TRUE TARIFF REFORM.

IT IS NOT PROVIDED FOR IN THE BILL FRAMED BY MR. M'KINLEY.

The Minority of the Ways and Means Committee Direct Attention to Week Points of the Republican Measure.

The minority report on the tariff bill is signed by all of the five Democratic members of the committee. It begins with the following statement:

Upon the question of collecting such revenue from duties on imported goods as may be necessary to pay the whole or a part of the cost of conducting the government, when economically administered, we are now at the parting of the ways. Whether such taxes shall be imposed upon the people for the payment of the ordinary public expenses and the public debts, or be imposed for the purpose of increasing the cost of production and the prices of certain articles of domestic consumption, is a question upon which there is an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the two great political parties of the country, and this question in its plainest form is directly presented for consideration by the bill reported by the majority.

The minority, representing for the time being one of these parties, contends for the principle of just and equal taxation upon all according to their ability to bear the burden, while the majority, representing the other party, has in this bill thoroughly committed itself to the policy of unjust and unequal taxation of the many for the benefit of the few. We are as anxious as the majority can possibly be to promote and encourage American industries and advance the interests of American laborers, and those who impute to us any other purpose or design either misunderstand or misrepresent our position. But we believe that both these objects can be accomplished by reducing the burdens of taxation, and not by increasing them, and that the benefits thus secured will be far more permanent and far more satisfactory to those directly concerned than any supposed advantage that can result from a different policy.

The minority declare that Daniel Webster's replier in his great Fannell Hall

posed advantage that can result from a different policy.

The minority declare that Daniel Webster's policy in his great Fancuil Hall speech has been verified. His words were prophetic. The prolonged discussion before the committee during the present session was not between the individuals and corporations who receive the taxes and the consumers who pay them, for very few of these were heard, but between the representatives of the various protected industries, each contending for higher rates on its own products or for lower rates on the products of others. Except in cases where combinations were made between the interested parties, the conflict continued as erested parties, the conflict continued as ong as the bill remained in the committee, and the majority, after months of patient

possible artificial burdens and restrictions and give to all our industries an equal chance in the field of competition at home and abroad.

chance in the field of competition at home and abroad.

According to the statement made before the committee the protected industries of the country have never been at any time in our history in such a depressed and discouraging condition as they are now. After nearly thirty years of continuous protection by government taxation for their support, a great many of them are reported to be on the very verge of bankruptcy and ruin, while very few of them, according to the testimony, are yielding a fair profit upon the capital invested. A great many of the parties engaged in these industries have declared in the course of our investigation that the slightest reduction in the rates of duty now imposed upon competing foreign products would compel them to close their works and discharge their employes, and others have even gone so far as to assert that they will be forced to go out of business if the rates of taxation are not increased. ness if the rates of taxation are not in-creased. At the same time the laborers in those industries are complaining of insuffthose industries are complaining of insufficient wages, repeated suspensions of work and a general condition of uncertainty and insecurity in their relations to those who give them employment. These laborers, fully realizing the fact that this system has wholly failed to increase their earnings or improve their condition in any way, have been compelled to organize trades unions and resort to other methods of combination and cooperation for self-protection; and these various organizations now afford the only efficient means at their protection; and these various organizations now afford the only efficient means at their command for the preservation even of the existing rates of wages. When capital and labor unite in declaring that our protected industries are not prosperous under that system, although it was designed and has been maintained for their special benefit, the conclusion is inevitable that there is a vice in it somewhere that ought to be re-moved; for there is no reason to doubt moved; for there is no reason to doubt that in a country like this every productive industry would be reasonably prosperous if a wise and just revenue and financial policy prevailed.

The report states that the remedy pro-

posed by the majority is the imposition of more taxes upon every article of foreign origin and for which they are ready and anxious to exchange the cotton which they cannot spin, the corn and wheat which they cannot consume, the oil and coal which they cannot burn, and many other reads to foreign the control of the cont

These surplus products must find a market somewhere outside of the United States. The imports last year were \$745,-131,652, paid for mainly in our surplus agricultural products. It would be impossible for the people of the United States to send out of the country that sum in cash, to send out of the country that sum in cash, and every one knows they did not do it. It is argued that our money should be spent at home. In fact it is spent there in the production, preparation and transportation of the articles we send abroad to pay for importations, and it they were not sent abroad the money could not be expended here because there would be no market. Under our unwise system of taxation there is no market which will pay our industries, and to attempt to remedy the evil by increasing the cost of production is simply to begin at the wrong end and will greatly aggravate the situation. It can be demonstrated that we have the capacity to produce most of the manufactured staples at less cost and at the same time pay higher less cost and at the same time pay higher wages than can be earned in any other country in the world, but in order to do so we must have some imports from other we must have some imports from other countries free of duty. At a time when it we must have some imports from other countries free of duty. At a time when it is confessed by all parties that the government does not need additional revenue, but that there ought to be a reduction of its receipts, the bill reported by the majority proposes to levy upon a great many articles of absolute necessity higher rates of duty than were ever herotofore proposed in any measure reported to Congress. The original argument in favor of protective duties was that they were necessary to foster infant industries. But the present bill is based upon precisely the opposite view. It is framed upon the assumption that as our industries grow older they grow weaker and more dependent upon the bounty of the government. It devolves upon those advocates now to explain, if they can, why it is that after a low tariff policy has been abandoned for more than a quarter of a century and a high tariff policy has been abandoned for more than a quarter of a century and a high tariff policy substituted in its place, the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country are less able to maintain themselves than, they were when the change was made; and when this is done, it will still remain for them to show upon what principle of justice or sound public policy consumers can be periodically subjected to additional taxation—not for the benefit of the government, which does not want the al taxation—not for the benefit of rnment, which does not want the —but for the exclusive benefit of private business enterprises, which are not able to sustain themselves. The silk bounty is severely criticised in the report.

