His Jagular to Save His Country—The Awakening of a Great People.

SENDIA, Japan, Dec. 7, 1889.—Japan is in state of political ferment over the subject of treaty revision. Last May United lates Minister Hubbard left Japan as one Mikado's court. His departure was at-tended with an ovation, such as none of tended with an ovation, such as none of his predecessors had received. The cause of his popularity, saids from his courtesy and efficiency as a diplomat, had been his magnanimous efforts to relieve Japan from the unfavorable, and apparent unjust position in which she is by virtue of the treaties which have been imposed upon her by a combination of several of the republics of America and all the principal powers of Europe. By the terms of these treaties Japan can not charge over five per cent. duty on imports, nor arrest and try in her own courts a foreign offender against Japanese law; all that can be done s to hand over the offender to the consular ourt of the country of which he is a citizen.

a half-civilized country before the nations of the world. This she was, perhaps, when the treatles were made fourteen years ago. strides since, and that her present treaty elations are unfair has been very widely conceded. To relieve the nation from th humiliating position Minister Hubbard, representing the magnanimous spirit of his government, labored hard and courageously. There was no difficulty on the side of the Japanese government, for the nation realizing the humiliation of her relations to the great powers of the world, earnestly desired, and clamored for a change. How to get all the powers belonging to the treaty combination to agree problem. At last, when no alternative was left, Minister Hubbard, representing the United States broke with the compact of the treaty powers, entered into separate negotiations on behalf of the United arate negotiations on behalf of the United States alone, and in connection with the Japanese government framed a new treaty. The new treaty provided that Japan should be free in the levying of import duties, that the country should be thrown open to striction, and that American offenders gainst Japanese law should be tried in Japanese courts, and the proviso, however, that a certain number of foreign Judges should sit in the Japanese courts, and have part especially in the trial of foreigners. The compact was signed by the emperor, and all that was needed to complete the treaty was the ratification of the United States Senate. The treaty was hailed with joy and was the occasion, as I have said, of Minister Hubbard when he left the country to make way for his successor in office Russia, Germany, France and Italy soon followed the lead of the United States.

But, surprising to say, no sooner, was the revision of the treaties a realized fact, swalting only the final ratification of the various governments, than a tremendous popular opposition began to arise against the program of revision. It is the first time in the history of this ancient empire that the voice of the people has been disvoice. From the extreme south to the extreme north it has swept like a mighty wave, and there are no signs of abateme yet. The minister of foreign affairs who has been carrying forward the treaty negotiations was confronted some weeks ago by a man who with deliberate aim hurled a dynamite bomb at him. By a happy accident only the minister's knee was struck making the amputation of the leg necessary. But the would-be-assassin as soon as had done the deed deliberately drew a sword, severed his jugular vein, and was buried with great honor as one who had immolsted himself on the alter of patriotism. On his person were found letters which showed that h had resolved to die in his set. The fear of death is no deterrent to a Japanese of Lamurai blood, when determined upon some daring act for what he believes to be his country's welfare. The present United States minister, Mr. Swift, Instead of being landed, as the representative of the United States, has been stoned. The whole imperial cabinet, with one exception, resign a few weeks ago, and the time when the treaties are to go into effect has been indefinitely postponed. Many doubt whether they will ever go into effect in their pre-

The two main reasons for this opposition to the new treaties are first, the objection to foreign judges, it being claimed that the employment of foreign judges is only another form of the present exterritoriality system ; secondly, the fear of the influence of foreign capital, if the country is wholly thrown open to the trade of foreigners. Japan is not wealthy, and when she looks cross and sees India under the British lion's paw, and thinks of greedy Russia already extending to the Pacific and ready to swoop down and take the little Island Empire, she perhaps has reason to fear the free influence of foreigners, and the influence which capital has upon the political relations of nations. To these two reasons has been added agitation. politicians of Japan are emphatically agitalors, and they find many among their hearers who are ready to be agitated.

Connected with this opposition to treaty revision is a strong reaction against foreigners and foreign influences. There has come to be a feeling of antipathy toward foreigners which shows itself frequently in discourtesy and slight. But it is all a swing of the pendulum to the other extreme. During the ten years preceding the present state of feeling the desire for foreigners, foreign political and industrial systems, manners and foreign dress amounted almost to a craze. Now there is a reaction, though there is little ground for belief that it will last long. Soon the pen-dulum will swing back again, though not as far as before; that is after the present rection, the Japanese will come to a more correct and discriminating judgment con-

cerning things and persons foreign. Father Damiens, of whose tragic death as a leper for lepers on one of the islands of the Pacific, the world heard during the past year, is not the only man of his kind. A few years ago Father Testevinde, French Catholic priest, established a small leper hospital under the shadow of Mt. Here he gathered around him a number of wretched victims of the terrible disease, and has been aftending to their bodily and spiritual welfare since. The number of lepers in Japan is considerable, and far greater hospital accommodations are needed than this lone priest can furnish. But self-sacrificing spirits ; like Father Dagiens or Father Testevinde are not so

eadily tound. Japan has not been without her share of the remarkable floods of the past year. Bridges, houses, even whole villages have been swept away, and the number of those that were drawned reaches several thous-

ands. A number of those who have been rendered destitute by the floods are using transported by the government to Hokkaldo, the main northern island of the empire, where there is still much unoccupied land. Probably there has been and is, more real suffering from the floods here than there is in the United States, but suffering does not become so generally known here as it does in America.

