The National Republican.

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BLAINE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SPEECHES AT LEWISTOWN, HUNTINGDON, AND TYRONE.

The Distinguished Gentlemen Greeted by Magnificent Crowds—Differences Between the Two Parties Defined—Democratic Policy Criticised—Prosperity of the Nation.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Oct. 19.—Three rounds of cheers from a large crowd sent the Blaine party off from Harrisburg this morning at 8 o'clock in good spirits. As they whirled up the Susquehanna past Marysville, Rockville, and Dauphin, they were addressed by the chorus of whistles from mills.

Lewistown was reached promptly at 10 o'clock, an hour before the people expected, but there was a crowd of several thousands gathered in front of the court house in the public square. City Solicitor Warwick, of Philadelphia, began the speaking, followed by Col. Snowden and Gen. Beaver, while Mr. Blaine shook hands and conversed with groups of ladies. Mr. Blaine concluded the speaking with a fifteen-minute address in reference to tariff and prohibition, and strongly urged the election of Gen. Patton, who is a candidate for Congress in that district. He declared the general an honest man, who was a firm protectionist, and he spoke to both tariff Democrats and Republicans when he said that he was a good man to represent them. He said that as far as he could learn the Prohibition party here was doing what it did in Maine—running as a tender to the Democratic machine. In saying this he did not impugn the motives of the people who would vote the ticket, but he did seriously question the honesty of the third party leaders.

Before concluding Mr. Blaine spoke of the magic-like material prosperity of the nation under Republican auspices as compared with its halting and limited development under a Democratic policy. He specially emphasized the fact that three-fourths of the present total wealth of the state of Pennsylvania, now a magnificent empire in the extent and fertility of her resources, had been accumulated since the day on which Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President.

The train left Lewistown at 11 o'clock and reached Huntingdon at 12:30, half an hour behind time.

On reaching Huntingdon a large crowd was found in waiting, nearly all the people of that mountain town being at the station. The crowd was demonstrative, and it was with great difficulty that Mr. Blaine and the others of the party were placed in carriages and driven to the fair grounds across the river where the meeting was held. Speeches were made by Dr. Doane and Charles Emory Smith. Gen. Beaver made a tariff speech, and then Mr. Blaine was introduced. Taking advantage of a lull in the storm of enthusiasm which his presence evoked, Mr. Blaine said:

I cannot sufficiently regret the hoarseness of my voice, which prevents my responding to your welcome as I would wish, but I can plead in its behalf that it was lost in a good cause. In trying to make it reach the magnificent crowds which daily greet your candidate for governor, I overestimated my capacity, and need recuperation. (Renewed cheering.) On my way to Pennsylvania I received much instruction from the Democratic paper along the road as to what I should say and how to say it. I was especially requested to state that while the Democratic party was in power national prosperity continued, and that the wonders of Republican rulers of danger to the industrial system of the country because of Democratic supremacy had been falsified. I have in my life heard many definitions of sublime constituted the height of impudence. But here a practical exemplification of it. Fortunately for the Republican party it is not possible, however, to obliterate current history. After the Democratic party cried for six long months at the last session of Congress to break down the protective tariff they failed and it is in consequence of that failure and because of maintenance of the tariff that we find our industries spring forward with redoubled activity all over the country. But these men who sought to destroy our industrial system are now calling upon us to testify that prosperity is possible under the rule of the Democratic party. They also contend that the chance that the chances would be unsafe under Democratic administration has not been substantiated. But in point of fact the finances of the country at present are administered according to Republican precepts as far as the public credit is concerned, and in defiance of the predictions and desires of the great majority of the Democratic party of the country, so that the fact is apparent that Republican measures have been followed in whatever has commended itself to the public judgment since the Republican party went out of power, and in spite of all the efforts of the Democracy the protection tariff still stands upon our statute books. (Great enthusiasm.) God grant that the Democratic party, so long as it remains in power in the nation, may follow the same guide. If they will agree to stand by the protective system, and thus sustain the industries of the country, I will agree to give impartial testimony to the fact before every audience which I have the honor to appear. If I was to define

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES

I would say that in all broad and comprehensive sense the Republican party is an essentially American party, while the Democratic is dominated by foreign sentiment; that the hostility to the tariff is in the interest of Great Britain, and that the maintenance of the tariff is in the interest of every man in America, high and low, rich and poor. We were told for years before the Democrats were called upon to administer the government that we did not have a good civil service, and the gentlemen who went out from this and joined the Democracy charged that the Republican administration did not maintain a good civil service. Whether or not they were sincere in that, it does not become me to say. With a fatuity which was incomprehensible to us, they assumed to believe that the Democratic party would give them an improvement. Our reply was: We have the best civil service that has ever been known in any country, but we will continue to improve it, and we promised to make progress in the way of intelligent and practical improvement.