bounty is severely criticised in the report. It says:

The object of the proposed bounty is to discourage these importations, which cost the people nothing unless they saw proper to use slik goods, and to encourage the production of these articles here at an expense of \$1 a pound for the silk and 7 cents a pound for the eccoons, in addition to the actual value of the articles themselves, and this expense is to be charged to all the people, whether they use slik goods or not, and be paid out of the public treasury.

At the same time the bill proposes to

make enormous increases in the rates on woolen goods, which all our people are compelled to purchase and use, and very large increases in the rates on some kind of cotton and linen goods which are absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of all classes. Continuing, the report says the bill will increase the taxes on wool and woolens \$15,000,000 per annum, according to last year's importations, but really to a much greater sum, while taxes on to-bacco to the amount of \$2,800,994 are abolished. The minority cannot agree to do this at the price of an increase on necessaries. The only substantial reason alleged for the repeal of the tobacco tax is the relief from government supervision, but a mere reduction of the tax from 8 cents to cents does not dispense with this supervision or reduce the cost of collection. The report then attacks some of the details of the bill as follows:

The lowest grades of woolen yars, worth not over 30 cents per pound, are to be subjected to a duty of 112 per cent, while the most costly yars will pay 72 per cent. One grade of coarse, chesp blankets will be required to pay 108 per cent, but the finest blankets will pay 88 per cent, but the finest to 66 per cent. Women's and children's cheapest dress goods with cotton warp are to be taxed 108 per cent, and the finest to e6 per cent. The lowest grade of woolen cloths will pay 125 per cent. The cheapest qualities of knit goods for underwear range from 112 to 138 per cent, but the finest and most expensive will pay 78 per cent, while the highest grade will pay 79 per cent, while the highest grade will pay 79 per cent, while the highest grade will pay 130 per cent, while the highest grade will pay 130 per cent, while the highest grade will pay 79 per cent, of the metal schedules the report says that there are many increases, and scarcely any reductions on articles that can be imported at all.

Continuing the report says: We have for a long time been endeavoring to increase our trade with the poople of Central and South America and Mexi

Continuing the report says: We have for a long time been endeavoring to increase our trade with the people of Central and South America and Maxico, and at our request an international conference is now being held to devise means for the accomplishment of this result. The people of all these countries had a right to suppose that this government was acting in good faith when it invited them to send their delegates here, and that nothing would be done to disturb the harmony of their deliberations or prevent the success of their mission; but in the midst of their consultations or prevent the success of their mission; and when it was carnestly hoped that some practicable plan might be agreed upon for the establishment of closer commercial relations, this bill proposed containing provisions which will not only retard reciprocal arrangements for the future, but destroy a large part of the trade now existing between this country and some of our neighbors on the south.

The bill proposes to make large increases in the duties on carpet wools and take allyer ore to a duty of one cent and a half por pound, not because we need the revenue, but for the sole purpose of preventing these articles from being imported into this country. Our total importations of carpet wools from all, countries amounted to 96,566,466 pounds, and our total importations of this kind of ore were \$6,951,719. All this wool has been converted into carpets and other fabrics, and all these ores have been smelted in the United States by American workmen and their importation has been of great benefit to our people, in addition to the profit realized from the trade between the different countries.

The bill in fact increases the tariff on all classes of wool imported into this country. These increases have been made principally upon the demand of a few large flock masters in the state of Ohio, and they will be defended by the majority upon the alleged ground that they are beneficial to the farmers of the country to be keep sheep on their lands. The fact is

articles in a tariff bill is a device which will deceive no one who gives a moment's thought to the subject. During the last fiscal year we exported 69,592,929 bushels of corn and imported only 2,388 bushels, not more than can be produced on 250 acres of good land in this country. We exported 312,186 barrels of corn meal and imported 396 bushels. Our exports of wheat amounted to 46,414,129 bushels and our imports amounted to 1,946 bushels.

and our imports amounted to 1,946 bushels. Statements show how futile it is to sttempt to afford protection to the farmers of
the country by imposing duties upon the
importation of these products, and this
large and intelligent class of citizens cannot be reconciled in this way to a policy
which increases taxes upon their clothing,
tableware, carpets, earthenware, glassware,
agricultural implements and other necessary articles. Among other things upon
which the duties are increased by this bill
are iron and steel rods used in the manufacture of fencing wire, an article of absolute necessity to the farmers of the West,
and of hoop or band iron or steel, cut to and of hoop or band iron or steel, cut to length, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties for balling purposes, in-cluding hoops for barrels.

