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CAUGHT IN A CLUB ROOM.

TWO YOUNG GIRLS FOUND IN THE COMPANY OF A GANG OF BAD BOYS.

Sergeant Broome Takes Eva Schuh and Mame Conlin to the Station House. The Y. M. L. to Be Arrested.

Some time ago a party of young men started a club, which they called the Young Men's League, and they rented a room in the third story of Frey's shoe store building, on East King street. The club was started by a number of young men, who had the best of motives in establishing it. After a time a few boys of the tougher kind were elected members. Some of those who were interested in starting the club objected to these people, but they were told that the boys could be reformed. By and by the toughs got possession of things, as the more respectable young men dropped out and refused to have anything to do with the club. At present the list of members includes boys from 15 to 18 years of age. Nearly all of them are very bad, although the majority belong to respectable families. Several have already figured in the police courts. At present it looks as though there is trouble ahead for the whole organization.

For some time past, people who have occasion to be out late, have noticed that the boys remained in the club room until a very late hour. The families of several of them are out of town, and as they have full sway they remained in the club room all night. Several people complained that the boys have been in the habit of taking young girls up into the room and they thought the police should interfere. This morning between one and two o'clock Sergeant Broome was walking around Centre Square when he was told by several people that the members of the club had taken two girls up stairs. The officer went up to the room and rapped at the door, which was finally opened. It was very dark, but in obedience to an order of the officer a light was struck. The sergeant then found that there were five young men, or rather boys, in the room. They were terribly frightened and were shaking from head to foot. The officer asked them if there were not others in the building and one of the boys admitted that there were some in another room, the door of which was locked. The sergeant went to the door which was opened at his request. In it two boys and two girls were found in the dark. The latter are of the class known as "chippies," or street runners, and had taken off their hats and jersies. They are in the habit of running the streets until late at night, and the officer took them to the station house. They gave their names as Eva Schuh and Mame Conlin, and neither of them is more than fifteen years of age. They did not seem worried a great deal about being arrested. The Schuh girl told the officer that she had been in the room all night on Thursday last with four of the young toughs for her associates.

The Schuh girl is well known to nearly everybody about the central part of the city. She is the daughter of a German woman who compelled her to go about the streets begging for years. She then was taught lessons in crime that she has not forgotten. Efforts were made by different persons to reform her and she was sent to school. It was of no use, however, as she went from bad to worse and is now considered very tough. She is rather good looking and dresses neatly. The other girl has parents in the eastern part of the city. The girls were called before the mayor this morning and Officer Broome told the story as related above. He said that he had frequently seen the Schuh girl on the street with men as late as 2 o'clock in the morning and he had often warned her that he would lock her up. The girl said that she had been in the room but twice in her life. The Conlin girl wept bitterly when she stood up before the mayor. She said it was the first time that she had ever been in the room, and she had been coaxed there by the boys. The mayor gave the girls a reprimand and ordered them to be taken back to their cells in the station house. The girls gave the names of the boys who were with them, and the police officers were instructed to arrest them and bring them before the mayor. When these boys are arrested there will be astonished people, as some parents will then for the first time know where their bright sons have been spending their nights.

HE IS FREE AGAIN.

Old Man Seaman Is Again at Liberty to Beat People.

William Seaman, the aged beat, who was charged with swindling different people of this city, was before Alderman Halbach last evening to answer a charge of false pretense preferred by the Bohn Brothers. The accused had had a talk with the prosecutors, and out of sympathy for him the latter concluded not to push the case against him. They did not appear against him at the alderman's office and the case was dismissed. At Alderman Spurrier's, where Ridenour & Schaum had a case of defrauding hotel-keepers against Seaman, there were the same proceedings. The case there was dismissed, and Mr. Seaman turned over to Mr. Schaum several claims that he had against people of this city, in part payment for his bill. Seaman left for the East at 2:20 this morning, glad to get out of his trouble.

There is no doubt that Seaman is a hotel beat, and Chief-of-police Borger has had several letters of inquiry about him since he arrested him. One of these came from the proprietor of the Monongahela house, Atlantic City, who says that he got away from him without paying his bill. He also boarded with G. A. Walther, of Philipsburg, Centre county, who formerly kept a hotel in Philadelphia, while he was in the latter city, and he neglected to settle there. Everybody is satisfied that he is a beat, but people here seem to have sympathy for him.

Two Weddings.

VOOANVILLE, July 22.—The marriage bells have been chiming in this town of late at a lively rate. Miss Annie M. Thomas and Mr. Harvey Barnhart were married on Thursday evening. Miss Agnes Mary Steffy and Mr. Wm. W. Ream were also joined in wedlock. Mr. Ream had a "set-out" for his young friends on Thursday evening.

Mart Vogel was so severely kicked in the abdomen, by a horse on Saturday, that his life was greatly endangered.

The farmers are busily engaged in cutting their oats, and hauling out the manure.

The schools in this district will be open five weeks.

Fred Brill is working in Lancaster.

Daniel Seiverling will start another cigar factory before long.

Increase of Pensions.

Charles L. Young, city, and Miller Brady, Highville, have been granted increase of pensions, through Alderman Barr.

Making Repairs.

The Millersville car company have a force of men at work making repairs to their tracks, which were badly needed, on Prince street.

