The Lancaster Intelligencer.

VOLUME XXV--NO. 277. LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

A FROZEN COUNTRY.

SOME MARVELOUS AND STRIKING SCENES OF TRAVEL IN THE LAND OF THE CZAR.

Gautier's Descriptions of the Landscape and Art—A Land of Splendid Palaces and Churches Plated With Snow.

Russia, yes great frozen Russia, is the topic for warm weather. Go home and take a cooling bath and then put on your spectacles, repair your fly traps, clothe your feet in a bucket of ice water and read about Russia. You should then speedily arrive at a state of bliss unattainable at any summer resort, however costly. You will also have the serene pleasure of knowing that you are doing the correct thing, for Russia is all the rage just now. Novels by Russian authors sell rapidly quite regardless of their quality, and novels about Russia are being manufactured wholesale by novelists who have acquired the art of juggling with Slavonic names, samovars and Nihilists. The wonderful Verestchagen paintings have drawn far larger crowds than the artist could have hoped for if he had happened to be a Frenchman, and yet his art is not of the Russian school. Mr. Kennan and other magazine writers have labored hard with pen and camera to make the woes and glories of the land familiar to Americans, who of all civilized people have the least vital self interest in the rise or fall of that staggering, desperate and powerful nation. Even our own Cliosophic society of Lancaster, has caught the infection and chosen Russia as the subject for next winter's essayists and debaters.

As it is decreed that Russia shall be read, thought and talked about, it would be well to try to know something about the land that is the scene of the novels, and even the reader of its rare and poor histories, or its sombre records of oppression should have some notion of a moujik, priest, or soldier as they would appear to the reader's eye, and some fair idea of the marvel of nature and art, the pleasures and hardships of life as they appear to the traveller.

Theophile Gautier, the famous French poet, art-critic and writer, wrote a wonderfully vivid book which is nothing but a series of pictures of this country, and a more cooling book could hardly be prescribed. He makes the reader feel the bracing chill of the winter air.*

"As yet, however, it has been only six or eight degrees below zero; this is not the fine cold weather, the splendid cold weather, which comes usually by Epiphany. The Russians complain of the mild winter, and say that the climate is deteriorating. They have not yet deigned to light the great piles of wood prepared under wrought-iron pavilions, in front of the Imperial theatre, and of the winter palace, at which the coachmen gather to keep warm while waiting for their masters; it is too mild."

Few readers of Russian books realize the scenes of the tales they read, but Gautier gives them with all the color of sunlight as in his picture from the description of the convent of Troitza, to which a chapter is given. "Indeed, it is impossible for the most blasé tourist not to feel an admiring astonishment when he sees at the end of the avenue of glittering frost-covered trees which opens before him as he emerges from the tower porch, these churches painted in Marie Louise blue, in bright red, in apple green, with the white trimmings which the snow had added to them, rising oddly, with their golden or silver cupolas, from the midst of the many-colored buildings which surround them."

The concentration of enormous wealth in the Greek church while the nation toils in poverty is illustrated with force.

"All the *armoires* were opened to us, and we were allowed to see the Bibles, the gospels, the liturgical books, with covers of silver-gilt, incrusted with stones, onyx, sardonyx, agate, chrysophrase, aqua-marine, lapis-lazuli, malachite, turquoise, with clasps of gold and silver in which were set antique cameos; the sacred chalices of gold with belts of diamonds; crosses set thick with emeralds and rubies; sapphire rings, vases, and chandeliers of silver, dalmatics of brocade embroidered with flowers composed of gems, and with legends in old Slavonic written in pearls, enameled censers, triptychs storied with countless figures, images of saints and madonnas, masses of precious metals, and heaps of uncut gems—a very treasure of a Christianized Haraun-al-Rachid.

"As I was just emerging, dazzled with wonders, my eyes fairly blinded and seeing black specks in the sunshine, the nun who had been guiding us called my attention to a row of bushel baskets on a shelf, which had escaped my notice and seemed to contain nothing of special account. She plunged her slender patrician hand into one of them, as she said: 'These are pearls. There was no way of using these, and they have put them here. There are eight measures of them.'"

The marvelous cathedral of St. Isaac, at St. Petersburg, comes in for many pages of description and art criticism which is at times wearisome, but the whole effect is so forcibly transferred from the artist's mind to that of the reader that one longs to travel around the world merely to see this church.

"Standing among the columns you are astonished at the great size of the shafts, which, seen from a distance, appear remarkable rather by reason of their elegance than their dimensions. These huge monoliths are not less than seven feet in diameter and fifty-six in height. Seen close at hand they are like towers, circled with bronze and crowned with a brazen vegetation. There are forty-eight of these in the four porticoes, not to speak of the pillars of the cupola, which are, it is true, only thirty feet in height. After Pompey's Pillar and the Column of Alexander in St. Petersburg, these are the largest single stones that the hand of man has cut, rounded and polished. Whichever way the light strikes, a ray, blue as the flash of steel, runs quivering along their surface smoother than a mirror, and by its perfect line, which no seam interrupts, proves to the doubting mind that the monstrous block is indeed but a single stone.