How the farmers are to be helped by th increased duties on live animals we are a nolly unable to see, and, in our opinion if this bill passed they will be the first to demand a restoration of the old rates of that these importations be made free. while the imposition of the duties on live animals and other agricultural products cannot possibly do our farmers any good at home, the increase made by this bill on manufactured and other articles which we import will certainly be a great injury to them abroad in the markets where they are compelled to sell their surplus. Such a policy is certain to provoke retaliatory legislation by the countries to which we export our agricultural products, and tory legislation by the countries to which we export our agricultural products, and already France, Germany and other countries have made discriminations against us which have severely affected the sale of our breadstuffs and provisions. If this bill passes the Dominion of Canada, the Republic of Mexico and the various governments of Central and South America will almost certainly pursue the same course, and as a result of this commercial warfare the farmers will soon find themselves without a market for their surplus products either at home or abroad.

No reduction has been made in the

products either at home or abroad.

No reduction has been made in the amount of duties imposed under any schedule except that relating to sugar and molasses. In all the other thirteen schedules of dutiable goods, embracing almost every important article the people use, except tea and coffee, which have been free for many years, increases are made, and in many of them the increase is very large.

The report criticises the sugar bounty and protest against the gross favoritism and injustice of such a policy. It says that the bounty on last year's production would have been \$7,520,000. But as it is expected to encourage the producers to supply the entire domestic demand the ultimate result, even if the consumption remained at last year's figures—2,700,421,302 pounds—would be an annual payment of \$31,528,-426 in bounties. The sugar duty is defended as far more just and equitable than those on many other articles, and while the minority believe the duty should be reduced they cannot see the justice or propriety of making this revenue article free, paying a bounty and making this an excuse for imposing \$65,-000,000 additional taxes on the other schedules of necessaries. The minority find it impossible to state with accuracy the effect of the increases. They express the opinion that the increase of the tobacco duty will be \$16,305,925 and that other items will show an increase of over \$8,000,000. Adding these amounts to the \$40,055,152 shown by the committee's tables to have been added to the duties of articles remaining on the dutiable list shows a total increase. The report criticises the sugar bounty and

UNREST AMONG WORKMEN

LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

bill.

In conclusion the report says: While we would gladly co-operate with the majority in the passage of any measure which would relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, promote the prosperity of our various industries, and accure ample wages and steady employment to the laborers engaged in them, we feel constrained to make an earnest protest against this bill, because, in our opinion, it will not accomplish any of these desirable results.

FREDERICK HOEFEL'S DEATH.

He Passes Away From Bright's Disca After Taking a Back-Set.
Frederick Hoefel, one of Lancaster's
best known carpenters and builders, died
on Wednesday afternoon at his home, 133 East Walnut street, between 4 and 5 o'clock. The cause of his death was Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was taken sick during the winter and it was then believed that he would never recover. He was confined to his house and bed for a long time, and several times he seemed to be at death's door He rallied, however, and was again able to

be about. He was out on the street as usual

and it was hoped that the worst was over

About a week ago he had a back-set and he rapidly grew worse until his death.

Mr. Hoefel was born in Barlingen, Wurtemburg, July 22d, 1847, and was therefore in the 43d year at the time of his death. He came to America in 1866 and the first place he stopped was at Intercourse where he had an uncle, with whom he remained for several months. He next came to Lancaster and worked at cabinet making, a trade he had learned in the old country, for Henry Wolf. After being with him for a time he went to work at carpentering for the late Philip Dinkleberg. He remained with him for some years and about fifteen years ago started in business for himself as a centractor. He did a great deal of work, erecting a large number of buildings in this city. Among those that he put up was Mænnerchor hall. It was while he was building the concert hall addition to the Mr. Hoefel was very successful in his busi-ness and was considered an excellent me-

societies, but was an enthusiastic member of the Lancaster Monnerchor. He was an many years and served as its president for several terms. He always took a great deal of interest in anything that was done by the acciety and was always willing to lend his aid in managing or arranging entertainments or doing anything else for its aid. of the Mænnerchor Hall association. Mr. Hoefel was a kind and loving father, a jovial, whole-souled man, and Lancaste oses a good citizen. In politics be was a Democrat and he was a candidate for council upon the Sixth ward ticket at one time. He leaves a wife, who was a Miss Hoffman, and nine children, some of whom are quite young. His brother, Christian, lives in this city.

WHAT MAY RESULT.

The Fight Between Railroads May End I Bridging the River at Chickles. From the Baltimore Sun.

Bridging the River at Chickles.

From the Baitmore Sun.

