Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1884.

Should He Be Hunted Always?

David Mouat, who has served a term in the penitentiary for the commission of election frauds, in Philadelphia, was appointed assistant shipping commissioner of that port a fortnight ago, but has now been removed by the acting secretary of the treasury, upon being informed of the fact that Mouat is an ex-convict. The removal apparently was demanded by public opinion, at least so far as it is interpreted and expressed by the newspapers; and was naturally made on the eve of a presidential campaign, when the administration is disposed to give as little cause as possible to the opposition to declaim against it. Mouat's party friends did not intend to stand by him when possible damage might be done to their cause. He is an active ward politician and owes his prominence to his usefulness as a politician. He will be retired until after the election, when, if his party is again successful, his value as a ward worker will no doubt secure him some government pap. His desertion by his party associates at present is of course cowardly; but cowardice is the prominent characteristic of politicians. We are not able to believe that Mouat's friends had any higher motive in dragging him from his office than inspired them in giving it to him. It is not at all likely that it was due to their devotion to the public interests in their charge.

And we are not ourselves sure that the public interest has been subserved by the removal of Mouat from an office, which he was capable of conducting efficiently, because of his being a convicted malefactor. We do not know him and do not know how capable a shipping commissioner he would be; but we assume that he would have been a capable officer, for the purpose of our present suggestion which is that the mere fact of a man's conviction and imprisonment for crime, should not bar him from honorable employment ever afterward. He has been guilty and has suffered the penalty; should not the books be then closed, and the offender go out into the world to stand on a plane with his fellow citizens, so far at least as the government can effect this result. Of course, there will always be stigma upon him in the eyes of his fellows, and his opportunity of obtaining employment among them will be lessened. He will need to show by his works his entire reformation before he can obtain their confidence again, the degree of his reformation being measured by the degree of his crime. But the government when it sends a man from prison, after having exacted from him its penalty, theoretically restores him to full citizenship, unless his offense is one that carries with it a deprivation of civil rights. Mouat's offense of altering tally papers did not, we believe, involve this penalty; and we are by no means sure that he is without good reason for saying that he does not see why he should be hunted all his life for what he has done.

A New Plea for Butler.

There is not much present promise of the hot canvass that was prophesied when the white plume of Blaine was raised at the fore of the Republican armada. We have had a notably mean and dirty contest thus far, but it has not been distinguished in any other way. Blaine had a reputation for boldness and vigor which has yet to be redeemed; and if his digestion has given out, as is said these traits are not likely to be exhibited at all. There is nothing like a bad digestion to take the life out of a man, who has been accustomed to a good one. Mr. Blaine may be able to reduce the force of his nerves by a gentle treatment of his stomach with toast and tea; but by the time he gets himself fixed up, his canvass is likely to have taken on a dullness from which it is not to be aroused. His manager, Mr. Steve Elkins, has had one idea of achieving success, and the instrument is cash. The difficulty he experiences in raising it is likely to exhaust all his energies. There is nobody else around Blaine to give cash to. It's exhibition, and it is likely to be a very stupid affair indeed.

General Butler has been hogged on to give picturesqueness to the scene and probably the expectation will not be disappointed, though he works under such embarrassment of hopelessness that possibly his stock of vitality and vivacity may not last through the battle. In fear of this he wished to start in late, but his friends forced his letter out prematurely, when the weather was too hot to endure its reading. His big and only ally, the New York *Sun* is doing its best to keep the Butler boom warm, while the general is gathering his energies for the shock of the battle; but it gives sign of running short already of ammunition. It tried praise of the general's virtue for a while, but that is an attribute of his that has not been very conspicuous to the public. The *Sun* has found one now, however, that has been, and it is the general's bald head. The *Sun* thinks there is great merit in a bald head, and that it should help Butler powerfully in his race; especially when he is recklessly ready to expose it to the pitiless storm, standing out in it bare-headed to review a procession that carries the American flag. This happened in New York last year, when the evacuation of the town by the troops of King George was commemorated; and the beautiful picture of the general, standing alone, uncovered in the rain, while Cleveland, Arthur and Grant got in out of the wet, stirs the *Sun* to applause, and bids it call upon the people to put the aged and water proof head under the White House roof. It had better demand that he should be made a policeman on the Broadway squad, where weather proof qualities would be valuable.

