

GENERAL NEWS.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

CHAMBERSBURG, March 24.—Frank Guyer, a painter, is alleged to have forsaken his wife and children, and taken up his residence with another woman. Last night a man called him out. Instantly a crowd of masked men surrounded him and commenced beating him. After pounding him they asked him to promise to return to his wife. He refused, when they informed him they would tar and feather him and hang him from the railroad bridge. They started in that direction with him. Guyer fought hard and finally succeeded in making his escape, seriously injured, to his house. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 24.—A very large audience listened to the speech to-night delivered by Senator Sherman, on invitation of the republican members of the Legislature of Tennessee.

Senator Sherman and his party were driven about the city in carriages, calling at the Capitol and at the home of Mrs. James K. Polk, at the Vanderbilt and Fisk universities and at several of the manufacturing institutions. At night in the State Capitol he spoke to an immense audience. He accepted the invitation, believing "that a fair presentation made to the people of Tennessee, without

DISTINCTION OF PARTY.

of the aims and principles of our party both past and for the future, might induce them to join with us in a public policy that will contribute to the interests of the people of Tennessee and of the whole country, and confer more and greater benefits and advantages than can possibly be conferred upon them by the democratic party. I have felt that the differences that grew out of the war now hold a large body of honest and patriotic citizens of the South from co-operation with the republican party, which, in my judgment, are now in sympathy with us; that perhaps I might be able to dissipate those prejudices by a frank statement of the views which have actuated the republican party in the past, and thus bring us into co-operation in measures tending to advance the common interests and prosperity of

OUR COUNTRY.

At all events, I feel confident that the people of Tennessee, who from its very earliest settlement, have been distinguished for their courage and independence, will give a stranger among them a fair hearing for his honest opinion."

After dwelling upon the lessons of his political life, Mr. Sherman said: "State rights as distinguished from national authority has been a disturbing element in national politics. To the people at large, this state and nation are convenient agencies for the exercise of distinct and separate powers for the common good to individual citizens; they are the guardians of separate and distinct rights and privileges, for which we owe allegiance and duty. They are not

HOSTILE SPHERES,

but, like planets, moving in the grand harmony of the universe in friendly co-operation. But it is the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people, that is the governing and paramount power of our system. This, at least, is the theory I have been taught, and if any of you, reared in a different school, have inherited jealousy and suspicion of the federal authority and of special reverence to the State of Tennessee, you may find in this the germ of the controversy fought out in the war.

If I understand the principles of the republican party, I would say they are embraced in the trinity of the union. The Constitution and the country. The preservation of the union, the maintenance of the full powers of

THE CONSTITUTION,

and the growth, prosperity and grandeur of the country in all its parts, as it is now or it is to be. These ideas we inherit from the wisest statesmen in American history, and now, since they have been reaffirmed by the war, there is nothing to divide American citizens by sectional lines but prejudice and passion."

The speaker then devoted himself to other controversies which finally led to the war of the rebellion and to the features of the strife relating to Tennessee. "When the war was over," Mr. Sherman said, "the people of the North heartily approved the generous terms granted by General Grant to General Lee and the Confederate troops, and wished that the people of the South should be restored to all their rights and privileges, subject only to such conditions as honor and good faith seemed to demand, arising out of the proclamation of

PRESIDENT LINCOLN

for the emancipation of the slaves. Both sides felt that the abolition of slavery was the necessary result of the war, and it seemed to us that if the slaves were to be free, they must be armed with the privileges of free men, and these were secured to them by constitutional amendments. The attempts to enforce these rights by the national authorities have thus far partially failed, and now it is considered, under the limitations of the Constitution, that the rights of a citizen of a state can only be enforced through state or national tribunals, and where

public opinion is intendant and jurors will not do their duty; citizens, either white or black, will be without remedy for the grossest wrong, except the right to migrate to where his rights will be respected. Our constitutions are based upon the idea that such a denial of rights is impossible, and trust that the time is

NOT FAR DISTANT

when the people of every state will feel it to be both just and expedient that every citizen of the state shall be protected in the free and equal enjoyment of every right and privilege conferred by the Constitution of the United States. The republican party is pledged to this policy, and, though it will use no unconstitutional means to secure these rights, it would be false to its principles if it does not use all its moral and legal power to that end. No wrong can be done to the humblest citizen, and no right withheld, without reacting upon the community at large.

