EVENING JOURNAL.

ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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Cards furnished on application.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES J. TONER,
of New Castle Hundred.

FOR CORONER,
JOSEPH H. KIRK,
of Mill Creek Hundred.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES AND COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN T. DICKEY,
of Wilmington Hundred.

FOR COUNTY COMPTROLLER,
JOHN F. STAATS,
of Appoquinimink Hundred.

THE "blunt instrument" with which those murders were accomplished at Fall River was not blunter than the police and detectives are.

THE astronomers are as susceptible to the winsome flattery of the newspaper reporter's pumping methods as the soubrette—both talk very fluently when met by accident.

EVERY citizen should read carefully the replies of the New York Sun, published in another column, to the man whose contention is that the words bayonet and force are not to be found in the Force bill. That the shadow is not where the substance is.

A WOMAN'S jealousy is frequently increased by a separation from her husband. She does not philosophize, "I do not want him and I do not care who gets him;" but: "If I cannot have him nobody else shall". Because that is perfectly unreasonable is, perhaps, the reason it is a woman's way.

THE renomination of Hon. John W. Causey is a just recognition of his good services and high character. Mr. Causey has been an active, conscientious and diligent representative of this commonwealth in Congress. He deserved the renomination, and true to its principles of justice and to its practice of recognizing the faithful services of its members, the Democratic party has heartily endorsed him and recommended him to the people for re-election. He will be re-elected. It would be impossible for the Republicans to nominate a man who can do the state better service at the next session of Congress.

WE copy from the New York Sun a number of replies to the inquires of a man who asks questions tending to show that the Force bill is innocent of force and fraud. The Sun's replies show in the most startling manner that it is a scheme to perpetuate the Republican party. It does provide for force in authorizing the appointment of deputy marshals at the pay of $5 a day "to a number limited only by the audacity of a partisan marshal and a partisan Chief Supervisor of the district in question" to be in attendance and prevent any obnoxious person from "attempting" to vote. It does provide for troops, a thing which has been often denied. Though the bill does not mention bayonets, it authorizes the use of United States troops "to keep the peace at the polls." A man is a fool who does not understand that this bill, which appoints partisan officers for life, places an appropriation of money at their command which is permanent and cannot be withdrawn by congress, clothes them with authority to appoint searchers to make a house to house visitation at the direction and in the pay of a partisan supervisor and provides for the employment of United States troops "to keep the peace at the polls," is to be used for the benefit of the party which passes such a measure. It is time wasted to discuss the question with such a man. He either does not comprehend the force of the English language or he is not sincere. The Force bill is an issue. The decision of Hamilton Ewart, formerly a Republican representative from North Carolina, that he will vote the Democratic ticket because the Republican party advocates the Force bill is a proof that the Force bill is an issue. It is an issue which no state, no community where the carpet-bagger and the venal negroes flock together, can afford to ignore.

TO CONTEST AGAINST ERROR.

The Victoria Institute of London is a society whose primary object is to associate men of science for the purpose of investigating fully and impartially the most important questions of philosophy and science, but more especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture.

Two weeks ago the Lord High Chancellor of England delivered an address to a notable gathering of distinguished men, in which he says:

To some everything seems yellow; but are things yellow for that reason? That there are degrees of proof from demonstration to a slight balance of probability does not justify the term "proof;" and one has perpetually to be on guard against the allegation that a thing is proved because there is some evidence in its favor. I will not proceed, though I might, with a whole catalogue of words which modern sophists use either in a double sense or as involving the very proposition which they profess to establish.

The learned orator was referring particularly to error in religion, but his remarks are equally pertinent to political or any other system of error. It all proceeds from the same source. Error in religious affairs proceeds from the devil; error in political affairs proceeds from selfishness. The man who can believe that all things are yellow because one thing is yellow, has the same sort of perversity or ignorance that the man who, in political economy, believes that all trades will be rich if he institutes laws by which one trade may get rich. Referring to the necessity for correcting errors at the present day, he say

Among the many advantages introduced by the facility with which printed matter might be circulated there is the corresponding disadvantage that error is consulted as easily as truth. And error is ignorance, not knowledge. One great Roman poet denounced with bitter indignation the postasters of his time who degraded the literature of his country. In our time we have the printing press, which Juvenal had not. Each period had its popular madness, and the torrent of trash which each age in turn produces in full measure is turned in different directions.