The Democrats wanted a civil service patterned after that of England.

To show that the English service was inefficient Mr. Blaine read a London dispatch published in the New York *Tribune*, written since the accession to power of the present British ministry, and in which the writer states that Lord Randolph Churchill's civil service commission will endeavor to bring about needed reforms and increased economy, and that charges of high salaries, short hours, excessive staffs, extravagant pensions, and general incompetency had been made against the existing system in England. Mr. Blaine continued:

This is the standard of civil service reform which the Civil Service Reform Club (and I might use that word "club" in a double sense here) has held over our heads in the Republican party for the last ten years, declaring that if we did not reform our civil service (and put it practically on the basis of the English civil service) they would have no more of us. Well, gentlemen, they have placed the civil service under the control of the Democratic party and all around, in various parts of the country, you see the visible improvements. (Expressions of approbation.) Just as they have this improved item on this side of the water we get the humiliating, but honest, confession in regard to the civil service of England that that service is rotten to the core and must be torn up by the roots. (Cheering.)

Mr. Blaine here closed with an expression of his gratitude for the courtesy and attention given him.

The audience immediately crowded up to the stand, and surrounded the distinguished visitor, who seemed never to weary under their importunities for a grasp of his hand.

At Tyrone city the demonstration was large and enthusiastic.

Gen. Beaver and Mr. Blaine made brief speeches of the same tenor as those at the previous stopping places.

At Altoona the arrival of the train was signalled by the firing of cannon. The guests were escorted to the base ball grounds, where 10,000 people, most of them workingmen, were gathered. As the party approached they were received with loud and long continued cheering. After speeches by Gen. Beaver and others Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

I regret that the condition of my voice is such as to make it difficult for you to hear me distinctly, if at all, but I wish to lodge one idea in the minds of those whom I can reach, and that is this: The most prosperous, advanced, intelligent, and powerful free trade country in the world is Great Britain. The country which stands most prominent, most powerful, most intelligent under the protection policy is the United States. Twenty-six years ago the United States adopted the still-existing policy.

At that time the wealth of Great Britain was twice as great as that of the United States. We have now run the race with free trade Great Britain for a quarter of a century, and the wealth of that nation is not now estimated as double that of this country. It is not even equal to ours. The wealth of the United States to-day exceeds that of Great Britain by $10,000,000,000. [Cheers.] If the free trade policy which the Democratic party under southern lead had imposed upon the United States, and which was changed by the election of Abraham Lincoln, had continued, does any man suppose we should have overtaken Great Britain in the race for development and empire? Take the rate of wages paid here for labor of all kinds, skilled and unskilled, throughout that quarter of a century and compare it with that paid in Great Britain, and you will find that it is from 75 to even 100 per cent. greater, taking the average for the whole period. Take Ireland, which being a part of and subject to the laws of the British empire, is under the domination of free trade. Suppose that by some miraculous agency that island was placed as near to the coast of the United States as it is now to the coast of Great Britain, what do you suppose would be the condition of that most fertile portion of Europe in the course of twenty-five years? I ask those of this audience who were born on Irish soil, and there are probably many of them, what would be the condition of the land of their nativity if it was blessed as their adopted land is blessed by a policy of protection for its industries and governmental establishment to secure it.

Gentlemen, take that right home to your hearts. We present for your choice American protection and British free trade. I regret to say, however, that some of our fellow-citizens of Irish birth still vote for the free trade side. That has always seemed to me to be an anomaly, for in so doing they vote exactly as England desires them to vote, and we all know of the antipathy of Irishmen for England. Let every man who looks to the material prosperity of this country reflect that his first duty is to insure the permanency of the doctrines of protection. If the southern states, through the Democratic party, should continue to rule this country for a series of years, the protection system will be destroyed, for the Democratic party, with a solid south behind it, is in politics like the gambler who plays with loaded dice. [Applause.]

Those states of the south are consolidated against the Republican party by unlawful means, by denying to men in color the rights of humanity, by refusing to 6,000,000 of citizens the rights which the constitution of the republic has guaranteed to them. These usurpations of the Democratic party we resist. We will resist them solidly, and we expect our resistance to grow stronger and stronger, and believe we shall be led in our struggle as heretofore by the great state of Pennsylvania. [General enthusiasm.]

At Johnstown and Greensburg, the latter point being reached at 8:30 p. m., monster gatherings had assembled.

Mr. Blaine quietly bowed his acknowledgments, and declined to speak because of hoarseness.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 19.—The train bearing Hon. James G. Blaine arrived here at 10:45 o'clock to-night. The party was met at the depot by the Americus Club, and escorted to the Hotel Anderson, where an informal reception was held. Later Mr. Blaine was driven to the Monongahela House, and assigned a room for the night. To-morrow morning he will participate in the Republican demonstration, and in the afternoon will address a mass meeting at Exposition Park.

