

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVE'G, MARCH 24, 1880.

Railroad Directors.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad have a magnificent prospect...

We do not wonder that the servants do not want such a disagreeable inquisitive man in the board of directors as Mr. Edward T. Parker would be...

We know nothing of the quality of Mr. Parker's judgment in railroad matters; but it is very certain that if he was in the board the stockholders would soon have abundant information...

Easily Answered.

The Harrisburg Patriot will not hear to the precedent established by the highly respectable convention of Democrats...

Senator Wallace is to be congratulated on the consideration he enjoys among the Republican politicians...

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If the Examiner had an editor, instead of being mere dumping ground for everybody who has an accumulation of rubbish or wants to spill his cart load of petty spite into it...

MINOR TOPICS.

"I might dynamite not," is the constant thought of the Car.

A PHILADELPHIA paper contains the following significant advertisement: For Sale—Fine dairy farm; good pasture and an abundance of water."

It has been ruled by the supreme court of the United States that local taxation upon the shares of national banks is illegal and cannot be enforced.

ADVISED from Kansas report that of twenty-two counties in that state which have chosen delegates to the state convention, which will be held on the 31st inst., fourteen send solid delegations for the Blaine, three for Grant, and five divided.

SENATOR HILL and Samuel W. Small, of Georgia, have filed affidavits in Washington, charging a woman named Jessie Raymond with attempting to blackmail the senator by making infamous charges against him, and threatening, if money were not paid her, to have Hill's life.

The presence in Washington of ex-Senator Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, and his frequent consultations with Senators Cameron and Conkling, have set the political gossips to talking, and all manner of conjectures are set afloat regarding the nature of these interviews.

PERSONAL.

C. BAZAINE, nephew of the French marshal, is keeping a liquor shop in Minneapolis.

Professor BAIRD does not live in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, but has a private residence on Highland terrace, and he is socially very popular among practical people.

Ex-Governor JOSEPH E. BROWN, of Georgia, has presented to the Southern Baptist theological seminary at Louisville, Ky., \$50,000 for the endowment of a professorship.

JAMES CARROLL, great grandson of Carroll of Carrollton, the Irishman who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was in the central dock Philadelphia, yesterday, charged, upon the oath of his wife, with being drunk and disorderly.

THOMAS M. SKINNER, one of the oldest printers in New York state, eighty-nine years of age, died yesterday morning. He came to Auburn in 1816 and established the Gazette, afterwards changed to the Cayuga Republican, and in 1833 to its present title the Auburn Advertiser.

Nearly \$3,000 worth of valuable jewelry, including a pair of diamond earrings, five stones in each, the central stone in the swinging setting valued at \$1,000; a finger ring containing twenty-four diamonds, a round cluster ring containing eight stones, an oblong cluster ring containing seven stones, fine solitaire rings and others of great value, was stolen from the bedroom of Mrs. HENRY DAILY, wife of a New York lawyer, on Monday. A negro woman servant, suspected of the theft, was arrested.

GRANT reached Galveston safely yesterday. The city was gallantly decorated in honor of the arrival. As the revenue cutter bearing the distinguished party was approaching a salute of 45 guns was fired.

The party was met by a committee and the procession formed, passing over the principal streets to the Tremont hotel, where the general reviewed the procession composed of the military and civic societies. The reception was then held and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. About 5 p. m., the general retired.

Mrs. CHRISTIANCY was the cause of a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood of her residence in Washington yesterday. A messenger came to the office of the board of health about noon and asked that a physician be at once sent to the assistance of the wife of the ex-senator, who had taken poison with intent to commit suicide. Half a dozen other physicians were summoned, who, when they arrived at the house, found that the story was without foundation. It seems that one of her lady companions, for some unknown reason, asked whether she had not taken poison, to which she in a spirit of fun, replied in the affirmative; whereupon the household immediately became alarmed, and all started off in various directions for physicians.

THE GREENBACKERS.

Conclusion of Their State Convention. In the afternoon session of the Greenback state convention yesterday, speeches were made by F. W. Hughes, Charles Brumm, Colonel Lyman, D. S. Early and others. It took the platform committee until evening to agree, and when it was reported much discussion was had resulting finally in the adoption of the following:

The National Greenback-Labor party of Pennsylvania hereby affirm the following declaration of principles:

We are National, knowing no mere sectional, but we are American. We are American because we affirm that the government of the United States is a nation, representing and composed of the people thereof; that while its sphere of power is defined by the constitution of the United States, yet within that sphere its powers are absolute. It recognizes the rights of the states and those excepted out of the powers of government to the people thereof. It therefore regards secession and centralization as alike heresies. While the one is the antipode of the other, yet neither is the remedy of the other.