Though these remarks are made in connection with those deprecating the advances made in imposing upon human credulity by certain tricks of spirit manifestations and table turning, they are not inappropriate in condemning the political errors of the protectionist school of modern political economy as taught by the counting room men who are beneficiaries of a system of legislation and whose teachings are as false as the manifestations of spirits. These men add taxes as burdens upon the people and then display "manifestations" or price lists to show that prices have not been increased by the laws which they have made for the purpose of increasing them,

This false teaching that taxes imposed on the whole commonwealth, to make one man richer or one private industry prosperous, benefit the whole, is as pernicious as the doctrine that a few raps or manifestations, no matter how often they may be proved to be false, demonstrate that the medium is in communication with all ages and conditions of departed spirits. This is all the more pernicious because, for reasons of the vulgarest and basest self-interest, intelligent men who know the falsity of such sophistry can be induced to teach it. It is bad enough to be in error, but to teach a doctrine that a man knows to be false is unutterably base.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The platform of the Democratic party of Delaware, adopted at Dover, is pertinent to the times, dignified and conservative in expression—and brief. It is neither too long not too turgid to be read. It is terse and comprehensive. It states the position of the Democratic party completely and concisely. It might have done that with the one important paragraph in which it says:

They declare their faith in the capacity of the people for self-government, illustrated and maintained by the preservation of the rights and autonomy of the states, as secured by the constitution. They protest against the constant assaults made by the Republican party on the integrity of this right of local self-government, and the invasion of the domain of the state government by swarms of unnecessary officials who eat out the substance of the people and tend to corrupt and debauch their politics. Especially do they denounce the interference of the general government with the elections and election laws of the state, as to this vital point: If the people of the state may not govern themselves they will have indeed lost the right of self-government. The hordes of armed mercenaries, who, as deputy marshals, infest the polls in the chief city of the state, perform no function except to execute the partisan behests of local Republican bosses, menace the peace of the community, and illustrate the tendency of the Republican party to a reckless use of the centralized power of the general government, while the desperate and revolutionary attempts of the last Republican congress and President Harrison to increase and extend this interference and to control from Washington every polling place in the United States by the provisions of the infamous Force bill, was defeated by the courage and patriotism of the Democratic minority, and met with the indignant condemnation of the people at the polls. There is no security against a repetition of this attempt except the defeat of the president and party who made it.

In the language of Whitelaw Reid, there are one hundred McKinley bills in one Force bill. All matters of taxation, great or small, no matter how unjust, no matter how burdensome, no matter how fraudulent, sink into insignificance in comparison with this bill for the abolition of state governments and perpetuation of the Republican party.

The Democrats can make their canvass on that one issue against this party of centralization, the party which has lost its majority among the white Anglo-Saxon people of the North, and which is engaged in a desperate effort to lay tribute for funds on the manufacturing class to buy the venal class and to compel the laboring class to prevent and save it from suffering the just fate of a minority party or from giving up any of the power it has obtained by unfair means.

The real issue in Delaware is, shall we have negro rule?

That contention was emphasized in the nominating elections of the Republican party on Saturday. The bribed negro bruiser held the balance of power. As results we have Martin instead of Clark, Conrad instead of Jolls because the negroes dominated the polls.

With a two years' trial of Republicanism here we have had five riots and four law suits. We have increased taxes and incurred deficits in the country and city finances. We have had nothing, whatever, of economy or of efficiency to recommend the party which came in calling "for an examination of the books" and proposing to reform both city and county affairs.

The real issue is down with the carpet-bagger-negro conspiracy.

THE GERRYMANDER.

HOW A WELL KNOWN POLITICAL TERM WAS COINED.

It Is Eighty Years Since the Word Was First Used, but the Practice It Describes Is Still Young and Popular with the Various Parties.

Elbridge Gerry (G hard, as in Garry) was a patriot and a statesman, a signer of the immortal declaration and the inventor and sponsor of the "gerrymander." He was governor of Massachusetts in 1812, and his party majority was dangerously small in the legislature, so he cut Essex county into two districts in a way the Federalists despised. A wit said it looked like a salamander. "Say rather a Gerrymander," said another, and the word was born.