D. B. SCHNEDER.

LOWER BYD ITEMS.

What the "Intelligencer" "Quarryville Correspondence Finds to Write About.
QUARRYVILLE, Jan. 14.—Charles Maule and Abram L. Herr, of Colorain, are busily segged in getting ready to start a new creamery at Collins' postoffice, three miles south of Quarryville, the situation for a creamery being a good one. The promoters of the new enterprise are young men of energy. Mr. Maule being a practical creameryman, it doubties will prove to be a great success as well as a convenience to the neighborhood.

Already the political pot is beginning to simmer in this section, and the merits of Edwin K. Martin and his claims for recognition are being discussed both pro and con. The opening fight between the Examiner and New Eva is being noted with interest. It would not be suprising if in this country this prophet should find himself to be without honor.

This vicinity will loose a good citizen in

Cyrus G. Barr, who proposes to move to Elizabethtown in the spring to engage in mercantile pursuits together with his brother Galen M. Barr. The firm will be Barr, Brothers. Mr. Barr has for several years carried on the business of carpen-tering and contracting, besides operating a large steam saw mill, and in his several businesses has been quite successful. His many friends in this neighborhood will

wish him success in his new pursuit.

The grippe is very common in this neighborhood, and the rural doctors are riding day and night-trying to loosen its

Mrs. Carrie L. Cohler, formerly a resident of Camargo, this county, and now residing in Indiana, is on a visit to her

friends in this section.

Quarryville boasts of a newsboy who for enterprise can't be beat, and who on all occasions is as wide awake as an owl at midnight. He is Master Christ Kreider, son of the well known proprietor of the Railroad house. For several years he has distributed the Philadelphia morning papers to the number of about forty, and is the agent for the daily INTELLIGENCER to which he has a long list of subscribers, and on all the leading periodicals and magazines he has a surprising trade.

When the Puck and Judge appeared in their Christmas suit of clothes he sold almost fifty copies of them in the village, to the boys of the neighborhood he fur-nishes the wild western and among the blood thirsty finds sale for sensational papers. On sporting events he is thoroughly posted, and sticks to the Chicago League base ball club through thick and thin, defending Anson always. On politics he is as well posted and when the Democracy suffers defeat he invariably gets the grippe. In school he is one of the brighest scholars, and in a recent debate boldly advocated the extension of the Quarryville railroad for the prosperity of Quarryville. In the absence of his father he assumes proprietorship of the hotel and looks after the comforts of its guests. He keeps his own private bank account and his balance can never be written with less

The only new member in the board of irectors of the Quarryville National bank elected yesterday, is Forest Preston, a well-known farmer, living near Ashville. He takes the place of E. M. Stauffer, deceased. This bank is in a flourishing con-dition, established in 1880 with a capital of \$60,000. It has a surplus of \$121,000, with almost \$2,000 of undivided profits, pays semi-annual dividends of three per cent. and its stock has sold for \$131.

Has it ever occurred to the people of Lancaster city and county that the debt of gratitude they owe to the memories of Robert Fulton, General Hand, James Buchanan, Thaddeus Stevens and other of its great men receive some credit in an effort to erect public monuments to their memories by public subscriptions. Let county's rich men before they all die, and do something to arouse that sentiment of respect for its distinguished citizens which s painful and "powful-locken" in this country throughout.

Wheat is low, corn is booming, tobacco does not move. Austin Corbin reigns and the locust tree is still the remains of the Quarryville rail-

Died in a Tobacco Cellar. Salunda, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Jacob Kepper-ling died very suddenly yesterday morn-ing. She and her husband went to strip tobacco, which they farmed on the farm tobacco, which they farmed on the farm owned by Joseph H. Cassel, one mile east of this place. Mr. Kepperling put his he found his wife lying on the floor un-conscious, and died in a few minutes. Heart disease is supposed to have caused her death. She leaves a husband and three sons-Aaron, who is employed by the Western Union telegraph company : John. who lives with his parents; and Jacob, formerly had a restaurant in Moun Joy. The funeral will be held on Saturday at 10 o'clock in the Dunkard church. Interment at Rohrerstown.

A Door Step His Bed. Constable Ehrman last night, between nine and ten o'clock, arrested a man named Newton S. James, who said he was a railroader. James was snoozing sweetly at the corner of James and North Queen street. He had on his person when searched at the station house, two pair of suspenders, a brand new mouth organ and a pint bottle of whisky. Con-stable Ehrman thought the man stole the goods, but an investigation showed that James had bought the articles. The offen der was locked up with considerable difficulty. He will be given a hearing before

Alderman Dellet. A News Boy Injured. George Smith, one of the boys employed by the Union News Company at the P. R. R. station, met with a painful mishap in Philadelphia on Wednesday night. George was on the platform of a car in the Broad treet station, engaged in the act of tying his shoe. A locomotive backed against the train, and when the cars crashed together, young Smith's foot was caught between the

leadwoods, cutting and bruising that

member in a most painful manner.