The fight that is now pending in the Pennsylvania courts between the Reading and Pennsylvania railroad companies is causing comment in railroad circles as to the probable effect the outcome of the litigation will have upon the existing contract between the Reading and Western Maryland roads whereby the former is to have connection with the West over the latter road and the Baltimore & Ohio. The connection will make the Reading a strong competitor with the Pennsylvania and with other proposed connections will take from the Northern Central, an adjunct of the Pennsylvania system, much of the business that now comes to that road from the Reading. The policy in the present fight asems to be in the same line as that adopted by the Pennsylvania when it first built the Schuylkill Valley road as a retalistory measure for the Reading's projected South Penn connection and by afterward absorbing that project through a deal with the Vanderbilts, who were largely interested in the South Penn, whereby the Pennsylvania transferred its control in the West Shore road in exchange for the South Penn, the deal costing them, it is said, \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. It is known that a contract has been signed by the Reading and Western Maryland roads for mutual connection on the two lines. In the one case a short line is to be built from Harrisburg to Bowmansdale, and from Williamsport to Cherry run, which will give Reading its connection with the Baltimore & Ohio for the West. The other is the projected bridging of the Susquehanna at Chickles and the building of a line from that point to Porter's on the Western Maryland road, through which the Reading will have a close run into Baltimore. President John M. Hood, of the Western Maryland road, through which the Reading will have a close run into Baltimore. Western Maryland road, through which the Reading will have a close run into Baltimore. President John M. Hood, of the Western Maryland, was seen yesterday in reference to the pending fight and asked what effect it would have upon the contract with his road and the Reading. He said he thought it twould not affect it in the least. The Reading, he stated, had a large force at work bridging the Susquehanna at Harrisburg for the proposed connection, and had notified him officially that they had gone to work in carrying out their part of the agreement and that they expected the Western Maryland to be equally as prompt. Mr. Hood stated that he would soon have matters in shape for beginning the work on his part, and that beginning the work on his part, and that he regarded the connections under the existing contract as an assured fact that would not be stopped by any fight in which the Reading and Pennsylvania may be

Gathering Money Stone. The Quarryville Post tells of a new industry that the boys of that town are engaged in, and that is gathering titanium, which is also called " money stone." It is a peculiar stone that is used to give coloring to porcelain paintings, and is also used upon artificial teeth. It is not found to any extent anywhere in the United States but in Lancaster and Chester counties. It is found in pieces ranging in size from a clover seed to ten ounces in weight, about Quarryville, and the best time to look for it is after a beavy rain. One man residing in the neighborhood picked \$195 worth out of iron ore which had been washed at one of the mines near Quarryville.

Titanium, Webster says, is a metal dis covered by Gregor, in 1791, in Cornwall, Eng. It is of a deep blue color. It occurs in different states of oxidation or lutermixture, in various parts of the world.

A Tremendous Joke. From the Morning News. A headline about the tree men sent a shiver down the spinal cords of some of the topers of this town who fancied they saw a

Ephraim Hertzler, of Cærnarvon town ship, against whom executions were issued recently, made an assignment late on Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of credi-tors, to Jacob Hertzler, of Czernarvon, and S. R. Keeler, of East Earl.

SWITCHMEN OF BAILWAYS ENTERING PITTS-BURG HAY STRIKE.

Five Thousand Carpenters In Portland, Oregon, Are Discharged-Eight Hundred Cotton Mill Operatives Strike.

Privature, April 17.—A committee of the executive board of the Federated Order of Railway Employee arrived here this morning and are now in conference with the switchmen. At the conclusion of the meeting the ultimatum will be presented tythe officials of railways. Some definite action is expected before night.

General Superintendent Pitcairn, of the Pennsylvania railroad, notified the

Pennayivania railroad, notified the awitchmen that he would meet his men at five o'clock this afternoon to hear their grievances. A committee of eight switchmen, all employes of the Penn-sylvania railroad, were appointed and they will hold a conference with Mr. Pitcairn at

NASHUA, N. H., April 17.—The expected strike of employes of the Jackson company mills occurred this morning, the weavers, spinners and help all going out. The mills have been shut down, but for how long is not known. Eight hundred hands are out of employment. They will be paid off on Saturday. The weavers marched through the streets and then quietly went home. cause of the trouble.

Union Carpenters Discharged. PORTLAND, Oregon, April 17.—About 5,000 union carpenters were discharged yesterday in Portland, Oregon, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Builders' Exchange. A contractor had employed a non-union carpenter and the union threatened to strike if he was not discharged. It was decided by the builders to discharge the union men in anticipation of a strike in May.

Union Men Strike. CHICAGO, April 17 .- The men at the north station of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company, to the number of about forty, went out on strike last night. An effort was being made to organize all employes of the gas works in the city. Two of the employes of the north station who were most prominent in the movement were discharged and the other men immediately

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 17.—The joint convention of miners and operators have been unable to reach an agreement on scale of prices up to noon to-day. Another special committee consisting of seven miners and operators each, have been appointed to report something definite to the convention this afternoon. From the statement which prevails it is expected that Ohio and Pennsylvania will reach an

"DANA IN HIS DOTAGE."

The "Sun's " Editor Characterized As a The "Sun's" Editor Characterized As a "Soulie Old Liar and a Thiet."

The New York Sun on Wednesday published a sensational article to the effect that ex-President Cleveland was undergoing a special treatment invented by Dr. Schweninger, of German renown, for reducing flesh. It was asserted that Mr. Cleveland was gaining in weight at the rate of twenty-five pounds a month, and that both he and his friends were seriously alarmed at his condition.

A reporter called at Mr. Cleveland's

he and his friends were seriously alarmed at his condition.

A reporter called at Mr. Cleveland's office on Wednesday. The ex-president's appearance certainly did not bear out the statement that he is rapidly increasing in weight. If anything, he weighs less now than when he left the White House, and his face has a very healthy color.