I was glad to hear, in passing through several of the Southern States, conservative citizens say that public sentiment now revolts at the unlawful methods to defraud of the free exercise of equal rights of citizens that have been adopted in several states and are

STILL PRACTICED

In what are known as the Black Countries of the South. So long as such methods are resorted to, there will be the keen sense of wrong and injustice to the injured parties, and those who practice such offenses will in the end suffer for it. Sectional feelings will continue to exist as long as large masses of the people, whether poor or rich, white or black, are denied their rights to share in self-government.

But there is another ground upon which I prefer to base my appeal to the South for justice and fair play to the African race. It was recently eloquently stated in debate by Senator Vest, of Missouri, that when our wives and children were in their hands during the war they acted so as to make every man in the South their friend, who had one particle of manhood about him. If this be so, as all history attests, then we may appeal to the manly spirit of our own race to protect these freed men from the lawless injustice and cruelty of all those of our own race who may hereafter seek to deprive them of their plain

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS,

either by open force or by taking advantage of their ignorance. If the kindly spirit stated by Senator Vest is manifested, the color line will gradually fade away in the horizon from American politics, and we can then look only to the safety, development and power of one great and united country."

Sherman complimented the South on the vast improvement in the state of its commerce and manufacturing interests, and devoted some time to the discussion of its labor questions. The speaker then turned to the discussion of the question of National politics which alike affects all parts of the country, and which alone, he said, ought to be the subject of political discussion, namely: taxation, currency, public credit, foreign and domestic commerce, education, internal improvements, and above all, the mode of

NATIONAL TAXATION

was the most important. Whichever party is in power would find it necessary to secure by some form of taxation about three hundred millions of revenue. If Tennessee should tax the production of whisky, tobacco or beer, the speaker said it would only drive the manufacture into neighboring states which levied no such tax. Another reason why these articles are taxed by Congress is, that the tax is easily and cheaply collected, and more freely paid than any other. The speaker explained the views of the different parties on the subject, illustrating them with voluminous statistics.

After illustrating the operation of the law governing the duties on imports, and giving numerous statistics, the senator spoke at some length in favor of a

PROTECTIVE POLICY.

"We have had now," he said, "an experience of twenty-five years under this system and we can judge of its effects. It had been seen that in 1860 the total manufactures of the United States were estimated at \$180,000,000, including every variety of mechanical employment. As I have already stated these have increased to over five billions of dollars in value." The speaker heaped some good natured ridicule on the tariff ideas of the dominant party, touched on the financial policy and said: "One of the great objects of the formation of the government was to secure improvements for commerce. The great cities of the country think that all the rivers and harbors are unimportant except their own, and yet the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is

MUCH GREATER

in quantity and value than the commerce of the United States with foreign nations." In conclusion he said: "No portion of the public expenditure is more prolific of benefit or is more carefully disbursed than that expended by the engineer corps in their improvement of our rivers and harbors. If President Cleveland had never been west of Buffalo he would never have pocketed the river and harbor bill. I believe that it is a wise public policy to erect suitable buildings to carry on

the business of the country where-ever the amount of business will justify such an expenditure."

Senator Sherman in closing eulogized the republican party at length, referring to the clamorous cry of the democrats of 1854 about "time for a change," and denied that they had accomplished or attempted any important reforms.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Two weeks ago the district assembly, Knights of Labor, of which Robert Wilson, the candidate of the labor party for mayor, is a member, voted \$50 to the united labor party out of the general fund. In answer to the protest of another assembly, the following letter was received:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 20.