Hundreds of Cigarmakers Idle. Hundreds of Cigarmakers Idle.

The International Cigarmakers' Union has a strike and lockout on its hands in New York. Four hundred men and women, employed by Bondy & Lederer, First avenue, are on strike. Just before Christmas they were laid off. When they went back they were told that they would have to work for reduced prices. They say the scale was reduced from 20 to 60 per cent. They refused to work unless they could get the old prices. The difficulty at the Defiance factory in East Forty-ürst street is not yet settled. All hands were recently laid off and non-unionists hired to take their places.

THE SENATE AND THE SEALS.

IT OPPOSES A BASTY LEASE OF THE

The Secretary of the Treasury Asked to Walt-Mr. Butler Talking About Negro Immigration.

reported from the committee on finance requesting the secretary of the treasury not to take any steps towards a new lease of the seal fisheries until after February 27. Mr. Butler, after the introduction of miscellaneous business, began a speech on his bill to provide for the emigration of negroes of the South at the government's expense, under direction of the quartermaster general of the army, and appropriating \$5,000,000 to carry out the purpose of the bill.

Consideration in Congress. Heavy Ponsities.

To the North American from M. P. Handy.

The alarming tendency of dealers in eatable commodities to adulterate their wares The alarming tendency of dealers in estable commodities to adulterate their wares which has been so fully exposed in the newspapers has stirred up Congress to take measures to prevent adulteration. Two bills for this purpose have already been introduced this session. The most stringent is offered by Senstor Faulkner, who asks the establishment of a pure food division in the department of agriculture. The bill provides that the chief of the division shall take measures for the inspection of live stock slaughtered for exportation from one state to another, and shall analyze samples of food and drugs on sale in the states and territories. All food products examined shall bear a stamp or label stating the fact that the counterfeiting of the label shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. Penalties are also provided for the inter-state exportation of products which have not been examined. Dealers in food and drugs are required to be licensed, and shall attach a label to the article stating the fact and the name of the adulterant if any of their wares be adulterated. Any citizen is authorized to have any article suspected analyzed by the government free of expense. A provision is made in the bill that the terms of the act shall not effect the existing laws relating to the manufacture and saie of oleomargarine.

Representative McComas has presented

sale of oleomargarine.

Representative McComas has presented a bill which makes the exportation of adulterated food or drugs from state to state a misdemeanor. No such articles shall be manufactured or sold on United States territory or shall be allowed to pass the custom house. This department of the government shall be under the jurisdiction of the National Board of Health, and the board is required to make occasional examinations of articles offered for sale and publish the results. Drugs shall be considered as adulterated if they fall below the recognized standards, and food or drink, if its quality or strength be lowered, if cheaper substances be added, if it be an imitation of another article, if it consists wholly or in part of diseased substances, or if it be made to appear better than it really is, or of greater value, or if it contain any ingredient injurious to the health of the person consuming it.

HOCHS FOR THE KAISER. Emperor William Opens the Prussian

Diet With a Speech. BERLIN, Jan. 15 .- The Prussian Diet was opened on Wednesday. The speech open-ing the session said it afforded the emperor king much joy to announce that the foreigh relations of Germany were good in every quarter. It was chiefly de-voted to matters of internal reform, the in-come tax, the aquirement of private rail-ways and the establishment of leasehold estates for small farmers. The emperor

estates for small farmers. The emperor
expressed profound sorrow for the death
of Dowager Empress Augusta.

Although the revenue for the next few
fiscal years is not expected to equal that
of 1889, the expenses will not be decreased.
The charges and salaries of officials especially of the lower and middle ranks, and
the expenses incurred in the interest of
art, science and agriculture will be increased. A bill will be submitted providing for the purchase of private provid-

The harvest of 1889 was deficient, but, owing to the imperial customs arrango-ments regarding agriculture, it is hoped the effects of the shortage will be overcome.

the effects of the shortage will be overcome. The recent strike, the emperor said, had clouded the prospects of trade, but he was rejoiced that the employers had removed the working-men's grievances, and hoped the strikes would not recur.

The emperor expressed the belief that the artisan class would constantly become more satisfied with their position. Good ground for such feeling on their part, he thought, could be found in the successful operation of the system of workingmen's insurance, in which the government was profoundly interested, and also in the recent improvement in the rate of wages.

At the conclusion of the speech there were loud "hochs" under the lead of Count At the conclusion of the speech ther were loud "hochs" under the lead of Coun Yon Ratibor, president of the Diet.

WILL NOT PAY TAXES.