Webster recognizes it and defines it as popularly understood. Governor Gerry that same year of 1812 was elected to the vice presidency on the ticket with James Madison, and in 1814 died suddenly in his carriage in Washington city. But the gerrymander still lives, though the recent decisions of the supreme court of Michigan lay down legal principles which promise to make an end of it as soon as they can be applied elsewhere. For several years after Gerry's performance little was heard of the practice, but since the larger states became politically close and fluctuating it has flourished amazingly.

Ohio presents a beautiful field for the manipulator. The curious way in which a line of counties ruled by one party runs across the state, while a line of opposite politics runs parallel or nearly so, makes it possible to cut one way and make two-thirds of the districts Democratic, or the other way and make two-thirds Republican—all on the same vote. The result has been that for the last twenty years or so the state's delegation in congress was often of opposite politics to the state generally.

THE ORIGINAL GERRYMANDER.

Indiana behaved herself fairly well till the legislature of 1873 decided to drive Dan Voorhees out of congress. It put his county of Vigo in a district which began fifty miles north northwest of Terre Haute and ran off southeast nearly to the Ohio—in shape somewhat like a leanback chair with a footrest. The result was that the people got angry and soon after chose a legislature which sent Daniel to the United States senate, and there he has remained ever since.

The "shcestring district" of Mississippi was long famous. Following the windings of the Mississippi for the length of the state, it was 420 miles long. As the negroes showed a marked tendency to concentrate in the bayou region, the legislature of 1875 thought it would be a good scheme to put all the "black counties" in one district and let the colored folks have it. They soon lost it, however, and now we read in the Congressional Directory that John M. Allen, of the First, received 2,786 votes, and Joseph H. Beeman, of the Fifth, 6,393 votes—"without opposition."

South Carolina laid out to beat Mississippi, and did it the very first trial by making her famous Seventh district. Custom and county lines were disregarded, and "black townships" picked up here and there from northeast Sumter down to James island, then around a three-quarter circle almost to the place of beginning, the width of the district on the southeast being merely a strip of beach between high and low tide. When Mr. Small represented this district he joined on to the almost equally famous North Carolina district of Mr. O'Hara, and thus these two colored gentlemen represented a region some 500 miles in length and nowher wider than a county.

The Second Arkansas district is another curiosity, and like unto it are the Eighth Wisconsin, Third Maine, Nineteenth Illinois, Sixth Maryland, Second Alabama, Seventh Missouri, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, and last, but far from least, the Eleventh Kentucky. This last contains seventeen counties and is extremely Republican. In many of these cases, however, the peculiar shape of the state has much to do with the apparent distortion.

It goes without saying that a way must be found to stop this practice. And yet the strange fact remains that when every large state in the Union was more or less gerrymandered the net result was just the same as if all had been fairly divided—that is, congress had about the party majority it should have had according to the popular majority. As was so ably shown by Senator Call, the disfranchised in one section were offset by the disfranchised in other sections.

A Peculiar Form of Salutation.

Some of the African tribes have a peculiar form of salutation which ought to have the effect of giving them remarkably formed hands. When they meet instead of saying "Hello!" or "Howd'ye?" they pull their fingers until the joints crack loudly.

The Potent Mace.

The all powerful mace of the national house of representatives will quiet an unruly member when all else fails. Few persons know that this mace consists of a bundle of thirteen ebony rods entwined and bound together with silver bands.

Do Not Forget

The boats leaving Fourth street wharf at 4.15 p. m. Returns, arriving back at 9 p. m. This trip is delightful.

DELMAR IN ASHES

Continued from First Page.

lic meeting of citizens. The telegram read as follows:

DELMAR, Del., Aug. 16.—To Stansbury J. Willey, mayor of Wilmington: Town entirely burnt. Can't you send us something to eat?
W. L. SIRMAN.

The mayor thanked the citizens for their generous and prompt response to the call and said that he knew that many before him had left pressing business to answer the call for help. What must be done, however, must be done in a hurry.