VOORHEES ON THE TARIFF.

He Refers to Carnegie's Gift to Stanley. The Injustice of Increasing Duties.

Mr. Voorhees on Monday afternoon addressed the Senate in opposition to the tariff bill, which he characterized as a financial monster, every claw and tooth of which had been carefully inspected in the lobbies and found to be sound and reliable. It was only in an impure political and moral atmosphere, generated by a corrupt monopoly of wealth, that a financial measure like the one now pending would dare to show the hard outlines of its guilty face. Much less would it expect to be treated with respect, spoken well of and pressed as a law.

Passing to a criticism of the details of the bill, Mr. Voorhees spoke of it as an astonishing fact that in the fourteen schedules of dutiable articles the only reductions made were in the schedule relating to sugar and molasses (which in the light of the proposed bounty to sugar planters, was no reduction at all), and in the section relating to wines, spirits and other beverages. In every one of the twelve schedules the tariff taxes had been increased. In regard to woolen goods, that increase amounted to $15,000,000 a year. There was no pretension, Mr. Voorhees said, that that increase was put on for the sake of revenue. It was simply an instance of protection run mad developed into a Chinese wall of prohibition.

He proceeded to quote at considerable length from a statement made by Mr. McKeever (N. Y.) before the finance committee. One of his answers to a question by Mr. Vance as to why the duty on certain cheap fabrics of cloth was to be increased from about 75 per cent. to about 160 per cent. was: "I suppose it was to make the poor consumer pay twice as much for his goods as the wealthy consumer would have to pay for his."

Mr. Voorhees also quoted from the statement of Mr. P. B. Worrill, of New York, before the same committee, who, when asked the reason for a large increase of duty on cheap cotton velvets, said: "Nothing but prohibition; it is not protection." He also read an extract (presented by Mr. Worrill) from the annual report for 1889 of the treasurer of the Arlington mills, manufacturers of cotton warps, mohair and men's dress goods, to the effect that for the last twenty years the average division of dividends had been a little over 20 per cent., and that the profits of the last year were three times as great as those of the preceding year.

Mr. Voorhes referred to the recent Stanley wedding in London, attended by members of the royal family and by representatives of the highest aristocracy of England, and to the wedding presents of fabulous prices showered on the hero of the "Dark Continent" and his bride. An American protected manufacturer, he said, was there and bestowed upon the bride a gift richer and rarer and far more costly than any that could be afforded by the queen of England, or the King of Belgium. It was Carnegie, he said, and his gift was an uncut diamond of such size and quality that neither the richest of the crown jewels of England nor the moonstone of India could surpass it in value. And how, he asked, came this American king of steel and iron to have a diamond beyond the reach of the other kings of the world and to be able to give it away? Was it an inheritance, an heirloom? Had he hunted and found it in the diamond fields of Africa? Had he toiled from day to day, economized and saved the earnings of a lifetime to buy it? Nothing of all that. The farmers of the United States had paid for that diamond ten thousand times over in the last twenty years by paying an average duty of over 38 per cent. on every article of iron and steel that they used, and by paying increased rates of railroad freight made necessary by the high duties on steel and iron rails and rolling stock. For the farmers, at last, paid for all. If the pending bill became a law they would have an increase of duty to pay on iron and steel from 38.24 per cent. to 51.75 per cent.

Mr. Voorhees passed on to the discussion of the proposed increase of 120 per cent. on tin plate in order to protect an infant industry as yet unborn, and in order to give employment to 24,600 workingmen now idle. It would be far cheaper, he said, for the country to pay 24,000 idle men their average wages than to tax every square of tin roof, every dinner-pail, teapot and milk-can, simply to build up half a dozen millionaires and to enable them to give coaching parties to protection leaders and to found libraries from the savings of a 15 per cent. reduction of the wages of their workingmen. Tin plate, he said, had the first right to be on the free list; and he would at the proper time move to put it there. There was no manufacture of tin in this country, and, therefore, nothing to protect, even if protection were right. It was a material in universal use, a common want with laboring people; and it ought, therefore, to pay no tax. Might he not, with propriety, in leaving the tin-plate schedule, call on all the men and women who use tin pans, pails, cups, strainers, tea pots, coffee pots, wash basins, cooking pans, pie plates, cans for fruit and vegetables, and tin for roofing their houses, to join in pronouncing anathema maranatha against the bill.

The doctrine of a high protective tariff was here (he said) carried to its full limit and displayed without further attempt to disguise all its frightful capabilities for evil. It might well exclaim, with the false prophet of Khorassan, when he unveiled his hideous face to his ignorant worshipers:

"Here, judge if hell, with all its powers to damn,
Can add one curse to the vile thing I am."

As he believed in the justice of God he believed in the overthrow of such a system of government. He believed that the present wicked, criminal system of tariff protection in this country was retiring to swift destruction. It was destined soon to encounter the stern spirit of retributive justice and to feel the desolation which it had inflicted on others. He rejoiced that there was a spirit in the land which would not down at the bidding of speculators.

He called attention to the fact that although Mr. Morrill had frequently stated that the tariff bills of 1862 and 1863 were only war measures they had never been repealed or lowered. He went on to say that all the internal revenue taxes on manufacturers, brokers and dealers, bank checks and incomes, had been swept away, while duties on trace-chains, tin buckets, flannel shirts and the like had had a manifold growth. According to the present rate of taxation on farms and in workshops the war was still raging and costing more than ever before. Who, he asked, would dare stand before the country and say that the party so long in control of the government had dealt fairly with the people on that subject.