That Is the Conclusion Reached By the Two City Committees, Meetings of the Democratic and Repubican city executive committees were held on Wednesday evening to consider the

It was decided by each committee not to pay the taxes of voters or for naturalization

To-day the following agreement was We, David L. Deen, chairman of the Ro publican city executive committee, and Joseph L. Arnold, chairman of the Demo-Joseph L. Arnold, chairman of the Demo-cratic city executive committee of the city of Lancaster, do hereby agree for their respective committees that no money shall be raised by either of said committees, nor any money paid out by them for the pur-pose of the payment of the tax of any voter to quality them to vote at the election to be held in this city on Tuesday, February 18, nor for the purpose of the payment of any

nor for the ourpose of the payment of any naturalization papers that may be taken out by any alien. DAVID L. DEEN, JOSEPH L. ARNOLD. Visiting Relatives. George Reinhold Brindle is visiting his uncle, Recorder E. L. Reinhold. Mr. Brindle went to St. Mary's Kansas, ten rears ago and this is his first trip to the East since he changed his residence. He is well pleased with his Western home and

Brazil's Queer Calendar. Advices from Brazil say that the provisional government has ordered that the use of the calendar with saints' names for each day be discontinued, and that Comte's Positivist calendar be substituted therefor. This calendar substitutes the name of some eminent man for a saint's name for each day, divides the year into 13 months, and dedicates the months to Moses, Homer, Shakespeare, Dante, etc., substituting these for the names now in use.

would not live again in the East.

Democratic Primartes. The Democratic city executive committee net on Wednesday evening at the office of John E. Malone. Wednesday evening, January 29, was fixed as the time for the nomination of candidates to go on the city icket. The primary election will be held on Saturday evening, February 1st.

Sent To Jall. Daniel Dismal, a dreary-looking tramp, was arrested last night by Constable Al Pyle for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. This morning Alderman Deen sent him to jail for 20 days,

He Dies From Passumonts Following the Grip.

Mr. Walker Blaine, examiner of claims of the state department, and eldest son of Hon. James G. Blaine, secretary of state, died at the family residence at 8:20 o'ulock on Wednesday evening of soute pneumonis, superinduced by an attack of the grip. He had been ill only a few days, and his death is a sudden and severe shock to an unusually large circle of friends, while the family are prostrated with grief. He was not feeling well all last week, but went to the department each day until Friday, when he became much worse and was compelled to go home and take his bed. He made light of his illness, and thought that his recovery was only a matter of a few days.

The secretary gave a dinner party on Mondey wight to a support of preserve.

tion.

Walker Blaine was born in Augusta, Me., May 8, 1855. He graduated from Yale in 1876, and from the Columbia Law School in New York two years later. He then went to St. Paul, Minn., where for two years he was in the law office of Cushman K. Davis, at present senstor from Minnesota. He came to Washington in 1881, and was appointed third assistant secretary of state.

In the winter of 1881-82 he went to South America with Mr. Trescott on a special mission to use the good offices or the United States to bring about a settlement of the troubles between Chiti and Peru. He was then Charge'd Affaires in Bolivia for several months. Late in the year 1882 he was appointed assistant counsel of the court of Alabama claims, which office he held until

885. He assisted his father in the work which He assisted his father in the work which devolved upon him when he became secretary of state, and on March 13 last was nominated by President Harrison examiner of claims in the state department. Mr. Walker Bisine had assisted his father greatly throughout his political career, and was most closely and intimately associated with him in all his plans. He was a young man of marked attainments, great tact and decided ability, and was highly respected by those who know him in official and social life.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The funeral of Mr. Walker Blaine will take place from the Church of Covenant Saturday at 11 a.m. Interment will be at Oak Hill come-

REVISED TRIAL LIST. The Cases to Be Tried In Addition to

District Attorney Reincehl to-day Issued his revised trial list of cases to be tried at the January term of quarter sessions court. The following cases are on the list, in addition to those noted a week ago : Monday, Jan. 20.—Emeline Alexander, bawdy house; John Ready, horse stealing

bawdy house; John Ready, horse stealing and larceny.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.—Wm. H. Urich, assault and battery; Henry Binkley, E. W. Fisher, false pretense; M. L. Gardner, larceny; Harry Good, carrying concealed deadly weapons and larceny; Benjamin Swinehart, furnishing liquor to minors; Elmer Bard, assault and battery; Andy Roder, cruelty to children; Simon Book, felonious entry and larceny.

Roder, cruelty to children; Simon Book, felonious entry and larceny.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22.—Wm. Miller, assault and battery; Christopher Bowers, larceny; John Kiley, Seymour Riker, Wm. Phillips, Thos. Kiley, Abram Ditzler, Edward Ditzler, Michael [Groff, Harry Althouse, Harry Ditzler, malicious trespass; Theodore Lohmyer, selling liquor without license.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23.—Charles Mylin, felonious assault and battery, and carrying

felonious assault and battery, and carrying concealed deadly weapons; Charles Wil-worth, Lewis Gill, fornication and bastardy; Alice Wanamaker, concealing death of bastard child, and adultry; Frank Leisy, fornication; John Beck, larceny. FRIDAY, Jan. 24.—Jacob W. Diehm, false

SATURDAY, Jan. 25.—Thos. R. Smith, John Geisler, Sarah Birely, Wm. Miller, Ralph Sheaffer, surety of peace; J. C. Willower, desertion.

A Counterfeit Five Dollar Note.