"I have not," said Mr. Cleveland, "seen the article you refer to, and if it appears nowhere else except in the Sun there is not the least chance of my seeing it. Of course, the entire thing is a lie without the slightest excuse. I judge from what you say that the venerable editor of the Sun supposes that he has at last hit upon a subject that can be used to annoy me. In this he is mistaken. He must be his own judge of social proprieties. I am not sure that he mistaken. He must be his own judge of social proprieties. I am not sure that he should, at his time of life, and in his ap-parent peculiar mental condition, be molested in his amusement." Continuing, Mr. Cleveland said that he

Continuing, Mr. Cleveland said that he had endeavored since coming to the city to reside to mind his own business. He had not tried to force himself into prominence, and had rather courted the retirement of private life. If he should accept all the invitations he received for social enjoyments he would have to abandon his law practice, so he had decided not to accept any. He had been treated with a great deal of kindness and consideration by the people of the city, and he appreciated it thoroughly.

"I do not care," Mr. Cleveland added "how much I am criticised for any public acts; that is perfectly legitimate, and I recognize the right of every man to differ recognize the right of every man to there on public questions. There is a line, however, it seems to me, where criticism and abuse should stop. The man who invades the privacy of a family and indulges in coarse and wanton attacks on a private citizen is not better, than a highway robber; he places himself on a level with

no weight."

Regarding the frequent personal attacks upon himself in the columns of the San.

Mr. Cleveland said that while he never saw them, every time one appeared a dozen cranks, more or less, would write to him about it. "I know that the senile old liar and thief, Dana, has been at it again. That is the only way I keep track of his mental ravings. The object is, I suppose, to annoy me and my friends.

me and my friends.

"There is only one thing," resumed Mr. Cleveland, and a tender expression lit up his face, "that I care anything about in the attacks. They are not confined to myself. It seems that Dana does not confine his warefare to men. Women are not free from his dastardly assaults. Mrs. Cleveland has not escaped.

"It is bad enough to print his untruthful statements regarding myself; but it is

ful statements regarding myself; but it is infinitely more cowardly and dastardly for him to include, as he has done, my wife in his attacks. Nothing could be more con-temptible or so far removed from all in-stincts of manhood!" There was no language, the ex-president said, strong enough to characterize the conduct of such a man. If Dana was not in

his dotage, with the fat all gone from his body to his brain, and with one foot in the grave, his ravings would attract more at-Changing the subject, Mr. Cleveland spoke of the recent elections, and said they were more than gratifying to the Democ-racy. The result in Rhode Island of the by-elections held in the city of Providence

was especially significant and encouraging It was a strong vindication of the ballot re form law.

"From all I have heard," Mr. Cieveland added, "the Republicans made a tremendous effort to carry the by-elections in Providence. The conditions were favorable to the Republicans, and they spent a great deal of money. The Republican manufacturers who have been in the habit of intimidating their workmen could not do it under the new law in Providence. Every friend of ballot reform will hall the result in Rhode Island as most encourag-

lowest standpoints, it seems to me that the Democrats will be the gainers by the adop-tion of ballot reform all over the country. tion of ballot reform all over the country. We believe that we have principles that appeal to the people. Upon a fair and free discussion of the issues the majority will vote our way. But to take a low view of the situation, if both parties go into business of vote buying, the Republicans have \$20 to spend where we have \$1, so we could not hope to compete with them successfully in that line. We should have a ballot reform law in every state in the interest of good politics and honest government."

CREAM OF CURRENT EVENTS. CREAM OF CURRENT EVENTS.
It is estimated that 25,000 men connected
with the various building trades are idle
in Chicago as the result of the carpenters'
strike. The strikers will parade to-day.
Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of the late
Jefferson Davis, is said to be engaged to be
married to Mr. Alfred Wilkinson, a young
lawyer of Syracuse, N. Y., grandson of
Samuel J. May, a famous Abolitionist
leader.

Professor E. E. Craig was badly injured in an attempt to make a balloon ascension and parachute drop at Topoka, Kansas, on Tuesday afternoon. A strong wind was blowing and the balloon came in contact with a telegraph wire, throwing the professor out. He fell forty feet, striking head foremost against a carriage. head foremost against a carriage.

Genoral Sickles, the new sheriff of New York, was kept away from his office on Tuesday, having taken aconite by mistake, instead of castor oil, late on Monday night, hoping the supposed remedy would rid him of a hard headache. "The general took enough to kill three men," said his private secretary, "but he is all right to-day."

day."

J. W. Middleton, of Scott county, Ky., is seeking a runaway wife. Three weeks ago Middleton, who is 60, married 19-year-old Josie Price. Last Saturday the young wife cloped with Matthew Middleton, the old man's nephew, taking with her \$7,000 which the husband had just drawn from the bank. They were married in Newport and at once disappeared.

W. Ball was shot and killed by his son-

and at once disappeared.

W. Ball was shot and killed by his sonin-law, B. T. Barham, at Siatersville,
Virginia, on Tuesday. The men met in
the road. Ball opened fire on Braham at
sight with a pistol. He fired five shots,
four of which took effect, but not of such
an extent as to disable Barham. Barham
fired only two shots, both of which passed
through the head of Ball, killing him
instantly. Last September Barham was
forced at the pistol's point to marry Ball's
daughter.

Pretty 19-year-old Mary Louise Dauman.

forced at the pistol's point to marry Ball's daughter.

Pretty 19-year-old Mary Louise Denman was married in Ridgefield, Conn., on Wednesday, to Gould Rockwell, who has just passed his 83d birthday, and who is one of the wesithlest men in the fown. Soveral years ago his wife died, and having no children or relatives he seemed to have but one object in life, and that was to add to his stready large fortune. He gave his bride a wedding present of \$30,000.