"A nurse in the old national dress passes at your side, she is coiffed with the provoinik, a kind of bonnet in the shape of a diadem, of red or blue velvet, with gold embroidery. The provoinik is open or closed; being open, it designates a young girl; closed, a matron; that worn by nurses has a crown, and from beneath the provoinik falls the hair in two long braids. With girls the hair is gathered into a single tress. The robe of wadded damask, with a waist just beneath the arms, and a very short skirt, resembles a tunic, and shows a second skirt of more ordinary material. The tunic is red or blue, matching the provoinik, and is trimmed with broad gold galoon. This costume, genuinely Russian, has style and elegance when worn by a handsome woman. The grand gala dress at court festivities is made according to this pattern, and, lavishly ornamented with gold and with diamonds, it adds not a little to their splendor.

* "A WINTER IN RUSSIA," from the French of Theophile Gautier, by M. M. Ripley. Henry Holt & Co., New York, publisher.

The St. Etienne Disaster.

The inquiry into the recent mine disaster at St. Etienne, France, has resulted in establishing the fact that the explosion was due to the negligence of a man who failed to notice the presence of fire-damp. Altogether 108 bodies have been recovered from the mine.

SULLIVAN RELEASED.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Obtained. Kilrain Evades the Police.

Lawyer Washington obtained a writ of habeas corpus for Sullivan and Johnson in Nashville on Thursday afternoon. Sullivan and his party left for Boston on Thursday night.

The governor of Ohio received the following telegram on Thursday from Governor Lowry:

"Please direct the chief of police at Cincinnati to arrest Jake Kilrain, Charles Mitchell and Pony Moore, and hold them until requisition can reach you. Charge, crime of prize fighting in this state."

In reply Governor Foraker repeated the telegram to Colonel Philip Deitsch, chief of police of Cincinnati, and asked that official to act in accordance with Governor Lowry's request. Foraker also sent a telegram to Governor Lowry, saying: "Your request shall be complied with."

One of Kilrain's personal friends learned of the governor's message to the chief of police and immediately telegraphed the facts to Kilrain, who was on the Ohio & Mississippi train No. 2. The Kilrain party received the dispatch west of Seymour, Ind., and, hastily bundling up, they left the train when they reached that point.

Arrangements had been made by Wise for the party to go south until they reached the Chesapeake & Ohio road, which was to hold the fast flying "Virginian" for them, and in this manner, if the programme is carried out, they will reach Baltimore tonight. The Cincinnati detective boarded the train at the state line, but Kilrain had fled. The crowd on the train at Cincinnati laughed at the chief of police, who was waiting at the depot, and he retired badly disappointed.

Kilrain and his party unexpectedly appeared at Columbus, Ind., late Thursday afternoon. The Indianapolis *Journal's* Columbus correspondent furnishes that paper with the following facts:

Kilrain and party came from St. Louis to Seymour over the Ohio & Mississippi road. At Seymour the news reached the party of Sullivan's arrest. The announcement came unexpected and disturbed Kilrain, who evidently feared that his arrest would soon follow. A conference was held, resulting in their resolving to leave the Ohio & Mississippi train and come to Columbus, and if possible reach Cincinnati by another road. Once there they expressed the feeling that they would be taken care of by friends. When the party left the train here they were immediately recognized and a crowd soon surrounded them. They entered a hack and were driven to the Bissell where Mitchell registered for all. He attempted to fool the people by giving fictitious names. They were shown to their rooms, where Kilrain took a good wash. The *Journal* correspondent was shown into the room and asked Kilrain for an interview.

"D— the newspapers," he replied. They have ruined me already."

He was stripped to the waist and bore evidence of the terrible punishment he had received. His body appeared badly swollen and was covered with plasters. A big spot on the right side was blood red and swollen. His arms were in terrible shape. He suffered intensely as "Pony" Moore assisted him to put on an undershirt. He could barely stand to have the collar buttoned and flinched perceptibly.

The party ordered supper, but before it could be procured Murphy had slipped out and ordered carriages at a neighboring livery stable. In about two hours from the time of their arrival a carriage drove up to the rear door of the hotel, and the party were hurried into it and driven rapidly off, passing out of the city and into Kentucky. It is rumored they were bound for either Shelbyville or Edinburg, the former being about thirty miles distant and the latter twelve miles. Kilrain and Mitchell have many friend in Shelbyville, and it is thought it is their intention to reach that place, where they will take the Big Four train to Cincinnati.

Thursday night William Smith, sheriff of the county, telegraphed Goverro Lowry, of Mississippi, asking if he desired the arrest of the party. The following reply was received. "I will pay $500 reward for the arrest of Kilrain and his party, Charles Mitchell and Pony Moore, delivered to the sheriff here. Answer if accepted."