We are Greenbackers as significant of the power and duty of the government to supply the needed paper money, and as against the right of private corporations, called banks. The issue we make is not of soft money against hard money, but the issue is as to the needed kind of paper money. We affirm that legal tender paper money is as good as gold and silver coin made legal tender, with advantages of convenience and otherwise in favor of the paper; that such a paper legal tender money be furnished in sufficient supply for the wants of trade and business, and yet as nearly steady as possible—never expanding, except to meet a corresponding increase in trade and business; that without such sufficient and steady supply there can be no regular and steady distribution of the products of labor; that transportation and a medium of exchange are the agents of distribution and these should be controlled by the people.

The interests of labor are inseparable from the money question, and we seek to foster and elevate labor, and to indemnify it against those who, by controlling the money of the country, may make labor dear or cheap and thus control it. We propose to indemnify labor against the power of money employed by the few to oppress the many, who, for gain, will always cheat labor.

We regard nationality, currency, reform and the rights of labor as one and inseparable. Resolved, that the United States shall issue currency of silver and paper money—all to be a full legal tender for all purposes, public and private.

That there shall be no banks of issue, state or national. That the primary duty of government is to secure justice and prosperity to laboring people, and that legislation in favor of such legislation will protect labor against the encroachments of non-productive capital, and favor the repeal of all class legislation which oppresses labor.

That we extend our hearty sympathy and active co-operation to the workmen of California in their efforts to combat the evils of Chinese cheap labor.

That eight hours should constitute a day's work. That we are in favor of the reclamation of public lands forfeited for non-compliance with terms of grant, and amendment of homestead laws so as to assist deserving poor men to settle on public lands, and the withdrawal of said lands from sale and reservation of them for actual settlers.

That full restitution should be made to the soldiers for the depreciation of the money in which they were paid—their being in the power of the government and compelled to take their pay in whatever the government offered, and thus place the soldier on an equality with the citizen.

That we favor the maintenance of a tariff for the protection of American industry. That the tendency to centralization of power and the absorption of individual enterprise and industrial interests of the country by soulless private corporations is dangerous to the liberties of our republic; therefore said corporations should be restricted to such functions as cannot be exercised by individuals or national or local governments.

There were elected as delegates to the national convention: F. W. Hughes, William H. Hines, J. B. White, Samuel Calvin, with D. A. Evans, J. L. Wright, F. H. Heth, W. H. Tipton, as alternates.

For supreme judge several names were mentioned and Judge Handley, of Lackawanna, S. R. Mason, of Mercer, and Judge Bentley, of Williamsport.

Mr. F. P. Dewees was nominated. Mr. Hines renominated Judge Handley and again withdrew him. A delegate moved that if he could find nobody within our party, we'd better not nominate anybody. The motion was lost. Here somebody moved to adjourn. "Sit down, sit down," was the cry.

It was moved that the state central committee be organized. Yet Mr. Hawley was there one of those who denounced the reasonable compromise which Mr. Garfield offered and the Democrats of the House wisely accepted, despite the fact that they no more believe in this decision of the supreme court than Mr. Hawley believes in its decision in the fugitive slave case.

Mr. Plummer then named Colonel A. L. Roberts, of Crawford county, for auditor general, and he was nominated by acclamation. A motion was adopted instructing the state committee to delay any action which might occur by resignation in the nominations.

The selection of two delegates at large was referred to the state committee. A state committee was then selected and D. S. Watson, of Williamsport, was chosen chairman. A resolution was offered informing the national convention that Hon. H. B. Wright is Pennsylvania's choice for president. An effort was made to substitute the names of S. R. Mason or B. F. Butler. Mr. Hines then made a fiery speech charging corrupt influence in the convention, working against Mr. Wright. Mr. Youm followed in a speech strongly favoring Mr. Wright. The amendment in favor of Butler or Mason was laid on the table. The resolution in favor of Wright was adopted by a vote of 100 to 10. The convention adjourned with three cheers for Wright and a vote of thanks for the president and secretaries. Time, 12 o'clock, midnight.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Its Action in Directing the Make-Up of the Roll.

