public debt 1879, \$105,327,949; interest on public debt 1879, \$105,327,949; interest on public debt 1889, \$41,001,484.20. The secretary says: An accumulation of money in the treasury beyond the necessities of the government endangers legitimate business, tends to excessive and wasteful public expenditure, and to en-courage extravagance in private affairs. In the presence of such conditions, it is a man-ifest duty to wisely guard against a future accumulation with its fruitful train of evils.

money. To require from him this measure of responsibility and discretion is of doubt-ful wisdom.

as those physic before, intern interest was manifested and every movement was cure-fully watched. The usual disputes and wrangling were not engaged in, and the best feeling prevailed—the St. John's fully acknowledging their inferiority to F. & M. For the visitors Charles Reilly, of this city, who attends St. John, by his running and each time marked the most benow T It was about 20 minutes of three when the macoon and white and blue coaches arrived on the grounds, and immediately

and pressing hard the teams of the excession colleges for supremacy. The excession and and perseverance that has been shown by them have brought their victories. What them have brought their victories.

thereby return it to circulation and save a large portion of the interest. It is manifestly unfair to the people to give the banks the use of their money for nothing, while they are required, by the banks, to pay from 6 to 8 per cent, interest on the

banks, to pay from 0 to 5 per cent. Interest on it. A sudden or injudicious withdrawal would be feit far more severely by the large class of business borrowers than by the banks. The latter are money lenders, and a stringency may only increase their rates and add to their profits; while the former, having based their business ventures upon the accommodations are suddenly withdrawn.

TURNED UP ALL RIGHT.

TURNED UP ALL RIGHT. A Missing Mother and Baby That Had Decamped From the Almshouse. On Sunday, Sadle Christ who had her ourieen-weeks-old child with her disar-peared from the almshouse where they had been since the birth of the child. When it was found that the couple had left, the officers of the institution began a search for them, as they did not think the mother rep ecially as the child was quite sick. Compliant was made against the woman before Alderman Deen, charging her with were notified to be on the lookout. Officers were notified to be on the lookout. Officers for there is a child and the police officers were notified to be on the lookout. Officers for there found out from the mother the phat here found out from the mother they had intended to leave the almshouse of had intended to leave the almshouse, had intended to heave the almshouse, and had intended to heave the almshouse, had intended to heave the almshouse, and had intended to heave the almshouse, and had intended to heave the almshouse, had intended to heave the almshouse, had intended to heave the almshouse, and had intended to heave the almshouse, had intended to heave the almshouse, and had intended to heave the almshouse, and had intended to heave the almshouse to had her sister. Emma Waldley, and and carried it to the reservoir, where she had intended to Mrs. Ruth's. The matter was had her sister, Emma Waldley, and had her sister, Emma Waldley, and had her her sister, Emma Waldley, and her h intentions were good, but the manner in which she left the almshouse was some-what suspicious and had the child died the officers of the institution might have been blamed. For that reason they had the Blamed. For that reason they had the matter investigated.

ABOUT ELIZABETHTOWN.

What an "Intelligencer" Correspon dent Found to Write About.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Dec. 4.-Annie, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milliard Engle, died on Monday morning, after a short illness. She was a bright and interesting child and a member of the Lutheran Sunday school. The parents have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement. The funeral took place

have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement. The funeral took place this morning at 10 o'clock with services in the Lutheran church and interment in Mt. Tunnel cometery. The cornet band played for the fair at Manheim on Monday evening. Rev. Geo. S. Seaman and family will leave to-morrow evening on the 8:25 train for their future home at Adamsburg, Westmoreland county. The best wishes of their many friends will go with them. A large audience assembled at the Lutheran church on Sunday evening to hear the farewell sermon of the pastor. Rev. Geo. S. Seaman, who took for his text the words found in Rev. 22-21, "The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen." The choir sang the beautiful anthem, "Farewell' faithful pastor." pastor."