The sheriff has organized a posse and gone on the trail of the pugilist. They are about one hour behind in the start, but it thought they will overtake them. The sheriff and his men are well prepared for a desperate resistance.

An act of 1881 imposes a penalty not exceeding $1,000 nor less than $500, and imprisonment for twelve months, or both, for prize fighting. A party causing death is guilty of murder. If mayhem, the penalties are provided for. Aiders and abettors are subject to a fine of not less than $1,000, or jail for six months, or both.

TRYING TO LEAVE NEW YORK.

The Gorham Club Desires to Locate in Lancaster.

The colored base ball club which ranks next to the Cuban Giants is the Gorham, of New York. These team played great games together, and both are now members of the Middle States League. The secretary of the defunct Lancaster club has received a letter from W. J. Fell, manager of the Gorhams, in which he states that he is anxious to take his club away from New York and is desirous of locating in Lancaster. He says that he would like to play upon the Ironsides ground, and all the scheduled championship games would take place there. It is not known as yet what will be done in the matter.

Result of Ball Games.

A game of ball was played at the Presbyterian Memorial picnic between the Cross-Cuts, of Lancaster, and a picked nine from the Sunday school, with the following result: Cross-Cuts, 3; S. S. nine, 23.

The games of ball yesterday resulted: Philadelphia 9, Chicago 2; New York 9, Cleveland 1; Indianapolis 8, Washington 3; Boston-Pittsburg, rain; St. Louis 13, Athletic 12; Columbus 7, Cincinnati 4; Kansas City 7, Baltimore 5; Louisville-Brooklyn, rain; Jersey City 4, Worcester 2; Newark 17, Lowell 4; York 6, Norwalk 1; Harrisburg 9, Gorham 0.

The Active base ball club, of Reading, which, since the disbandment of Cuthbert's nine had been run by Ben Fleishman on the co-operative plan, has disbanded on account of lack of patronage. Another plan has now been adopted to give Reading base ball sport. An arrangement has been entered into with the Norristown nine by which half of the championship games with that club will be played on the grounds in Reading.

The Norwalk club had but two hits off Keffer, of York, yesterday.

Anson has secured Healy, the Egyptian, of Washington.

What Mr. Raymond Says.

The Senate inter-state commerce committee began its work of investigation in Detroit on Thursday, Senator Cullom presiding. A. C. Raymond appeared as an expert witness in behalf of the Canadian railway interests, and he asserted that the only reason American roads demanded the shutting out of these foreign lines was to enable themselves to reap larger benefits. He asserted that Canada had always treated the United States fairly in the matter of the Welland canal tolls, which statement drew forth a remonstrance from Senator Cullom. In response to a query from Senator Cullom, the witness declared that if an embargo were put on Canadian commerce it would mean war.

Earthquake in Charleston.

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Charleston, South Carolina, at 45 minutes past 9 o'clock Thursday night. The motion was vibratory, accompanied by a slight noise, the movement from north to south, and the duration about three seconds.

An Anniversary.

One year ago to-day Bertha Beck disappeared at a picnic at Penryn park and caused a great deal of excitement for several days.

A YOUNG MAN MAIMED.

HIS ARM CUT OFF AND A LEG AND HIS INTESTINES ARE LACERATED.

He Falls Into the Machinery of a Reaper and Mower While the Horses Run Away—His Injuries Probably Fatal.

A young man named Felker, son of the farmer in charge of Senator J. Don. Cameron's farm near Maytown, met with a terrible accident on Thursday afternoon.

He was in a field working the binder. One of the chains slipped from the machine and the noise scared the horses, causing them to run off. Young Felker was thrown, by the jolting of the machine, among the machinery.

His one arm was cut off and the flesh of one leg badly torn. One of his intestines was terribly cut and that injury alone is sufficient to cause death in the judgment of the attending physician. He is also injured internally.

The horses were finally stopped and the young man taken from the machine.

He was carried to his home and a physician summoned.

His injuries are such that it is feared he cannot recover. But he was still living when we went to press.

DID NOT MAKE A LEVY.

The Sheriff of Lancaster County Refused Admission to a Bonded Warehouse.

Execution was issued last week against Jacob B. Hertzler, proprietor of the Rome distillery, for $10,000. Under the government regulations access is denied to sheriffs or constables to bonded warehouses for the purpose of making a levy, and in consequence the sheriff has been unable to make a levy on the whisky of Hertzler in his bonded warehouse. The collector accepts notice of such writs in the sheriff's hands, and will not allow any of the whisky in bond to leave the warehouse. The creditors are affected only by delay. In due course of time the whisky will be stamped and leave the warehouse, and as soon as it is out of that building it is subject to the sheriff's levy.