THE manner in which banks are toppling all over the country may revive the old fashioned custom of burying treasure in the ground for safe keeping. The memory of the Girard & Girard is rich with the succession of failures in the east that it involved, is not likely soon to die out in view of the recent financial breaks through the country. Pittsburg and Erie had their disasters from which they have not yet fully recovered. Only a few days ago the bank of Xenia, Ohio, was compelled to close its doors, because the cashier had fled with a good part of the funds. On Wednesday the Adrian, Michigan, savings bank went under, and Philadelphia is not yet over the shock caused by the failure of the banking house of Ladner Bros., of that city, a German firm whose financial stability had long been regarded as of the best. To Lancaster the crashes come like echoes of foreign wars that do not immediately concern its population. The local banking institutions keep on in the even tenor of their way, undisturbed and undisturbing.

BLAINE is the political Barabbas whose salvation is impossible.

THE whole presidential question narrows itself down to a choice between an honest man and one proven dishonest.

THE New York hop yield shows a large shortage from last year. One can already faintly hear the shouts of the baker's dozen at the Prohibition meetings when the glorious announcement is made.

THE great work begun by the expulsion from office of Dave Mouat, Philadelphia's notorious jailbird Republican politician, who had been made deputy shipping commissioner at that city, should be supplemented by a wholesale turning out of the rascals in November.

ODE TO WOMEN.

Source of man's greatest happiness,
Her mission surely is to bless.
As mother, sister, wife or sweetheart, she
She is the one true joy of life.
She carries wealth in her heart,
A selfish beauty there we trace.
Her dainty graces we admire;
Her glance set our hearts afire.
Man's comforter in hours of woe—
A wingless angel here below,
We hold her perfect till she flirts,
Or wont sew buttons on our shirts—
Then from our high seat she falls,
And then she must look out for assaults.
—*From the Somerville Journal.*

LIKE the ghost of Mr. Banquo, Madame Kolamine, the dashing Russian widow who made away with the heart of the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, will not down. Recently the Darmstadt Tribunal allowed her £1,000 yearly from the grand duke in consideration of the manner in which her tender heart had been bruised. But she stamps her pretty foot and says she must have double the sum or nothing. Evidently the madame knows a good row when she sees big.

WITH to-day the summer vacation of the school children comes to an end. For two months the books and slates have been laid away in nearly forgotten closets and pencils have been lost sight of in the superior attractions of base ball and paper dolls. Shakespeare has compared the child's haste to school with that of the lover leaving his sweetheart, neither being remarkable for celerity. Yet with the opening of the school term there is a charm of novelty under the influence of which the drudgery of the ten months to come is not considered.

IT would seem good policy on the part of England to keep her mouth discreetly closed in the difficulty now existing between France and China. Her vagrant remarks on the situation are calculated to lead increased confidence in China and may eventually embroil her with her neighbor across the channel. A Paris paper that doubtless speaks officially declares that if the English attempt to keep the French from passing through the Suez canal there are 51,000 French troops in Algiers and Tunis ready to cross Tripoli and seize Cairo. England has abundant material with which to while away the days she is looking after the rescue of Gordon.

The Latest Blaine Roller.

A letter from ex-Congressman Pound, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., in which the writer says he will oppose Mr. Blaine and support Gov. Cleveland for the presidency, has been made public. Mr. Pound is perhaps the most distinguished Republican in Wisconsin and his opposition to Mr. Blaine will cause a profound sensation throughout the Northwest. He has for years been an unswerving leader in the Republican party, always supporting the entire ticket, and has been very prominent in its councils for 20 years. He was a leading member of the state legislature in 1876, 1866, 1867 and 1869. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1869, and was in 1876 elected to Congress from the Eighth district, then embracing more than half the area of Wisconsin. He served three terms in Congress, taking a prominent part. He was chairman of the committee on public lands in the forty-seventh Congress. At the end of his third term he voluntarily retired from public life to devote himself to private enterprise. His repudiation of Mr. Blaine proceeds from no personal grievance or disappointment, but from a firm conviction that the Republican nominee is not the man for the place. Mr. Pound has thousands of friends in Wisconsin. He was a close friend of Garfield, and was strongly urged for a cabinet position.

Message from Philadelphia Paper

On the 20th of September, the centennial anniversary of the Philadelphia *North American* it will be issued under somewhat changed auspices. The Messrs. McMichael will retain an interest in the new departure, which will be financially supported by Messrs. Elkins, Widener, David H. Lane, and others, with, perhaps, M. S. Quay, as editor-in-chief. The policy of the paper will be Stalwart Republican. It is rumored that the *North American* is to be a cent paper, and there are also statements that it will be of the same size as the Philadelphia *Press* and issued at two cents a copy.

Water Proof Butler.

From the New York Sun.

It will be remembered that the rain fell in torrents, and before long Cleveland, Grant, and Arthur broke ranks and made for shelter. On the other hand, Ben Butler, though an older man than any of the fair weather dignitaries, stood for two hours with his bald head bared as the tattered battle flags of the Grand Army of the Republic were borne past.