The action of the state committee in interfering as to the seats of Philadelphia delegates in the coming state convention has provoked unfavorable comment from a large proportion of the Democratic press of the state. Most certainly the committee had not the slightest authority or right to interfere in the premises. The whole matter is settled by the constitution, and it is pretty certain that the dictation of the committee will be warmly resented by the convention. Even the Philadelphia Times, which always exhibits a due caution in the discussion of this character, ventures to say this much in reference to the proposed methods by which the temporary organization of the state convention is to be effected: "The obviously sound rule, when men seek honest ends by honest means, is to exclude from participation in the temporary organization of the convention all whose seats are contested; but the abuse of which this rule is capable, clearly calls for some restraint upon the adventures of faction who can disfranchise any district by forming a contest, and the state committee had desired to deal exact justice to all, it would have provided for such formalities in contests as must prevent the mere pretense of claiming seats for the purpose of preventing properly chosen delegates from participating in the preliminary proceedings of conventions."

Just what formalities would stop all others than bona fide contests in the Philadelphia Democracy is one of those things that no fellow could easily find out; but it is evident that the present practice opens the widest field for defeated parties to disfranchise their successful competitors until the important work of a convention is performed. Formal notice to the state committee of contests, to be made within a specified period after the election, and that the widest field for defeated parties to disfranchise their successful competitors until the important work of a convention is performed.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA.

An Election Decried of Dullness.

The Pennsylvania railroad company office, on Fourth street, was full of unwonted activity yesterday. Its lower corridor, alongside of which are the offices of the company, looked like a polling booth on election day. There were the ticket distributors, with double handfuls of tickets, regular and independent, the latter, however, far in the minority, so far as workers are concerned, although these having them in charge made up in energy, volubility and persistence much of what they lacked in number. In fact, they were mainly represented by Edward T. Parker, who openly declared his purpose of forcing himself into a seat in the board of directors of the company, and the remainder of his life. As chief aid and urgent electioneer for the same purpose William E. Lockwood did efficient duty. The voting was done in large blocks early in the day. Large stockholders came prepared with the "locking tickets," which they selected for their own use, and their own committee: Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, Henry M. Phillips, N. Parker Shortridge, D. B. Cummins, Henry D. Welsh, John Price Withers, Alexander F. Fox, William L. Elkins and James McManes.

They glanced at the ticket handed them by Mr. Parker, in some cases listened to his complaints against the existing management, but, as a general thing, they turned away from his persuasive button holding and deposited their votes for the regular ticket. Mr. Parker's name was printed No. 13 on the list, instead of that of James McManes, formerly one of the city's representatives when it owned stock in the road, and voted for now lost any great question of the road, or representation in the control of the road, stock or no stock, should hereafter arise.

Mr. Parker had also prepared another ticket, bearing his own name repeated thirteen times. The following explanation was given: "The obvious sound rule, when men seek honest ends by honest means, is to exclude from participation in the temporary organization of the convention all whose seats are contested; but the abuse of which this rule is capable, clearly calls for some restraint upon the adventures of faction who can disfranchise any district by forming a contest, and the state committee had desired to deal exact justice to all, it would have provided for such formalities in contests as must prevent the mere pretense of claiming seats for the purpose of preventing properly chosen delegates from participating in the preliminary proceedings of conventions."

That was the ticket that Mr. Parker and Mr. Lockwood voted for. Mr. Parker had the lot of 250 shares, owned by himself, the latter, it was said, by virtue of proxies of 3,604 shares owned by English stockholders. The first breeze that occurred was aroused by a placard which the regulars had tacked to the treasurer's doors. It read: "Examine your tickets. An imitation of the stockholders' committee ticket has been printed, with the name of Edward T. Parker at the foot."

A similar placard, procured at once by Mr. Parker, read: "Vote no imitation ticket, his ticket being printed before the regular ticket."

When he tried to post this alongside the other it was torn down. Mr. Parker resorted to tearing the other down. One or two legal advisers of the company were called to warn him, but Mr. Parker did not care. He said that neither or both placards should be shown if he had to answer for it to a police magistrate.