A few years ago this question was tested in the courts. In Allegheny county a government store-keeper in charge of a bonded warehouse was prosecuted for obstructing the sheriff of the county in the execution of legal process for refusing to allow the sheriff into a bonded warehouse to make a levy on whisky on an execution issued. The case was transferred to the United States district court and that court discharged the store-keeper from custody and made the ruling that a store-keeper is not bound to allow a sheriff to enter a bonded warehouse to make a levy.

PLENTY OF BASS.

Great Catches That Are Being Made in the Susquehanna.

Owing to the muddy water in the Susquehanna there was very little bass fishing up to the beginning of this week. The water is now in excellent condition, and the game fish is being taken in tremendous quantities. A dispatch was received in this city yesterday from Peach Bottom, stating that a very large number of bass had been taken at that place yesterday. The party who caught them was from York, and it has been learned to-day that the whole number captured was 275. District Attorney Wanner, Prof. Wanner and David Myers, of York, caught 45 bass at York Haven yesterday.

The fishing is good at nearly every point along the river and the Tucquan club will no doubt do better than they have for years.

Major Chas. M. Howell caught 36 bass yesterday at Safe Harbor.

The York *Daily* says: The fishing by J. Hiram Hause yesterday near the Middletown ferry was the most phenomenal of the season. He got short of live bait, and in order to catch minnows baited two tiny trout hooks with worms. Two small sunfish caught hold, and simultaneously two large bass went for the sunfish, the cork went down, and Hiram landed the four fish with one pull; and with the same sunfish immediately after pulled out two more bass.

The Result of a Run-In.

Last Sunday Harry D. Musser was driving along the road near Silver Springs, when Daniel Shaub, who had a team also, came dashing up behind him. Shaub's horse ran into the rear of Musser's buggy, breaking one wheel off. Musser and his wife were thrown out, and the latter had her collar-bone broken. Musser has brought suit before Alderman Hershey against Shaub, charging him with malicious mischief and assault and battery.

The Mænnerchor's Return.

The Lancaster Mænnerchor returned from Wilkesbarre last evening. Owing to a slight accident on the East Penn road they were delayed almost two hours, and did not reach King street until shortly before ten o'clock. The members who remained at home met them at the station with the Iroquois band and escorted them up to Mænnerchor hall, where they were given a lunch.

Registration of Voters.

The assessors of the several election districts of the county have finished their registration of voters. Their returns are filed at the commissioners' office, from which two copies are made. One of these is retained by the assessor and the other is hung up at the polling place on the first Monday of August. The assessors sit at the polling places for two days early in September and close the registration 60 days before the November election.

Robbed By His "Sweetheart.".

George Whitmore, of Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday complained to the police of Buffalo that he had been robbed of $1075 by Ada Knapp, also of Rochester. The twain were to have been married in Rochester on Wednesday night. Whitmore had drawn $1,100 from the bank, and on the way to Buffalo Ada persuaded him to let her have all but $25 of the money, which he did. They were accompanied by two mutual friends, William Wolf and Charles Boyle. Whitmore went to get a minister to tie the knot, when Ada disappeared with Wolf and Boyle, taking the cash.

"Done Been Seen Since I Sawn Him."

A little darkey boy was recently brought before the police court of Richmond, Va., charged with some trifling offense. He asked to have his case postponed for one day, so that he might bring as a witness another darkey boy who would exonerate him. The next morning his friend was in court, but to the surprise of everybody his testimony was entirely against the accused boy, and resulted in a conviction. When the prisoner was asked to explain this fact he remarked, philosophically: "Oh, he done been seen since I sawn him."

Americans May Buy It.

Several Paris papers announce that the Chamber of Deputies will not vote a credit for the purchase of the "Angelus," and that the picture will go to Americans, who are ready to pay $110,000, the amount for which the picture was sold at auction.

Died From a Man's Bite.

In East Saginaw, Mich., two weeks ago two men became involved in a fight, during which Wm. Fisher was bitten on the thumb. Subsequently gangrene set in, and Tuesday afternoon Fisher died. He attempted to make an ante-mortem statement, but before the name of his assailant passed his lips he ceased to breathe.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

Telegram from the President—Ovation to Gen. Wanamaker.

The Society of Christian Endeavor has made a great sensation by the number and enthusiasm of its members. On Thursday 10,000 persons crowded into the First Regiment armory, Philadelphia, nearly all being members of the organization. Three different churches were used for the early morning prayer-meeting, and all were crowded.

Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt delivered the principal address at the morning session, and speeches were also made by Rev. H. C. Farrar, D. D., of Albany; J. T. Kerr, of New Jersey; Miss Emily Wheeler, of Harpoot, India; Rev. W. H. York, of Syracuse, and Rev. J. B. Helwig, D. D.

A telegram was read from Washington, as follows: "President Harrison sends greeting to the convention. Public business prevents his attendance."

Dr. Hoyt moved that the president and secretary of the convention be directed to send a telegram of thanks to President Harrison for his courtesy, which was passed by a rising vote.

