The National Republican.

VOL. XXVII—NO. 209. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1887. THREE CENTS.

GOOD WORK GRANDLY DONE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Gov. Foraker Renominated by Acclamation—A Strong, Sound Platform Adopted, and Senator Sherman Enthusiastically Indorsed for the Presidency.

TOLEDO, July 28.—The Republican state convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by Temporary Chairman Ryan. The committee on credentials and rules reported, which were adopted, and ex-Gov. Charles Foster, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform, which was as follows:

The Republican party, in convention assembled, submits to the people of Ohio the following declaration of its principles:

1. We are in favor of a protective tariff, to secure to American citizens the privilege of supplying every article which can be produced as well in the United States as in other countries, and sufficiently to supply American wants. Such a tariff makes a demand for and gives employment to the labor of American citizens, and thereby aids in securing just compensation for labor.

We denounce the Ohio Democratic platform of a tariff for revenue only, and which demands an indiscriminate reduction in all duties on imported articles, the effect of which would be to encourage importations, thus giving American patronage to foreign producers and foreign labor rather than those at home.

2. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received from Europe great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress, and power of our country, and while we welcome to our shores the well disposed and industrious emigrant, who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we view with alarm unrestricted emigration from foreign lands as dangerous to the peace and good order of the country and the integrity and character of its citizenship. We urge Congress to pass such laws and establish such regulations as shall protect us from the inroad of the anarchist, the communist, the polygamist, fugitive from justice, the insane, the dependent paupers, the vicious and criminal classes, contract labor in every form, under any name or guise, and all others who seek our shores only to become a part of our civilization and citizenship, who acknowledge no allegiance to our laws, no sympathy with our aims and institutions, but who come among us to make war upon society, to diminish the reward of our workingmen, to degrade manhood, and degrade our labor to their level. Against all these our gates should be closed. But while favoring every honorable and practicable measure to protect American labor against the evil effects of foreign immigration and competition, we recognize also the dangers which menace it at home, and condemn as hostile to its cause and as subversive of its dignity and power the bold and persistent usurpation in many of the states of its political rights and privileges. The condition of the men who labor in the north cannot be maintained or improved so long as the men who labor in the south are wrongfully deprived of the rights and powers of American citizenship. Their labor meets in close and immediate competition, and neither can be degraded without striking at the prosperity and independence of the other. Recognizing these plain truths, we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all sections of our country. We demand it, and will ever demand it as the entire source of justice to the real producers of prosperity and wealth, and the foundation stone of the republic and its free institutions.

We deprecate national strife and divisions. We have placed the war with its hates and rebellions behind us; but the patriotic sentiment of the war must stand irrevocable—respected, honored, and observed in every part of the republic. More, we have never demanded; love, we will not have. Congress should exercise its constitutional authority and take control of the election and supervision of elections of representatives to Congress.

4. We demand such duties on wool and manufactures thereof as will secure the American market to American producers. We denounce the demand made under President Cleveland's administration by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report of Dec. 6, 1886, for the "immediate passage of an act placing raw wool upon the free list," and we denounce the Democratic state platform which "proclaims its hearty and unqualified indorsement" of said administration, and demand a "reduction of the present duties on woolens and on wool and worsted goods. Such reduction would destroy the wool growing and woolen manufacturing industries; would invite large imports, to ask down American competition, and give the control of our market to foreign producers, who would ultimately demand exorbitant prices. We earnestly protest against the decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury in outlawing a class of wool from the list of the producer and foreign labor, as in opposition to the letter and spirit of the tariff laws.

5. We favor liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, adequate appropriations for the improvement of our national water ways, and national aid to education. If too much revenue be collected to meet these and other public needs we demand that the first step in the reduction thereof shall be the abolition of the internal tax upon American grown tobacco.

6. The public lands of the United States should be sacredly held for the use and benefit of actual settlers alone, and the laws preventing the ownership of these lands by corporations and non-resident aliens should be rigidly enforced.

7. While we condemn the false pretense of President Cleveland's administration of the civil service law, we advocate the maintenance and proper enforcement of said law, and demand such additional legislation as will remove appointments from partisan influence.

8. The Republican party has ever been the friend of oppressed nationalities, and we extend our hearty sympathy to Gladstone, Parnell, and their associates in their efforts to secure home rule for Ireland.

9. We condemn the action of Mr. Cleveland in vetoing pension bills, and especially we denounce the spirit manifested toward the maimed and disabled soldiers of the country in the language in which certain of his vetoes are couched, and we condemn as unjust and unmerited his veto of the dependent pension bill and declare that it was in plain violation of the nation's pledges to its defenders and of the oft-repeated promises of the Democratic party of the north made during political campaigns to secure votes. We demand of Congress that it pass, and of the President that he approve, liberal enactments pensioning the soldiers of the country, that the helpless widows of dead soldiers, regardless of the cause of death, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers shall receive the bounty of the nation they fought to save and which they richly deserve.