Mr. Walter Baxtresser, of Middletown, passed several days in town. The Bethel Sunday school is making preparations for its Christmas services. The Cornet band cleared \$275 at their fair, which was better than they had ex-pacted.

pected. Mr. George Gish, of Harrisburg. left for that city after a short visit among friends

Mr. Hess moved to his farm a short

Congress Asked to Be Prompt in Rcmoving Unjust Burdens. THE INTERNAL TAXATION TOO GREAT. THAT SURPLUS, HE SAYS, SHOULD BE USED TO REDEEM BONDS. A Review of the Relations Between the

In discussing the silver question the president says: "The total coinage of silver dollars was on November 1, 1880, \$143,638,001, of which \$283,539,521 was in the treasury vaults and \$60,098,480 were in cir-culation. Of the amount in the vaults \$277,319;944 was not in circulation and not stration. Of the amount in the values \$277,319,044 was not in circulation and not represented by certificates. The law re-quiring the purchase by the treasury of two million dollars' worth of silver dollars of four hundred and twelve and one-half grains has been observed by the department, but neither the present secre-tary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purchases to four million dollars. When the law was enacted, February 28, 1878, the price of silver in the market was \$1.20 2-10 per ounce, making the bullion value of the dollar 93 cents. Since that time the price has fallen as low as 91.2 cents per cents, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last few months the market price has somewhat advanced. On the lat day of November last the bullion value of the silver dollar was 72 cents. The The last day of revender last the buillon value of the silver dollar have evil anticipations which hav accompanied the coinage and use of the silver dollar have not been realized. As a coin it has not had general use and the public treasury has been compelled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general acceptance and use of the silver otherwise discredited. Some favorable conditions have controluted to maintain this pratical equality in their commercial use between the gold and silver dollars. But some of these are trade conditions that statutory enactments do not control and of the continnance of which we cannot be certain. I think it is clear that if we should make the coinage of silver at the present ratio free we must expect that the difference in the buillon values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in commercial transactions and I fear the same result would be discredit to our financial management and disastrous to an uses. I have always been an advocate of the relative morits of the clerks of each uses. Thave always been an advocate of the relative morits of the clerks of each the two coins in their commercial uses. I have always been an advocate of the relative morits of the clerks of each value of the silver dollar was 72 cents. The evil anticipations which hav accompanied the coinage and use of the silver dollar have of the two coins in their contact of the uses. I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large producers of that metal and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be presented by the secretary of the treasury for the issuance of notes or certificates upon the deposit of silver builton at its market value I have been able to give only a hasty examination owing to the press other matters and to the fact that it h other matters and to the fact that it has been so recently formulated. The details of such a law require careful considera-tion, but the general plan suggested by him seems to satisfy the purpose to continue the use of silver in connection with our currency, and at the same time to obviate the danger of which I have spoken. At a

tion of the appointing efficers. This secrety was then the source of much suspicion, and of many charges of favoritism in the dways suspected, what is open can be judged The civil service commission with the full approval of all its members has now opened the list of eligibles to the public. The eligible lists for the classified post-offices and custom houses are now publicly posted in the respective offices, as are also the certifications for appointments. The purpose of the civil service law was abso-lutely to exclude any other consideration in connection with appointments under it than that of merit as tested by the examinations. The business proceeds upon the theory that both the examin-ing boards and the appointing of officers are absolutely ignorant as to the political view and associations of all persons on the civil service lists. It is not too much to say, however, that some recent congressional investigations. Have somewhat shaken public confidence in the impartiality of the elections for appointment. The reform of the civil service will make no safe or satis-factory advance until the present law and is equal administration are well estab-lished in the confidence of the poole. It will be my pleasure as it is my duty to see that the law is executed with im-ness and impartiality. If some of its provisions have been fraudulently evaded by appointing of the approver, bay, but reform in its administration. We should have one view of the matter and hold it with a sincerity that is not affected by the consideration that. The party to which we belong is for the time in power, My predecessor on the 4th day of January, New, by an executive order to take effect March I.3, brough the railroad mail service under the operation of the civil serv-vision contained. On the 11th day of March Mr. Lyman, then the only mem-ber of the commission, reported to me in writing that it would note be possible to have the list of eligibles really before. May I and requested that the taking effect of the order be postponed u

PRICE TWO CENTS

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AN INTERESTING CASE.

A Verdict Rendered Against the Estate

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d that the rea the court was the proper record to offer The argument developed the fact that i record book, through a classical showed that William and not Philip Bla the court denied the non-suit and the

Reduction of the interest-bearing debt of

the government, by the purchase of bonds, is the expedient resorted to for returning a part of this surplus to the channels of trade, and is the only means now open to the and is the only means now open to the secretary of the treasury for the use of this

RECOMMENDS TARIFF REVISION.