A counterfeit \$5 United States treasury note, series 1880, check letter B. Jackson vignette, large red seal; W. S. Rosecrans, register; James W. Hyatt, treasurer, has made its appearance in the Fast. It is a very poor woodcut production, paper soft and thin. The character of the note should be detected at a glance. The vignette of Jackson is a poor likeness and is very indistinct. In the historical scene only the outline of a dog is discermable, while in the genuine, the dog is very distinct. In the penalty act on right end of back, the words, "Legal tender" are printed in skeleton letters; they should be heavy shaded letters. The words "Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.," are reversed, beginning at the lower right hand, instead of the upper left hand end. A Counterfeit Five Dollar Note.

American Football Abroad. American Football Abroad.

The English residents of Lisbon challenged the officers of the American fleet to a game of foot-hall last week. A scratch team, composed mainly of the cadets of the fleet, was promptly organized, and on a spacious green before Cintras famous castle, in the presence of numerous spectators, the American boys fairly "did up" their opponents to perfection. Neither team played the other's game, but the Americans said: "We'll play your way first, then you play ours." This proposal was agreed to, with the result mentioned. The Englishmen took their defeat gracefully, and after the contest entertained the American team at dinner.

A New Soldlers' Home. The Pennsylvania Memorial Home, at Brookville, Jefferson county, an institution intended for the reception and maintenance of permanently disabled and indigent soldiers, their wives, mothers and widows, will be formally opened on the 23d of January. Thomas J. Stewart, department commander of the G. A. R. partment commander of the G. A. R., will make the opening address. Other state officers will be present. This home is the result of a movement started by the Women's Relief Corps.

Mount Joy Bank Directors. The following were elected directors the Union National Mount Joy bank: John G. Hoerner, Chris. H. Nissley, John B. Meyers, Levi Ricksecker, Jos. Detweiler, John K. Rohrer, T. M. Brene-man, H. C. Schock, Eli G. Reist, Eli. F. Grosh, David L. Miller, John G. Snyder,

Bonds Surrendered. The total amount of bonds surrendered to date, on account of Secretary Windom's call for a reduction of public deposits with national banks, is \$7,028,500. So far all but 2i banks out of 132 called upon have complied with the demands of the department on this subject.

Is the Czar Insane !

A London dispatch says it is said in certain circles here that the czar of Russia is insane, owing to the chronic state of fear in which he lives. His bodily condition is known to be weak. He exhibits the deepest feeling of despondency, and insists that his death is drawing near. It is known that he is trying to alleviate his misery by the use of morphine.

The Same Old Story. The mayor had before him four lodgers to-day. They had the regulation story to tell of looking for work and the mayor discharged them.

Appeals Heard. Appeals from the taxation as fixed for West Earl, Brecknock and Paradise township were disposed of by the county commissioners to-day,

SIX INDIANS HANGED.

CHICKASAWS AND CHOCTAWS PAY THE DEATH

Five Indiana Who Murdered White Mon For Money and One Wno Shot Mr. Elliott For a Charge of Theft.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 16,-The six men who were hanged here to-day were all full blooded Indians and the murders for which they were executed were all committed for the purpose of robbery with the exception of the case of Austin, who deliberately shot to death a white man named Thos. Elliott who had accused Austin's brother of having stolen whisky from him. Austin was a Chickasaw Indian. John Dilledu and Thomas Wills were Choctaws and nurdered a white man named Williams. Sam Gain and Jimmin Burris, Choctaw Indians, were convicted of the murder of Houston Joyce, of Texas, Indian country. The crime for which Jefferson Jones, a Choctaw, was executed Henry Wilson, who was also a traveller through the Choctaw nation when mur-

The six men were hanged at 12:12 p. m.

\$280,000,000 FOR WAR SHIPS. The Naval Board of Policy Develops a

The Navai Board of Policy Develops a Gigantic Pian.

Secretary Tracy was before the House naval committee on Wednesday, to give expression to his views concerning the navy. In substance he said that the time had come when this country should build some fighting vessels of the first order. We should begin to build armored fighting vessels as large as the depth of water in our harbors and other conditions would permit of the most powerful types.

One of these vessels is to be of 7,500 tons, and her design presents some remarkable features. She is to have a speed of between twenty-one and twenty three knots an hour, ability to cruise 16,000 miles on one coal supply, guns equal to snything affoat and a battery so arranged as to enable the fire of the entire armament to be concentrated upon any point.

A special meeting of the Senste committee on naval affairs was held to hear the views of the naval board of policy. They approved, in general terms, the bill introduced by Mr. Hale authorizing the president to have constructed eight battle ships of from 7,500 to 10,000 tons each, two armored coast defense vossels, three gunboats of 800 to 1,200 tons each, and five first-class torpedo boats. The bill appropriates \$6,000,000 for construction and \$2,000,000 for armament.

Secretary Tracy had a conference on

ates \$5,000,000 for construction and \$2,000,000 for armament.

Secretary Tracy had a conference on Wednesday with the "shipbuilding policy board," of which Commodore McCann is president, in regard to the needs of the service. The board, in their report to the secretary, will recommend the construction of 92 vessels of different types and sizes. These will be built according to the plan of the board in fourteen years, and will cost, together with their maintenance during the fourteen years, \$280,000,000.

together with their maintenance during the fourteen years, \$280,000,000.