10. While favoring all proper legislation to secure patentees in their just rights to their inventions, we ask such legislation by Congress as will provide that the holder of a patent shall have no right of action for its infringement, when known that persons are innocently and in good faith using it without knowledge of the existence of the patent, he fails to give notice of his claim.

11. We heartily indorse the administration of Gov. Foraker as wise, prudent, firm, and economical; and we also especially indorse and approve his patriotic declaration that no rebel flags shall be surrendered while he is governor; and we further indorse and approve his prompt action in instituting restraining measures to prevent the unlawful order of President Cleveland from being executed.

12. The frauds, forgeries, and crimes committed by the Democratic party in Ohio in the election for state officers and members of the general assembly in 1885 deserve the condemnation and execration of all honorable men; and we hereby commend and indorse the action of the sixty-seventh general assembly in preventing the consummation of these crimes and in enacting registration laws applicable to the great cities of the state, whereby their repetition has been rendered impossible. We further indorse and commend the action of the late Republican legislature in the provisions made by it for the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers and sailors and for the levying of taxes by the commissioners of the several counties for the support and maintenance of indigent soldiers and sailors and their widows and children.

13. We point with just pride to the enactment of the Dow law in fulfillment of the promises of the Republican party, and we pledge ourselves to such further legislation as may be necessary to keep abreast with enlightened public sentiment on this question, to the end that the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors be restricted to the utmost possible extent in all parts of the state.

14. We favor such legislation as will secure to the agricultural, commercial, and industrial interests of the state, equally without discrimination in favor of any citizen or corporation, the benefits of transportation by all common carriers at the lowest rates consistent with justice, and that the water ways of the state should be maintained and improved so as to secure to the people the full benefits thereof.

15. Recognizing, as the Republicans of Ohio always have, the gifted and tried statesman of the Republican party of other states, loyal and unfaltering in their devotion to the success of the organization in 1888, under whatever standard-bearer the Republican national convention may select, they have just pride in the record and career of John Sherman as a member of the Republican party, and as a statesman of fidelity, large experience, and great ability. His career as a statesman began with the birth of the Republican party, he has grown and developed with the growth of that organization in his genius and patriotism are stamped upon the records of the party and the statutes and constitution of the country, and believing that his nomination for the office of President would be wise and judicious, we respectfully present his name to the people of the United States as a candidate, and announce our hearty and cordial support of him for that office.

When the last resolution, the famous Sherman indorsement, was reached, the cheering broke out again and a call from a delegate for three cheers were given for Sherman before the reading could continue. The close was marked by cheers. A motion was made to adopt the whole platform by acclamation. It was done unanimously without a dissenting vote. Tremendous cheering followed and loud calls were made for Sherman.

Sherman did not appear, and the report of the committee on permanent organization was read and adopted. Hon. John Sherman was made permanent chairman. A committee of three was appointed to conduct him to the chair.

The convention was in good humor, being jubilant over the extinction of the opposition to the indorsement resolution, and cheered Senator Sherman to the echo as he took the platform. His speech was listened to with the closest attention. It was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Convention, and Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you with all my heart for the high compliment of presiding over this distinguished assemblage. I think the Republicans of Ohio in this respect, have been partial to me, and I am called on this occasion to preside because I attended the first Republican convention of Ohio, where the Republican party was born, and I have watched and wondered and followed its splendid history and its magnificent progress from that day to this. And now, fellow-citizens, I congratulate you upon the fact that the great body of your work has already been done by the people of Ohio; all you have to do is to record and announce the results of their decisions. In every county in Ohio, in every township, in every section, and in every district a voice comes to us from the unanimous mouths of the Republicans of Ohio, for the nomination of Gov. Joseph B. Foraker. No man was ever presented as a candidate with more hearty, generous, and frank indorsement than he; and he deserves it, because he has fairly earned this nomination at your hands. He has been patriotic, able, brave, and diligent. He has been watchful of the interests of the people of Ohio in all the important duties intrusted to that office. In all the social duties which belong to the governor of Ohio, he has been most courteous and kind. More than that, he has prevented a Democratic President of the United States from surrendering to the confederates the flags and banners which they lost in the rebellion. In this he has touched the patriotic heart, not only of the people of Ohio, but of the whole country, and therefore we, the Republicans of Ohio, take pride in this indorsement of him by our unanimous renomination. In respect to the rest of the ticket, it is a fortunate thing for us that we have so many good men to choose from that it is hard to make a choice. Certain it is that whenever your choice is made they will acquiesce as good Republicans and true friends to the cause. I wish also to pronounce with all my heart the deserved thanks that the people of Ohio owe to the recent (or present) legislature—the sixty seventh general assembly of the state of Ohio.