It is manifestly wrong to take money from the people for the cancellation of bonds, to the saying of only about 2 per cent of interest, when it is worth to them, perhaps, three times as much in their busi-ness. It is rather through a reduction of customs receipts and internal taxes, that an unnecessary accumulation of money in the treasury should be avoided.

Reduction in receipts from customs pre-sents the only advisable means for dimin-ishing the revenue. This can be ac-

Industries, are found to be excessive, Second. By increase in rates upon articles which have not been successfully produced here, because not adequately protected; the obvious effect of which in-crease would be to stimulate domestic pro-duction and diminish importations and revenue. It is plain that such articles should either be fairly protected or placed upon the free list. upon the free list. Third. By transferring to the free list

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The monetary transactions of the govern-

it was \$47,495,479. There should be a further reduction, at the earliest day prac-

ticable, of at least \$19,000,000, leaving only such amounts as are necessary for the business transactions of the government,

It is grossly unjust to the government to grant the free use of its money, while it pays to the very parties thus favored, 4 and

There seems to be no excuse for this

icy, wh

, when the treasury could use the iney in the purchase of bonds,

sub

MR. B. J. M'GBANN

bails, inscribed with the initials of the two teams in violet. Aftert he banquet these were presented by Master Richard P. Mc-Grann to the captains of two teams. Mr. McGrann made an address of welcome and the guests were seated alternately, a Ford-ham and a Lancaster man, the captains and performer with a carb computing the head of

the gnests were seated alternately, a Ford-ham and a Lancaster man, the captains and Referee Wiley each occupying the head of a table. The dinner, a model of the cateret's art, was served in eleven courses. The best of good humor prevailed, and the men who had struggled desperately in the afternoon against each other vied one with another to promote the feeling of good tellowship. After the cigars had been passed, Mr. W. U. Hensel acted in the capacity of in-sponded for the F. & M. team, and Captain Carmody for the Fordham boys. Mr. McSnally, the manager of the Fordham eleven, responded to the toast, "Mr. Me-Grann and the son of his father." Remarks were made by Messrs. Edgar Campbell, B. J. McGrann, W. B. Middleton, J. C. Wiley, C. G. Kennedy, Carrum, E. G. Smith, W. N. Appel, H. F. Dittmar, E. O. Nothstein, Plunkett, and Fathers Skully, McCullagh and Quigley. The speaking was interspersed with solos by Messrs. Wiley and Trvine, and college songs by the whole company. It was eleven o'clock before the boys bade good night air ring with their college hurrans for the big-hearted host of the great occa-casion—a real red letter day in the history of two colleges, whose students, late stran-gers, had been so quickly made friends.

THE CLUB'S GOOD RECORD.

Of the Seven Games Only One Is Scored Against Franklin and Marshall. Before Captain Irvine came to Lancaster

the college was without a foot ball team and the game was entirely new to the city.

and the game was entirely new to the city. He at once proceeded to organize a team that the city, as well as the college people, have good reason to feel proud of. The season just closed has been a brilliant one for them. Out of seven games they lost but one, that being with the Dickinson College club, in Carlisle. In the return game played here, however, the home club were easy victors. In the seven games played the Franklin and Mar-shall team scored 185 points to 26 by their opponents. That is certainly an excellent record. No prophetic eye is needed to see F. & M.'s foot ball team in time near at hand pressing hard the teams of the larger colleges for supremacy. The earnestness

may not be said of F. & M.?The great success of the team is owing largely to the splendid work of Captain

complished : complished: First. By reduction in rates of duty upon those articles which, by reason of inconsiderate legislation, or changes which have occurred in the development of our industries, are found to be excessive, Cosmid Dirich to be excessive,

articles which, from climatic or othe

United States and Other Nations-Much Good Expected to Result From the International Conferences-The Silver Question and Other Domestic Affairs Discussed-A Plea For Pension For All Soldiers-The Operation of Civil Sorvice.

President Harrison Recommends Tariff

Revision.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY.