The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, (Republican), under a display head in bold type, throws down this defiance: "We ask the Republicans of Pennsylvania to consider the fact that we charge that the defeat of the Billingsley bill by the Legislature was worth \$60,000 to Senator George W. Delamater, now a candidate for governor. We agree to instantly withdraw this charge and humbly apologize if Mr. Delamater or any of his friends will convince us that this statement is untrue. * * * The facts are known to many persona. The allegation is a most serious one. Can the Meadville candidate afford to remain silent? Our place of business is at No. 42 Fifth avenue, where letters or processes will be sure to find us."

will be sure to find us."

Miss Emma Rohrbach, a prominent young lady of Sunbury, made an attempt Tuesday night to commit suicide by taking laudanum. Dr. Shindel was called in and by vigorous methods saved her life. Miss Rohrbach is only 17 years of age and during the past few months has been gaining flesh more rapidly than she liked. This worried her and she was advised to eat lemons. The practice was at once adopted, Miss Rohrbach sometimes eating adopted, Miss Robrbach sometimes eating as high as a dozen lemons in one day. This gave her great pains in the stomach and the doctor ordered that she should cease the practice. Her weight continued to increase and the young lady finally decided to end her life.

Base Ball Notes Yesterday the Altoons club showed what they can do. They played a combination team made up of strong players, several of whom have been professionals. Zecher's team won by 15 to 1. Gibson did wonderful work, accepting seventeen chances out of eighteen. He had a double and a single, while Hahn showed up in excellent style at second with two hits to his credit. De Silva and Allen, two men who came

here to play ball, have been released by Manager Goodhart because they were not satisfactory. De Silva is telling the newswith Goodhart, which is not the case.

with Goodhart, which is not the case.

The games of ball played yesterday resulted as follows: Philadelphis 9, Athletic 3; Echigh 11, University 7; Newark 8, Boston 2; Baltimore 15, Richmond 2; Pittsburg (N. L.) 11, Eric 0; Brooklyn (N. L.) 27, Jersey City 5; Yale 4, New Haven 1; New York, (N. L.) 18, Jaspers 4; St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 4.

The Philadelphia Players club defeated the Anchor of York by 10 to 1 yesterday.

The Easton opened the season by being beaten by Philipsburg; score, 16 to 8.

Newark easily defeated the Boston League team yesterday. Still they say the latter is as good as the Boston Brotherhood club. Sterling, a pitcher of last year's Philadelphia Giants, and this year with Mason's professionals, has been signed by Manager Goodhart.

Fox, of last year's Hazleton and Lebanon and the seathly hear the season by the say the season by the say the latter is a good as the Boston Brotherhood club. Fox, of last year's Hazleton and Lebanon

rox, or last year's razioton and Lebanon clubs, will be heretto-morrow. The Richmond club plays at the park to-morrow and Lancaster people should turn out to see them. This promises to be a fine game and the Actives will show the following team: Cross, s. s.; G. Goodhart, c.; Gill, l. f.; Gleim, l.b.; T. Goodhart, r. f.; Mishler, 2 b.; Klein, c. f.; Fox, 3 b.; Sterling, p. Lebanon may play here on Monday.

Held for Trial.

Henry Smith, colored, had a hearing be fore Alderman Hershey this morning on charges of assault and battery to commit a a rape, and carrying concealed weapons, on complaint of Lucinda Mauler. He was committed in default of bail for trial at

Top Forn From a Wagon. This morning a young man driving the delivery wagon of D. E. Long, grocer, of James and North Queen streets, drove under a tree on East Frederick street. The branches were much lower than he supposed and they caught the top of the wagon tearing it completely off.

From the Quarryville Post.

We noticed together in Quarryville, one day last week, David Mowrer and George Aument, the former 87 years old, and the latter 82. They are both still active men, and able to do as good a day's work as th majority of our younger men.

Three Serious Charges. Geo. J. Diller, proprietor of the billiard and pool room, has been prosecuted before Alderman Halbach for three violations of law. The charges against him are selling liquor on Sunday and without license, an assault and battery on his wife. Wednesday of next week has been designated for alleged to have taken place last November, and the violations of the liquor law are alleged to have been continuous.

On next Thursday evening there will be a labor mass meeting in Mænnerchor hall. It will be under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and will be addressed by P. J. McQuire, general secre-tary of the order. Other trades unions of the city will attend the meeting. CHARGE AGAINST A MINISTER,

Rev. Mower Forges a Note and Leaves
His Home In Intercourse.
Rev. Z. C. Mower, pastor of the United
Brothren church of Intercourse, is a fugitive from justice, for a very serious offense.
The charge against him is altering a note The charge against him is altering a note and forging the name of Abraham R. Kurts, a member of his church.

Complaint was made some days ago be-fore Justice Kennedy, but the warrant was not served, as the reverend gentleman said he would fix the matter to the satisfaction

On Sunday Rev. Mower disappeared, and the supposition is that he fied to Phila-delphia. It is known that he bought a ticket at Leaman Piace for Philadelphia on that day. After his flight the warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of a Ancaster officer.

The note altered was discounted at the

Gap bank. It was originally for \$40, but it was raised to \$140. Another note to held by the Lancaster County bank.

In the vicinity of Intercourse it is thought that Mower has been engaged in this business for a long time, meeting his forged notes with forged renewals.