In conclusion he declared that the battle for liberty, justice and equality would be fought out in every part of the field, but that at no time was victory more essential than when floated the banner of tariff reform.

Mr. Voorhees spoke for about two hours. Marked attention was paid to his speech by Democratic senators, most of whom remained in the chamber during its delivery, but hardly a dozen Republicans were in their seats.

A Strange Coon Makes Trouble.

Joseph Zerfass, a strange coon in town, was arrested last evening on warrants issued by Alderman Barr, charging him with surety of the peace and carrying concealed weapons. Zerfass served a term for similar charges, when he lived in Columbia. On his release from prison he made this city his home, occupying part of the house of Daniel McGee, in the Seventh ward. There have been numerous quarrels between McGee and Zerfass, and it is said that Mrs. McGee always took the part of the stranger. Last evening when Zerfass threatened to shoot McGee the latter ran to the magistrate's office and preferred the above charges. Mrs McGee says her husband was drunk and that she will prosecute him.

Too Drunk To Be Heard.

James Ryan and Samuel Craig, professional bums and regular inmates of the county jail, were prosecuted before Alderman Barr on Monday by the wife of Craig, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. They were too drunk to be heard to-day, and were committed for a hearing.

KILLED AT HARRISBURG.

WALKER PHILLIPS FATALLY INJURED AT THE RAILROAD STATION.

His Skull Crushed by Falling—He Dies at the Hospital a Few Hours After the Accident Occurred.

Walker Phillips, formerly a well-known young man of this city, who for a number of years past has been living in York, was fatally injured in Harrisburg last night. The accident occurred in the passenger station of the Pennsylvania railroad. There are iron gates, with a railing at the top of the stairway, which lead to the trains from the station. Phillips was inside of the station, and at the time there were no trains about to leave or arrive. For some reason, which no one seems able to explain, Phillips attempted to crawl over the railing, as though he was anxious to reach the steps. While on the railing he lost his balance and fell heavily to the cement pavement below, which he struck on the back of his head. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and placed upon a stretcher. He was then taken to the city hospital. An examination was made of him by physicians and they pronounced the injuries fatal, as there was a terrible concussion of the brain. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock and the man lingered until half-past ten o'clock, when he breathed his last. It was not known who the man was until a Testament, which he carried in his pocket was examined. Written on the inside were the words, "Walker Phillips, 116 Church street, York, Pa." Word was at once sent to York and an answer received stated that Walker Phillips resided at that place and was away from home.

Harvey Phillips, the father of the young man, lives at 319 South Prince street. The family received word last evening that Walker had sustained fatal injuries. They knew very little particulars of the accident when an INTELLIGENCER reporter called at the house this morning, but they had hopes that it might yet turn out that the dead man was not Walker. Several weeks ago they heard a report that he had been killed on the Northern Central railroad near York, but it turned out to be false and they thought that this might be a similar case. After leaving the family the reporter telegraphed to Harrisburg and found that the man had been identified as Walker Phillips. Word was at once sent to his bereaved parents.

Deceased was the oldest son of Harvey Philips, being in the 37th year of his age. He was born in Little Britain township a year before his father moved to this city. Walker went to school in this city, and afterwards worked as a slater for John L. Arnold and others. Some years ago he moved to York, where he was married. He leaves a wife but no children. Walker was of a somewhat roaming disposition and spent much of his time moving about from place to place.

The family of the deceased have had more than their share of trouble, as this is the second member that has been killed within two years. George, a younger brother of Walter, was killed at Dillerville, in December, 1889. He was a bookbinder, and had been working in Philadelphia. He started to come to Lancaster by a freight, and boarded a train which ran around on the cut off. He fell from the train at Dillerville and was killed. The body remained at the hospital for some time, and after it had been once buried it was identified by the sister of the young man. This second death is a great blow to the parents, and they have the sympathy of many friends.

A dispatch received from Harrisburg this forenoon stated that the body was still in the city hospital and had not been claimed. The father of the deceased went to Harrisburg this afternoon to get it.

THE NEW STEELTON.

A Description of the Town At Sparrow's Point.

On the shore of the Patapsco, about twelve miles below Baltimore, there is a building that promises to become one of the largest, if not the largest, manufacturing plant in America. It is a plant backed by Pennsylvania capital and is growing up largely under the direction of Pennsylvania brains; it is the Maryland extension of the Pennsylvania Steel company—a company that has already built one town, Steelton, and is now building another. This new town is Sparrow's Point, although Baltimore people generally speak of it as Steelton.

A little over three years ago the company secured about a thousand acres of land at Sparrow's Point. Operations were at once begun, and now, where before were fields of tomatoes, cabbage and corn, is a town of over 2,000 inhabitants, having a system of drainage, its streets lighted by electricity, every house full to overflowing and hundreds trying to get houses who, for the present, are turned away because every house is engaged long before it is finished.