Continued from Yesterday's Second Edition] THE SILVER QUESTION.

game began. Irvine dribbled the ball to Gabriel; in an instant the two teams were on a heap the ball was down eight yards from the centre. Irvine next took the ball, gave the

hovers the word and five yards more were added. He tried again, with an additional gain of ten vards. After several more slight advances by the same kind of work, he succeeded in massing the visiting team about the cen-

tre ; but, to vary the monotony, Nothstein took the ball around the end and the first touch-down was made just three minutes after play began. Irvine kicked goal and the score was 6 to 0. Play was resumed in the middle of the

field. Reilly taking the ball and advancing t en yards. T. Carmody backed this up with ten more. After another advance of with ten more. After another advance of five yards their progress was checked and on the fourth down our boys again had the ball. Gabriel shot around the end for a gain of fifteen yards. The visitors now be-gan to line out well in order to check the runs, but a centre fitsh Teminded them of the fact that Lobach was still in the game. Runs by Nothstein and Gabriel carried the leather twenty yards further, and Irvine rushed for eight yards. Slowly but surely the ball moved forward till Ir-vine planted it well across the line, and

but surely the ball moved forward till Ir-vine planted it well across the line, and after kicking goal the score stood 12 to 0, in favor of the white and blue. Reilly gained ten yards for his team, but on the next play Harroid secured the ball and its course was changed. Soon the ball was carried back to the starting point and Nothstein, swooping around the ead, before he could be tackled, had the ball behind the goal line. The try at goal failed, but the goal line. The try at goal failed, but Harrold seized the ball and immediately made another touch-down from which In vine kicked goal. Score, 22 to 0.

After gaining ten yards Carmody kicked and Irvine secured the ball on F. & M.'s twenty-five yard line. It was soon worked back to Fordham's territory again and after a 25-yard dash scored the fourth touch-down, from which Irvine kicked goal.

Fordham started the ball with a kick but one of our tall men jumped before i and Gabriel seizing it gained ten yards. I vine pext made one of his beautiful rushes, carrying all who could hang on, gaining 20 yards. After a run of 20 yards, Gabriel laid the ball gently between the posts. Irvine kicked goal, and after a few minutes more play the first half closed. Score, 34 to 0

SECOND HALF.

SECOND HALF. By this time the visitors were warm enough and they looked with longing eyes toward the north pole. Greely tried to reach this point some years ago and was snowed under; so were they. The visitors had the ball, advanced it ten yards, but lost to see forward pass. Our rushers now it on a forward pass. Our rushers now began to rush and after a few of these by our invincibles Nothstein ran around the end and scored the 7th touch-down. Goal, Nine minutes later F. & M. secured another

Nine minutes later F. & M. secured another touch-down and kicked goal. Fordham now made a desperate effort to score, and after Reilly had made two beautiful runs, one of 10 and one of 29 yards, it looked as though they might suc-ceed, but by good blocking and tackling they were checked. They lost the ball on four downs. Nothstein ran 20 yards, Irvine runded eight. After thread downs, Irvine rushed eight. After three downs Irvine kicked into the crowd and Gabriel got the ball, and after dodging three or four men was finally downed. Irvine made a fine run of 15 yards, scoring a touch-down. The try at goal failed, but Harrold again ecured the ball and made the tenth and last touch-down a few minutes before time was called. Fordham's kick-off was returned by Irvine and time was called

During the first half Hickey was slightly

The players were as follows: The players were as follows: F. & M.-Right end, Stonebraker; right tackle, Krick; right guard, Harrold; cen-tre, Robb; left guard, Lobach; left tackle, Everett; left end, Griffith; quarter back J.H. Apple: half backs, Nothstein, Gabriel; foll back Contain Irvina

J. H. Anole : half backs, Nothstein, Gabriel; full back, Captain Irvine. St. John-Right end, Johnson : right tackle, Cumerford ; right guard, Walsh ; centre, Mermond ; left guard, Fortessue ; left tackle, Hickey ; left end, Plunkett ; quarter back R. Carmody ; half back, F. Carmody, (capt.); full back, Reilly, Referee, Jas. C. Wiley ; ampire, Camp-bell.

THE BANQUET.