The secretary then read telegrams of greeting from societies in California, New York, Maryland, Nebraska and other places, and, while making announcements, Postmaster General Wanamaker entered the hall at a side door. He was observed at once, and the audience rose to its feet as one man, while cheer after cheer rolled upward and he was given the Chautauquan salute—the waving of handkerchiefs. Mr. Wanamaker walked upon the platform, and Mr. Hill, who presided, said: "I scarcely need to announce that we now have with us our beloved John. After your demonstration I hardly need to introduce Mr. John Wanamaker, of Washington." The applause was renewed at this, and increased as Mr. Wanamaker stepped forward and stood bowing and smiling and made a pleasant speech.

The convention adjourned Thursday evening.

TRUNK LINE AGREEMENTS.

Increase of East-Bound Rates—Joint Committee Organized.

The joint trunk line committee and the representatives of the New England railroads agreed in New York on Thursday to restore on July 22 the tariff of December 17 last on the 25 per cent. basis per 100 pounds at all points of shipment east of the Mississippi, as applied to grain and its products, except corn, but excluding all corn products, the rate via all lines may be made to take effect Monday July 15, on the basis of twenty cents per 100 pounds. The trunk lines agreed that simultaneously with this advance they will decline to accept rail and lake bills of lading, and on the same date that the established rates at Buffalo and Erie on grain from the lake be advanced above those heretofore prevailing. The joint committee of the Trunk Lines association and the Central Traffic association was organized by the election of Mr. Hayden as chairman, Mr. Blanchard continuing as vice chairman.

Application for rates of 1 cent. per mile for persons attending the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Milwaukee, during the last week in August was declined, and the rate fixed at one limited first-class fare for the round trip.

A change was made in the classification of wool by which the minimum per car load was reduced from 16,000 pounds to 10,000. An application to reduce the minimum weight of live stock per car was referred to the officers of the joint committee for a vote and official decision under its rules.

A LANCASTER MAN'S DEATH.

It Occurred In Pittsburg Yesterday, But the Cause Is Not Known.

Word was received in this city to-day of the death in Pittsburg, yesterday, of Christian Swartz, son of Charles Swartz, of 609 South Duke street. The cause or other particulars of the death are not known here. The deceased was born and raised in this city and was in the 33d year of his age. He was a spike maker by trade and worked at different times at the Penn rolling mill. He was of a roving disposition and spent much of his time traveling around. He was in California three times and had been in nearly every state in the Union, especially those in the Western country. He worked at times on ranches in the far West and had a remarkable experience. He was in Lancaster last winter and worked for a time at the Penn rolling mill. In March last he left for Montana. Two months ago, he returned to Pittsburg, where he was working at his trade. Undertaker C. S. Herr arranged to-day to have the body brought here.

Arrested on Suspicion.

Chief Smeltz received a telegram on Thursday from the chief of police of Reading, stating that a number of tramps had been arrested in that city, one of whom had $200, and that the Grosh robbers might be among the number. Chief Smeltz called upon Mr. Grosh and learned from him that he could not identify any of the money stolen from him and that he was uncertain whether one, two or three twenty dollar bills had been stolen. Mr. Grosh said he was unwilling to go to any expense, as he could not identify the men. Chief Smeltz wrote to the Reading chief for a full description of the men and after his letter was sent he received a message from Constable Wittick that he would go to Reading to look at the men. Wittick is expected in Lancaster this evening.

The tramps were taken before the mayor of Reading last evening, and as there was no evidence presented to connect them with the Grosh robbery, they were discharged. Constable Wittick did not reach Reading in time to see them. They left that city at once.

An Attorney Shot and Killed.

On Wednesday evening Frank Phillips, one of the Hatfield-McCoy gang, for whom there is a large reward offered in West Virginia, was at Grundy, Va., and vicinity, handling a Winchester rifle and revolver, with remarks that he would "do" the people. He was unmolested, and during his wild career he struck Wm. Keiser, an attorney, on the head with a revolver, dangerously wounding him. While he was punishing Keiser a young man sprang and caught his arm as he fired at Keiser, but Keiser was shot and killed. There is much excitement, but no arrests, and Phillips has gone to the mountains.

Tried to Blow Out the Electric Light.

A peculiar case came up before the mayor of Gadsen, Ala., recently. A Fort Payne man named Lively became "lively" and tried to blow out the electric light in his room at the Johnson house. Failing to do this, he picked up his hat and knocked the lamp into a thousand fragments. The breaking globe made a noise like a pistol shot, and Lively thought that somebody was shooting at him. He rushed down stairs shouting "police" at the top of his voice, while the proprietor, thinking somebody had been murdered, rushed out on the front veranda and also yelled "police." The marshal was soon on hand and arrested Lively, who the next morning was fined $15.

200 Glasses of Beer Each.

The internal revenue department's report for the year ending June 30, shows that 25,300,000 barrels of beer were manufactured in the United States during 1889, an increase of 60 per cent. over 1882. New York made 8,300,000, or one-third of the entire amount, and Pennsylvania 2,550,522 barrels. Estimating the population of the country at but 60,000,000, enough of the beer was brewed during last year to furnish 200 glasses to each man, woman and child.