William Lawton moved that a committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions and send substantial aid to Speaker Sirman at once. The motion prevailed and William Lawton, Daniel W. Taylor, Colonel Enoch Moore, ex-Mayor John P. Allmond and Anson A. Maher were appointed as the committee.

Five Hundred Sent by Telegraph.

On motion of N. R. Benson, president of City Council, it was unanimously decided to send a dispatch at once to Speaker Sirman, authorizing him to draw upon D. W. Taylor, of Wilmington, for $500. This was done in order that food for the noon meal might be supplied to the homeless people of the stricken town.

Mr. Allmond and Washington Jones recommended that the committee receive subscriptions of flour, meats or any other provisions from the merchants of Wilmington, and anybody else who prefers to contribute them. On motion of Mr. Benson Mayor Willey was asked to confer with the officials of the Delaware Railroad company and ask them to transport the provisions to Delmar free of charge, as a contribution to the relief fund.

Prompt and Substantial Responses.

Treasurer Taylor announced to the meeting that while in the chamber he had received the following subscriptions:

Edward Betts	$25 00
Elliott, Johnson & Co	25 00
H. G. Scott	5 00
Heald & Co	20 00
Miss E. J. Latimer	10 00
S. J. Willey	5 00
W. S. Hilles	10 00
George W. Bush and Sons' Company	50 00
Charles Warner Company	50 00
William Lawton	20 00
Washington Jones	25.00
N. R. Benson	20 00
Delaware Terra Cotta Company	25 00
John P. Allmond	25 00
S. H. Baynard	20 00
S. McAllister	5 00
James Bradford Company	20 00
A. F. Messick	5 00
Anson A. Maher	10 00
Thomas Tatnall	5 00
Charles H. Scott	5 00
Chief of police (receipts)	10 00
Ellis P. Hicks	5 00
A. G. Robinson	5 00

Mr. Taylor continued to receive subscriptions in the council chamber long after the meeting adjourned. When the meeting adjourned the committee began its labors immediately.

One Thousand Dollars on Hand.

The provisions donated by Wilmington merchants will be sent down on the 4.37 train to the burned town this evening. Late this afternoon a reporter of the EVENING JOURNAL was shown the subscription list in the hands of Treasurer D. W. Taylor. It showed receipts of nearly $1,000.

Those Who Are Helping.

The call for aid is meeting with success throughout the city. Everyone seems willing to help the sufferers and the people are responding heartily.

The donators and their donations are as follows as received up to 2.30 o'clock at the P., W. & B. depot: Collected by H. L. Brown, 100 pounds of ham from Armour & Co.; 1 bag meal from George Johnson; 1 bag of flour from Mr. Connor; 1 bag of flour from W. G. Valentine; 5 pounds of coffee from D. Bubenzer; 1 bag of flour from H. Fredman; 100 pounds of flour from Fred Pflomer; 1 shoulder from James Riley; 2 boxes sausages from Mr. Powdermaker; 2 bundles of clothing from Mrs. Randolph; 1 barrel of flour from Murphy Bros.; one-quarter of beef from the Phœnix Beef company; 4 bags of flour from O. J. Hession; 4 bags of flour from J. Hanby.

Sergeant Wigglesworth collected 5 bushels of potatoes, 1 case of cakes, 1 of crackers, 1 of tomatoes, 1 of peas, 100 pounds of salt, 2 bushels of egg plants and 2 bushels of squashes, 8 bags of flour and cheese. C. H. Gifford a box containing 50 pounds of groceries.

Thomas McClary, 1 bag of flour. The following articles were sent on the 11.15 train, consigned to J. Venables: 1 box of soap, 100 pounds of sugar, 24 bags of flour, 150 pounds of coffee, 5 pounds of tea, 1 box herring; 1 dozen bags of salt; 1 dozen of canned beef; and one-half busbel of beans all from John P. Allmond.

Messrs Hawkins and Hatton have charge of the contributions at the station.

SCENE OF DESOLATION.

Homeless Men, Women and Children View the Ashes of Their Habitations.

Special Despatch to the Evening Journal.

DELMAR, August 17.—After passing a very uncomfortable night, the inhabitants of this unfortunate town awoke this morning to a full realization of the great calamity that has befallen them.