I believe on the whole, that it was the ablest and most patriotic and useful body that has made laws for the people of Ohio since the state was born. Called to other duties I have recently examined the proceedings of the last legislature, and I have been amazed at the amount, volume, and value of the work that they did. The Union soldier is almost on every page of that volume, the record of that body shows fidelity due to him, and of the gratitude and obligations of a patriotic people for his sacrifices and his services. They were also watchful for the rights of labor and of the laboring man, who, after all, is the foundation of our structure, and whose reasonable demands ought always to be heard and always to be heeded. It did its duty, and I am glad to pay my compliments to this legislature while it is about to pass out of power, and to appeal to you as Republicans how important it is that the next legislature should be equal to the last, and I trust that you will remember that that election is of even more importance than the election of the state ticket. You tried a Democratic legislature only a little while ago, and I hope God will keep you from ever trying it again. It was a legislature tainted with fraud; it was blackened by election crimes. They left the state in debt, with its ordinary expenses unprovided for. And now, when the people of Ohio are about to choose between a Democratic and a Republican legislature, all I ask is that you go back and investigate and examine the specimens which have been offered in the last four years by the Democrats of Ohio and then make the contrast for yourselves. It ought to be every election in Ohio, harmony and good will and friendship among Republicans. Now, my countrymen, again thanking you for this expression, I tell you with all frankness that I think more of your unanimous praise this day uttered than I do of the office of President of the United States. I would rather feel, my countrymen, that I stood before you now, at this period of my life—man and boy living always in Ohio, and, whatever the late period of it, the Republicans of Ohio, for whose welfare I have devoted so much of my life—are willing to say this much for me.

The speech was received with every demonstration of applause, especially his disclaimer that the indorsement resolution had any binding effect upon the district conventions next year. He received a tremendous round of cheers at the close.

Dr. Graydon, of Cincinnati, then took the platform and nominated Gov. Foraker for his second term in a ten-minute speech. There was much cheering, and the motion was carried by acclamation, amid a whirlwind of cheers.

A committee was appointed to escort Gov. Foraker to the hall, and the nomination for lieutenant governor was proceeded with.

Hon. Asa Bushnell, of Springfield, was named, but declined because of important business interests which would suffer.

Senator Thomas J. Pringle, of Springfield, was then named as a candidate for the place.

Capt. C. W. Lyons was also placed in nomination for lieutenant governor. At this moment Gov. Foraker was escorted to the platform amid cheers. He accepted the nomination for governor, and made a brief speech, in which he made answer to some charges against him made by the Democratic platform recently adopted.

He reviewed the financial record of the last Democratic administration and compared it with Republican management to refute the charge that his administration was unbusinesslike. He went over a number of similar topics in Ohio politics, receiving close attention. While he was speaking a salute of 100 guns was being fired outside in honor of his renomination.

Capt. Lyons was chosen for lieutenant-governor on the second ballot. Judge William Spear, of Trumbull, was then nominated for supreme judge, long term, by acclamation. For the short term Judge F. B. Dickman, the present incumbent, was renominated on the first ballot.

The abandonment at the last moment by the friends of Mr. Blaine of their intended opposition of the indorsement of Senator Sherman by to-day's convention was due to the interference of some of Blaine's lieutenants in the east. This can be stated upon the most direct authority. After the committee on platform had finally decided last night to report the Grosvenor resolutions, dispatches were received from the east by the chief leader of the anti-Sherman element saying that opposition on the floor of the convention would be ill-advised, and calculated to do more harm than good to Blaine's interests. Thereupon it was decided to let the question go by default.

The eastern advisers, it is said, were Boutelle and Milliken.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

D. S. Lewes Elected Mayor of Harrisonburg.

HARRISONBURG, VA., July 28.—The Republicans scored a great victory in the election here to-day. D. S. Lewes was elected mayor by a majority approximating 80, and all his colleagues on the ticket were also elected. A very hot fight was made by the Democrats during the campaign and at the polls, and they are greatly chagrined at their defeat.

Now in the Judge's Hands.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Bourke Cochran finished his argument in Sharp's appeal today, and Judge Potter then took the papers. The stenographer says it will take a week or more to transcribe his notes, so that no decision can be made before that time.

Passengers Incommoded.

GREENSFIELD, MASS., July 28.—The Fitchburg road will not run trains for passengers around the washout, and will not send tickets beyond Ewing. There is every prospect that the road will be repaired by Sunday.

Twelve Dead and Thirty Injured.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., July 28.—Twelve persons have died of the accident on the Alton yesterday and at least thirty were injured.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

IT CREATES CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION IN LONDON.