Mower is a man of middle age and has

been in the ministry for 18 years. He has had charges in Lancaster and Dauphin counties. Over a year ago he was transferred from Middletown. He is a native of Dauphin county and his father and five brothers are preachers of the Gospel. His first charge in Lancaster county was

for four years. He was at Manchester, Md., for three years, the same length of time at Middletown and at Intercourse

WANT THE CHARTER ANNULLED A Committee of Lancaster Stockholders

In Harrisburg To-day. Abraham Bitner, Dr. Walter Boardmar Abraham Bitner, Dr. Walter Boardman and Geo. M. Askew, representing the Lancaster minority stockholders of the Keystone Standard Watch company, went to Harrisburg to-day. They will employ counsel to appear before the attorney general to take steps looking to a revocation of the charter of the company.

The ground upon which the revocation is asked is that the law was violated because \$50,000, ten per cent of the capital stock.

\$30,000, ten per cent of the capital stock, was not paid in as directed by law. If the charter is revoked it will only be after a long contest. The Philadelphia stockholders will resist it, as will George M. Frank-hin and W. Z. Sener, the latter more par-ticularly, because it will make them re-sponsible for the mortgage of \$50,000 cre-ated when they were officers, and all acts done by the corporation will be void.

The decision to make an effort to have

The decision to make an effort to have the charter annulled was agreed upon at a meeting of the Lancaster stockholders, held on Wednesday evening, at George M.

The Young Men's Democratic Society Provide Fine Entertalument. Last evening the Young Men's Demo-cratic society held another of their very pleasant musicals in their hall on East Orange street. The rooms were crowded many ladies were present. The entertain-ment provided by the young men was one of the best they have ever given. The orchestra of the society, which is under the leadership of Prof. Haas, and has become one of the leading organizations of its kind in this city, furnished the leatership organizations of its kind in this city, furnished the leatership organizations. bered eighteen pieces. The pregramme which had been well arranged, was wel given and the performers were rewarded with the greatest applause. It is given here in full:

here in full:

Overture, "Northern Light," orchestra; male quartette, "We Moet Again," Mesars. Zimmerman, Leyden, Eshleman and Anne; violin solo, "Air Varie," Mr. Harry A. Dubbs; tenor solo, "Trusting," Mc. Charles Leyden; selection, "Bohemian Girl," orchestra; bass solo, "Out on the Deep," Mr. G. R. Eshleman; trio for violin, flute and piano, "Resignation," Mesars. Dubbs, Eshleman and Haas; clarionet solo, "Air Varie," Mr. H. B. Goodhart; male quartette, "Soldier's Farewell," Mesars. Zimmorman, Leyden, Eshleman and Anne.

Dancing began after the programme had

Dancing began after the programme had been finished and it was kept up until about half-past eleven o'clock. It was a very pleasant affair from beginning to lose, and the committee who so su fully managed it consisted of Prof. F. W. Huas, Monroe B. Hirsh, Charles E. Haberbush, Henry A. Dubbs, Howard Falk,

Republicans Seated.

In the United States Senated.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday the Montana case was taken up, and Messrs. Gibson and Kenna spoke on the Democratic side of the question. Mr. Butler moved to recommit. Lost by a party vote, the yeas being 26, the nays 32. The resolutions declaring Clark and Madenia. Democratic heat or citilled to see The resolutions declaring Clark and Ma-ginnis (Democrats) not entitled to seats were agreed to—38 to 19—Messrs. Barbour, George, Gibson, Kenna and Walthall vot-ing with the Republicans in the affirma-tive. A resolution offered by Mr. Butler, declaring that there had been no choice of United States senators from Montana, was rejected by a party vote. The resolutions of the majority declaring Wilber F. Saunders and Thomas C. Powers (Republi-cans) "entitled upon the merits of the case" Saunders and Thomas C. Powers (Republi-cans) "entitled upon the merits of the case" to seats in the Senate from Montana, were agreed to by a party vote—yeas 32, nays 26. Messrs. Sanders and Powers were then escorted to the clerk's desk by Sena-tors Hoar and Washburn, and the oath of office was administered to them by the vice president.

Two Attempts To Rob. Two attempts were made to rob the house

of Jacob C. Shaub, No. 129 Church street, on Wednesday night. Before the family retired some one was heard trying to open the kitchen door, but the thief ran away when he heard some one coming. Late in the night, about midnight, a second at-tempt was made. The thieves forced the staple from the cellar door and entered the cellar. The noise awakened Mrs. Shaub and she called her son, Constable Shaub. When he got down stairs the thief was gone. An examination of the cellar showed that nothing was stolen. The tracks of the thief led to Middle street, through a lot in the rear of the Shaub residence.

At the Franklin Institute last evening Dr. M. L. Davis, of Laucaster, described the method of incinerating bodies of the dead in the furnace of the Philadelphia Crems tion society, on East Walnut lane, German town. He said it took 45 minutes to two hours and a half to reduce a body to ashes, according to the solidity of the There have been 56 bodies cremated since the crematory was opened in May, 1888. In reply to a question as to whether cre-

mation was growing in popularity, he said the first furnace was constructed in the United States in November, 1884, and now there are 14 in this country.

A Mortgage for \$300,000. A mortgage given by the Downingtown & Lancaster railroad, in favor of John P.