Ben Butler at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA., Aug. 29.—Gen. B. F. Butler arrived here this morning, on his way to Williams' Grove, where he will speak this afternoon. He was engaged during the entire morning in receiving the citizens at the United States hotel. The crowd there was very large.

Air Compressor Pump Shed Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—A special dispatch to the *Chronicle* says: A fire on Wednesday night destroyed the shed of the Northern Pacific air compressor pump, used in the construction of the Snake river bridge. Loss, $50,000.

IRISH FOR CLEVELAND.

A MAMMOTH MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Every Seat in the Academy of Music Occupied and the Utmost Enthusiasm Manifested by the Large Audience.

The Cleveland and Hendricks meeting which was held Thursday night at the Academy of Music, New York, organized by Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, was a grand success both in point of numbers and enthusiasm. Long before the doors were open the entrances were blocked and the streets in the vicinity crowded with people. Ten minutes after the doors were opened all the seats were occupied and all the standing room full. Many ladies were in attendance.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Coleman called the meeting to order and nominated Eugene Kelly for chairman. The latter made no address. A list of vice presidents of the meeting was then read. Among them were Park Commissioner Crimmins, ex-Senator Cozzens, Senator Daily, John E. Devlin, John Fox, ex-Mayor Grace, Henry L. Hogue, Judges Hogan and Kelley, General Martin T. MacMahon, Colonel William R. Roberts and others.

Senator Jones' Ringing Address.

United States Senator Jones, of Florida, was then introduced and was greeted with cheers. He said that the country had been told by many of its leading journals and politicians that the time had arrived when every citizen of Irish birth ought to leave the Democratic party and go over to the Republican party. What had the Democratic party done to forfeit Irish confidence? What had the Republican party done to merit it? The latter had been in power for more than twenty years, and during that time the great body of the men of Irish blood on this continent had stood where their fathers did, steadfast in their devotion, enthusiastic in their support, unwavering in their fidelity to Democratic principles. Whether on the battle field, yielding up their life blood in defence of the Union, or in the struggles of ordinary life, by sweat and toil adding to the wealth and growth of the republic, they have never deserted the grand old party which was ever true to them. All other foreign citizens were as much indebted to the Democratic party as the Irish, but there was this difference between the latter and all other foreign citizens: the Irish were the only people who came here from Europe who had no political allegiance to bind them to a foreign power. The Democratic party under the lead of Mr. Jefferson came into life to protect and defend the great principles of our constitution from the assaults and usurpations of those who had no confidence in the intelligence and capacity of the people for self government.

The first great victory won by the Democratic party was in the interest of foreign-born men and the right of free citizenship. But for the efforts of the Democratic party in behalf of foreign born men some of the new recruits of the Republican party would not have the right to stand on this soil. The Irish people were entitled to great credit for the intelligence they displayed in adhering to the Democratic party above any other for the liberality it displayed toward all naturalized citizens, while other foreign-born citizens appeared indifferent upon the subject. The trust reposed in the Democratic party has never been disregarded or betrayed. The foreign policy of this government while in Democratic hands reflected honor upon the republic and gave security to all our citizens.

Senator Jones spoke at some length on the oppressions and wrongs the Irish race had suffered at the hands of the English. There were no people, he declared, in the world who suffered as much for principle as the Irish. The great crime of England, for which she would one day suffer more than ever she had, was its desire for great power, social and political, in attempting to degrade this noble race. The speaker said he did not come to them to pander for votes or influence. He owed less to the men of his race than any other man of Irish blood that had held a high political station in this country. He acknowledged his obligations to the Democratic party and its great and great principles for all that he was and all that he expected to be. The Republican party has been in power for over twenty years, and Irishmen and everyone else during that time have enjoyed all the blessings of a beneficent and a just protective tariff could confer. If a protective tariff could destroy England, elevate Ireland and make the working classes of this country all prosperous and happy, why have not these results been accomplished during the past twenty years? You have had the highest protective tariff during that time this country ever had or ever will have. Still England was never more prosperous. Ireland never more impoverished or oppressed and the working men and women of America harder pressed to live and more discontented than during that time. It is time that shams long this were exploded.

During the period a Democratic party the powers of the government were confined to their appropriate sphere, that is protecting rights of person and property and leaving all classes and condition of men the fullest possible freedom to work out their own prosperity and happiness independent of government. This was the speaker's opinion nothing could do the cause of Ireland more harm than for Irish Americans to come before this country and to justify their desertion of the Democratic party at this time on the ground that they hope to do more for Ireland in the ranks of the Republicans. The moment the cause of that unfortunate island is brought into politics here it will lose the sympathy and moral support of that powerful organization which has ever been Ireland's friend, while it will gain nothing but insincere promises and secret contempt from that other party which ever has and ever will be Ireland's natural enemy.