But to the work the company has done and is now doing for manufacturing. At the present time two blast furnaces, each having a capacity of 250 tons of pig iron per day, are in operation. The third furnace, having the same capacity, will be ready in a few months. The fourth is also well under way. These furnaces have all the latest improvements for the making of pig iron at the lowest possible cost. The plans call for eight more furnaces with a total capacity of 3,000 tons per day. The four furnaces are in line near the river front. Between them and the river is the stockhouse where limestone, ore, coke, etc., is stored. The stockhouse for the four furnaces is 1,100 feet long.

The furnaces are an imposing sight to all who pass by on the river, whether it be by day when the white smoke curls away to be lost, or by night when the flames illumine the sky for miles and miles around; but what a sight it will be when there are twelve!

The engines that supply the blast are simply immense. There are four of them. When I visited the furnaces two pumps were at work supplying them with water. Each pump is said to have a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons in 24 hours.

The cast house of one of the furnaces is supplied with heavy cast-iron troughs into which the molten metal is run instead of being run into troughs of sand, which must be made over after each cast.

The limestone used in the furnaces comes from the quarries at Texas, a station on the Northern Central, some distance above Baltimore.

Most of the ore comes from Cuba, where the company and the Bethlehem company own a mine. Some Virginia ore is mixed with the Cuban ore, for alone the Virginia ore can not be used to make steel. It is said that ore of the proper quality can not be obtained in the United States nearer than Michigan. The freight on Michigan ore makes it cheaper for the company to get their ore from Cuba and still pay the tariff of 75 cents per ton.

A line of steamers is engaged in carrying ore from Cuba to Sparrow's Point. One wharf is already in use. A second, which is much larger, will be ready in a short time. These wharves will accommodate at least four ocean steamers. They are quite near the furnaces, and in five or ten minutes after the ore leaves the vessel it may be in the stack of a furnace. The wharf now in use is fitted with the most improved machinery for coaling vessels. A car is run in; the coal is dropped through its bottom into a spout, and is then conveyed into the vessel by means of heavy iron scrapers attached to a chain which is driven by an engine. It is said that coal may be carried into a vessel by this arrangement at the rate of 60 bushels per minute.

Near the furnaces a number of men are at work on a building known as "the Bessemer." In it will be placed the Bessemer converters. Right next will be the rail mills where steel rails, beams, etc., will be made. "The Bessemer" is to have a capacity of 2,088 tons per day. It will require the work of many months before it will be in operation.

Two or three squares from the "Bessemer" is the ship-yard. Here the company is putting up an immense building, which is to be the machine shop for the building of ships. Pile-drivers and dredging machines are very busy at this part of the plant.

Not a stone is to be found at Sparrow's Point, except what has been brought there by man. The foundations of the "Bessemer" and other large buildings are of Port Deposit granite. The foundations of dwelling houses are generally of brick. A good quality of clay is found on the Point. The brick-yard is especially interesting to a Lancastrian because the Lancaster machine is used. It makes from 25 to 30 thousand per day. In one minute that I counted, 54 were made. From the digging of the clay to the loading of the burned brick on cars, everything may be done under cover, the brick being dried by fire, in a kind of oven. Not a horse is used on the yard; everything is done by the men and the engine.

At this time a machine shop, foundry, pattern making shop, carpenter shop and blacksmith shop are in operation. The buildings of the first three are permanent, but arranged so as to be greatly extended. The work done in these shops at present is either new for other parts of the plant or else repairing.

There are but few brick buildings in the town. Wood is the material used. In some squares all the houses are built exactly alike; they are even painted alike. Each house has a small yard, the condition of which show the tastes and character of the occupants. Some are blooming with flowers, while in others the weeds are holding a go-as-you-please race as to which shall be the tallest at the end of the season.

The supply of water is obtained from wells whose depth is about 200 feet. Engines pump the water into tanks, or if need be into the mains directly, when they will do service as fire engines.

The general health of the place is good, the only trouble having been malaria. This no doubt will disappear, since the marsh has been drained and is being filled with cinder from the furnaces.

On the edge of the town is a grove known as Pennwood park. In it many picnics from Baltimore are held. Both holly and mistletoe are found in this grove; the latter, however, is not very plentiful.

The company evidently believes in Prohibition: for no strong drink dare be sold on its property, and the Legislature of Maryland, at the company's request, prohibited the sale of liquor within three miles.

At present Sparrow's Point has three churches, Methodist, Roman Catholic and Episcopal. On the 13th inst. the Presbyterians organized a congregation. Until they have a building of their own they will worship in the school house, as some of the other congregations did before they had a home.

There is another industry on the Point that is very interesting, although it is not a part of the steel company's plant. It is a large sawmill, built to saw up the logs carried into the bay by the great flood of a little over a year ago. The mill employs in all about 120 men, and saws about 200,000 feet of lumber per day. There are acres and acres of logs in the water in the neighborhood of the mill; and tugs are constantly bringing in more from the bay. This sawmill will be kept busy for years before the logs of that flood are sawed up.

Such, then, is Sparrow Point at the age of three; over 2,000 inhabitants; about 1,500 men on the pay rolls of the company, receiving in wages between $25,000 and $30,000 per month. What will it be at the age of thirty? Who can tell?

S. H. R.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Arrangements Made to Dedicate Their Monuments at Gettysburg.