Green, trustee, was entered in the re-corder's office iate on Wednesday. The mortgage is on the Downingtown & Lanmortgage is on the Downingtown & Lan-caster railroad, and the money received in the sale of bonds is for the payment of the cost of the building of the extension of the railroad from New Holland to Lancaster.

MR. RANDALL'S FUNER

THE SERVICES HELD IN THE HETROP PRESETTERIAN CHURCH.

An Oration by Dr. Chester-The ! Chaplain Also Officiates-Fre People Attend the Obecom

funeral ceremonies over the rest the late Representative Randall is in the Metropolitan Presbyterian Capitol Hill, this morning. The simple but solemn and deeply simple but solemn and deeply. The officiating clergymen were. Choster, paster of the church, a Dr. Milburn, chaplain of the Hou. About half past nine the carrithe family and immediate friend the church, and as Mrs. Randall on the arm of her husband's by two daughters (Mrs. Lancaster Susan), the only son and names. two daughters (Mrs. Languster and Susan), the only son and namesake dead statesman, and other relations, (of them from Philadelphis), move the aisle to seats reserved for in the right centre, they were preby Dr. Chester, wearing a long scarf and reciting the opening to burial service: "I am the recurre and the life." Soon afterwards member the joint committee of the two Houses wearing white scarfs, entered the cand took their seats in the left centre front row being occupied by four or Randall's oldest friends and college Measrs. O'Neill, Carlials, McKinles Holman. In addition to these the alance comprised large numbers of seand representatives, the chief justice of the state of the contraction of the seats of

ance comprised large numbers of and representatives, the chief and daughters, Vice President ton and wife, Secretary and Blaine, Mrs Harrison, accompanied president's private secretary, Mr. I Mr. Wanamaker, Speaker Reed, a tion of about a hundred members tion of about a hundred members Grand Army of the Republic, and hundred of Mr. Randall's friends and bors. The prayer and benedicties delivered by Mr. Milburn, and the oration was by Dr. Chester. Prof. I presided at the organ, and the hym anthems were rendered by the fr

The ceremonies were conclude o'clock, and when the procession and moved to the Pennaylvani station through the capitol gropensylvania avenue, which with sympathetic spectators, a of about thirty uniformed members of about the control of the Republic fredeplate was in the church and account to the formers. delphia was in the church and actescort to the funeral procession.

members and relatives of the fan accompanied the remains to Phi were the Senate and House, cong committees, the honorary paid nearly all the members of Pensidelegation of the House and a mother members of the House.

THE ARRIVAL IN PRINCESS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The bearing the remains of the late the Randall arrived at Ridge avenue minutes after three and the cortaceeded out Ridge avenue to Land

had gathered at the static hundreds followed the funeral to the cemetery.

Washington, April 17.—After the ing of the journal in the House to Butterworth, of Ohio, arose and silt was seemly and proper and a just to of respect to the memory of the guished man whose funeral took p day that the House adjourn. A this effect was immediately adop

The imperial palece at Orang 20 miles west of St. Petersburg, destroyed by fire. Seven serva burned to death.

V. Marcus C. Stearns, ex-Mayor son's father-in-law, who committee in Chicago, left an estate of \$2,000,0

Andrew J. Davis, convicte N. H., yesterday of manula-first degree, was this morn to twenty years at hard labor in

The presbytery of Omsha, Neb., y day, declared against revision of the fession of faith by a vote of 25 to 18. The riotous coal miners at Ostra Moravia, have compelled a comples sation of work in the mines. Troops houses occupied by the miners willing to work.

willing to work.

The cask containing the body of the ish clerk, Myers, who was murdere Soap Dealer Philipson, in Copenh Denmark, was taken from the approstores in New York to-day and place board the Thingvalls, which sails for mark on the 20th inst. The body was in the cask, packed in plaster, just as when shipped to this country.

Ed. L. Tracy, who murdered of Wagner, a saloon-keeper, in Chican November, was captured in Winner Nev., last night. Tracy's wife room the saloon, and while inducing her to Milwaukee he shot Wagner and a

to Milwaukee he shot Wagner and a ing her to a disreputable resort. Wm. Horn, a fruit dealer, come suicide in Albany, N. Y., this mo-jumping from the Senate staired capitol to the floor below, a di-

A sad tragedy resulting from ex-poverty has been enacted in Moscow, sia. The widow of an army officer was in dire want, became discouraged with her five daughters locked thems in a room and turned on the gas.

The lablet Unveiled Last evening the Evans memorial was unveiled in the Prosbyterian of The usual Wednesday evening sewere held and Dr. Mitchell presched mon, taking for his text, "Honor thy and thy mother." He also gave a second Ann Margaret Evans, to whose in the tablet was put up, and he spoke then uncovered and the congregation a look at it. They then returned a main room and the meeting was to

found the six were dead from suf

Robert Superio, one of the Re colony, was arrested on Wednesday, ob by his wife before Alderman A. F. nelly with assault and battery and maintenance. She was very anxies have him arrested and sent to fall and could not farnish ball that is when went. The wife in an hour's time just as anxies to get him out of jan she pawned a r jewelry to raise the to have him receased.

into a social one and a pleasant

WEATHER FORECASTS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17,
creasing cloudiness and light the
to-night, stationary temperature
riable winds.