We are for equality and justice to all laborers, in favor of separating the power of the government from the business of particular individuals or classes, and exerting them for the good of the whole people; in favor of permitting the laborers to get the best prices for the products of their labor; in favor of collecting the revenue of the government as it has ever been, from foreign importation and keeping taxes confined to the limits of economical administration, and in favor of maintaining the standard of values fixed by the constitution.

During the speech of Senator Jones Mrs. Parnell entered the building and was greeted with cheers.

The speaker toward the close of his speech predicted the election of Cleveland, and this was greeted with enthusiasm.

Resolutions Adopted.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

Resolved, That the national Democratic party has always maintained the dignity of citizenship, irrespective of creed or place of birth, and has never failed while in power to insist upon a due recognition of that dignity and the rights and liberties of citizens at home and abroad.

Resolved, That the official record that Governor Cleveland has made is ample guarantee that as president of the United States he will not fail in his duty to support the principles cited in the platform of the Democratic national convention and in the protection of the rights of all citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition to the Democratic party under whatever guise or name it has been known in the past, from the days of the Federalists down to the days of modern Republicanism, has been opposed to the extension of modern citizenship, indifferent to the rights and wrongs of adopted citizens, proscriptive in its policy, narrow and illiberal in its views, and, since the expiration of its original mission—the abolition of slavery—notoriously insincere in its claims and pretensions. It has claimed, to the prejudice of the honor of the American people, that it as a party suppressed the rebellion; it has claimed, to the detriment and insult of Democratic soldiers, that it organized, made and led our armies, and it has failed to uphold the rights of injured citizens abroad, thereby bringing the name of the United States into discredit.

Resolved, That James G. Blaine during twenty years of official life never interested himself in the welfare of American citizens who while abroad were deprived of their liberty and rights without authority of law, and while secretary of state not only failed but refused to exert the influence of the United States government in behalf of such citizens.

Resolved, That believing in the extension and protection of citizenhood, and in the principles set forth in these resolutions, and holding them to be of high importance to the American people, we earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens the support, as fitting representatives of that party which has always asserted and maintained these principles and made American citizenship at home and abroad respected, the nominees of the national Democratic convention at Chicago, Grover Cleveland for president and Thomas A. Hendricks for vice president.

Synopsis of the Other Speeches.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, the next speaker, said that the Democratic party had outlived every party since its formation but one and that the political grave would yawn for that in November. The Republicans, he said, stole the presidency from us in 1876, and now they wanted to wheedle us out of it. When the speaker leaves the Democratic party he wanted to vote for a decent man and not be dictated to by Steve Elkins, Chandler or Robeson. Mr. Blaine claimed to be the friend of the Irish. "Nine years ago," said Mr. Collins, "my friend, Mr. Madigan, ran for Congress in the Fourth Maine district. You all know the circular that was issued regarding Mr. Madigan. Mr. Blaine was the editor of the *Kennebec Journal*. His coachman swears he knows of bundles of these circulars that were in Mr. Blaine's house, and we have the evidence that that circular was in the handwriting of Mr. Blaine's private secretary."

The speaker avowed that Minister Lowell was the nominee of Mr. Blaine, notwithstanding his policy that was so unjust and unfawful regarding England's treatment of American citizens. "Mr. Blaine is England's best friend," said the speaker, and the crowd hissed. Mr. Collins concluded with a eulogy of Governor Cleveland.

General T. [illegible] was the next speaker, and he was followed by Congressman William J. Hines, of Chicago. The latter said that the intelligence of the Irish voters was on trial. Blaine had never addressed or been invited to address an Irish meeting, and his only aggressive foreign policy came out when he conducted a Know Nothing paper in Maine.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hines' speech the meeting adjourned.

THE WORLD OF POLITICS.

How the Presidential and Congressional Campaigns are Progressing.

The Republican convention of the First district of New Jersey met Thursday at Cape May. George Hires was nominated for Congressman on the 19th ballot.

The independent Republicans of Windham county, Vermont, have decided to put a ticket in the field, with C. M. Stone, of St. Johnsbury, for governor, and Dr. Woodbridge, of Rutland, for lieutenant governor.

Ex-Judge Harding has accepted the Democratic nomination in the First Legislative district, of Luzerne county. Mr. Harding will publish his letter of acceptance, in which he will state that he is in full accord with the party on all its principles.

Governor Cleveland arrived at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Thursday afternoon from the Adirondacks. A reception was given him at the house of Smith M. Weed, which was attended by about 1,000 persons. "The governor was enthusiastically received by the citizens of both parties."