It Was Evidently Intended to Win Supporters to the New Tory Proposals—Disappointment at the Delay in Reconstructing the Cabinet.

LONDON, July 28.—Lord Salisbury's speech at Norwich yesterday has created quite a stir and is to-day freely discussed in all its bearings. The premier's utterances were well calculated and obviously intended to win over adherents to the new tory proposals which are to be brought forward in the promised Irish land purchase bill, and will, doubtless, to a certain extent, have that effect. There are thousands upon thousands of acres of land in England absolutely growing barren for want of cultivation, and it was to the owners and would-be occupiers of this land that the premier's address was especially directed. At present there is no way in which the English land owners can parcel out their unused land upon terms which would be advantageous to them, and there are very few persons who can afford to become tenants thereof upon the terms which the landlords are compelled to offer. Hence Lord Salisbury's promises to extend hopes of relief to English landlords equal to that intended to be provided for Irish land owners in the Irish land purchase bill are made with the purpose of appealing to the English landholders to work for the success of the Irish bill in the expectation of receiving benefits similar to those conferred by that measure. The defeat of the land purchase bill would put an end to the hope of relief entertained by the English landlords, many of whom have become land-poor, and they are given so to understand.

A great many persons are disappointed over the certainty that as matters now stand the cabinet will not be reconstructed until next fall. It is understood that the programme as now arranged, subject, of course, to such modifications as may be made necessary by intervening circumstances, involves the addition of four unionists to the ministry, and the elevation of three of the retiring members to the peerage, the fourth, Mr. Matthews, retiring with no greater reward than an empty vote of thanks and expressions of the high appreciation of his services entertained by his colleagues. The disappointment felt at the delay in rearranging the cabinet is mainly confined to the unionists, who, disheartened and humiliated at the result of the recent elections, are clamoring for some tangible reward for their adherence to the tory cause at the expense of public condemnation when it would have been impossible for the tories to retain power without their support. A great many unionists are now seriously considering the question whether they have not after all paid too high for the vindication of principles whose application has as yet brought no advantage to themselves, to their political allies, or to the country.

In debating the land bill Mr. Smith appealed to the house to expedite the passage of the bill which would prevent harsh evictions. He said if the bill was not through the committee stage early next week it would be difficult to pass it. Mr. Kelley moved to give tenants six months for redemption. Mr. Smith said if the amendment was persisted in it would endanger the passage of the bill. Parnell retorted by saying it looked as if there would be no time to discuss any amendments. The amendment was rejected—104 to 142. Mr. Stuart moved an amendment allowing a year for redemption. Secretary Balfour accepted an amendment by Mr. Morley, allowing one month's undisturbed possession between service of notice and execution of decree. Mr. Healey raised a tilt with the chairman, and he apologized for it. Mr. De Lisle was reproved by the chairman for being disorderly. The excitement continuing, the committee was suspended and the speaker was called to the chair. The chairman reported that Mr. De Lisle came to him and remonstrated for not being allowed to explain. Whereupon Mr. Healey approached and said, "Come out, De Lisle, if you are a man. If you interrupt me again I will break your neck."

The speaker demanded an explanation. Mr. Healey said he felt no regret for the course he had taken, and he was willing to abide the consequences. Then the speaker named Mr. Healey, and Mr. Smith moved that he be suspended. Mr. Healey immediate took his hat, and standing in the center of the house before retiring said: "I beg that none of my friends vote against this motion."

The motion to suspend him was carried without division.

The queen has refused to accept the resignation of Lord Charles Beresford as junior lord of the admiralty.

Two pleasure yachts laden with people capsized off Yarmouth to day and ten persons were drowned.

The son of Joseph Chamberlain will contest for a seat in parliament, when a vacancy in a border borough occurs.

Rev. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, who is about to leave for America, where he will deliver a eulogy on the late Henry Ward Beecher, made a farewell address to his congregation to-day. He said the only consideration that could induce him to remain in America was that there were no dissenters there. Every one in America stood according to his worth. Here a dissenter was obliged to apologize for himself. Dr. Parker has received scores of letters wishing him Godspeed. Mr. Gladstone wrote him wishing him a safe and happy visit to America.

Dr. Cross, a wealthy retired physician of Cork, has been arrested on a charge of murdering his wife by slow poison. Traces of poison were found in his wife's stomach five weeks after her death. He married the family governess two weeks after his first wife died.

Chamberlain challenges Sir George O. Trevelyan to prove that the unionists obtained any pledges that Gladstone was prepared to accept any one condition laid down by Hartington and Chamberlain. The real reason of the failure was the Gladstonians hoped to break up the unionists after the coercion bill had been introduced.