It is said that the scheme of the McCann board comprises the following vessels: Ten battle ships of 10,000 tons, \$5,000,000 each; eight of 8,000 tons, \$5,000,000 each; twelve of 7,000 tons, \$4,500,000 each; five of 6,000 tons, \$3,600,000 each; ten rams of 3,500 tons, \$1,800,000 each; nine armored cruisers of 0,250 tons, to make nineteen knots an hour, \$3,300,000 each; four protected cruisers of 7,400 tons to make twenty-two knots an hour, \$3,500,000 each; nine protected cruisers of 5,400 tons, to make twenty knots an hour, \$2,800,000 each; two protected cruisers of 4,000 tons, to make nineteen knots an hour, \$2,800,000 each; two protected cruisers of 4,000 tons, to make nineteen knots an hour, \$2,050,000 to make nineteen knots an hour, \$2,050,000 each; five special cruisers of 1,200 tons, to make eighteen knots, \$500,000 each; fifteen torpedo cruisers of 900 tons, to make twenty-two knots an hour, \$500,000 each; three artificers' ships, \$2,000,000 each; three artificers' ships, \$2,000,000 each; three artificers' ships that Secretary Tracy recommends in his report shall be begun at once are not the eight proposed by the McCann board, but eight of the first ten.

Elected a Vice President. At the meeting of the State Agricultural ociety held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, B. J. McGrann was elected one of the vice

The matter and propriety of holding an exhibition during the present year was discussed at considerable length, and the sentiment was strongly in favor of such s movement, the details of which were placed in the hands of a committee of ar angements.

In a preamble unanimously adopted i was decided that owing to serious disadvantages connected with the grove, it was best to hold an exhibition at Mt. Gretns for the year 1890.

Congregational Meeting Postponed. A meeting of the members of St. John's Lutheran church was called for Wednes day evening. The object of the meeting was to consider a plan for the new church building, to be erected on the site of the present edifice and additional ground pur-

The inclemency of the weather and the prevailing epidemic prevented a full atndance of members and it was decided not to take any action. Another meeting has been called for next Wednesday eve-

Roleased From Prison. Wm. Jacobs was committed to jail two weeks ago to serve the usual sentence of three months for being the father of an illegitimate child. He went to jail in de fault of payment of the weekly allowance decreed in such cases. William soon tired of his imprisonment and has been urging his friends to come to his relief. The mat ter was arranged to-day to the satisfaction of the woman he had wronged, the costs were paid and he was released from jail.

Ran Away from Home. Chief Smeltz has received a telegram to be on the lookout for a stout boy, 16 years old, who ran away with some companions from his home in Middletown. He wore a yellow woolen shirt and dark suit of clothes. The chief has been unable to locate the boy in this vicinity.

Masquerade Surprise Party. A masquerade surprise party was ten-dered Prof. Ed. C. Hall on Wednesday evening. A large crowd of maskers gathered at the residence, of Miss Olivia Keller. West Vine street, and then proceeded

to the Delmonico House. The evening was spent in a highly enjoyable manner and dancing was continued until a late hour.

Recently J. K. Leaman, of Upper Lea-cock township, killed a hog which weighed, dressed, 610 pounds. Salisbury township has a bigger one. Milton Elmer slaugh tered a porker which tipped the beam at 682 pounds dressed. The first hog was 14 months old and the second 17 months,

La Grippe in the Schools. The attendance at the public schools of the city is very light this week. In a number of them one-half the pupils were ab ent. One of the schools was closed on Wednesday afternoon, for the reason that every pupil was absent.

Wesley Stapleford Locked Up. Wesley Stapleford went home frunk this morning and raised a disturbance, abused his wife and acted in a very disorderly manner. Complaint was made against him before Alderman A. F. Donnelly, and he was locked up for a hearing.

PRICE TWO CENTS A FACTORY INSPECTOR.

He Will Report Whether Lancaster Industries Follow the Law. William H. Lewis, of Harrisburg, de-

William H. Lowis, of Harrisburg, deputy factory inspector of Pennsylvania, arrived in Lancaster yesterday, and to-dry started on an inspection tour of the different manufacting establishments of this city. He will make a report as to the number of hands employed, male and female, their ages, the number of working hours, fire escapes, ventilation, safety of traps and other conveniences required by the new law. All children working under the age twelve, and those working between the ages of twelve and sixteen without permission from their parents will be re-

permission from their parents will be reported.

The act of May 20, 1830, provides that no minor shall be employed at labor in factories or any manufacturing establishments or moreantile industry in this state, for a longer period than sixty hours in any week, unless for the purpose of making necessary repairs. No child under twelve years shall be employed in any factory or mercantile jessablishment. It shall be the duty of every person so employing children to keep a register in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of every person so employed under sixteen years of age. And it shall be unlawful for any such establishment to hire or employ any child under the age of sixteen without there is first provided and placed on file an affidavit made by the parent or guardian stating the age, date and place of birth of said child. If there is no parent or guardian the affidavit shall be produced on demand of the inspector or any of the deputies appointed under the act.