The First Pennsylvania Reserves association met in the hall of Admiral Reynolds Post on Monday evening to act on the invitation received to participate in the dedication of the Pennsylvania Reserve monuments at Gettysburg. Capt. Wm. D. Stauffer presided and Dr. B. F. W. Urban acted as secretary.

It was decided by a unanimous vote to participate in the dedication services which will be held on the Gettysburg battlefield on the 2d of September.

Prof. Hambleton, of Gettysburg, has charge of all the arrangements for the dedication. The monument of the First regiment is located at the stone wall in the wheat field. The state, through the state monument commission, will furnish transportation to all Reserves. The First Regiment association will leave Lancaster in a body, but members of other Reserve regiments are invited to join those of the First in the excursion from this city. After Gettysburg is reached the members of other organizations from this city can then participate with their respective regimental associations. Those intending to participate should send their names to Dr. B. F. W. Urban at an early day so that transportation can be secured. The next meeting will be held at the call of the chairman.

Another Horse Recovered.

A mare that was stolen from Charles Carter, of Bradford, Chester county, by Pickering and his gang, has been found at Royersford. The horse had been brought there by a boy who endeavored to sell it at less than its worth and finally abandoned it. Officer Jefferis is hard at work hunting additional evidence against Pickering.

Struck by a Brick.

Joseph Rieker, a white hod-carrier, who is employed by Peter Rutt, was at work on a new building on East King street, near Ann, this morning. A brick fell from the hod of a man who was going up the ladder ahead of him. It struck him a powerful blow on the head, cutting a very ugly gash and rendering him unconscious for a time.

Charged With Larceny.

Before Alderman Deilet, Fredericka Woerner has brought suit against Valentine Little, charging him with the larceny of a monkey-wrench. Bail has been entered for a hearing.

Valise Stolen.

Last night a valise belonging to Jules Cluzette, the tenor singer of the company at the Maennerchor theatre, was stolen from the dressing room. It contained a number of papers which are of value to anyone but the owner.

GOVERNOR BEAVER THERE!

HIS ARRIVAL AT CAMP HARTRANFT CAUSES A FLUTTER AMONG SOLDIERS.

He Is Escorted to Headquarters And Given An Enthusiastic Reception—A Salute Fired In His Honor.

MT. GRETNA, Pa., July 22.—Governor Beaver, the commander-in-chief of the National Guard, arrived at Camp Hartranft this afternoon and met with an enthusiastic reception. The cavalry battalion of the National Guard, comprising the City Troop of Philadelphia, the Governor's Troop of Harrisburg and the Sheridan Troop, acted as an escort from the station to the division headquarters. There General Snowden, the division commander, greeted the distinguished visitor. Battery A thundered a salute as the cavalcade marched up the hill to the headquarters.

This afternoon the governor and his staff and General Snowden and staff made a tour of the camp.

SCENES AT MT. GRETNA.

Some Disorderly and Some of Pleasant Character—The Indian Skirmish Drill.

The military sensation of Camp Hartranft on Monday was the disbandment of company K, Second Regiment. Adjutant General Hastings issued the order as soon as he reached division headquarters after morning inspection. The company, which is from Philadelphia, brought only thirty-nine men to camp, and at inspection many of them were not able to be in the ranks. Captain Gepfert could not handle his men satisfactorily either, and the result was a determination to disband the organization rather than make an effort to build up a demoralized company.

The men were ordered to return home at once and turn over to the regimental quartermaster all the state property. They will be allowed two days' extra pay. Adjutant General Hastings' decisive action has had a salutary effect on the troops in camp. It is intimated that more disbandments will follow.

The work of feeding 8,000 men in the field, a long distance from the base of supplies, is interesting. The commissary department is under command of Colonel E. W. Patton, and the colonel has so far found little time to sleep. He is up at 3 o'clock in the morning supervising the preparations for the daily issue of rations. The commissary store, a board building 50 by 100 feet, looks like a wholesale grocery establishment, being piled high with boxes, barrels and bags. One carload of dressed beef has already been consumed and another carload is expected on Wednesday, making 39,000 pounds altogether. This will allow five days rations of fresh meat during camp and three days of salt meat. Of the latter 28,000 pounds have been brought to camp, 18,000 pounds being ham and 10,000 pounds of salt beef. Fresh bread will be given out upon five days, when 7,500 pounds will be required, and hard bread will be supplied three days, 3,700 pounds being required. Of coffee the commissary had 6,000 pounds, while 9,400 pounds of sugar was stacked in the stores.

The daily ration consists of meat, bread, coffee, sugar, potatoes, spices and either rice, beans or hominy. On a basis of 500 men to a regiment the amount of food that is issued to a command would be 625 pounds of fresh meat or 375 pounds of salt meat, 500 pounds of fresh bread or 375 pounds of hard bread, 500 pounds of potatoes, 75 pounds of beans or peas or 50 pounds of rice or hominy, 50 pounds of ground coffee, 20 pounds of soap, 75 pounds of onions and 10 pounds of tea and spices.

There have yet been but two disorderly scenes in camp, and one of them came near ending in bloodshed. Sunday evening, a crowd of militiamen, near the station, jostled a rough-looking man, who was under the influence of liquor. Although the jostling was accidental, the man resented it by striking a soldier. Immediately the crowd set upon him and a fight ensued. A number of Pinkerton detectives came to the rescue and soon had the man locked up in the log guard-house on the picnic grounds. But the soldiers were fighting men and wanted to get the drunken man out of the lockup and administer a beating to both him and the detectives. They attacked the guard-house and soon had the roof nearly torn off, when Captain Dougherty, who is in charge of the detectives, threatened to shoot if the attack did not cease. Fortunately none of the soldiers were armed, and the threat had the desired effect.