Nominated for Congress.

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 19.—The Democrats of the first district to-day nominated R. J. Vance, of New Britain, for Congress. Mr. Vance declined to accept a previous nomination because the platform contained "a tariff for revenue only" plank, and a resolution following the platform of the state convention was adopted in place of the objectionable plank. Mr. Vance, in a brief speech, accepted the nomination upon the modified plank.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Democrats to-night made the following nominations: Second district, Felix Campbell; fourth, P. F. Mahoney; fifth, Archibald M. Bliss. All renominations.

The Republicans of the seventh congressional district to-night nominated John D. Lawson for Congress.

The Tammany, County Democracy, and German-Independent conventions of the ninth congressional district to night nominated Minister S. S. Cox for Congress.

The Tammany Hall and County Democracy conventions of the tenth congressional district to-night nominated Gen. Francis B. Spinola for Congress.

The united Democracy of the twelfth congressional district last night nominated William Bourke Cockran, of Tammany Hall, for Congress. In a speech, Mr. Cockran accepted the nomination.

The County Democracy of the eleventh congressional district have nominated Col. Truman A. Merriman.

The united Democracy of the fifteenth congressional district have nominated Gen. Egbert Viele.

Consternation Among Naval Officers.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 19.—It is learned from authoritative sources that nearly 200 cases of wines and liquors, together with quantities of gloves, fans, and other dutiable articles, have been found upon the United States war vessels Saratoga and Portsmouth, which have just returned from a cruise, and been seized for the payment of the duties. The discovery has caused consternation among officers of these vessels, who have thus violated the articles of war and laid themselves liable to severe penalties. It is also learned that some officers went into the wine trade in a big, wholesale manner, for in addition to a number of cases they brought over quarters, casks, and octaves of wine. One of the officers has admitted that some of the wine he brought was not for his own use, but for a friend in New York.

It is understood that the attention of the Secretary of the Navy will be called to these illegal proceedings and irregularities. One of the officers has orders to proceed to New York to attend the Bartholdi exercises, but could not depart until he got permission from the customs authorities, all the officers being under the ban of suspension. It is further learned that the customs authorities have received private information that the wines and spirits had been shipped, and were stowed away in certain parts of the vessels. As customs officers were put on board the vessels immediately on arrival, there is not the shadow of a doubt but that the information came from Europe.

Thanks from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 19.—There have been no shakes or thoughts of shakes to-day. Julian Rayenel's house on East Battery, for which $16,000 were offered before the earthquake sold at auction to day for $16,120, notwithstanding the fact that the purchaser knew it would cost at least $5,000 to repair the damages caused by the quake.

In the Democratic county convention to-day Capt. Dawson introduced the following resolution, which was adopted with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the Democratic convention of Charleston county return its most grateful and truly fraternal thanks to the American people, who without distinction of section or political feeling have come to the aid of Charleston in her hour of supreme necessity. The assistance so promptly and generously given is accepted as an expression of the kinds of nature which makes the whole world kin, and also as a gratifying proof that the previous differences and divisions are forgotten and that this is indeed and in truth a reunited country, for which and whose service none will go further than the Democracy of this county."

Hewitt's Reply to George.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Mr. Hewitt, the Democratic candidate for mayor, writes to-day an open letter in reply to Henry George's letter of yesterday. Mr. Hewitt is compelled to decline his invitation looking to a joint discussion of the questions at issue. He answers Mr. George's arguments on the labor and property questions, and thinks he (Hewitt) has as much right to assert that the anarchists, nihilists, and socialists support Mr. George for mayor as George has to assert that the politicians support him. He suggests that as George's peculiar views and grievances rather qualify him for a legislator than an executive officer, that he contend for Mr. Hewitt's seat in Congress, which will be made vacant by the latter's candidacy for mayor. Finally, Mr. Hewitt thinks it will not be necessary for him to give any pledges or promises to a people among whom he has lived for more than sixty years, and whom he has served to the best of his ability, and, judging by his repeated election to office, to their satisfaction.

Atlanta a Prohibition City.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 19.—For the first time Atlanta is to-day a complete prohibition city. Not a drop of any intoxicating drink can be legally sold within its limits, and from this time begins the real test of prohibition. All the barrooms closed on July 1 last, but several wholesale licenses held over. They have been expiring gradually until to-day, when there was only one in the city and that would have expired six days from now. But by decision of the supreme court of the state to-day that store was closed, which shuts the last place. Two weeks ago the city council passed a resolution allowing the city brewery to deliver beer in the city to residences on order. Mayor Hillyer last night vetoed this measure, which now makes the city absolutely prohibition. The city authorities are mostly prohibitionists and the law will be rigidly enforced. Prohibition will have a fair trial from now until at least November a year hence.