Secretary Local Assembly 400, Chicago:

The appeal of local assembly 400 was laid before the general executive board, and my decision to the effect that the action taken by District Assembly 24, in voting \$50 to the united labor party or any other party was clearly in violation of the law and established precedent, was unanimously approved by the majority of the board. No money can be voted from an assembly district or local organization for political purposes. The members of the board present when my decision was acted upon were all of my mind. They were Barry, Barry, Aylesworth, Hays and Carleton. General Worthy Foreman Griffiths was present also. Local Assembly No. 400 will pay no assessments for political purposes.

With kindest regards, I remain fraternally yours.

(Signed) T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W.

The district assembly of which Nelson is master workman has a membership of about \$2,500, including, presumably, men of all parties. At present the entire machinery of the district organization is in the hands of a radical faction, the friends of Nelson. The immediate effect of the ruling is to prevent Nelson's supporters from levying assessments upon his political antagonists or using the organization as a political collection agency. It is in the general application, however, that the ruling is most interesting, for the precedent establishes a definite policy for the Knights of Labor wherever their organization exists.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—President Kinnell, of the mechanic's national bank, says his bank has notes of James and John Hunter, bearing James Long's name to the aggregate of \$80,000, but Long has not yet been able to decide which bore the true or which the forged signature. "All he could tell us was that he had a memorandum in the bill book of all the Hunter paper that he was on. Long is secured by a mortgage of \$109,000. I don't know whether James Hunter can or not, but I am pretty sure he will commit suicide. I don't think he has the moral courage to come back and face the music. The theory is, when certain notes matured, James Hunter first resorted to the

DESPERATE SCHEME

of forging James Long's signature. This was kept up for years, one forged note being used after another at the successive dates of maturity. A mere guess at the visible assets and liabilities made is as follows: Assets, Wynnewood farm, \$200,000; Conestoga mills, \$100,000; Norristown mills, \$50,000; John Hunter's residence, \$8,000; total, \$358,000. Liabilities—Notes upon which suit has been begun, \$156,000; paper taken up out of the Merchants' Bank, \$20,000; paper taken up out of the Keystone National Bank, \$15,000; two mortgages on the Wynnewood farm, \$140,000; mortgage on the Conestoga mills, \$100,000; mortgage on the Norristown mills, \$25,000; mortgage held by John McGuire, \$6,000. Total, \$316,100.

TACOMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. **LYNNBURG, Va., March 24.**—A train on the Norfolk & Western Railroad went through a bridge at Otter River, twenty miles above this city to-night.

It is stated that eight persons were killed. Particulars cannot be obtained. A wrecking train with physicians has gone to the scene of the disaster.

This morning a freight train went through the bridge nine miles from Liberty on the Norfolk & Western Railroad. The bridge was in process of repairs. Eight or nine workmen were killed and several others were wounded. None of them were train hands as far as known. An engine and several cars crossed safely before the structure gave way.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Counsel for Henry M. Folsom filed this afternoon a traverse to the return. Folsom stated he expected to show by his wife, Edward Raleon, John A. McCaul, Wm. H. Mundy and others, that Dr. Cate has been living with Agnes Folsom at 338 West Fifty-Eighth street, on the same floor, his effects and hers being mingled in the rooms and a door opening between; that she admitted to her mother, after first denying it, that she lived with Dr. Cate nearly six months. At that time, it is alleged, she kissed her mother and told her she loved her still. It is alleged that Miss Folsom's affidavit was not made of her own free will; that she admitted to her mother that Cate had wronged her and was to insure his life for her, and that then she told her mother she would support her, but not the whole family. The rest of the traverse is a repetition of the story already published.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Emperor and Empress continue well. The Em-

press spent the morning exchanging visits with the Queen of Roumania and Saxony and others. A musical soiree was given this evening at the palace, at which 200 guests, including the Prince of Wales, were present. The visitors are gradually leaving and the city is assuming its usual aspect.