The set also requires that a notice shall be kept posted in every room where women or children are employed, stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons; also a list of the children under sixteen. Firms employing less than ten persons who are women or children do not come under the act. The act declares it the duty of the owner, agent or lesses of such factories or establishments, to provide trap or automatic doors for elevators and automatic shifters to throw off belts on pulleys where dangerous machinery is used. Fatal or serious accidents are to be reported to the inspector. Forty-five minntes is provided for the noon meal, unless permission for a shorter time is given by the inspector. A copy of the set is to be posted in factories.

Any person who violates any of its provisions, or who suffers or permits any child or ismales to be employed in violation of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than

AFTER AMERICAN HEIRESSES.

Germans Who Would Go to San Fran cisco for Wives.

A San Francisco dispatch says Ludwig Von Romayer, or R. O. Mayer, as he now gives his name, the foreigner who, through advertisements in European newspapers, has inveigled several hundred members of the nobility and others to send on orders for American heiresses, alleged to be in the matrimonial market for all comers with titles, has been run to ground at San Joss, California. He is a thoroughly frightened man, and fears the consequences of his offers to supply princes and dukes with wives. He explains the matter by saying it was all a joke. He says he is a society man and that the scheme was concocted by six prominent ladies of San Francisco and himself, who at the time of the talk about the marriage of Miss Huntington and Prince Hatzfeldt thought it would be great fun to catch titled paupers of Europe with attractive advertisements, secure their applications and photographs, and perhaps give them to some newspaper for publication.

The plan succeeded admirably. Mayer has in his possession three letters from princes and sixtsen from dukes. Barons

has in his possession three letters from princes and sixteen from dukes. Barons and marquises were innumerable, and so were physicians and army offi-cers. There were only three photoso were physicians and army officers. There were only three photographs, one from a marquis, another
from a physician, well known in Berlin.
The third photograph was that of a youthful and bright-looking man. "He's a
prince," Mr. Mayer said, and translating
from the German letter it was learned that
his highness would be satisfied with some
American woman with \$250,000. He would
take less, however, if she was pretty.

"How many letters have you got?" was
asked.

Mr. Mayer smiled, and opening the pack age showed eighty or ninety envelopes, all addressed in different handwritings to "The International Bureau for Private Transactions." A score of them were sealed with red wax, on which was stamped

some cost of arms.

Women of all sorts were asked. One man wanted a "fine, big woman" whom he could present with pride at court. A baron wanted a wife with \$500,000. There is a large stack of letters awaiting Mayer at the postoffice. A number which are registered probably contains fees, and Mayer said he would not call for these for four of arrest and he will probably get out. some coat of arms. Mayer said he would not call for these for fear of arrest, and he will probably get out of sight. He said he had high connections in Germany, and exposure of his scheme would get his family into no end of trouble. He owns a small ranch near San Jose, and makes most of his income by lending small amounts on chattel mortgages.

The Deadly Gas Burner. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—George A Fowler, aged 28 years, of Belle Haven, Va. who came to this city last night was found unconscious in his room at the St. Charle hotel about six o'clock this morning, and died soon after. The room was filled with gas, and it is thought that Fowler accidentally opened the burner again after having turned off the gas.

Your Whisky or Your Life. QUEBEC, Jan. 16.—A report just received from St. Pierre, Montmaguy county, in this province, says that A. Fraver was beaten to death on Monday last by farmer to whom he refused to give a bottle

Victims of Revolver Argument.

Macon, Mo., Jan. 16.—Dep. Sheriff Pol-son who was shot by W. G. Larribee in Tuesday's street fight between Latter and Mason Norris, died yesterday. Dr. Larribes who was shot by Norris is suffering from blood poisoning and is not expecte to live. An Active Liberal Gone. London, Jan, 16.—Mr. Alexander Craig-

Sellare, liberal unionist member of th House of Commons for Patrick division of Lanarkshire, is dead. He was one of the most active of the liberal unionists.

An Ohlo Statesman Dies. NEWARK, Ohio, Jan. 16. - Hon. Jno. Lawler, state representative-elect died a ning o'clock this morning.

License Fees in Montgomery.

At a regular meeting of the Montgomery County Bar association on Saturday the question arose as to what constituted a proper fee for counsel services in the transfer of hotel licenses. Some of the lawyers have been charging clients \$10 for that service and others only \$\frac{3}{2}\$. To avoid any clash in the future the lawyers concluded that they had better fix upon a uniform scale of prices. It was therefore agreed at Saturday's meeting that hereafter \$10 should be the minimum fee for professional services in the transfer of liquor licenses. License Fees in Montgomery.

Insurance Men Organize. A meeting of fifty fire insurance agents, from all sections of the state, was held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, to form a permanent organization, to further the interests of the companies they represent. Au organization was effected, and among the fficers elected were A. J. Kauffman, of Columbia, as one of the vice presidents. and Samuel Burns, of Bausman & Burns, as a member of the executive committee.

CHICAGO GRIPPED.

THE EPIDENIC BOOMING IN THE WESTERN

It Is Decreasing in New York, But in Other Cities Holds Its Own-Talmage Prostrated.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.-Reports received the Health office yesterday were not of an encouraging nature, 11 of 87 deaths were from influenza. The number of victims of grip was same as that reported on Tuesday but the increase of deaths from other discusses was something alarming, it being the new law than the newsless day.

larger by 17 than the previous day.