The Drum of An Afternoon Party.

From the Boston Herald.

It is with much alarm that I read in a London journal of a young lady playing on the drum at an afternoon party. She was accompanied by her sister on the piano, and the performance is claimed to have been delightful. Having gone through every form of musical torture, the drum solo is the last thing left for society's edification.

ARMED MEN CALLED.

TWO HUNDRED DETECTIVES AND SHERIFFS GUARDING CARNEGIE'S WORKS.

Pinkerton's Men Supplied With Springfield Rifles—Strikers Determined and a Bitter Struggle Anticipated.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—One hundred Pinkerton men armed with Springfield rifles arrived here this morning from Philadelphia and were taken to the Homestead Bessemer steel works of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., at Homestead, Pa.

They will be placed about the mill property to protect it and its workmen from strikers.

The sheriff will also swear in a posse of 100 deputies for the same purpose.

The struggle promises to be the most bitter in the history of strikes and lockouts in this section. Both sides are determined and a long fight is anticipated.

Everything is quiet about the works this morning. No more men have arrived and the plant is silent.

At noon 125 deputies under ex-Sheriff Gray arrived on a train at Homestead.

They were immediately surrounded by strikers to the number of nearly a thousand, and requested to return to the city. The deputies refused to do so, and the crowd would not allow them to enter the mill.

At 1:30 o'clock they were still surrounded by the mob, but no outbreak had occurred. The excitement is intense.

He Used to Pitch Base Ball.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Dr. Cleveland's subject at the Meridian street M. E. church yesterday morning was "Conventionalism and Amusements," his text being John ix. 16, which reads: "Said some of the Pharisees, this man is not of God because he keepeth not the Sabbath day; others said how can a man that is a sinner do such miracles?" The doctor's plea was not for Sunday amusements, but the general tenor of his sermon was that conventionalism was an obstacle to progress.

"Conventionalism," he said, "tells us we must not play base ball, nor see it played, because it is so dangerous to our religion. Religion has become so small and weak a thing that we must not expose it to the sunshine, no take it into the fields, unless it is carefully packed away under metallic lids, hermetically sealed. In the ninth and tenth years of my ministry I was the pitcher of a base ball club in the state of Delaware, and while acting in that capacity I never dreamed that by it I was doing a wicked thing, nor did any member of my church ever criticise me for my action. But there are religious people in this occidental city of ours who are so peculiarly and conventionally religious that if they could not denounce the popular amusements that now and then take our hard-working people out into the fields and free air of heaven, would lose half their occupation and all of their notoriety. May the Lord have mercy upon us! And may we have mercy upon each other and common sense enough to increase the number of the holidays that will permit us oftener to fling off the chains of toil and care and enable us oftener to quaff the cup of health and joy to be had in the laughing field."

THE OBERAMMERGAU PLAY.

Good Thing Spoiled by Trying to Improve It.

From the Washington Star.

The history of the Oberammergau passion play shows how easy it is to spoil a good thing by trying to improve it. Thirty years ago the great world knew of the play only through occassional reports from artists and men of letters who had quit the beaten track of European travel and hunted their way to the quaint old village. The peasants who took part in it were so thoroughly in earnest that they seemed even to try to lead in their every-day occupations the lives of the characters represented by them on the stage as a sort of preparation by them for the great event of each 10-year period. But the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 broke in upon the decennial rule, and in 1871 the performance attracted such a crowd of sight-seers who flocked to the Continent when danger from the international duel was over, that the innkeepers and teamsters and other beneficiaries through all the neighboring country had their heads turned and saw that there would be profit in making the play a fashionable feature. The presentation of 1880 strengthened this idea and extended it to some managers in Munich, who have now undertaken to revise the text, supply new dresses, elaborate scenery and mechanical devices, increase the orchestra and enlarge the auditory so that 10,000 or 12,000 persons can see the stage. The rustic flavor of the whole affair, which was one of its chief charms, is gone, together with the devout atmosphere which pervades the performance in the old time. The Oberammergau play is now an ordinary spectacle, like any other in a profane theatre.

The Stray Log Law.

Candor & Munson, lawyers, of Williamsport, have issued a circular in reference to stray logs and lumber stranded on the shores and islands of the Susquehanna river. They say that from Williamsport to the Columbia bridge the compensation is fifty cents per thousand feet, and below the Columbia bridge to Maryland seventy-five cents per thousand feet for catching logs and lumber while floating (Act of April 10, 1862, P. L., 388.) The supreme court in the case of Craig vs. Kline, 15, P. F. Smith, 405, and Etter vs. Edwards, 4 Watts, 63, distinctly hold that neither this nor any other enactment applies to logs and lumber on shores or islands of the river.