The *Tagblatt* says Bismarck's precise words at the recent banquet were: "Peace is completely assured. The year will be a year of peace. There is no cause for anxiety in the east or in the west."

CHICAGO, March 25.—The large dining room of the Palmer House was the scene of a tragedy at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Philip F. Bearling, one of the waiters who was discharged this morning, entered the room and approached Charles F. Jordan, the head waiter, and commenced remonstrating at his summary discharge. Jordan pushed him off, which only exasperated Bearling, who, when he found his words had no effect, bisseled through his teeth: "I'll murder you." The next instant the polished barrel of a pistol flashed, and before anybody could move, the bullet

ENTERED THE HEAD

of Jordan. He had partially turned away, and the ball entered under his right ear. The guests surrounded the wounded man, carrying him to the room of Dr. Tubbs, while in the confusion Bearling succeeded in making his escape. Bearling is a large negro and easily recognized, and is said to be disliked by the colored people, and anyone is liable to betray his place of concealment.

CELESTIALS RELEASED.

St. Louis, March 25.—Yon Sing and Pock Sig, the two celestialists implicated in the murder of Lou Johnson, the Chinese detective who was brutally murdered in this city two years ago, and for which two Chinamen have been convicted and two more are now under indictment, were released today on their own recognizance. This action was taken by the court on the recommendation of the circuit attorney and others because it is not believed that the men can be convicted, as the only witness against them, Quong Seng, who turned state's evidence in the first trial, has become a lunatic and can be of no further use as a witness, and there is nothing to be gained by keeping the men in jail.

INSANITY.

NEW YORK, March 25.—James Hogan, the driver of an ice wagon, nearly killed his wife last night with a hatchet and then threw himself out of a three-story window, dying instantly. The couple had lost their six children and both were regarded as partially insane in consequence.

OUTRAGED AND MURDERED.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The body of a woman was this morning found in the hallway of a tenement house situated at No. 2 New Bowery. The woman had been outraged and then murdered. She has been identified as Miss Louisa Hatfield a Brooklyn school teacher.

FRIGHTFUL CRIME.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A frightful crime has been committed by a saloon keeper at the corner of Jefferson Street and East Broadway, shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. The victim is a little girl and she suffered terribly at the hands of the brute. The news of the crime spread rapidly and in a few minutes the place was thronged with an excited crowd, who threatened to lynch the scoundrel. The reserves of the Madison Street station were summoned and are trying to get at the wretch, who has barricaded himself in the cellar of his saloon.

The victim was a little nurse girl aged thirteen years, named Golda Novemba. The assailant, Henry Lohermans, escaped.

NEBRASKA HANGING.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 25.—Jackson Marion was hanged here to-day for the murder of John Cameron fifteen years ago. In April, 1872, Marion and Cameron left Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, with a team of horses and a wagon to work on the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad. The body of Cameron was found one year afterward, and the crime, after a lapse of ten years, was finally fixed upon Marion. He neither confessed nor denied on the gallows.

ARKANSAS HANGING.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—Amos Johnson (colored), aged 40, was hanged this afternoon at 2:15 o'clock at Marion, Crittenden County, Ark., for outraging a little white child only eight years of age. The girl, Margaret Arnold, had been left in his charge by its parents, who were on a flatboat, and cared for her for four years. The crime was committed last December, and he was convicted by a jury of his own color. He confessed this forenoon and made quite a lengthy harangue from the scaffold. Fully 1,500 people, mostly colored, witnessed the execution. His neck was broken by the fall. The victim of his lust is being cared for here at the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Her parentage beyond what is stated is unknown.

EXECUTION OF HARDING.

DILLON, M. T., March 25.—Thomas J. Harding the Glendale stage robber, arose at 6:30 this morning. After making his toilet he ate a hearty breakfast.