W. L. Ellsworth, chairman of the national committee of the American Protective Alliance, has issued a circular from Boston announcing that the committee "will announce its choice for president and vice president of the United States as soon as the electoral tickets are completed by the several state councils."

The Union Prohibition state convention of Michigan, assembled at Lansing, on Wednesday, nominated a state ticket, with David Preston, for governor, and adopted a platform. The platform, among other things, recognizes God as the ruler of all; asks the support of every voter in opposition to the liquor traffic; pledges the party to "the equitable use in behalf of the interests of the laboring men," and favors woman suffrage.

Nominations for Congress.

III Indiana—A. D. Hudson, G.
III Indiana—James A. Keigwin, R.
XVII Ohio—Dr. M. Ellinney, R.
I West Virginia—Nathan Goff, R.
V Illinois—Richard Bishop, D.
I Maryland—George M. Russum, R.
II Maryland—Thadeous C. Blair, R.
V Maryland—Hart B. Holton, R.
VI Maryland—Lewis E. McCanas, R.
X Tennessee—James M. Harris, D.
IV Maryland—William J. Hooper, R.
IV Louisiana—N. C. Blanchard, D.

GIRL AGAINST A CONVENT.

A Young Lady Sues to Recover Her Property and Sues to Recover It.

A suit has been entered in the circuit court, St. Louis, which is likely to attract a good deal of attention, particularly in Catholic circles and by the managers of Catholic institutions. The style of the suit is: S. Augusta Chouteau and Ida R. Taylor Chouteau, his wife, against the Visitation convent corporation, of St. Louis, Robert McNichols, trustee, and others. The history of the case, briefly stated, is as follows: Miss Louisa K. Taylor, sister of Mrs. Chouteau, and daughter of the late G. R. Taylor, a very wealthy and well-known citizen of St. Louis, was educated under influences of the Order of St. Francis de Sales, and some two years ago announced her determination to become a nun, and although opposed by her family, did enter the Convent of the Visitation. Prior to this, however, she voluntarily conveyed her property, estimated to be worth $100,000, to her sister Ida, then unmarried, under a written agreement that she expected to take monastic vows in the Order of St. Francis de Sales; but should she not do so, on entering and afterward severing her connection with the Order, the property was to be restored to her. Some months ago Miss Taylor left the convent and announced, it is said, that she had withdrawn from the order and asked for the restoration of her property. Her sister, suspecting the sincerity of her act, demurred to giving back the property and Miss Taylor brought suit to recover. Mrs. Chouteau, not desiring to enter into litigation, reconveyed the property, and a short time afterward Miss Taylor transferred it all to Robert McNichols, as trustee, for the use of the Convent of the Visitation.

A few weeks later Miss Taylor reentered the convent and took the black veil. The plaintiffs, in their petition, allege fraud and collusion against the officials of the convent, charging them with using undue influence with Miss Taylor and entering into a scheme to obtain the property, and now seek to set aside the deed by which it was reconveyed and also the deed under which it was transferred to McNichols.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

THE GUNS OF FRANCE STILL FIRING.

French Strictures on the Apparent Sympathy of England for China—Lima Invaded by a Bloodthirsty Mob.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Prime Minister Ferry, in private conversation, complained with much vehemence of the the strictures of the *Times* regarding Admiral Courbet's conduct at Foo-Chow. The French press, he said, showed no such spirit when the English bombarded Alexandria. The English press, by egging China on, is aiding against Europe. The confidence it gives the Chinese may next be turned against England. Commercial nations are naturally uneasy at our action, but once resolved on a course we must deal blows which will tell. M. Ferry disavowed a policy of colonial conquest. 'My whole duty,' he declared, 'is to finish enterprises originally ill conceived and ill managed. We want a peaceful occupation of Tonquin and we want to enforce on China the respect she owes us. The European interests need not be alarmed at this. We are acting for the civilized world.'"

A committee appointed by merchants engaged in trade with the East has obtained a legal opinion on the right of France to prevent vessels carrying munitions of war entering the treaty ports of China. Its counsel holds that until war has been formally declared France has no right to prevent such entrances.

General Millot telegraphs from Tonquin that he lost four men while repulsing pirates and Black Flags, who pillaged villages along the Red river and massacred the inhabitants. The French garrisons at Sontay and Hong Hoa, with the aid of the gunboats, Millot states, succeeded in driving them into the mountains.

The Paris papers doubt the report that the French have landed at Keelung and captured the ports. In reference to the report *La Liberte* says a landing force of 500 men is not available for the capture of Keelung.