The congress for codification of the laws of nations will recommend the adoption of Wyne Ken's code to the maritime powers. On motion of Mr. Field a commission was appointed to inquire into regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

Tamar Shak, leader of the insurgents, has been executed at Cabul.

The rumor of a new line of steamers between Bremen and New York is denied.

The strikers at the Limerick docks, numbering thousands, stoned the imported Waterford men while the latter were unloading a vessel. The police charged with batons, and many skulls were broken. More trouble is feared.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Norwich to-day, warned the conservatives to prepare for an early dissolution of parliament.

COMPLAINING AGAINST THE GERMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Russian press complain bitterly of the crusade of the German press against Russian securities after the successful conversion of the land mortgage obligation.

The fire in the Naphtha Spring storehouses has been extinguished, one millions poods having been destroyed.

PETITION THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

LONDON, July 28.—More than 130 members of parliament, including eight ex-ministers, have signed a memorial addressed to President Cleveland and the United States Congress in favor of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

CAUSE OF THE ONSLAUGHT.

BERLIN, July 28.—The *Post* declares that the German onslaught on Russian securities was caused by the ukase of Mar. 25, which shook German confidence in the security of property in Russia.

BOULANGER WANTS TO FIGHT FERRY.

PARIS, July 28.—It is reported that Gen. Boulanger has requested official permission to challenge M. Ferry to fight a duel on account of his speech at Epinal.

A fire in Liede Kerke to-day destroyed thirty-three houses.

SENATOR STANFORD EXAMINED.

He Gives Testimony Before the Pacific Investigating Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—United States Senator Leland Stanford appeared before the Pacific railway investigating commission to answer certain interrogatories respecting the affairs of the Central Pacific railroad, now consolidated with the Southern Pacific. The government commission had propounded fifty-eight interrogatories to President Stanford, when he supplied a written answer at great length. Stanford primarily declared that the Central Pacific was organized under the laws of the state of California, and denied that anything in its contracts authorized the present investigation on the part of the government, but expressed a willingness to answer the questions. He reviewed the fact of the public agitation in 1860 and 1862 for the construction of a transcontinental railway and reverts to the passage of the act for the construction of the Union Pacific to the California state line. In the meantime the Central Pacific had proceeded with the construction of the road over the Sierra Nevada mountains, which he claims had been regarded as impassable, when in order to insure the speedy construction of the road across the continent a supplementary act was passed by Congress authorizing the construction of both the Union and Central Pacific railroads until they should meet. Mr. Stanford makes the claim that when the roads were undertaken the government was paying $8,000,000 annually for carrying the military and Indian supplies, and the United States mail.

This compensation was to be paid to the railroad, and that it was understood it would never be less, and that this compensation should be credited to the first principal, and the company would also pay the government 5 per cent. on its net earnings to apply on the bonds. He claims that this eight millions and 5 per cent. of the net earning would liquidate all obligations of the government before the expiration of the thirty years. He claims that instead of this compensation for this government service, it was reduced by the government to a point less than that allowed to the roads in the east. Stanford urges further the claim that the bonds, owing to the war of the rebellion being in progress, were disposed of at a discount of over $7,000,000. This discount, with interest to maturity, he computes at $30,000,000. There was also a like discount suffered in the sale of the first mortgage bonds. He then reviews the benefits bestowed by the construction in the development of the country, and speaks of the congressional legislation in contrast as having been unduly burdensome. He especially inveighs against the Thurman act, providing for the sinking fund. He says this fund has been invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in government bonds issued for the construction of the Pacific railroads. These bonds were disposed of by the company at an average of about 70 cents on the dollar; at a loss in the aggregate on the principal of $7,000,000. The government charges interest on these bonds at the rate of 6 per cent. on their par value. The secretary has invested the money which the company has paid under the Thurman act on these bonds, paying an average premium of 2 per cent. There has been paid in by the company to the sinking fund over $5,000,000, loss on which of interest is properly chargeable at the present time is $1,620,000. In fact, there is less money in the sinking fund to-day than the amount paid in by the company by over half a million. Mr. Stanford declares that when the Central Pacific road was constructed no rival road was contemplated. He declared that the land subsidies to the Northern Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe were greater than the Central Pacific, and claims that by the construction of these roads, aided by the government, the Central and Union Pacific have lost $37,000,000 in traffic. In making the summary, Mr. Stanford claims that being compelled to sell the land received from the government they entailed a loss of seven millions, and with the interest added the amount is swelled to twenty millions in round numbers. He then claims that the government saved from the completion of the road in May, 1869, down to July 1, 1876, in way of transportation, nearly forty-eight millions. This the Central Pacific was entitled to 40 per cent., or nearly twenty two millions. The government now owes the road for transportation the legality of which has been sustained by the Supreme Court, $1,853,000. He also lays claim to the loss of $500,000 by the refusal of the government to grant the company patents for its lands. The loss by the sinking fund investments in the United States treasury is placed at $1,613,000.