Death of Senor Potestad.

Senor Don Louis de Potestad, third secretary to the Spanish legation, died yesterday afternoon at 1810 I street northwest.

BLOODSHED IN CHICAGO.

A MOB OF STRIKERS FIRED INTO BY PINKERTON DETECTIVES.

Two Men Mortally Wounded—Statements That the Strikers Fired the First Shot—Great Excitement at the Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The stock yards strike, which promised to pass into history as a bloodless one, has been attended by a sacrifice of human life. Terry Begley and another man were mortally wounded by Pinkerton men this afternoon, and some 150 of the latter were arrested to await disposition on a charge of murder. All but six were afterwards released.

Armour & Co.'s imported workmen, 300 or 400 in number, went out this morning. They had made up their minds that they did not care to remain any longer if the old hands was to come back. The report of their fears were communicated to Mr. Cudahy, who assured them of protection if they desired to stay. They had concluded, however, that while protection might protect for a while, the other butchers would ultimately make it so unpleasant for them that they would be unable to work there long, and that they had better quit at once.

A train was telegraphed for, and before 12 o'clock the last non-union man had left the premises. As they were being loaded on the train the chief clerk at Armour's main office told the men to remember their numbers on the rolls, and assured them if at any time within the next two years they wanted work they would be given the preference.

The men were on a Lake Shore train, the butchers in the front cars, the guards in the three at the rear end. The latter had their rifle muzzles pointing out of the windows. There was a stop at Halstead and Fortieth streets to attach some other cars, and the train was switched back some little distance. Quite a crowd of curious people had assembled, and, as the inmates of the train were recognized, there were some jeering remarks made. As the train repassed this point a Pinkerton man pushed his rifle out, aiming at the crowd, and, raising the hammer, the man fired his weapon, and Terry Begley fell mortally wounded.

The noise of the explosion caused excitement in and outside of the cars. In a moment it was followed by a regular volley from the other riflemen, and the crowd, which was largely composed of school children, fled in panic. In the flight a man fell and was hastily carried away by his friends. He was also wounded.

As the train steamed by Capt. Markey, of the town of Lake police, was at hand with a few men, and would have arrested the man he saw fire the shot, but feared to stop the train, as a riot might have resulted. He telephoned to the Twenty-second street station, however, and when the train reached there it was boarded by a detachment of Chicago police, who placed all the specials under arrest. When the train reached the terminal station at Van Buren street there was another squad of police from the Harrison street station, reenforced by detectives, and the whole crowd was marched to the armory. Capt. Markey telephoned in that he would identify who shot Begley, and his presence was anxiously awaited.

Begley, who was taken to his home at Emerald avenue and Forty-second street, was still living late this afternoon, but his death was almost momentarily expected. He is an employing teamster, engaged about the yards, has a wife and family, and took no part in the strike.

The Pinkerton men say that the strikers made the assault first with stones and then with revolvers, and that they made no attack until they had been fired upon. Capt. Markey said, however, that the Pinkerton men did the first shooting without any provocation. When the specials were lodged in the Harrison street station the city police began the work of assorting the ones who did the shooting. Capt. Markey, three boys, and a man who were present all declared they could identify the man who shot Begley. The specials were made to march before them and two were picked out as participators in the shooting. The weapons of the specials were seized by the police. When the work of identifying the men who were said to be guilty of the shooting began the non-union men were set free. They marched out of the station into the street, but seemed afraid to go far without protection of the Winchesters, and some of them loitered about the station for some time.

After the boys had picked out two men the whole force was filed back into the court room, where Lieut. Kipley and a central station detective examined their rifles and revolvers to see if there were any empty shells to indicate that they had been recently discharged. One was found to have an empty shell in it, and the bearer was told to stand inside the court railing. After all the men had filed into the benches, Wm. A. Pinkerton said: "Those of you who fired out of the car step here."

One young fellow, with a blonde mustache, arose and walked up to his chief. No one else moved.

"He as manly as this brave fellow here," cried Pinkerton, and the man within the railing said: "I fired the shot."

No others volunteered.

The two men who had first been picked out by the boys stood under guard of two policemen in the outer entry of the court room.

Joseph Hill and Walter Andrews are the two men identified as two of the men who did the shooting. Richard Lades, Guy Sievere, Robert J. Partram, and Stephen Peyner confessed to having shot into the crowd of strikers. These six men are held at the armory. The remainder of the Pinkerton men and the workmen who were on the train were let go.