Admiral Courbet's official report up to Thursday evening is as follows: Min River, 5:30 p. m., August 28. The principal batteries on the Kinpai Channel have been destroyed, and we hope to destroy all the other forts this evening. The line of torpedoes barring the entrance to the river is being fished up and the explosives are being secured. The gunboats are able to leave the river by another channel. The Aspic has been dispatched to guard the telegraph cable.

The *Pigaro* in an editorial article comments upon the increase of the English troops in Egypt—from 6,000 to 11,000—and says an explanation is necessary. If it is the design to stop the passage of the French through the Suez canal in the event of an Anglo-Chinese Alliance, *Figaro* says France keeps 51,000 troops in Algeria and Tunis who are ready to cross Tripoli and seize Cairo when so ordered.

The French consul and French merchants who were expelled from Canton last Sunday by order of the viceroy have arrived in Hong Kong.

A mob at Canton invaded the Catholic cathedral on Wednesday. The building was cleared by the efforts of the foreign consuls, who induced the French bishop and missionaries to leave Canton.

Chang Si Tung, a Tartar general in the province of Kiang Su, has been appointed high commissioner for the north and south. Li Hung Chang retains the governorship of Pee Chi Li only. Tso Tsung Tang takes command of the troops in the south.

Bloodshed in the Peruvian Capital.

In Lima Wednesday there was a storm of bullets for over six hours. Caceres entered the city with a rabble, who yelled and fired in the greatest disorder. The night before all the government troops were withdrawn into the cuartel and the palace and the entry of Caceres, although not unexpected was somewhat of a surprise. His men captured the cuartel and the churches of Merced and San Augustin, from which they kept up a fusilade. They also attacked the Guadalupe station. About 150 persons were killed in Mercaderes and Belegunes streets and near the Palace square, where the fire was hottest. Finally the government troops made a sortie and drove out the mob. Caceres escaped. The German proprietor of a cigar store was killed while looking from a balcony. All the telegraph wires were cut for miles out of the city and no trains ran. Nothing occurred at Chorillos. The cable staff are all right. Heavy guns were heard for some hours, but no news as to the locality of the firing has been received up to 9:30 a. m. All is quiet Thursday morning in Lima. Dead men and horses are being removed and pools of blood cleared up. The fight in the San Augustin church proceeded with closed doors. Caceres is said to have 1,300 disciplined troops, who were to have attacked Callao. These may return. Last night there were no guards in the streets. All were in the cuartel and palace.

PERSONAL.

ISAAC J. SHEIB, well-known in railroad circles, died on Wednesday, in Philadelphia, aged 73 years.

WILBUR F. STOREY, of the Chicago *Times*, has been found by a jury incapacitated for business.

CARDINAL JUAN MORENO, archbishop of Valladolid and primate of Spain, died suddenly Thursday of apoplexy.

H. W. ARNOLD, of Johnstown, Pa., has been chosen commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans of the United States.

SECRETARY TELLER has appointed sixty-two special examiners for the pension office, at an annual salary of $1,600 each.

LILLIE HUNST is to receive $1,000 a night during her San Francisco engagement, which is to extend over a period of four weeks.

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, father of Benjamin Butterworth, commissioner of patents, died suddenly Wednesday night at his residence in Warren county, Ohio.

REAR ADMIRAL ANDREW ALLEN HARWOOD, U. S. N., died at Marion, Mass., Thursday, in his 82d year. He was appointed midshipman in 1818 and retired from service in 1864.

EMPEROR WILLIAM was thrown from his horse Thursday while riding in the park attached to the imperial palace at Babelsburg. His muscles were slightly strained and he will be prevented from taking active exercise for a few days. The emperor will attend the manoeuvres of the troops in a carriage, instead of on horseback, as has been his custom.

CARL SCHURZ recently chatted entertainingly thus: "I was walking up Broadway when I saw a good looking, massively built man coming toward me. I knew who it was at once, though I had never been in his actual presence before. I could not help smiling at the excellence of this gentleman's likeness as portrayed by the caricaturists. But evidently he recognized me from the many amusing pictures which have been drawn of me, for his face was like mine, on the full grin. We knew each other at once. We had been pictorially introduced. We both laughed, simultaneously touched our hats and passed on." The other man was John Kelly.

Final Estimate of the Wheat Crop.

S. W. Tallmadge presents the following figures as the final estimate of the wheat crop for 1884. The figures are based on the official reports made within a few days by the state agricultural department and statistical agents of the different states and territories. The report shows that the total production of winter wheat is 380,000,000 bushels, and the total of spring wheat is 150,000,000 bushels; total winter and spring, 530,000,000 bushels. This makes the total yield of the country fully 25,000,000 bushels more than ever produced, 130,000,000 bushels more than last year's crop, and 80,000,000 bushels more than the average crop for the past five years. The departments all agree in reporting the quality superior, and where it has been thrashed they say the yield has more than met their calculations. This applies especially to the spring wheat sections. In Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin the quality of the spring wheat was never better. The spring wheat harvest has been late, but the weather has been most favorable, and grain is being cared for in excellent condition.