Finally by the loss of the business due to diversion to other subsidized roads, Mr. Stanford claims that the company has sustained a loss of $70,000,000. President Stanford, therefore, informed the commission that the road had a valid claim against the government of a round total of sixty-three million dollars to apply against the government lien on the road. The commission permitted Stanford to read his prepared report, but has not yet subjected him to any questioning.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting Held at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—The Society of the Cincinnati this morning passed a vote condoling with President Hamilton Fish in his bereavement in the death of his wife. Suitable action was also taken on the death of other officers and delegates. An application from the French society for admission was tabled. This society will have Marquis de Rochambeau for president. Hon. W. P. Ruffin delivered a historical address at the scene of the battle of Rhode Island.

LOUISVILLE MASS MEETING.

A Novel Kind of Invitation Coming From Kentucky's Metropolis.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 28.—A great mass meeting of citizens has been called to be held at Central park in the center of the city Saturday, Aug. 6, for the purpose of formally inviting President Cleveland to visit the city in October. An immense photograph will be made of the audience and pictured symbolically framed, and will be conveyed to the President as a souvenir, and to let him see the great assemblage represented by a formal invitation.

POWDERLY A DELEGATE.

He Is Elected to the Minneapolis General Assembly.

NANTICOKE, PA., July 28.—At the Knights of Labor convention to-day Master Workman Powderly was elected a delegate to the general assembly to be held in Minneapolis. Resolutions demanding the enforcement of the two weeks' pay bill were passed, and, if the companies refuse to comply, appeal will be made to the courts.

Temperance Camp in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—The first temperance camp meeting ever held in Maryland commenced to-day in the woods at Glyndon, about twenty miles north of this city, and it is largely attended. Addresses were made by Mrs. S. H. Martin, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of New York; Rev. G. V. Tobert, of Boston, and others. The Silver Lake Quartette, of New York, furnished vocal music. The meeting is to last a week.

The Literature of the New South.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 28.—At the assembly to-day Prof. Barkerville, of Vanderbilt University, attributed the appearance of southern authors to the destruction of an aristocracy and the spread of public schools. He believes the "new south" will take a prominent place in the literature of the future.

Massachusetts Republicans.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Republican state convention will meet here Sept. 28. Congressman Hurself, of Pittsfield, will preside, and Gen. W. F. Draper will be chairman of the committee on resolutions.

THE PROGRAMME

For the Constitutional Convention to Philadelphia in September.

A committee from Philadelphia representing the constitutional centennial commission and consisting of Hon. John A. Kasson, president of the commission; Mr Amos R. Little, chairman of the executive committee, and Mr. Hampton L. Carson, secretary of the commission had a conference with the President at the white house yesterday and agreed upon a programme for the celebration, as follows:

Sept. 15—A processional industrial display, contrasting the commerce and industrial and social characteristics of the country in 1787 with those of 1887, with a view to show the progress and development as a nation, accompanied with various uniformed civic organizations. In the evening the governor of Pennsylvania will hold a reception in honor of the governors of the states and territories. The governors of the thirteen original states have accepted invitations, as have also the governors of fifteen other states and territories. It is expected that all will be present.

Sept. 16—The military parade and review by the President in person of the regiments and companies of the militia of the several states and territories, accompanied by their respective governors and staffs and by such forces of the army and navy of the United States as shall be detailed for that purpose. The procession will include 8,600 soldiers from Pennsylvania, 1,500 from Massachusetts, 1,800 from New Jersey, 1,000 from Missouri, 1,550 from Delaware, 200 from Virginia, 230 from North Carolina, 100 from South Carolina, 800 from Rhode Island; 1,200 from Connecticut, 500 from New Hampshire, and 300 from Ohio. Other states will also be represented by their volunteer soldiers. In the evening of the same day the President of the United States will receive the governors of the several states and territories, the representatives of foreign governments, the military, and the people at large.

Sept. 17.—The special service of the commemoration will occur. The President will preside and Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, will deliver an oration. The exercises will also include music and the reading of an appropriate poem.

The President informed the committee today that he was in entire sympathy with the commission, and would do what he could to make the celebration a success. The President had previously accepted an invitation to attend the celebration, and it was arranged yesterday that he will be the guest of the commission on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September. He will be accompanied to Philadelphia by Mrs. Cleveland and several members of the Cabinet.

A PENNSYLVANIA ACCIDENT.

An Express Train Crashes Into a Pleasure Party—Four Killed.