The concession was made, but after Mr. Parker had asked the return of the folded papers he became alive to the fact that he was serving the regular tickets. It appeared that some ostensible sympathizer, who had made himself very sociable a little while before, had filled Mr. Parker's ballot with wrong tickets. How many votes he thus procured for his opponents he does not know.

As the day wore on it became apparent that stockholder were becoming somewhat impressed by Mr. Parker's arguments, and that they did his cumulative ticket they cast that on which he figured as one of the thirteen. Canvassers on the other side became more active, and the scene looked more than ever like a ward primary, barbers and electors.

A batch of English proxies arrived during the morning, and a rule was sprung on the independent candidate. A by-law was produced forbidding any person to vote the proxies of more than three stockholders, whether the effort of Mr. Parker and his aids was to procure sympathizers to handle the proxies also. Although Mr. Parker got more snubs than promises, yet it was evidence long before the closing of the polls that if his cumulative ballots were counted he would make a respectable showing. When he made a similar effort a year ago he obtained eight thousand votes on the single vote method of counting. Mr. Parker was not sure that his cumulative ballots would pass the judges as worth more than a single vote, and these officials declined to say what they would do in the premises. When the polls closed at 6 p. m. the clerks generally had gone home, and only Messrs. Parker, Lockwood and a few of their opposing canvassers were left in the treasurer's office. All the proxies were detailed to count the vote were invited to leave the building, and the massive doors closed behind all save the election officers and a squad of district telegraph messengers.

At 7:30 p. m. the messengers were sent out to announce the results, which state that the regular ticket was elected by a vote ranging from 404,375 to 382,652 shares. The clerks refused to name the low candidate or to say how many votes Edward T. Parker received.

Mr. Parker declared that he will take immediate legal steps to ascertain how many votes were given him and to settle other questions which he claims to be involved in his contest. "They snubbed me when I went there for information," he said, "they refused to take account of me, and I'll make them sorry that they treated a gentleman in search of information as they did me."

A dispatch to the Herald says Parker received a vote representing 21,823 shares.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL. Daniel Dugar, a laborer aged sixty years walked into the river at Auburn, N. Y., and was drowned. He was probably demented.

An incendiary fire in Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Va., on Monday night, destroyed ten or twelve stores and dwellings, causing a loss of about \$23,000.

Two parties of Indians had a pitched fight near Atoka, Blue River county, in the Indian territory, on Monday. Several were killed and wounded on each side.

William F. Benson, of Oswego county, N. Y., was fatally injured by falling from a railroad car, near Pleasant Valley on Monday night.

The body of a man found drowned off Eaton's Neck, L. I., last Saturday, has been identified as that of Captain Hanson, commander of the brig Guisborough, wrecked in Long Island Sound last month.

Jasper Watson, a painter, while at work on the suspension bridge of Edward Stockton, at Ocean Park, N. J., fell from the scaffold and, breaking his neck, was instantly killed.

Thomas Kane was shot in South Baltimore by William S. Watkins, and died a few minutes after. Watkins alleges that Kane struck Mrs. Watkins, and as soon as he heard it he sought him and shot him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHILDREN'S HOME. Colored Children to be Admitted. A meeting of the trustees of the Home for Friendless Children was held last evening at the office of H. R. Fulton, esq. The following named members were present: Dr. John L. Atlee, president; Maj. C. M. Howell, secretary; H. R. Fulton, esq., treasurer; Dr. John Messersmith, Christian Williams, John B. Keizinger, Henry E. Slaymaker and Geo. M. Kline, esq.

After a general discussion a resolution was adopted to accept the provisions of the act of Assembly of April 12, 1875 (relative to the admission of colored children) and to comply with the requirements of the act as construed by the court in the decision lately rendered.

A resolution was also adopted that the trustees meet at the Home some time in April, the date to be fixed hereafter, and to request the attendance of the duly managers and judges of the court, with a view to consider the propriety of erecting a separate building on the Home grounds for the accommodation of colored children.

The committee appointed at a former meeting of the trustees were urged to take steps to secure the bequest of the late Thaddeus Stevens; to take the necessary action to secure a charter for the proposed Stevens home, and for the location and erection of the necessary buildings for said institution.

Bridge Accidents. The county commissioners report that the new bridge at Peters creek, inspected by them yesterday was found to be satisfactorily constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications of the contract, and was there formally accepted at the contract price of \$127. It is a high-top, Barren bridge, 52 feet span, and crosses Peters creek about half way between Boyd's saw-mill and the Columbia and Deposit railroad bridge.