B. J. McGrann Entertains Both Teams at His Mansion. Virgil and Horace through all their writings never tired of doing homage to

Irvine, who kept the men in practice con-stantly and looked after them at all times. The names of men who played in the teams during the year are given below with the classes, age, weight and height:

gnt and height: Weight. Height, 135 5-7 189 6-0 176 6-2 176 5-11 164 5-10% 175 5-8 164 5-10% 175 5-8 160 5-8 160 5-8 160 5-10 170 6-1 rvine. Whatever differences of opinion there may be with regard to the best method of disposing of the surplus revenue, and pre-venting the accumulation of money in the treasury beyond the proper needs of the government, and however diverse may be I. H. Apple Waugaman Reimer Stonebraker Triffith opinions as to the abstract question of tax-ation for revenue purposes, customs and internal, there is general agreement that a revision of the tariff and customs laws is iek The tariff act of 1883 was hastily con-sidered and passed. While intended as a The tariff act of rnish. Of these men Harrold, Irvine, J. H.

Apple, Grifliths, Nothstein, Gabriel and Krick played in every game during the season ; no member of the team was sesidered and passed. While intended as a protective measure, it was based on former tariffs, and perpetuated many of the in-equalities and other defects with which those acts abounded, and which have not only been directly hurtful to certain domestic interests, but have afforded op-portunities for avaiion and proceeded opverely hurt, and they wound up the season in the best of condition. The games played with the scores, are as follows : F. & M. vs. Millersville, at Millersville, portunities for evasion, and provoked con-stant dispute and litigation. It is estimated that the internal revenue

ron by F. & M., 60 to 0. Bucknell vs. F. & M., at Laneaster, tie,

12 to 12. M. vs. Bucknell, at Lewisburg, won by F. & M., 16 to 0. F. & M. vs. Dickinson, at Carlisle, won

by Dickinson, 10 to 0. Swarthmore vs. F. & M., at Lancaster, won by F. & M., 22 to 4.

won by F. & M., 22 to 4. Dickinson vs. F. & M., at Lancaster, won by F. & M., 22 to 0. St. John's vs. F. & M., at Lancaster, won by F. & M., 56 to 0.

Officers Installed. District Deputy Andrew J. Kauffman intalled the following officers of Ashara

stalled the following officers of Ashara Lodge, No. 398, F. and A. M., at Marietta on Monday evening: Benjamin John Neale, W. M.; George Rudisill, S. W.; Charles Penrose Hipple, J. W.; Col. E. D. Roath, treasurer; I. Slater Geist, secretary; Simon B. Cameron is representative to the grand lodge. Trustees, Adam Bahn, Jacob S. Mumma and Walter Freyberger. After the installation all the members and visit-ing brethren repaired to the banquet hall in St. John's hotel and partook of a ban-quet. 000 is collected. Its use would doubtles be largely increased were it not for this tax, which is equivalent to about 250 per cent. of its value. This is a direct and onerous burden upon our industrial interests and upon the consumers of the articles produced, for which there now seems to be no necessity or excuse. quet.

The total value of our imports and ex-ports of merchandise and specie during the last fiscal year was \$1,613,137,613, an in-crease over the preceding year of \$87,473,-\$43, and was greater than for any year stress test Donates \$50,000. At the quarterly meeting of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Orphanage in Philadelphia on Tuesday, President John Field in the chair, Colonel Joseph M. Bennett, who has already made large 843, and was greater than for any year since 1881.
The total value of exports was \$730,282,-609, and imports \$745,131,625.
The views of the secretary on the silver question were included in the president's message. Here is the secretary's recommendation:
"Issue treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion at the market price of silver when deposited, payable on demand in the second secon ment of the institution. The offer was accepted, and other members of the board subscribed \$10,500, leaving \$39,500 to be raised through an appeal to the churches and the onblig ver when deposited, payable on demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value, at the date of presentation, the number of dollars expressed on the nd the public.

Discharged for Want of Evidence. James Lynch, the colored man who wa face of the notes at the market price of sil-ver, or in gold, at the option of the govern-ment: or in silver dollars at the option of charged with larceny and felonious entry nto the coffee roasting establishment of the holder. Repeal the compulsory fea-ture of the present coinage act." Mrs. Clara King and stealing goods there from, was heard before Alderman Barr last evening. The evidence was not considered ment have been conducted through th treasurer of the United States, nine sub sufficiently strong to return the case to court in 1 the accused was discharged from treasurers, and two hundred and ninety custody.