WORK OF THE COURT

Interesting Suits on Trial—Desertions and Surety of the Peace Cases.

BEFORE JUDGE LIVINGSTON.

In the suit of F. S. Bitzer vs. E. O. Henry, action to recover commissions for the sale of agricultural implements, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff, and assessed the damages at $200.87.

The next case attached for trial was that of George Hood vs. Martin Wenger. The facts of the case as outlined by plaintiff's counsel in his opening speech are that George Hood, a painter by trade, was employed to paint at the county insane asylum; on October 31, 1882 he was at work on a step-ladder on a scaffold erected at the side of the building; while he was standing on this step-ladder, Philip Shenk, a teamster in the employ of defendant, drove into the passage way, near this scaffold and by carelessness the plaintiff alleges drove against it, knocking down part of the scaffold and causing Hood to fall to the ground below, a distance of 35 feet; Hood had his legs broken at the thigh, his wrists broken, teeth knocked out, a deep gash cut in his chin, his lip split and was rendered a cripple for life. Alleging that the accident was the result of negligence on the part of the driver of Mr. Wenger, this suit was brought to recover damages.

The defense moved for a non suit on the ground of contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff. The court refused to grant the non suit.

The defense called a number of witnesses to prove that Hood saw the team coming, saw that it was being driven close to the scaffolding and could have avoided the accident by getting down from the step ladder to the seafold. On trial.

IN THE CASE OF PATTERSON

In the suit of Henry Kepner vs. Jacob S. and Franklin G. Shirk, a number of witnesses have been called by the plaintiff to prove that there was an offensive smell to the matter which came from the defendant's tannery and passed through the premises of plaintiff compelling him at times to keep his windows and doors of his house closed.

The defense was that the nuisance was created by the plaintiff damming up the water course from the tannery. On trial.

CURTIS BROS. VS.

Abraham G. Heisey, of Elizabethtown, was appointed guardian of the minor grand child of Isaac J. Rider, deceased, late of Mt. Joy borough.

John N. Weeks, Henry Eisman and Tobias Lehman, of Leacock township, were appointed viewers to change the line of the old Lancaster & Philadelphia turnpike, a distance of 750 yards, near lands of John H. Heisbey and others.

John G. Reist, Jacob G. Zeller and Christian L. Nissley were appointed viewers to lay out a road from a point on the Harrisburg turnpike, in Mt. Joy township and ending at a point in the public road leading from Elizabethtown to Nissley's mill.

Jonathan Styer, city, was granted a soldiers' license to peddle goods in the county of Lancaster.

Desertion and Surety cases.

The following desertion and surety of the peace cases will be heard to-morrow morning by the court commencing at 10 o'clock: George Sellers, surety of peace; Peter Weinberger, desertion; Daniel E. Rice, surety of peace; Frank Fritz, desertion; Mary Bitner, Andrew Wilson, Wm. Coslow, Jacob Glossbrenner, Wm. King, David M. [illegible]wicz, surety of peace; Jeremiah M. Hahn, John Campbell, desertion; John Campbell, surety of peace; Benton S. McElwee, desertion; Frances Fisher, Henry Reidel, Martin Dudlen, Reuben Hutton, Frank Rodinger, surety of peace; Frank Wilson, desertion; Sarah E. Baner, Washington Bowman, surety of peace; Daniel Blottenberger, desertion; John H. Quinn, surety of peace; Benjamin F. Ryan, M. M. Diggs, Wm. T. Yonart, desertion; Caroline Patterson, surety of peace.

FUN AT THE ENCAMPMENT.

Old Soldiers Disporting Themselves in a Variety of Youthful Diversions.

The encampment of George H. Thomas Post No. 84, G. A. R., at West Glen park, was very largely attended on Thursday afternoon. There are nineteen tents on the ground, all of which are occupied. In the afternoon there was a wheelbarrow race. The contestants were blindfolded, and the one wheeling nearest to the stake was to get a gold medal, and the second nearest, a silver medal. The contestants were Henry Leonard, Harry Sanderson and George Benedict. Sanderson and Benedict each struck the stake, and they decided by lot which one was to receive the gold medal. Sanderson was the lucky one and received the gold medal, and Benedict the silver medal. Leonard was a great distance from the stake, and the committee will probably award him a leather medal. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks. Taylor's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing, and a large number of persons were on the dancing platform during the afternoon and evening and seemed to be enjoying themselves. Others were boating and fishing. The rain of last night and this morning will prevent a large attendance to-day.