READING, PA., July 28.—One of the most appalling accidents that ever took place in this vicinity occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Ridgewood Station, two miles from here, this morning. The 8 o'clock down express, which makes a trip between Reading and Philadelphia in one hour and forty minutes, ran into a covered spring wagon containing a pleasure party and killed four of the occupants. A boy named John Wunnemacher, aged 13, of this city, was driving, and owing to the wagon being covered he did not see the approaching train, which dashed into the party, who were hurled down a steep embankment, where their bodies were picked up. The killed are: Miss Amanda Fritz, aged 35, daughter of Elias Fritz, sr., a wealthy farmer of Cumruk township, this county; Hettie Fritz, aged 32, wife of Elias Fritz, jr., and her two children, Charles, aged 3 months, and Mervine, aged 18 months. The boy Wunnemacher was seriously injured about the head and is not expected to recover. The bodies were brought to this city. A coroner's inquest will be held to-night. The accident caused a great shock.

The coroner's jury find that the accident was due to the engineer neglecting to sound his whistle.

RATHER SMALL BUSINESS.

Congressman Collins Treated as if Suspected of Being a Dynamiter.

BELFAST, July 28.—A sensation was created here to-day in consequence of the publication in several newspapers of reports that the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, Mass., and his entire party had been arrested by the government on their arrival from Glasgow. There was, however, truths in the reports as published and but slight grounds for their invention. The facts are that when Mr. Collins and his party reached Belfast they were detained in the custom house with much formality and their baggage subjected to a rigid examination. Every parcel of it was unpacked and minutely examined. Even the small hand bag carried was opened and upset. When the trunks were emptied the bottoms and sides were all sounded for the purpose of ascertaining whether they contained secret chambers for smuggling goods or dynamite. What made this more exasperating to the travelers was the fact that the work was performed by detectives and not by the regular customs officials. Mr. Collins was manifestly astounded and irritated at the treatment to which he was subjected.

ONE MORE WRECK.

A Bridge Gives Way at Cumberland—Engineer and Fireman Killed.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—At an early hour this morning while engine No. 515 attached to a mixed freight train, was passing over the Mount Savage bridge a few miles west of Cumberland, Md., on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the structure gave way. The engine and several cars were precipitated into the stream, which had been swollen by a water spout that occurred at the headwaters. Engineer Wm. Driscoll and fireman Wm. Payne were instantly killed. Their bodies are still under the wreck. A brakeman, whose name was not learned, was severely injured. The passenger trains were all delayed by the accident. The piers of the bridge had been damaged by the sudden rise in the stream, which caused the structure to give way under the weight of the locomotive.

Three Years for Forgery.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A. C. J. Rudolph, who collected $3,000 on a forged check on the Continental National Bank, of which he was bookkeeper, has been sent to Joliet for three years.

Cattle Disease.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 28.—President Hunt, of the state board of health, has decided that the disease which is decimating the cattle in this neighborhood is spinal meningitis.

It Was Not McGarigle.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Deputy Sheriff Gleason has received a telegram from Detective Hubbard, at St. Ignace, that the man supposed by Mayor Reid to be McGarigle was not him.

Emigration Commissioners' Request.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The emigration commissioners will ask Secretary Fairchild's permission to appropriate $25,000 for repairs at Ward's Island and Castle Garden.

Demolished by a Cyclone.

HASKELL, TEX., July 28.—Nearly all the houses were yesterday destroyed by a cyclone, and several persons injured. There was great damage done to crops.

Advancing the Price of Coal.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The coal exchange has voted to advance the price of coal 10 cents a ton on broken stove and chestnut.

Sailed for the Fishing Grounds.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—The United States war ship Yantic has sailed for the North Bay fishing ground.

A Broker Fails.

NEW YORK, July 28.—W. L. Wheeler, a broker, failed to-day with liabilities placed at $5,000.

TRYING TO KEEP IT DARK.

A NAVAL SURGEON ARRESTED FOR AN INFAMOUS CRIME.

And the Police Force Subordinates Public Duty to the Wishes of the Criminal and His Friends by Endeavoring to Shut Out the Press.

Naval circles were intensely excited yesterday afternoon over the arrest of Passed Assistant Surgeon Willard H. Crawford, of the navy, and at present assigned to duty at the marine hospital, corner of Ninth and E streets southeast. The news was received with much astonishment, as the surgeon was held in high esteem, and was looked upon as a man not calculated to violate any law or commit a crime. His dignified bearing and supposed high sense of honor precluded all thought of his being guilty of fornication, and with Eva White, aged 14 years. The arrest was made about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Detectives Horn and Raff, and the warrant for the same was drawn up under the following section of the Edmunds bill, or the Utah law:

SECTION 5. That if an unmarried man or woman commit fornication, each of them shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding $300.