With the first streak of dawn the streets were alive with all classes and conditions of mankind. Men, with sober faces, expressing the loss of lifetimes of labor; weeping women and curious sight-seers shouldered one another in the general press.

The scene is one of desolation and it is being viewed by thousands of persons.

The insurance men are here adjusting the losses. In one or two cases where there is no insurance the work of clearing away the debris has been begun. Every building on the Delaware side of the line is down.

The railroad company has begun work upon a temporary depot and hotel for the accommodation of its patrons and homeless employes.

Good order prevails and everybody seems determined to make the best of a bad job.

Every train is bringing food and sight-seers, and in a few hours adequate measures for feeding and sheltering the homeless will have been made.

Those who are insured will rebuild immediately. Many of those who had no insurance are so poor that they will have to move away.

The citizens are eagerly looking for the relief car from Wilmington.

To Tour in Ireland.

Sarah Carney, sister of Mrs. Marooney of 104 North Harrison street, Misses Annie Hannan, Maggie Gawey and Miss Mary McGath left at 1 o'clock this afternoon on the steamer City of New York for Ireland. The young ladies will take in all the places of interest on the "green isle" and will be gone about six months.

THAT GREEK-GREEK CASE.

Long String of Testimony About the Conner-Brown Fight Heard by Judge Ball Today.

Andrew J. Conner and Fred Conner were arraigned before the Municipal Court this morning for committing an assault on Patrolman Brown.

Mr Sault, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and chief engineer of the steamer Richard Peck, now lying at Harlan's dock, was the first witness for the state. Mr. Sault testified that he was on the bridge and saw the fight. Officer Brown was crossing the bridge when young Conner used very indecent language toward the officer. The officer told Conner to attend to his own business. Then the officer left. As Brown was leaving the scene a bystander said Brown was not doing his duty by not arresting Conner. Brown then went back to arrest young Conner, when Andrew Conner, the bridge-tender, caught Brown by the neck.

Charles Kenney, of New York City, who is also employed on the Richard Peck, was also on the bridge with Mrs. Sault. When the officer attempted to arrest young Brown, the elder Conner seized a heavy piece of iron and attempted to assault Brown with it, but was stopped.

Officer Brown testified that he was going over the bridge a short time before 7 o'clock. He heard Andrew Conner remark: "Brown when are you going to Browntown?" He remarked that he did not want to have anything to say to Conner. Mrs. Conner then appeared and told the officer he was drunk. Brown then attempted to arrest young Conner, when the father caught him by the neck. A scuffle ensued and Brown had his finger chewed by Bridge-tender Conner.

Mrs. Conner then took the policeman's club and threw it into the creek.

Mr. George, the hatter, testified that he brought the officer into his store to wash himself and, hearing that the officer was drunk, he made it his business to carefully investigate to see if he had been drinking. He positively stated that he could not detect the slightest odor of liquor upon him. He saw Brown strike at the elder Conner while he had him under arrest. Conner had called him a vile name and that was the cause of the officer striking at him.

William Grinnage was called for the defense, and testified that Brown shook his fist in Conner's face. The case was then closed, but, as the court had been sitting for four hours, argument was deferred until tomorrow morning.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT.

Levi Ruth in a Bad Plight—In the City's Court Charged With Attemped Rape.

Levi Ruth, a respectable-looking white man was in the dock at the Municipal court this morning on a charge of attempting to rape little Annie Grossman, the 9-year-old daughter of Solomon Grossman of 109 Shipley street.

Ruth was arrested last night by Patrolman Haines on a complaint from Mr. Grossman. Ruth was detained at the station house without bail until this morning.

Little Annie was very timid when put on the stand and told the story to the court in a faltering voice. She stated that she met Ruth at Front and Shipley streets last Wednesday night. There had been a still alarm of fire during the evening and Annie approached him and asked him where the fire was. Ruth told her to come with him and he would show her.

He took her along Front street to French, where they stopped awhile. They then went up Front street again to Market. They stayed there awhile and Ruth grasped her by the hand and took her over Market street bridge. On the west side of the road, just below the bridge, there is a clump of bushes, Ruth enticed the child into this place. He then attempted to commit the deed, it is alleged.

Little Annie cried and wanted to go to her home, but Ruth told her he would go home with her. He then left her and she went to see one of her playmates, Ida Wilson, who lives a few doors above her home.