Wedding Bells in Ephrata.

Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of the public schools of Huntingdon county, was married in Ephrata on Thursday morning to Miss Anna Konigmacher, the only daughter of Mr. Edwin Konigmacher. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father on East Main street, by the Rev. H. B. Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon, editor of the *Gospel Messenger*, in the presence of a number of invited guests. The bride and groom left on the evening train for Huntingdon.

A Request to the African M. E. Church.

The will of Harriet Sweeny, the colored doctress of Conestoga Centre, was admitted to probate at the register's office on Thursday afternoon. The following bequest of a public nature appears: "I give and bequeath unto the African M. E. church two rooms furnished with two beds and other furniture for the use of the ministers of the African M. E. church of Conestoga who may from time to time be stationed there or preach on that charge."

Taken to the Eastern Penitentiary

George Fokle, the tramp, committed last week of an attempt to commit a felony on the twelve-year old daughter of Frederick Gailbach, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of three years in the Eastern penitentiary, was taken to that institution this morning by Sheriff High and Deputy Sheriff Strine.

Discharged for Want of Evidence.

Harry Broom was heard by Alderman Fordney last evening on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct preferred by Lizzie Treaser. The prosecutrix failed to make out a case and the accused was discharged from custody.

A WONDERFUL CONTEST

FIFTEEN INNINGS TO END A GAME

The Ironsides Defeat the Domestic, of Newark, in One of the Most Remarkable Games Ever Recorded

A finer game was perhaps never witnessed on any ball field than that played between the Ironsides and Domestics, of Newark, in the latter place on Thursday. Fifteen innings were played and the winning run was made in the last half of the last inning by the Ironsides. There have been a few games played where the number of innings were the same, but none where neither side scored until the fifteenth inning. Our special correspondent gives the following account of the game:

Pyle was in great form and Oldfield was just as fit to play. Neither had an error, either passed balls, sending men to base or anything else. Goodman played a fine game at first, and indeed all surpassed themselves. The Ironsides had the game in the 12th inning, when McTamany made a three base hit, but made a mistake in running and three men were put out. The fielding of both nines was wonderful, and Bradley captured several remarkably fine flys.

It was a little dark the 14th inning, and then the Domestics proposed to draw the game and play it out on Saturday. Some objection was made and the game went on to its conclusion. Hits of Oldfield and Derby won the game in the last inning. During the remarkable contest the audience nearly went wild with enthusiasm.

The Domestics have been very much strengthened since their last visit to Lancaster. In the last four games pitched by Hickman, their pitcher, struck out 61 men and but 10 hits were made off him. Following is the complete score of the game:

IRONSIDES.	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	A.	E.
Toomey, s. s.	6	0	1	1	3	0
Higgins, 2b.	6	0	2	2	1	0
Goodman, 1b.	6	0	1	13	0	0
McTamany, c. f.	6	0	1	2	0	0
Bradley, l. f.	6	0	0	1	0	0
Oldfield, c.	6	1	2	10	1	0
Donald, 3b.	6	0	0	1	2	1
Derby, r. f.	6	1	2	2	0	0
Pyle, p.	6	0	0	1	14	1
Total	54	3	9	15	21	2

DOMESTICS.	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	A.	E.
Pierson, 2b.	5	0	1	1	2	1
Hatfield, 3b.	5	0	1	1	2	0
Lafferty, s. s.	6	0	1	2	5	1
Cooper, c. f.	6	0	2	3	0	0
Welsman, r. f.	5	0	1	1	0	0
Grant, 1b.	6	0	1	1	0	0
McDonald, lb.	5	0	0	10	0	2
Murphy, p.	6	0	0	0	11	0
Stone, c.	5	0	0	0	2	0
Total	54	0	7	15	22	4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ironsides	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Domestics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUMMARY

First base by error—Domestics, 1; Ironsides, 1. Left on base—Domestics, 8; Ironsides, 8. Passed balls—Stone, 1. Out on strikes—Domestics, 12; Ironsides, 4. Double plays—Grant, Stone and Hatfield. Three base hit—McTamany. Two base hits—Goodman. Time—2h. 15m. Umpire—Wesley Curry.

Games Played Elsewhere.

Philadelphia: Buffalo 7, Philadelphia 0; New York: Athletic 5, New York 4; Providence: Providence 6, Chicago 4; Boston: Boston 3, Detroit 0; New York: New York 10, Cleveland 2; Baltimore: Baltimore 5, Metropolitan 3; Indianapolis: Louisville 7, Indianapolis 4; Richmond, Va.: Alleghe