Councils This Evening.

six national bank depositaries. The amount of public moneys deposited with national banks on the 1st of January, The December meeting of city councils 1887, was about \$20,000,000. Prior to that date, for a number of years, the average was considerably less. During the year will be held this evening. The most important business for consideration is the suit brought by the county against the city for street damages paid. They will also be was considerably less. During the year 1887 the amount so deposited increased until, in October, it was \$31,767,478, and, in December, it had swollen to \$52,166,917. The highest point reached was in April, 1888, when the amount so deposited was \$61,921,294, since which time it has de-creased until, on the 31st of October, 1889, it was \$17,467,179. asked to authorize the electric railway pro jeet.

Commission Received. commission of Adam Dellett, an

The pointed alderman of the Ninth ward to succeed Geo. W. Pinkerton, resigned, was received at the recorder's office this morn-ing.

An Old Coin Found.

This morning George W. Spangler wa digging in front of the new building of John L. Arnold, on North Queen street, for the purpose of laying a water pipe. In the dirt he found an old copper British coin bearing the date of 1723, and in a good state of preservation.

tance from town on Menday. causes, are not and can not be successfully produced here, also articles which, under James H. Marshall's Suc

existing conditions, we can not economi-cally produce in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of our people, or to serve the purpose of competition with foreign productions, and articles the production of which is of inconsiderable importance. Whatever differences of ominon there The executive committee of the soldier orphans commission elected a clerk to suc-ceed Mr. Marshall, who has been made assistant postmaster of this city. Ex-Mayor John D. Patterson, of Harrisburg, was

chosen. Capt. S. E. Wisner, of Marietta, was pressed for the place by Major A. C.

The State Divided Into Nine Districts. A meeting of the executive committee of the Democratic state committee was held in Harrisburg on Tuesday. Under the rules of the party the executive committee is required to district the state into nine dis-tricts, and this meeting was for that pur-pose. After assembling at headquarters the committee adjourned to the Grand hotel, where it discussed matters over a good dinner. There were present Chair-man Kisner, B. F. Meyers, Dauphin; C. F. Krumbhaar, Philadelphia; Marshall Wright, Lehigh; Eckley B. Coxe, Luzerne, and Wm. J. Brennan, Allegheny, the latter a substitute. It was agreed to dis-trict the state into nine divisions, with a The State Divided Into Nine Districts trict the state into nine divisions, with a central headquarters at Harrisburg, and the nine division chairmen will be elected on January 13th next, when the county chairmen meet

LIMITED LOCALS.

To-day is quarterly pension day, and the offices of the aldermen and notaries of the city were thronged with pensioners to have their papers attested. Rev. Dr. W. J. Mann, professor in the

chairmen meet.

It is estimated that the internal revenue receipts for the current fiscal year will amount to \$135,000,000. The tax collected on tobacco was as follows: From cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots \$12,677,987.60; from snuff, \$645,089.57; From manufactures of tobacco, \$17,076,869.94; from special taxes, \$1,466,860,42; total, \$31,866,837.53. "Whatever may be said of the moral or physical effects and influence of tobacco, it has come to be regarded as a necessity by the poor as well as the rich. It is now the only product of agriculture that is directly taxed by the government. The repeal of Lutheran theological seminary, Philadel-phia, will lecture to morrow evening in Zion's Lutheran church on his recent travels in Europe. The lecture will be taxed by the government. The repeal of this tax would reduce the surplus about \$32,000,000." 502,000,000. The subject of exempting from taxation alcohol for use in the arts merits and has received much attention. A tax of \$5,409,-

Three house painters claiming New Jersey as their home were lodgers at the station house last night. They claimed that they were in search of work and the mayor discharged them.

Parnell Has Disappeared.

LONDON, Dec. 3.-The St. James Gazette states that Mr. Parnell disappeared several weeks ago and has not been heard from. His whereabouts is a mystery and his pro longed absence causes much trouble to his adherents.

Though it has been Parnell's custom to occasionally seclude himself, his period of retizement has this time been longer than usual. He has even failed to keep important engagements, among which was to meet Gladstone.

A Lynching in Maryland.

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., Dec. 3.-Early this morning a band of masked men called at the jail. The keeper opened the door and gazed at several revolvers while the rest of the band went in and took Joe Vermillion from his cell. He was in jail after preliminary hearing on the charge of barn burning. The lynchers put a rope around his neck, dragged him to a bridge and hung him. Vermillion's four brothers testified against him.

Sudden Death of an Old Man.