Captain Dougherty has twenty men under his command, and all peddlers, beggars and suspicious characters are ordered away immediately upon alighting from the trains.

The Second Brigade sutler has earned the ill will of the soldiers who have patronized his tent. Some of the men paid 5 cents for postage stamps, and everything else was in proportion. Sunday night they took revenge. Soon after dark there was a fusilade of watermelon rinds, stones and other missiles directed against the sutler. The fight became so hot that the guard was called out, and this being overpowered a whole company was ordered to charge with fixed bayonets, and soon order was restored.

A feature of the field manoeuvring on Monday was the Indian skirmish drill by the two troops of United States cavalry. It was a most exciting exhibition, and aroused much interest. Colonel Gibson will probably be asked to repeat this drill more than once during the week, as many officers and men who did not know of its taking place were greatly disappointed because they had missed the frontier spectacle. In this drill is demonstrated the manner of fighting on the plains, or where there is no natural cover from the assaults of the enemy. Riding at a fine gallop the horses are halted suddenly and the men springing from their saddles are in an instant prone upon the ground with their Winchesters lying across a breastwork made of the bodies of their intelligent horses, which seem to understand perfectly what is required of them, and lose no time in lying down.

A Procession of Babies.

The most unique parade ever seen in Asbury Park took place Monday afternoon on the famous board walk of James A. Bradley. It was a baby show on wheels. About 200 mothers and nurses wheeled babies in their little carriages in single file from the foot of Wesley Lake, up the board walk to the big pavilion at the foot of Fifth avenue and back again. The famous band from the United States steamship Trenton led the procession, under the general direction of Founder Bradley, who acted as the godfather of all the youngsters.

There were all kinds of babies. The little wagons were decorated with silks, satins, flags, streamers and Japanese lanterns. Two Armenians carried a silk hammock hanging from bamboo poles on their shoulders, in which are Armenian twins. There were also several carriages containing twins. Only one baby cried. The rest sucked their thumbs in great contentment or cooed or smiled at the spectators. Chief of Police Bailey originated the idea of the parade. It was witnessed by at least 15,000 people.

Two Bad Ones.

John Mooney and Thos. Norton were very drunk on East King street this afternoon. They insulted people who passed them, and Constables Merringer and Crawford's attention was called to their bad conduct. They went after and caught them near the prison. In default of bail they were committed.

A Water Haul.

Word was telephoned to the station house this afternoon that a gang of young men had a keg of beer on the Children's Home farm. Chief Borger and a squad of officers went out to arrest the guilty parties. They heard of the officers coming and ran away, taking the beer with them before the arrival of the policemen.

IN PROMISING CONDITION.

Last Week's Rain Makes the Tobacco Grow—Local Dealers Sell Over 700 Cases.

The local tobacco market last week was a fair one, considering the hot weather, when as a rule so little is done in old goods. The sales were about 700 cases. Eli Shertzer bought 104 cases of Havana seed; David Lederman sold 54 cases of '88 seed fillers; J. H. Weaver sold 42 cases of '89 seed to a Pittsburg party; Skiles & Frey sold 80 cases of all kinds; Walter S. Bare, broker, sold 100 cases of all kinds in small lots; Daniel A. Mayer sold 280 cases of '89 Havana seed, and Gochenaur Brothers, of East Petersburg, bought 60 cases '88 seed leaf.

The past week was favorable for the growing crop. The rains of Tuesday and Thursday came just when the crop badly needed rain. A little more this week would be beneficial. A trip through the county and examination of the crop showed it to be much better in appearance at this time than last year's crop.

New York Market.

From the U. S. Tobacco Journal.

The boom in the market seems to have vanished for a while. Sales of Sumatra are still made, but they are more of the regular routine business than the outcome of a speculative rush. The rest which the tariff bill has been enjoying in the Senate has been imparted to our market too. It has extended even across the ocean and decreed a vacation for the inscriptions until September. The feverish excitement of the Sumatra market here and at Amsterdam will not arise again until the Senate goes actually at the bill and the date is set for its passage and enactment. It is well that the excitement at Amsterdam has been given time to cool off, for somebody would surely get left if the payment of such prices as at the last inscription were continued. There is a limit to everything, and even four florins, or $1.60, would seem far beyond the limit already. Yet higher prices than $1.60 were paid at the last inscription.

The seed market is still waiting for its boom. A year ago by this time our seed market was already enjoying a glorious boom in spite of the rapturous descriptions of the perfection of the new Sumatra and the heavy purchases of it at Amsterdam. But at present there is hardly any new seed moving and very little old seed sold. We hear, however, that here and there are sold some cases of old seed wrappers. Which may be considered as a visible effect of the beneficient results of La Follette's Folly promised to the farmers.

From the Tobacco Leaf.

The market was not very brisk this week, but there is a feeling that there will be some business done in the near future in domestic leaf, providing the packers are ready to sell by packers' samples. The new Onondaga is being looked after, also Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Eastern goods.