Capt. Joy was in charge of the Pinkerton men when the shooting occured. He was standing on the rear platform. He said that the men picked out by the city police were not the guilty parties. He said also that the strikers gathered about the car 400 hundred strong, just as they were about starting, and began pelting them with stones; some of them shot at them. "Some were sent down there," said Capt. Joy, "to preserve the peace, not to disturb it, but when some of my men were fired upon they returned the shots, thinking perhaps that the lives of the employes who were in their charge were in danger. I was standing on the rear platform of the train at the time. I rushed into the train and ordered them to stop firing. I did not know what injury was done until I came into the city." Wm. A. Pinkerton says he has ample proof that his men did not fire upon the crowd until they had been fired upon. Charles Beck, one of his men, who was on the car ahead of the one from which the shooting was done, says the crowd fired at least five shots before the fire was returned. One of the bullets passed through the car and imbedded itself in the opposite wall. Bricks and stones were then thrown until the side of the car was well battered up. Mr. Pinkerton says the men had been the subjects of constant assaults and abuse while in the yards, and two of them are now laid up with wounds that may prove fatal.

The imprisoned Pinkerton men said concerning the shooting that they left the yards on their way to the city in the company of about forty non-union men, who had quit work. The latter were in the car ahead of the officers. Stones in great numbers were thrown into the cars and some of the men hit. This onslaught so enraged them that they leveled their rifles and fired about ten shots.

Re-Election of Senator Edmunds.

MONTPELIER, VT., Oct. 19.—In the Vermont legislature to-day the senate gave George F. Edmunds 29 votes for United States senator, and W. H. Bingham 1. The vote of the house stood: Edmunds, 199; Bingham, 27; and W. G. Veasey, 8.

Disaster to the Fishing Fleet.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., Oct. 19.—Since Sept. 1 1885, twenty-six vessels belonging to the Gloucester district fleet have been lost. The lives of 104 men have been lost, leaving twenty-two widows and fifty fatherless children.

THE K. OF L. AT WORK.

Good Progress Made by the Convention—Determination to "Sit It Out" To-Day.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 19.—The committee of appeals and grievances obtained the floor when the general assembly went into session, and still held it when the noon recess was taken. Their report related to matters of general discipline that are of little interest to others than members of the order. One of the cases dealt with was a charge made against a delegate that he had loaned his badge to a woman of questionable character, who had walked through the streets wearing it. The charge was proved to be without foundation, the lady in question being a respectable member of the order. Another charge made was sustained. It was that of conduct unbecoming a delegate, brought against Saml. Leffingwell, of District Assembly 105, of Indianapolis, Ind. His name was ordered to be stricken from the roll of delegates.

A committee was appointed, which sent the following telegram to Gov. Richard R. Oglesby, Quincy, Ill., where the soldiers' home is being dedicated to-day: "The General Assembly, Knights of Labor, in annual convention assembled, embracing both the blue and the gray, sends you greeting on the occasion of the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy. May the duty so nobly done by your state be an incentive to other states to do likewise, until every needy hero may have the shelter of a home."

At the afternoon session the general assembly continued consideration of the report of the committee on appeals and grievances, and adopted a resolution deciding that members of the International Cigars Makers' Union must elect whether they will remain members of that union or of the Order of the Knights of Labor, but that they cannot remain members of both. The report of the committee on finance was presented and adopted. It provides that the salary of the grand master workman shall henceforth be $5,000 a year, and those of general secretary and general treasurer each $2,000, and that members of the executive board and general worthy foreman shall receive $4 per day and expenses while on duty.

A proposition was made that the assembly hold a night session and conclude its work to-night, but this was voted down, and a resolution adopted providing that when the assembly meets to-morrow it shall remain in session until its business is concluded.

The reports remaining for the assembly to act upon are those of the committee on co-operation and of half a dozen special committees.

A number of delegates have left here today, and there were present when the assembly adjourned this evening scarcely more than half those within the hall when the convention began.

INDICTED BRIBE GIVERS.

"Jake" Sharpe, James Richmond, and James W. Forshay Arrested and Arraigned for Alleged Participation in the "Broadway Railway Steal"—Twenty Separate Indictments—Released on $50,000 Bail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Inspector Byrnes this morning arrested "Jake" Sharpe, of Broadway railroad notoriety, at his home in West Twenty-third street on a warrant issued in an indictment found against him by the grand jury for bribing the boodle aldermen to vote for the Broadway road franchise. James Richmond, the president of the Broadway railroad, was also taken into custody at the Brevoort House this morning by the inspector, charged with the same offense. Both prisoners were conveyed to police headquarters.