Mr. McFadden, an old gentleman, who lived in Bart township, not far from Georgetown, died very suddenly Monday night. He had been suffering from pneumonia, but had so far recovered as to be able to be up and about. He walked out in the yard hast evening and fell over. He was found dead and carried into the house. He was over 80 years of age and leaves three sons Jacob is a master carpenter on the Pitts burg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad. Harry is an assistant and Joseph also live West. in the

Democrats Win in New Haven.

The elections in New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday were very close and exciting, the Democrats succeeding in regaining control of the town and city governmen by very small majorities. The Australian system 4; per cent, interest on its own bonds, which are pledged as security for the money thus received. of balloting was tried for the first time. As the system was satisfactory, and o answer the popular call for a

d voting.

the danger of which I have spoken. At a later day I may communicate further with Congress upon this subject." In a reference to the assault upon Supreme Court Justice Field by David S. Terry in California, and the killing of the assailant by a deputy U. S. marshal, the president recommends that more definite provision be made by law, not only for the protection of federal officers, but for a full trial of such cases in the United States

TRUSTS DENOUNCED.

court.

On the subject of "trusts" the president says : "Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called 'trusts' is a matter of federal jurisdic-tion, When organized as they often are to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the ureduction or sale of an monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity they are dangerons conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the supeet of probibitory and even penal legisla-

tion." On the pension question the president says: "The law now provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who was mus-tered into the service of the United States during the civil war, and is now suffering from wounds or disease, having an origin in the service and in the line of duty. Two of the three necessary facts, viz., muster and disability, are usually susceptible of easy proof, but the third origin in the ser-vice is often difficult, and in many deserv-ing cases impossible to establish. That very many of those who endured the hardships of our most bloody and ardnous campaigns are now disabled from diseases that had a real but not traceable origin in the service I do not doubt. Besides these there is another class composed of men, many of whom served an enlistment of three full years and of reenlisted veterans who added a fourth year of service, who escaped the casualties of battle and the assaults of disease, who were ever ready for any detail, who were in every battle line of their com-mand and were mustered out in sound mand and were mustered out it sound health and have since the close of the war, while fighting with the same indomitable and independent spirits the contests of and civil life, been overcome by disease or cas ualty.'

PAVORING PENSIONS FOR ALL SOLDIERS. "I am not unaware that the pension roll " I am not unaware that the pension roll aiready involves a very large annual ex-penditure; neither am I deterned by that fact from recommending that Congress grant a pension to such honorably dis-charged soldiers and sailors of the civil war as having rendered substantial service during the war are now de-pendent upon their own labor for a maintenance, and by disease or casual-ity are incapacitated from earning it. Many of the men who would be included in this form of relief are now dependent upon public aid, and it does not in my judgment consist with the mational honor judgment consist with the mational honor that they shall continue to subsist upon the local relief given indiscriminately to paupers instead of upon the special and generous provision of the nation they served so gallantly and unselfishly. Our people will, I am sure, very generally approve such legislation. And I am equally sure that the survivors of the Union army and navy will feel a grateful sense of relief when this worthy and suffer-ing class of their comrades is fairly cared for. There are some manifest incomalities served so gallantiv and unselfishly. On for. There are some manifest inequalities in the existing haw that should be remedied. To some of these the secretary of the interior has called attention."

CIVIL SERVICE MATTERS.

On the question of civil service the pres-ident says : " Heretofore the book of digi-bles has been closed to every one except as certifications were made upon the requisi-

and 'efficiency' and a rating made show-the relative merits of the clerk's of each class, this rating to be regarded as a test of merit in making promotions. I have also suggested to the postmaster general that he adopt some plan by which he can upon the basis of the reports to the de-partment, and of frequent inspections in-dicate the relative merit of postmasters of each class. They will be appropriately in-dicated in the official register in the report of the department. That a great stimulus would thus be given to the whole sorvlee, I do not doubt and such a record would be the best defense against inconsiderate rethe best defense against inc movals from office."