She told Ida what had happened, but did not tell her parents. She said she intended to tell them last night, but it had reached their ears before.

Ida testified that Annie came to play with her on Wednesday night and told her about the occurrence. She washed her dress for her before she went to her home.

A number of other witnesses were ordered to be summoned and Ruth was held without bail until tomorrow morning.

Ruth says he is innocent of the charge. He says it is true he met the child on Wednesday night, but he did not attempt to assault her.

Advertising a Big Excursion.

The Reilly Lyceum association will go to Atlantic City tomorrow on an excursion. Preparatory to this they will parade this evening, headed by the First Regiment band. The association will form on Lord street, march down Pine to Front, to Bridge, to south side, back to Third, to Church, to Eighth, to Pine, to Sixth, to Lombard to Seventh, to Poplar, to Ninth, to Market, to Second, to Van Buren, to Front, to Pine and back to Lord, when ranks will be broken.

The Truckers Dismissed.

When the Municipal Court was called today Acting City Solicitor Cunningham stated that after examining the witness against the supposed Jersey "middlemen," he could find no evidence sufficient to convict them. They all raised their own crops and were not acting as "middlemen." He therefore asked that the cases be dismissed, which was done.

An Old Tank Found.

While Street and Sewer department employes were digging a pipe trench on Market street near Eighth this morning, they discovered a large tank several feet under the surface. It is thought that it was placed there during the revolutionary period. It is in a remarkable state of preservation, considering its interment of more than a century.

Water Commissioners' Short Meeting.

Water commissioners held a short meeting last night. The bank balance was reported as $82,770.03.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of the Third ward, Thursday evening, August 18, over Flynn's market house, Madison street near Fourth street.

Twenty-five officers were sworn in by the state department of Elections last evening. A new voting booth model was submitted by J. D. Claypole, of Pennsgrove, N. J. As a consequence, final action upon the kind of booth to be adopted was deferred.

NEW FISH COMMISSIONER.

James J. Mulligan Succeeds Charles Shubert, Whose Term Has Expired.

Governor Reynolds has appointed ex-Representative James J. Mulligan, a leading young merchant and Democrat of Delaware City, to be fish commissioner to succeed Charles Shubert, whose term has expired. The salary of the office is $300.

Mr. Mulligan's appointment will be gratifying to his many friends. He will doubtless make a very efficient officer, and make every effort to stock the streams of Delaware with game fish of all kinds suitable to its waters.

Sympathy for Age.

James Kenney, an aged man who had the appearance of being a grandfather and who has appeared before the municipal court many times for drunkenness, again appeared this morning. James is a very feeble old man and his plea for freedom touched the heart of the judge who released James upon his promise not to return for two months. James left the dock with a smile on his face.

A Peddler Misrepresents his Wares.

Frank Locke was charged with peddling goods without a license. Detective Hatton arrested him. He had some things which the detective swore he represented to be diamonds. The case was continued until tomorrow morning.

Some Heavy Fishing.

The members of the Montauk yacht club who left here on August 6 for their two-weeks cruise down the bay, caught 36 trout and two bushels of clams.

1892 AUGUST. 1892

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	8	6:57 a.m.	New Moon	22	5:59 a.m.
Third Quarter	15	1:37 a.m.	First Quarter	30	8:29 a.m.

Length of Today.

Sun Rises	5.14 a.m.	Sun Sets	6.53 p.m.
Moon Rises	12.05 p.m.	Moon Sets	3.49 a.m.

High Water Today.

	A.M.	P.M.
Lewes	1.34	2.09
Kitt's Hammock	3.14	3.49
Bombay Hook	4.39	5.04
Port Penn	5.14	5.49
Mouth of Christiana	6.24	6.59
Wilmington	8.04	8.39

The Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Evening Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Forecast till 8 p. m., Thursday. For Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland: Fair, slight changes in temperature, variable winds; shifting to southerly.

THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

New York Stock Quotations, Corrected By McClung & Co., Brokers.