Regarding the future movements of our tobacco farmers, the opinion we have had for a long time is backed that next year will see a larger crop of seed leaf raised than ever before. It is a well-known fact that some of the oldest and wisest farmers in the Connecticut valley have never raised a pound of Spanish. We must not be misunderstood when we say this, as we are fully aware of the fact that the finer grades of Havana seed come in direct competition with Sumatra; and considering the high prices paid for this commodity and the superior quality of Havana seed, it is an undeniable fact that in the near future, with superior crops of seed leaf and Havana seed raised, no importer can afford to pay the prices for Sumatra they are paying now.

The market for Havana shows more animation as each week goes by, and the future of the market is a bright one. About 1,200 bales were sold since our last issue. An offer was made yesterday by an out-of-town jobber for a lot of 600 bales, and as buyer and seller are not far apart in their views, there is every prospect that the sale will be consummated within the next few days.

About 1,000 bales of Sumatra were sold since our last report, at from $1.25 to $2.80. The demand is not so brisk as it has been of late, and is probably due to the delay of action on the tariff bill in the Senate.

J. S. Gans' Son's Report.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' son, tobacco broker, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending July 21, 1890:

100 cases 1889 Ohio p. t.; 230 cases 1886, '87 '88, Pennsylvania seed leaf, 8 to 13; 100 cases 1888 Pennsylvania Havana, 14½; 200 cases 1888 Wisconsin Havana, 9 to 13; 100 cases 1888 New England Havana, 16 to 33; 100 state Havana, 13½ to 15; 100 cases sundries, 5 to 35. Total, 930 cases.

The Philadelphia Market.

From the Tobacco Leaf.

Handlers of domestic cigar leaf cannot and do not claim the past week's business full of life, and yet the aggregate of goods handled proves conclusively that the demand has improved, and that the time is fast approaching when the domestic leaf business must and will become bright and lively. Prices remain firm and steady.

Sumatra is not so quickly accepted nor as closely scrutinized as to texture and yield. Nevertheless sales are made at an advance of from 25 to 50 cents per pound.

Havana finds a steady demand at full figures.

Receipts for the week—62 cases Connecticut, 324 cases Pennsylvania, 29 cases Ohio, 52 cases Little Dutch, 385 cases Wisconsin, 120 cases York state, 418 bales Sumatra, 394 bales Havana and 158 hhds Virginia and Western leaf tobacco.

Sales foot up—47 cases Connecticut, 279 cases Pennsylvania, 19 cases Ohio, 57 cases Little Dutch, 401 cases Wisconsin, 72 cases York state, 305 bales Sumatra, 517 bales Havana.

The Monkey Was Safe.

Yesterday a party of painters, which consisted of Frazer Bowman, George Brimmer, John G. Davis, William Shindle, Al. Stevens, John Eberly and Joseph Hammond, took advantage of the splendid weather to go on a fishing excursion. They visited Wabank, and succeeded in catching fifteen bass, which have ranged in size from three quarters of a pound to two pounds.

Accompanying the painters was an Italian organ grinder who had a monkey with him. During the afternoon the organ was started, and the music so pleased the owner of a boat that he invited all present to take a ride. All accepted the invitation but Messrs. Brimmer and Bowman. The boat had not gone far until it was upset and everybody was given a ducking. The Italian was almost crazy, as he feared that his monkey would be drowned, but the monkey was smart enough and he "got in out of the wet" by crawling on Davis' head, where he remained until the bank was reached.

How She Was Drowned.

The funeral of little Edna Rutt took place this afternoon from the residence of her uncle, C. S. Herr, undertaker, on North Queen street. Rev. John Brubaker conducted the services and the interment was made at the Mennonite church, near Millersville. Christian Rutt, the father of the dead child, arrived here from Minneapolis, their home, last evening. He tells how the child lost her life. He had taken the trap door off the cistern to get water to sprinkle flowers. This was in the morning and he did not suppose that the little one had yet arose. While he was busily engaged the little one fell into the cistern and was drowned.

Against the McKinley Bill.

J. W. Barker, superintendent of the Norristown carpet mill, after having taken a leading part in Republican politics in his ward, announces his intention of voting the Democratic ticket this fall. His change of heart is due to his opposition to the McKinley bill, which, he predicts in a letter to the Norristown *Register*, will, should it pass, cripple the fabric manufactories. In the event of its passage, he says, the better grades of clothing and carpets will be purchased abroad, and the only domestics manufactured in that line will be such as the better classes will shun.

MORE POLICE POWERS.

STATES GIVEN AUTHORITY TO EXCLUDE ORIGINAL LIQUOR PACKAGES.

The Houses Refuses to Adopt the Senate Bill and Passes a Substitute—Provisions of the New Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The House this afternoon agreed to the House original package bill as a substitute for the Senate bill—yeas 109, nays 94.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the House bill was substituted for the Senate bill was tabled—yeas 118, nays 95.

The House bill was then passed—yeas 176, nays 68, and the House is now considering the bankruptcy bill.

Following is the House measure: That whenever any article of commerce is imported into any state from any other state, territory or foreign nation and there held or offered for sale, the same shall then be subject to the laws of such state.