The Influenza Elsewhere.

Chicago is becoming frightened because of the influenza. School children are coming down by the hundreds, and the efficiency of the police and fire departments is being seriously interfered with. Nearly half the teachers in the schools are sick, and more than four hundred of them are absent from duty.

Rev. Dr. Talmago, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, telegraphs from Paris that he is prostrated with influenza and will be unable to preach in London on Sunday next.

"La grippe" is on the increase at Newport, R. I., and there have been several deaths from it. Several of the leading physicians are ill, while the others are worn out with press of business. The people are alarmed.

The attendance of children at the public schools has fallen off thirty-eight per cent. Influenza is also prevalent at Fort Adams and at the naval training school.

In New York the mortality returns for the twenty-four hours ending at noon wednesday furnish ground for the hope that the epidemic has done its worst. They show a decrease of 3y from Tuesday's record and are 77 behind the phenomenal death returns of Wednesday, a w.sek ago, which footed up 250.

THE GRIP A CENTURY AGO. Everybody and Even Dogs and Cate

From the Pittaburg Post.

A hundred years ago Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the head of the medical faculty of his day, wrote a particular account of the fundamental epidemic of 1789-90, as it came under his observation. He gave it as his opinion that "the influenza pauses with the utmost rapidity through a country and affects the greatest number of people, in a given time of any disease in the world." The winter of 1789-90 resembled the present one in being unusually mild, and cold weather did not come until February and March. The month of April, 1790, was variable and rainy, and the showers that fell on the night of the 17th were long remembered by the citizens in connection with the time of Benjamin Franklin's death. Dr. Rush says that many members of the First Congress, that had met in New York, complained on arriving in Philes delphia of colds, which they attribute to traveling by night in public stayes. But the malady spread so widely and rapidly that it was soon recognized as the influenza. The symptoms were the same that are now observable. The epidemic was most general on the soa shore. If though it people suffered in Philadelphia without heim confined to their houses, and Dr. Rush relates that "a perpetual coughing was heard in every street of the city. Ruying and selling were rendered tedious was heard in every street of the city. Ruying and selling were rendered divine service scarcely intelliging in the churches." With few exceptions, the malady proved fatal only to old people and to persons weakened by palmonar compilaints, but it carried of several har ble in the churches." With few exceptions, the malady proved fatal only to old people and to persons weakened by pulmonery complaints, but it carried off several hard drinkers. Most of the deaths resulted from pneumonia. Man did not have a monopoly of the influenza, for horses, dogs and eats were observed to suffer from it.

The epidemic lasted six weeks, and from New York and Philadelphia it spread is all directions and pervaded every state of the union in the course of a few months. It made its way from the United States to the West Indies, and later to the Spania settlements in South America. In Philadelphia tie cold weather of February and March seems to have curbed the disease, but in the last week of April the influenza broke out again in Philadelphis, coming from New England and ravaging the intermediate states on its way. The epidemic declined in June, 1790, but convalencence from it was slow, "and a general languor appeared to prevade the core."

epidemic declined in June, 1790, but convalenceme from it was alow, "and a general languor appeared to prevade the citizens for several weeks after it left the city." In the winter of 1780-91 there was a third epidemic of the influenzs, but this time is was fortunately not so general. The disease has not changed much for the better in the last 100 years, and it is to be hoped that our present epidemic will not so speedily come back for a second and third visit as did that of 1789-90. A VILLANIOUS FARMER. Found Selling Diseased Pork in We

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 16.-Inform was filed with the health department terday to the effect that a farmer near Carrons lake outside the city limits was slaughtering hogs suffering from cholere and selling the diseased meat for human food. An inspector was sent to the locality and discovered in one pen 65 hogs infected with cholera, and several carcasses that were being dressed for market. 30 dis-eased carcases had been disposed of ca-Tuesday and others were on their way to this city. The inspector condemned the whole outfit, and seized the infected ment in transit and the county attorney will tal steps to have the guilty parties indicted by the grand jury.

No Batt for This Villatu. LIBERTY, Mo., Jan. 16 .- James She ex-prosecuting attorney of Clay county, last week shot and killed John Lewton. with whose fifteen-year-old wife he had previously had improper relations, was yesterday committed for trial without bell. His commitment without bail was received with applause. His release on bail last week was severely denounced at the time.

Geronimos Band. Washington, Jan. 16.—Secretary Pros-tor has received a letter from Captain B. H. Pratt, of the Tenth cavalry, superinten-dent of the Indian school at Cartiale, Page warmly commending the secretary's for the transfer of Geronimos ber Apaches to the Fort Sill reservation, which he regards as a place eminently suited for

London, Jan. 16.—Mr. Parke, editor the North London Press, was to-day found guilty of libelling Earl of Euston, in char-inglithat the Earl was implicated in the West End scandal, and was sentenced to

one year's imprisonment. \$5,000 Worth of Libe LONDON, Jan. 16 .- Col. Malli onvicted of publishing in th (India) Post a libel against Gladstone, son of Right Hon stone, and has been ordered,

oounds damages. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.7 House committee appointed the Ohio ballot box forgery 12 JF

WEATHER FORF WASHINGTON, D.