At police headquarters the two boodlers looked delefully at each other. Mr. Richmond had been there before, and was arraigned under bail on a charge of bribery, but it was Sharpe's first arrest. The blow was crushing for the old man. They learned that the charges against them were based on entirely new evidence. Messengers were dispatched for counsel and friends. Within an hour ex-Judge Fullerton and ex-Senator Robert Strahan responded with Lawyer Stickney. A hasty consultation was held and the lawyers hurried out to procure the necessary bail for the appearance of the railroad magnates in court. Inspector Byrnes said he would be ready to take the two prisoners before District Attorney Martine at noon, apparently other arrests were expected. It was rumored that James W. Forshay was also under indictment. He was a former president of the Broadway and Seventh avenue road. Later he also was arrested.

The intelligence of the arrest of the three partners in guilt spread rapidly, and crowds began to gather at the district attorney's office by 10 o'clock. It had been the general impression that they would be arrested soon, and it was rumored that they had been indicted. No indictment had been found against Sharpe, nor was there any new indictment against Richmond and Forshay. It is now expected that indictments will be made out against the three.

Ex-Alderman Charles Waite was brought down town from the house of detention after the arrest of the alleged bribe-givers, in the custody of his keeper, and arraigned at the district attorney's office at 10:30 a. m. He hurried Waite away from the gaze of the curious men who filled the corridor and took him into the private office. Shortly afterward lawyer Osborne E. Bright, counsel for Sharpe, arrived and had a consultation with District Attorney Martine, in which Inspector Steers participated. It was learned that Sharpe and Richmond would be kept at police headquarters until indictments could be drawn up, when they will be brought down to plead in court and give bail should any be fixed.

The general sessions court room was crowed this afternoon when Sharpe, Richmond, and Forshay were arraigned before Judge Cowing. District Attorney Martine said, as there were twenty separate indictments against the defendants, and as they had made large sums of money out of the Broadway railroad, ordinary bail would be nothing for them to forfeit. He therefore asked that they be held in $100,000 each. The opposing counsel strongly objected to this amount as being excessive. Finally $50,000 was agreed upon, and the prisoners furnished that and were released.

Thomas B. Kerr, another of the indicted bribe-givers, went to the district attorney's office late this afternoon, after the court adjourned. He brought bondsmen with him, who were approved by the district attorney. The party went to Judge Cowing's house to have his honor pass upon the bail. The indictments against the prisoners charged each with having bribed one or another of the twenty aldermen by paying each $20,000 to vote in favor of granting the Broadway franchise. Who the twenty-first person to whom the money was paid is a matter of conjecture. Billy Mooney is thought to be the man.

South Boston Iron Works—Partial Resumption.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 19.—An official of the South Boston iron works states that it is the intention to put sixty or seventy-five men at work to-morrow on shot, for which there are contracts enough to last for several months. The United States government has not as yet paid up, but a settlement is expected soon. It is confidently believed that within a very short time the works will again be in full operation.

Phi Delta Theta Convention.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The Phi Delta Theta convention is to-day discussing the proposed changes in the constitution and ritual. Invitations were received to visit the Lenox library, the Metropolitan Museum, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Young Men's Christian Association library. This evening they will be banqueted at the Grand Central Hotel by the Gama and Delta Chapters of the New York city and Columbia Colleges.

Anniversary of the Reformation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The 365th anniversary of the reformation will be celebrated by the Martin Luther Society of this city by a public meeting at St. James Lutheran Church, Oct. 31. Rev. Dr. Spaeth, of the Philadelphia University, will deliver the oration.

PERMANENT EXPOSITION.

A Strong Indorsement by the Mayor of Baltimore.