That above Williamsport the land owner is entitled to damages for logs lodging and remaining on his property or on being removed therefrom. (Act April 10, 1862).

Therefore, the question arising from logs and lumber standing on the islands or shores of the Susquehanna river below Williamsport is to be settled by the principles of the common law.

An examination of the authorities convinces us—

1. That in the absence of negligence, the owner of stranded property for injury done by it is not answerable to the owner of the land.

2. That the owner of stranded property has the right to enter upon the land and remove it.

3. That the owner of the land has no lien on property carried upon it by flood. Forster vs. Juniata Bridge Co., 4, Harris, 393-396-399. Etter vs. Edwards, 4, Watts, 63-66-67. Baker vs. Hoag, 7, New York, 555. (Same case, 59, American decisions, 434.) Nicholsan vs. Chapman, 2, H. Black, 254. Thompson vs. Androscoggin Co., 54, N. H., 558. Tome vs. DuBois, 6, Wallace, 548.

Jacob Herr's Funeral.

The body of Jacob Herr was taken to New Providence by hearse to-day and the funeral was held this afternoon. The interment was made at the Mennonite church in the village.

Work of the Green Midge.

The "green midge" and what is supposed to be the Hessian fly have appeared in the country around Palmyra, Wisconsin, this week, and are destroying vegetation, such as potatoes and grain, by the acre.

Difficult to Tell.

From the San Francisco Wasp.

Scene, the garden of a country villa—Passerby (at the gate)—Gardener, what is the matter up at the house—that terrible screeching?

Gardener (putting his hand to his ear to listen)—I can't make out exactly. Either the lady is practising her singing or some vile animal has got into the hen-house.

ATTACKED BY LYNCHERS.

The Startling Experience of a Train Load of Visitors to the Fight.

New Orleans Dispatch to Pittsburg Dispatch.

A number of Northern intending visitors to the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, who arrived here this morning by the Mobile & Ohio railroad, had an experience just above Meridan last night which they are not likely to forget in a hurry. Among the passengers were four negroes, brothers, who formerly lived at Meridan, and who killed seven white men in an election fracas there four years ago. They escaped and went to St. Louis, where they married and settled down. A Mississippi constable heard of their whereabouts, got a requisition for them, and arrested them in St. Louis on the 4th of July.

Word was telegraphed to the conductor of the train that a force of armed men would intercept his train for the purpose of taking the negroes off and lynching them, and he was ordered not to stop until he got to Meridan. The negroes were locked in a baggage car, and the baggage master got in the cab of the engine, with the engineer and firemen. All the passengers in the cars, including those in the sleeper, were made to lie down on the floors of the car at a given signal—four blasts from the engine whistle—and the train dashed by the station at full speed. As it did several volleys were fired at it by the crowd in waiting.

Three windows in the sleeper were shattered by balls, and several of the cars were struck by them, but fortunately none of the passengers were hit or hurt by them. The negroes were taken off at Meridan in the presence of a great crowd, and the conductor of the train thinks that they will be lynched.

A prominent Brooklyn sporting man, from whom these facts were obtained, says he never wants to have another experience of the kind.

WAITED FOR THE LIMITED.

A Drummer Who Refused to Ride on a Baggage Street Car.

From the Boston Herald.

An amusing incident was witnessed on a Washington street open horse car, en route from the South end to Scollay Square. An Italian boarded the car, with a hand-organ, and placed the instrument on the rear platform in a secure position. The car had not gone three blocks when an Italian scissors grinder, with his machine, boarded the car. The conductor informed the Italians that they must pay extra fares for their baggage. The Italians kicked at what they thought was an outrage, but they finally settled. When Dover street was reached two Italian peddlers signalled the car. One had a bundle of fancy rugs upon his shoulders, and the other was loaded down with plaster of paris statues and a French mantel clock. This new luggage completely filled up the rear platform of the car, and the conductor had no place to stand except on the side rail. He collected double fares from the peddlers, which they paid with many protests. The conductor expressed his mind freely and said that his car was not supposed to be an express wagon. The passengers laughed, but they laughed still heartier when the Albany railroad bridge on Washington street was reached. A perspiring commercial traveler, with a large wooden box of samples in each hand, was seen running up Indiana Place, vociferously signalling the car. He chased it for 50 feet before he observed the baggage compartment on the rear end. He stopped at the same time that the car did, and loudly exclaimed: "I don't travel on a freight train. I will wait for the limited." The passengers and bystanders roared, and the conductor gave the signal to the driver to go ahead.

CHANGE YOUR BIRDS' COLOR.

How It May be Accomplished by the Use of Cayenne Pepper.

From the New York Tribune.