For some time past the actions of the naval surgeon became so bold as to attract the attention of the neighbors of Dr. George A. White, the father of the girl, who lives at 1106 D street southeast, and they determined to watch his movements. The suspicions of the residents were made known to Officer Pearson, of the fifth precinct, and he in turn began the work of investigation and reported the same to Lieut. Boteler, his superior officer, who instructed him to continue his work in the case and, if possible, discover all necessary evidence of guilt. The officer began his work about the first of the month, and by closely questioning the neighbors and by adding to the information what he saw himself, he came to the conclusion that the time for action was at hand. Under instructions he laid the whole matter before United States District Attorney Worthington, and gave him the names of all the witnesses to the transactions. The residents were summoned before the District attorney yesterday, and it resulted in a warrant being issued for the arrest of Surgeon Crawford.

A reporter for the REPUBLICAN last night went to Dr. White's house, which is a two-story frame, with the main door on the alley side. The front gate was tied tightly by a rope. It took but a moment to vault over the low fence and reach the door. The house was dark, and no answer was given to the knocks. A small colored boy told the scribe that there was no one at home.

Mr. F. Wright, a neighbor, was seen, and, in answer to questions for information concerning the scandal, he stated that the whole neighborhood was talking about it. The girl was but 14 years old, and was left in care of her young children, along with a colored servant. The father, for some reason, left his daughter alone, especially at night. In place of sleeping in the house as a means of protection to his children he slept in an outhouse made of lattice work. The girl's mother died some time ago and she consequently had no one except her father to look out for her. In some way the girl became acquainted with the naval doctor and he made frequent visits to the house during the absence of the mother. The people of the neighborhood began to think it very curious that a man of his high standing should frequently call upon a child of her age. The women of the vicinity began to talk about the girl, and a determined effort was made to keep watch over the couple. The result was that the young girl was seen lying on the grass with the doctor, and also in his company in a hammock. They were frequently seen together in the parlor. The fact also that the couple were seen together going to the house at early hours of the morning led to suspicions that the conduct of the doctor was not what it should be. Eva, indiscreetly, told many things to the colored girl and the facts began to leak out. The people had become fully aroused to a sense of duty to the girl. It was learned that she had an aunt living in Brooklyn, and a neighbor wrote her a letter stating the facts and begged for the girl's sake that she come on and take charge of her. About two weeks ago the aunt arrived and took Eva away with her. The people became so indignant at the scandal thus created that they began to talk freely about it and told the police. One of the neighbors stated that he had heard that Dr. Crawford was in the habit of forming the acquaintance of young girls and inviting them to visit him at the hospital, promising them gifts of candy.

When it was learned that Officer Pearson had all the facts in his possession the reporter went to his residence, 1117 G street southeast, thinking that, as the arrest had been made and some publicity been given it, that the result of the officer's diligent work would be told. The officer positively declined to tell what he had ferreted out. "What I have to say," said he "would only be hearsay. I have been nearly a month working the case up. I would like to tell you, but I can't. I do not think that it would be well to do so." He then admitted getting facts from certain people and taking the people before the United States district attorney. He declined to tell what the "hearsay" business was.

"What is the name of the girl's aunt?"

"I decline to tell."

"You are acting under instructions from your superior officers not to talk?" said the reporter.

"Well," replied he, hesitatingly, "I don't think I am compelled to answer that question."

The officer could not be induced to tell anything, although he managed to get off the wonderful statement that "If he is guilty he should be severely punished."

"I understood that Dr. Crawford was released on $500 bail, and that you have the warrant. I was told so at the station house," said the reporter.

"I have not the warrant, and the bail is $1,500."

"Who are his bondsmen?"

"I don't know."

After leaving him another officer was seen, and, when asked about the case, replied: "I don't know anything about it. The matter has been kept very quiet. I am astonished, though, that you were refused the full information. The reason is, I suppose, because he is a naval officer. If he had been a common citizen, and one not high in the social world, you would have been told more than you would print. You see the difference?"

The officer's statement is no doubt true, and the army and navy influence has undoubtedly been catered to in keeping the scandal quiet. This is the first instance where a crime of the kind has been kept from the press after the arrest of the party implicated. Apparently the common policeman is getting above the common people, and becoming a censor of the press.

It is understood that Dr. Crawford will be tried next Tuesday. It was also learned that an effort will be made to break up the prosecution of the case, and great influence will be exerted in that direction, therefore the case will be watched with much interest.

An effort was made to see Dr. Crawford at the hospital last night, but the sailor who answered the bell simply said "the doctor is out."

Examined for Promotion.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Ten police captains today took the examination for promotion to the two vacant inspectorships. They were rated as follows: 1, Peter Conlin; 2, Alex. S. Williams; 3, John J. Brogan; 4, E. O. Smith; 5, H. O. Webb; 6, John McC