Provided, that no discrimination shall be made by any state in favor of its citizens against those of other states or territories in respect to the sale of any article of commerce nor in favor of its own products against those of like character produced in other states or territories. Nor shall transportation of commerce through any state be obstructed except in the necessary enforcement of the health laws of such state.

TELEGRAPHIC TAPS.

JULY 22.

Captain C. B. Sears, of the engineers, has been ordered to Mount Gretna to inspect troops.

The Wilmington, Delaware, City Passenger Railway surprised its employes by an increase of 7½ per cent. in wages, the directors deciding to so use a part of their surplus earnings.

Part of the the town of Slonim, Russia, has been wrecked by a hurricane and many buried. Nineteen bodies have been recovered.

The Senate committee on pensions reported in favor of a $2,000 pension to the widow of General McClellan.

Fireman Roadhouse has confessed to having killed Engineer Vandeverter, near Van Wert, Ohio.

Arabs fired upon a body of Spanish cavalry near the penal settlement of Hebilla on the coast of Morocco and wounded several. Several Arabs were killed by shells from the fort.

Thomas Oliver, of Pig Brook, Labrador, killed three of his children and himself in the absence of his wife. Supposed insane.

Buenas Ayres is widely excited by the discovery of a plot to overthrow the government. It is garrisoned by 4,000 troops and 3,000 policemen.

In New York Doctor G. McGonigal, aged 70, Gus Harrisson, aged 26, and Fannie Shaw, an old woman, were arrested charged with killing Annie Goodwin, to whom Harrisson had been attentive and who had disappeared. It was found at the bureau of vital statistics that she had been buried as Jane Wilson, and the burial permit was secured the day before her death.

Death of An Old Lineman.

William T. King died very suddenly of paralysis in Norristown, on Saturday. He was born February 5th, 1823, in Lancaster county, and was consequently in the 68th year of his age at the time of his death. He was married February 6th, 1851, in Wilmington, Delaware, to Miss Sophia B. Morrow of Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland. They resided for a short time at Rowlandville, Cecil county, and then went to Lancaster county to engage in farming. In 1852, they removed to Wilmington and Mr. King was engaged as a lineman on the telegraph line which follows the tracks of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, which was then probably the only line of telegraph in the United States and had only recently been completed. From that time on until his death he was continuously employed as a lineman, and was the oldest living lineman in the United States. He was engaged in constructing many telegraph and telephone lines in different parts of the United States and had many narrow escapes. At the time of his death he lived and had his headquarters in West Chester.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—Fair, winds shifting to easterly; no changes in temperature.

Herald Weather Forecasts—The cool anti-cyclone overlying the lake region and the Atlantic states will but slowly move eastward into the Atlantic, and depressions in the Northwest and the Southwest will gradually advance toward its rear, causing a considerable rise of temperature to-morrow in this section. Yesterday's rains were not extensive enough to break the drought in the Northwest. Temperature was nearly stationary in the United States yesterday. The chief minima reported were 46 degrees Fahr., at Rochester, 48 at Albany, 52 at Harrisburg and Atlantic City and 56 at Washington; the chief maxima reported were 90 at Pensacola, Wichita, Kan., and Bismarck, 94 at Shreveport and Pueblo, Col.; 98 at San Antonio and El Paso, Tex; 100 at Walla Walla, Wash. T., and 102 at Rio Grande City, Texas. In the Middle states and New England fair, warmer weather will prevail, with light, variable winds, mostly southerly and southeasterly in the former and southwesterly in the latter. European steamers now leaving New York will have mostly light southerly and westerly breezes to the Banks, with but little fog.

Harrisburg Leaves the Inter-State.

At a meeting of the Atlantic Association, held in New York, last evening, Harrisburg was admitted, to take the place of Jersey City. They open to-day at home with Wilmington. They have been allowed to keep Grant, one of the colored players. This move on the part of the the Harrisburg club will no doubt cause the Inter-State League to disband, as the Lebanon, Altoona and York clubs are all that are left.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gave a prize of $10 to the person who guess the winners in the two leagues and the American Association each day. W. E. Druckemiller, of 239 North Lime street, this city, was one of the seven winners on Saturday's contests.

Lost An Ounce of Brain, Yet Lives.

Willie Eberhart, a nine-year-old boy living in Fort Dodge, Ia., is getting along with an ounce less brains than he had a week ago. Willie had his skull caved in by an accident at a mud crusher a week ago. One side of his head was crushed like an egg shell, leaving the brain protruding in places. Although it was thought the boy could not live an hour the wound was dressed and a portion of the brain weighing an ounce taken out. The bones were placed back in position and have knitted nicely. The child is out of danger, and, the surgeons say, is sure to recover.

She Swims Well at Ninety.

Mrs. Andrew Hickok, of Bethel, who is now in her 91st year, ran down to Bell Island, a seaside resort in Norwalk, Conn., harbor, last week, and astonished the dwellers at that place by her capers in the surf. She is an excellent swimmer, and her great-grandchildren, who were with her, found it no easy matter to keep abreast of her in her natatorial exercises.

United States Jurors.

The following Lancastrians have been selected for jury duty in the United States district court for the August term, beginning August 18: Grand jurors, Daniel H. Detweiler and Wm. Hoy; petit, George B. Willson, Samuel Groff, Robt. Montgomery, Edwin C. Diller and Levi Ricksecker.