Dr. Sauerman, whose high reputation among the physiological societies of the world gives great weight to his conclusions, has lately made a series of investigations into the effect that cayenne pepper has upon birds, fowls, pigeons and other species of the feathered family. These investigations were undertaken in connection with the observed fact that canaries fed with cayenne pepper acquire a ruddy plumage. This diet was found only to produce the effect stated upon young birds when given to them before they moulted. The color of the feathers of the old birds was not affected at all, although a considerable amount of the pepper was given at different times, extending over an interval of several weeks. Moisture was found to facilitate the change of color to a ruddy hue, which was again discharged under the influence of sunlight or of a cold, dry atmosphere. The whole of the pepper is not required to produce the change, a portion of it being quite inactive, as for example the piperin and several extractives; similarly the red coloring matter alone had no effect on the color of the feathers. It is rather the triolein, which occurs in the pepper in large quantities, together with the characteristic pigment, which brings about the change of color by holding the red pigment of the pepper in solution. Glycerine may be used instead of triolein to bring about the same result.

The same statement holds good with regard to the feeding of birds with aniline colors. The red pigment of the pepper is also stored up in the egg yolk as well as in the feathers. The first appearance of the colored pigment in the yoke can be observed as a colored ring four days after the commencement of feeding with the pigment dissolved in fat. Continuing this diet for 48 hours will result in the coloring of the entire yolk. As these experiments have proved so instructive and interesting they are to be continued throughout the present season, when the results will be embodied in a report to the Berlin Physiological society.

An Unusually Short Name.

From the Nashville American Paris Letter.

A funny fact came to light recently at the registration of the birth of a child. The happy father was asked the maiden name of his wife, to which he answered:

"Rose B."

"Well, how do you spell it? Bee, By, Bey, or how?"

"Just simply B."

"That cannot be. B is only an initial, not a name."

"It is all the name my wife ever had until she married me. Neither she nor any of her family have ever had any other name than just B, neither more nor less."

They could hardly have had less, and an examination of the records showed that they had really never had more. Beyond doubt the B family bears the shortest name in France, perhaps in the world. Only one other man of equal brevity is known, and that is the name of a place. About fifteen miles from Peroone, on the Ham line, there is a commune known as Y. It has some 200 inhabitants. The origin of the name of Y is unknown, and it would be curious to investigate the origin of the patronymic of the B. family.

The Tantalizing Bathing Mask.

From the San Francisco Post.

A new wrinkle that broke out this week is for ladies to wear masks in the water. The masks are either black or white, and made of chamois skin. It is exasperating to the spectators to see a fair bather, with a figure like Venus, trip along the sand with mask on and no way of finding out who she is. It is currently remarked that the masks are worn as a protection to the complexions and not from a sense of prudish modesty. Some of the wicked, so it is said, have started pools on the esplanade, the bets being as to the identity of the maskers; but this is becoming unsafe, as it is hard to unravel the secret of who is below the mask. The wagers are chewing gum and bathing tickets. A bather with a handsome figure is so closely masked that her identity has not yet been revealed, and the curious are on the ragged edge of anxiety to know who she is, but they can't find out.

A License Granted.

Judge Waddell, of Chester county, granted a wholesale liquor license to Wm. Krautter, a bottler, of Downingtown. His application was refused by the same judge at the last April term, and in granting the renewed application to-day the judge remarked that under the recent decision of the supreme court he was obliged to favorably pass upon it, which was done.

SULLIVAN IN CHICAGO.

THE POLICE OF THAT CITY NOT SEEKING THE CHAMPION SLUGGER.

Assistant Attorney Lindsay of New York, Thinks John May Not Escape Easily If Captured in the Empire State.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Prize Fighter Sullivan reached Chicago at 11 o'clock to-day, having come through from Indianapolis over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad. He alighted from the train at 22d street and disappeared. The police are not looking for him.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Assistant District Attorney Lindsay said to-day that if John L. Sullivan was arrested here at the request of Gov. Lowry he would not gain his freedom so easily. Prize fighting is an offense covered fully by extradition treaties between the states of the Union, and on proper and sufficient evidence being submitted to Gov. Hill, that official would approve of the papers in Sullivan's case.

How They Escaped.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Muldoon and Cleary, who escaped the clutches of the officers who arrested Sullivan and Johnson at Nashville, arrived here early this morning. From Nashville they went to Louisville, where they took the train on the Manor route for Chicago. Upon arriving at the outskirts of the city this morning they left the train and boarded an outgoing train for the East to escape any chance of arrest.

Carelessness Causes a Disaster.

PATERSON, N. J., July 12.—Nine freight cars were side-tracked by a switch engine about three o'clock this morning half a mile above the Erie depot, and were left without the brakes being set. An hour later they started down the grade, jumped several switches and finally crashed into the same switch engine. The pilot and tender of the engine were smashed and three passenger coaches and two freight cars were demolished. Fireman Joseph Gordon, of Jersey City, was caught between the tender and fire-box and had one of his legs burned to a crisp. He died at 9 o'clock this morning. Engineer Davis escaped uninjured. The end of the depot was stove in, and the night telegraph operator had a narrow escape.

Stone Cutters Work Eight Hours.

INDIANA