	Open.	High	Low.	Close
Am. Cotton Oil	47¼	47¼	46⅞	46⅞
Am. S. Rfg. Co.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
At. T. & S. Fe	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛	38⅞
C. of N.J	134			
C. & N. W.	117⅜	117⅜	117	117
C. B. & Q.	103	103	102¾	102¾
Chicago Gas Co.	81⅝	82	81⅛	81⅛
C. M. & St. P.	82¾	82¾	82	82¼
C. Rck. I. & P.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86⅛
C. St. P. M. & O.	55⅝	55⅝	55	55
C. C. C. & St. L.	66	66⅝	66	66
Col. & Hick'g V.	34⅛	34¼	33⅞	33⅞
Del. & Hud	139⅛			
L. & N.	69⅝	69⅞	69	69
Mo. Pac.	59⅝	59¾	58⅞	59
Nat. Cordage	125¾	126⅝	127½	124⅛
New England	37	37	35⅝	35⅝
N. Y. Cen.	107⅝			
N. Y. L. E.	27⅞	27⅞	26⅞	27
N. Pacific, Pref.	56	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝
Phila & Rdg.	59¼	59⅝	58⅝	58⅛
Manhattan	138	138⅛	137	137
Union P.	38⅞	39⅞	38¼	38¼
N. American Co.	13¾			
Wabash Pref.	25⅛	25⅛	25	25
Western Union	100	100	99	99⅛
W. & Lake E.	30⅛	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞

Chicago Markets.

Wheat—Aug	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	76⅛
Sept	77	77	76⅝	76⅝
Oct	77⅝	77⅝	77⅛	77⅝
Dec	79⅛	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝
Corn—Aug	52⅛	52⅛	51⅞	52⅛
Sept	52	52	51⅛	51⅝
Oct	51⅝	51⅝	51	51⅝
Dec	50⅝	50⅝	50	50⅝
Oats—Aug	32⅝			
Sept	33	33	32⅝	32⅞
Pork—Sept	12 36	12 36	11 85	11 92
Lard—Sept	8 02	8 05	7 95	8 00

Clearing House.

The exchanges of the Wilmington banks at the clearing house to-day were: Total, $124,-036 20; balances, $23,216.83.

Philadelphia Clearing House.

The exchanges of the Philadelphia banks at the clearing house to-day were: Clearings, $11,551,295; Balances, $1,738,403.

This Date in History—Aug. 17.

1483—Edward V and his brother, the Duke of York (children of Edward IV), smothered in the Tower of London by order of their uncle, Richard III.
1657—Admiral Robert Blake died; born 1599.
1776—Battle of Brooklyn; defeat and retreat of the Americans.
1786—David Crockett, soldier, pioneer and statesman, born in Limestone, Greene county, Tenn.; killed at the Alamo, March 6, 1836. Frederick the Great died at Sans Souci; born 1712.
1801—Frederika Bremer born near Abo, in Finland; died 1865.
1863—Terrific bombardment of Fort Sumter by General Gilmore's batteries.
1880—Ole Borneman Bull, violinist, died; born 1810.
1888—Prince Muley and his escort of 200 cavalry massacred by wild Moors on the border of Morocco; grave complications rendering European control of Morocco probable.
1891—The Kennedys, president and cashier of the Spring Garden bank, of Philadelphia, sentenced for ten years, and Lawrence, of the Keystone bank, for seven years.

DIED.

BUKER.—In this city, on the 9th instant, Marion E., daughter of Thomas J. and Mary J. Buker, aged 4 years and 9 months.

CRUMBAUGH.—On August 14, Caroline Crumbaugh, infant daughter of J. H. and M. L. Crumbaugh.

DAVIS.—On 12th instant, Evan Davis, aged 56 years.

HALL.—On August 12, 1892, Jerome D. Hall, aged 27 years.

MURPHY.—In this city, on August 12, 1892, William B., son of Edward and Annie Murphy, aged 1 year.

RUDOLPH.—On the 12th inst., Mary Naomi, daughter of E. H. and Elizabeth Rudolph, aged 9 months.

SEVIER.—On the 10th instant, George, son of Edwin C. and Kate C. Sevier, aged 4 months.

STEWART.—On the 11th inst., Robert Stewart of Rising Sun, in the 41st year of his age.

TAYLOR.—On the 16th instant, J. Archie Taylor, at the residence of his parents, No. 912 Madison street.