The following letter of acceptance by Mayor Hodges, of Baltimore, is a gratifying tribute to the Exposition movement, and will have great weight with the merchants and manufacturers throughout the United States:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 1886.—MR. ALEXANDER D. ANDERSON, Secretary Board of Promotion, &c., Washington: I am in receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, informing me of my appointment as a member ex officio of the Exposition Board of Promotion for the consummation of the following-named objects: A Permanent Exposition of the Three Americas, to be located at the national capital; a Constitutional Centennial Celebration in 1889 by the sixteen American republics in honor of the 100th anniversary of the constitution of the United States, and a World's Exposition in 1892, in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Believing these projects wisely conceived, and that public sentiment will rally round them with great unanimity when they shall have been clearly understood, and that their consummation will result in great commercial advantages to the United States, I am willing to co-operate with the Board of Promotion to the extent of my ability and influence in their furtherance, and accept with much pleasure the appointment of membership conferred on me by its executive committee. It is not only possible, but probable, that results of the highest commercial importance to our country may emanate from these national celebrational enterprises. They might lead to the formation of a close commercial union between the United States and the South American and Central American republics which, by means of treaties of commerce, and the establishment of a commercial league, or the adoption of some equitable system of commercial reciprocity, might add many millions of dollars to the export trade of the United States to those countries in our manufactured goods. This would be a consumption which many of the enterprising merchants and sagacious statesmen of this country have long desired to effect. The latest statistics show that notwithstanding the fact that the United States is now by far the most extensive manufacturing nation of the world, and has the advantage of being in closer proximity to Mexico and the Central and South American states than its European rivals, yet the fact remains that our exports to these states as compared with those of England and France, for example, are as 1 to 10 per cent. Nothing could be more unnatural, as these figures show, than the present commercial relations existing between the United States and the other states of this continent, especially with those that are washed by the Pacific and ribbean sea and the gulf of Mexico. I believe it to be the highest policy of our government to resort to all fairly available methods to widen the markets of those countries for the sale of our manufactured goods as the surest means of giving enlarged and more uninterrupted employment to skilled labor, and securing regular outlets for the sale of the surplus productions of our factories. I know of few questions for the consideration of Congress more worthy of its attention than that of extending the extension of our commerce with the states of this continent. The highest efforts of practical statesmanship might well be exerted in its behalf, and it could not have conceived of a more popular and efficient plan for the initiation of a policy looking to closer commercial relations between our country and the Central and South American republics, Mexico, and the empire of Brazil than the proposed celebration of the great American anniversaries to which I have referred in this letter of acceptance.

With best wishes for the success of the laudable projects which your board has in hand, and that the country may realize its highest commercial expectations therefrom, I am, respectfully, JAMES HODGES, Mayor.

THE DRILL.

Meeting of the National Drill Committee Last Night.

Last night's meeting of the committee at Willard's practically settled the question of the drill. Additional subscriptions were handed in, amounting to some $8,000, swelling the list as it now stands to over $30,000. It was also reported that there were other subscriptions of $1,000 promised to different members of the committee. These will be secured to-day, and on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock the committee will reconvene at Willard's to settle the details of the prize list, appoint subcommittees, &c.

The remaining amounts to complete the guarantee fund of $50,000 it is expected will be handed in by that time, and to make this assured, a special canvassing committee was last night appointed to make a detail canvass of all business interests of the city. This committee will go out this morning. It consists of Messrs. S. E. Wheatley, J. E. Waugh, Thos. E. Waggaman, M. M. Parker, Geo. E. Lemon, C. C. Duncanson, and I. P. Willets. Messrs. Frank P. Madigan, A. M. Lothrop, and J. W. Boteler were last night added to the drill committee.

B. & O.'s Little Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—An exciting election took place yesterday at the board meeting of the Maritime Exchange between the friends of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. After the routine business was accomplished, Director MacDonell moved that an election be held to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Theodore Frothingham from the directorate, and nominated John N. Weeks, the Baltimore and Ohio general freight agent. Mr. Churchman, on behalf of the Pennsylvania railroad people, nominated Theodore Ashton, and called attention to the fact that Mr. Weeks was not an individual member of the exchange and consequently was not eligible.

Mr. MacDonnell moved to postpone the election for ten minutes, until Mr. Weeks could be elected a member. When Messrs. Latta and Neill objected, stating that Mr. Weeks' application was not signed by the membership committee, Mr. MacDonnell moved to go into a committee of the whole, which was done. A warm discussion followed, Mr. Latta saying that the exchange could survive another month without filling the vacancy.

Upon a vote being taken Mr. Weeks had seven votes and Mr. Sutton four. Mr. Weeks was declared elected.

Marshals and Elections.

The Attorney General has, by direction of the President, prepared a circular addressed to marshals and their deputies and supervisors, directing them to discharge their duties at elections with caution and moderation, and to do no act that will interfere with the lawful rights of citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise. They are directed to enforce the laws firmly but judiciously, and in the event of any controversy where there is room for doubt to consult with the district attorney for the district in which the marshal or supervisor is employed.

Prof. Caldwell's Good Luck.

Prof. J. B. Caldwell has met with such flattering success in his new school of dancing that he was compelled to call in assistance. Fortunately for him, as also for his scholars, in the selection of Prof. Wm. C. Hinton as his assistant he adds laurels to those already attained. Prof. Hinton possesses remarkable faculties of imparting instruction in the art of dancing, and his methods are the best. Prof. Caldwell is to be congratulated, as also his pupils, in getting so successful and gentlemanly an assistant as Prof. Hinton will be found to be.

Death of Mrs. James G. Naylor.

Mrs. Naylor, the wife of James G. Naylor, the extensive builder of several years ago, died yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at her residence, No. 456 M street. She had been sick but a few days, having contracted pneumonia during a trip to visit a sick friend near Alexandria. She was the mother of Dr. Wm. L. Naylor and Messrs. James G. Naylor, jr., Charles E. George, and Frank Naylor, all well known in this city, and the mother-in-law of R. O. Edmonston, the grocer, of Ninth street. Her death will be sad news to a host of her friends.