Isaac Kaffroth has sold his crop of one acre of tobacco to Jonas Ely for \$33,10 and 5. Mr. Kaffroth has again won the belt for fine tobacco in this locality, having received the highest price paid in this immediate neighborhood, and as he was called the boss tobacco farmer one year ago, is by this sale still entitled to be classed as the Boss.

The public roads of Salisbury are being sold to the lowest bidder, to be kept in order by them for next three years; they are selling for less than they did three years ago. Salisbury having a special road law passed in 1867, the roads therefore are made by contractors instead of by supervisors as in other townships.

M. C. L. Fisher lost a valuable horse a few days ago. He had been to Lancaster with a load of tobacco. When he returned home he discovered that one of his horses was unwell and next morning found him dead in the stable. The loss was placed at \$200; as the animal was a very fine one.

Mr. Samuel Kurtz, of Ashland, Ohio (formerly of Leacock township), has just returned from Philadelphia, where he disposed of nine head of horses, brought from Ohio, for the sum of \$2,545 or—\$233 per head.

Our genial friend Solomon Martin took unto himself a helpmate (Miss Spotts) on Thursday last. They have everybody's good wishes.

Mr. Isaac Seldomridge, of East Earl township, aged 78 years, was struck with apoplexy on Sunday and very little hope of his recovery is entertained.

Mount Joy Items. The family of John Wollege, who lately attempted to kill his wife, are in destitute circumstances.

Addison Miller, the young man who was struck by an engine while on horseback some days since, is slowly improving.

The new Catholic church is nearly completed. The old Evangelical church, corner of Fairhaven and Donegal streets, will be razed and a new and stately edifice erected in its stead.

Quite a number of flittings are taking place. James Montgomery has purchased the Phoenix saloon, 444, formerly occupied by A. B. Culp and later by Jno. Mohl.

The funeral of Christian Buohi, which took place on Sunday, was very largely attended. The services were conducted in German at the request of deceased.

Our gas company deserve credit for the very superior article they manufacture. Among Hymen's doings for the week is Charles Dieroff's "obituary"—to a fair maiden of the City of Brotherly Love.

A number of Lancaster young folks tendered Miss Riley Sammy a surprise party on Monday evening.

Charles Dieroff will open a new boot and shoe store at the residence formerly occupied by Henry Shelly, next door to Perkins's millinery bazaar.

A FINE ENTERTAINMENT.

The Second Concert at Franklin and Marshall College. Last evening the friends and students of Franklin and Marshall college had a rare treat in listening to a concert gotten up under the supervision of Prof. A. P. Horn, a member of the present senior class, and formerly a student of Palmatine college, located at Myerstown, Lebanon county, where he took a full course and graduated under the efficient instruction of Miss Adams, who is now pursuing her studies in Boston in the New England conservatory.

During the year and a half that Prof. A. P. Horn has been teaching instrumental music, quite a number of the students availed themselves of the opportunity, which has thrown a new life into our midst as a diversion from the prosaic classics and the set sciences.

When the hour arrived for the performance to begin, every available seat was occupied, while standing room was gladly resorted to by an appreciative audience. Following was the programme of the evening:

Martha, Fantasia—Isaac Mellow. Pert Waltzes, (duet)—Field, Kennard and W. H. Shobley. Vocal solo—"Let me rest where loved ones are sleeping"—H. Clay Eschbach. German Triumphal March—A. P. Horn. Lucia Di Launermoor—A. P. Horn and Field Kennard. Stagle Spell—W. J. Kershner. National Waltz—A. P. Horn and Isaac Mellow.

The performers acquitted themselves well, doing full justice to their pieces, which reflected great merit on their instructor. Throughout the entire programme the audience manifested their appreciation by marked attention and frequent applause, expressing their wish of many more such entertaining evenings in Franklin and Marshall college.

Salisbury News. Isaac Kaffroth has sold his crop of one acre of tobacco to Jonas Ely for \$33,10 and 5. Mr. Kaffroth has again won the belt for fine tobacco in this locality, having received the highest price paid in this immediate neighborhood, and as he was called the boss tobacco farmer one year ago, is by this sale still entitled to be classed as the Boss.

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