movals from office." BLAR'S SCHEME APPROVED. The president recommends a national grant of money for education. He admits that such grants of money from the public treasury, should be always suggested by some exceptional conditions, but says the sudden emancipation of the slaves of the South, the bestowal of the suffrage and the impairment of the ability of the states where these now citizens were chiefly found to adequately provide educational but unexampled conditions." In further discussing the condition of the colored people the president says that since their freedom from slavery they have from a standpoint of ignorance and poverty which was our shame not theirs made re-markable advances in education and in the

markable advances in education and in the acquisition of property. They have as a people shown themselves to be friendly and faithful towards the white race under and faithful towards the white race under temptations of tremendous strength. They foraish courageous and faithful soldiers to our array and in civil life they are now the toilers of their communities generally; they do not desire to quit home, the president continues, and their employers resent the finterference of the emigration agents who seek to stimulate such a desire. But not-withstanding all this in many parts of our country, where the colored population is large, the people of that race are by various devices deprived of any effective exercise of ther political rights and of many of their civil rights. The wrong does not expend itself upon those whose votes are sup-pressed. Every constituency in the Union is wronged. It has been the hope of every civil rights. The wrong does not expend itself upon those whose votes are sup-pressed. Every constituency in the Union is wronged. It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of these flagrant evils. Surely no one supposes that the present can be accepted as a permanent condition. If it is said that these committees must work out this problem for themselves, we have a right to ask whether they are at work upon it. Do they suggest any solu-tion? When and under what condition is the black man to have a free ballot? the black man to have a free ballot? When is he in fact to have those full civil rights which have so long been his in Jaw? When is that equality of influence which our form of government was intended to secure to the electors to be restored? This generation should coursecously face these secure to the electors to be restored f This generation should courageously face these grave questions and not leave them as a heritage of war to the next. The consulta-tion should proceed with candor, calm-ness and great patience; upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of preju-dice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm base of justice and of the law. I earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the consideration of such measures to the consideration of such measures within its well defined constitutional powers as will secure to all our people a free exercise of the right of our people a powers as will secure to all our people a free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other civil right under the constitution and laws of the United States. No evil, however deplorable can justify the assumption, either on the part of the executive or of Congress of powers not granted, but both will be highly blamnot granted, but both will be highly blam-able if all the powers granted are not wisely but firmly used to correct these evils. The power to take the whole direction and control of the election of members of the House of Repre-sentatives is clearly given to the general government. A partial and qualified supervision of these elec-tions is now provided for by law, and in my opinion this law may be so strength-ened and extended as to secure, on the whole better results than can be attained by a law taking all the processes of such

whole better results than can be atlanted by a law taking all the processes of such election into federal control. The colored man should be protected in all of his rela-tions to the federal government, whether as litigant, juror or witness in our courts, as an elector for members of Congress or a a peaceful traveler upon our inter-state railways.

allways. BENEFITS OF A MERCHANT MARINE. The president in closing his message

defense this morning asked leave to will draw their pleas and raise a legal question as to whether the amount of the recogniz

as to whether the amount of the recogniz-ance can be recovered. It was argued in support of this position that the writ filed an opinion in the crim-nal case against Oblender sustaining the demurrer filed to the indictment. This was claimed ended the suit on which Bis-sing was the surety and as he did not again renew his recognizance, his surety came now be held for the amount of the recogniz-ne.

The court declined to allow the place ings to be withdrawn and directed the jary to find for plaintiff for the full amount of the recognizance with interest, and a ver-dict was entered in favor of plaintiff for the target of the factor of the factor 81,103,50,

SUIT TO RECOVER ON A BOND.

Christian Scheaffer Called Upon to Pay

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bendent Order of Odd Fellows vs. Add Oblender and Christian Scheaffer, was a tached for trial on Tuesday afternoon is fore Judge Patterson. The facts of the case is proven by plan-tiff's witnesses were these: In the late part of March, 1885, Adam Oblender, we was elected treasurer of Monterey Long gave a bond, with Mr. Scheaffer surety for faithful performance of du and that he would pay over to b successor all moneys in his hands at end of his term. In April, 1886, when he term expired, and E. E. Suyder was elected as his successor, the anditing com-mittee's possession 3745.23. He prom-ised to pay this amount over, from time to time, but failed to do so. Mr. Scheaffer his bondsman, was notified of the di-ficiency, and he, too, promised to pay to did not, and then this suit was broughd. The defense was that the shortage to piace after Oblender's term of office, 1 which Scheaffer was surety, and than the which Scheaffer was surety, and that lieved him, and in addition that an rangement was made by which Schea went on a note for 2000 for Oblender, that amount it was agreed should a Scheaffer's credit on his official bond, account of the defaloation of Oblender,