The President's Trip to Richmond.

The arrangements for the President's visit to Richmond on Thursday are not yet complete. Mr. Parke, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, yesterday had an interview with the President and Col. Lamont to perfect the details of the trip. The presidential party will consist of about twelve persons, including the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Bayard, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, and Postmaster General and Mrs. Vilas. It is not yet settled who else will go.

Session of the Supreme Council.

The session of the thirty-third degree Supreme Council was of short duration yesterday. Reports were heard from different officers and referred to the proper committee, who are to make returns upon the same today. Messrs. Adams, of Minnesota, and R. E. Fleming, of Dakota, were admitted into membership. After the transaction of confidential business the council adjourned until to-day.

Death of Chief Engineer Harris's Wife.

Mrs. Harris, the wife of Chief Engineer B. L. Harris, of the navy, died last night at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Harris had been in ill-health for a long time.

SPORTS OF THE SEASON.

THE RACES AT IVY CITY NEXT WEEK—ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

Horse Races Yesterday—Entries and Pools—Defeat of the Nationals—The World's Base Ball Championship—Bicycle Records Beaten.

The National Jockey Club will open its gates to the sport-loving public next Tuesday, the 26th instant, and continue four days. The programme offered is an inviting one, and one that is likely to bring out a full field of the most noted racers now in the east. Among the many stables that will contend for the liberal stake and purse races at Ivy City may be mentioned the Santa Anita stables, A. J. Cassatt, G. B. Morris, Dwyer Bros., Locust stables, Summit stables, E. Heffner, C. H. Pettingill, E. Corrigan, W. P. Burch, Emery & Cotton, Richmond stables, J. T. Williams, Toronto stables, J. McMahon, L. Hart, W. L. Scott, W. C. Daley, Davis & Hall, W. Gratz, R. W. Walden, Oden Bowie, M. N. Nolan, Montgomery stables, Loughran & Newman, Excelsior stables, National stables, W. Olney, G. W. Jennings, Paelps & Weston, J. Spellman, and a host of other noted horses from stables now racing in the west, which will make up a card that has never been equaled at the Ivy City track.

All the flyers now racing at Baltimore will come to Washington, besides a large contingent from Brighton Beach, and as all the eastern race tracks in and around New York city have closed their gates, owing to the strict enforcement of the law in regard to betting, it is more than probable that the fall meeting here will be extended to two weeks, as there is no restraint upon wagering odds upon horses in the District. If an extra meeting is inaugurated after the regular one, the REPUBLICAN predicts that it will be a success, if the proper sport is offered the public and the National Jockey Club will strive to make the extra meeting first class in all respects.

The first day's racing of the regular meeting presents a very attractive card, and comprises six races, three of which are for stakes. The Autumnal Handicap comes first, for all ages, $50 each, half forfeit, and the club to add $1,000, with forty-four nominations, among whom are Volante, Lucky B, Favor, The Bard, Joe Cotton, Louisette, Valet, Modesty, Irish Pat, Lizzie Dwyer, and many other horses well known to the turf. The Arlington Stakes, for 2-year-olds, $25 each, pay or play, the club to add $800, will also be run on this day, and has thirty-five high-classed youngsters to face the starter's flag. The McKibbin Steeplechase will close the stake events of the first day of the meeting, and will be, as it has ever been, one of the most interesting races over hill and dale to be witnessed in the east. Such well known jumpers as Tennessee, Jim McGowan, Disturbance, Abraham, Mystic, Bourke Cochrane, Jim Carlisle, Ecuador, &c., are entered and will probably start. With this attractive programme to begin with there can be but little doubt that the fall meeting for 1886 of the National Jockey Club will be a pronounced success.

NATIONALS DEFEATED IN THEIR LAST GAME WITH BALTIMORES.

The Nationals were defeated yesterday in their last game with the Baltimores by a score of 6 to 2, and thereby the series of five games between the tail-enders of the League and American Association was won by the Orioles. The contest was a listless affair all through and no noteworthy features marked the exhibition. The score follows:

NATIONAL.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.	BALTIM'E.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Hines, 2b	0	0	0	1	2	Man'g, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Carroll, m. f	0	0	1	0	1	Purcell, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Mack, c	1	1	6	1	0	Som'rs, 2b	1	1	2	5	0
Schock, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Sowders, cf	1	1	0	0	1
Henry, p	0	0	0	8	2	Davis, 3b	2	0	2	2	2
Goldsby, cf	0	0	3	0	1	Robinson, c	0	0	8	1	0
Blong, 1b	0	1	3	0	1	Scott, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
McGl'ne, 3b	0