Father Dobs, his spiritual adviser, soon after arriving, administered the last sacrament. J. H. Dunfee, his counsel, had an interview with Harding and asked him to make a statement if he knew anything about the killing of Ferguson, as he owed it to himself and his God. Harding said: "The same statement I made before the trial I make now. I am innocent. I know nothing for or against the parties now in prison as accessories." Turning to your reporter he said: "I desire you to set me right before the public. By them hanging me for murder does not make me a murderer." On the mention of

HIS OLD MOTHER

and relatives he burst into tears for the first time since his arrest. At 2:10 o'clock he marched firmly under the fatal noose, supported by Father Dobs. The knot was soon adjusted and then he shook hands with a number of bystanders. During the tying of his hands and feet, he requested the sheriff to take off his slippers. He was asked if the noose was too tight. He remarked: "In a few minutes it will be tighter." His last words were: "I forgive everybody." At 2:31 the rope that held the weight was cut and he swung into eternity. An examination made by the attending physicians showed that death had been instantaneous, the neck being dislocated. The pulsation of the heart ceased four minutes afterward. Soon afterward he was buried. The hanging was private, only the jury of twelve, the counsel and a few invited friends being present.

REDWOOD, Cal., March 25.—The jury in the breach of promise case of Mrs. Harriet A. Moore against Moses Hopkins, the well-known millionaire, which has been on trial here several days, to-day returned a verdict for \$75,000 in favor of the plaintiff. The suit was for \$254,000.

LONDON, March 25.—In the House of Commons this morning a division was taken on Morley's amendment to the government motion granting urgency for the coercion bill. The amendment was rejected, 149 to 260. The announcement was received with loud opposition cheers.

BERLIN, March 25.—The *North German Gazette* reproduced an article from *La France*, of Paris, on Emperor William's birthday, containing an insult to reflection upon the German people and the Emperor, and adds:

"If we expose these effronteries of the French patriotic press, it is not in order to subject them to criticism, but simply to add to the extensive documents which will one day give evidence of the calm patience with which Germany has borne for years the most insolent French slanders and provocations."

The tone of the *Gazette*, combined with Bismarck's allusion in his speech in the Landtag on Wednesday to the dangers still menacing Germany's national existence, revives the

FEAR OF WAR.

The first symptoms of the recurrence of the feeling of uneasiness were visible on the Bourse yesterday, being a general reaction in international securities. Bismarck's exact words, referring to the policy to satisfy the Catholics were:

"We must aim to consolidate the unity of the entire German nation, in view of the dangers to which it will be exposed at no distant time."

This remark has been variously interpreted as a general reference to the contingencies of the future, or as a special warning. The situation is still grave, all the bourses taking the words in the latter sense. Between yesterday's opening and to-night's close, there was a fall of 1/2 in Russian, 1 1/2 in Hungarian and 1/2 in Italian consols. Austrian credit dropped eight marks. It is reported Russia has made arrangements to issue an international loan.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison has again declined the democratic nomination for mayor of Chicago, and this time declares his decision is final. He sent out a notice to the democratic city central committee for a special meeting this afternoon, when he read a prepared letter outlining his purpose and the reasons which actuated him to this course. He openly declared that he has been opposed by the representatives of the administration at Washington, and has also been charged with treachery to political friends, and for these reasons he can not be a candidate. The letter states that at the convention he was carried away by

THE ENTHUSIASM

of the moment and decided to accept. After taking the endless abuse he has been subjected to by the press for years, which he bore with comparative equanimity because his personal honor was never attacked, he says that being accused now of betraying friends the situation becomes unbearable, and life too short in which to undertake to set himself right. After declaring that knowing well the consequences of the action, which will be to forever bar him from future political honors, he must irrevocably withdraw his name from the head of the ticket, the mayor says: "The confidential adviser in Chicago of the President of the United States has taken the public position that I should be defeated in the interest of the national administration. The three newspapers which are the organs of the President in Chicago have

ATTACKED ME VIOLENTLY since my nomination and urged my