

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1892.

Concerning Toll Roads.

Advertisement is made that application will be made to the governor of Pennsylvania, for a charter to construct and maintain a turnpike road to begin at the eastern terminus of the 'Bridgeport and Horshoe Road Turnpike' and end in the village of Bird-in-Hand, at or near the point of intersection of the Old Philadelphia road and the Gordonville road, and to occupy part or the whole of the said Old Philadelphia road between said points, lying and being in East Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Pa., a distance of about three and a-half miles, the company to be styled 'The Bird-in-Hand Turnpike Road company.'

It is for the large number of citizens of Lancaster county who are wont to travel over the highway thus proposed to be occupied in Lancaster county is better known or more used than the "old road," and most of all just the portion which is proposed to be occupied and crossed with toll-gates by the proposed "road company" giving the above notice.

It is a venerable highway, broad, level and generally in excellent condition. It runs almost in a straight line, leading from a point near this city down into one of the most populous sections of the county. It is a well-graded, pleasant summer drive, and at nearly all seasons is much resorted to by persons living along it, for miles on either side, who find it a better road in most of the year than either the Lancaster or the New Holland turnpikes and free from the exactions of the toll-gatherer.

People will drive miles out of their direct way to enjoy its advantages and to escape the toll-bars which are thrown across the other avenues of travel to and from the east end.

Now it is proposed to take these privileges from the people, and to convey all the advantages which this road possesses upon a corporation which will, like as not, spoil the road as much as improve it, and then set up a toll-gate and charge every one who passes it about 2 cents a mile for no greater privileges than he now has free.

The experience of our people with turnpikes and toll-gates is such that the tendency should be toward their abatement rather than their increase. There are now leading or toward this city, the Philadelphia, Strasburg, Beaver Valley, Willow Street, New Danville, Millersville, Columbia, Marietta, Harrisburg, Manheim, Fruitville, Litzitz, Ephrata, New Holland, and Bridgeport and Horse Shoe turnpikes, fifteen toll-roads whose gates build a very wall around our city, put an embargo on our trade and a tax upon those who trade with us.

In an address to the farmers of the state the writer some time ago said: "It is my opinion that in the intelligent laying out, grading, macadamizing and smoothing of roads, the erection and protection of free bridges, the general employment of road scrapers, the arrangement of breaks and water courses, the erection of finger boards, and other duties of the supervisor our eastern counties show most lamentable lack, and that the resulting losses and wear and tear aggregate double the increased road tax, the increase from a proper discharge of these duties, by better men than are usually elected to perform them. Indeed it is a matter of conviction that for the advanced state of the leading counties of eastern Pennsylvania, toll-bridges and turnpikes are a relic of primitive conditions and should speedily be abolished. The public should now support these ways of travel necessary for the public convenience. In the richest rural county of the commonwealth it is the reproach of its capital city—a centre of trade and population before the revolution—that almost every road leading into it is obstructed by a toll-bar, the rates being nearly as high as railroad fares; and so general is this embargo on trade that even on one of the public streets, within the limits of the city, Lancaster, a corporation, by the grant of legislative de formity, swings its gate across the highway, and public sentiment is dull to an imposition which is as great as that for which our fathers raised the tempest in a tea-pot in Boston a century ago.

The favor with which these remarks were received and have since been commented upon is sufficient apology for their reproduction here.

It costs as much to drive a double team over some of our turnpikes as the fare of a passenger on the railroad for the same distance; and many of them, it is notorious, are not in as good condition nor as safe for driving as all public roads should be kept in a community as far advanced as this. We will engage, within five miles of the city, to find on half the turnpikes places so dangerous or so illy kept that any township supervisor who would be responsible for their existence on a public road could be convicted in a quarter sessions court of neglect of duty. Notably does the New Danville turnpike maintain a nuisance in the exposure of those who pay toll over it to the danger of drowning in the Conestoga; while, on most of the others, the summer road is up or down a bank that is dangerous to life and limb. There is now only one way into and out of this city to escape the toll bar, and that is tortuous and hard to find. Let us open other instead of closing those free roads which now lead toward Lancaster.

We have grave doubts as to the power of any corporation to absorb the rights which over a hundred years' use has given to the people to travel a highway, like the "old road." To let a new corporation grab this valuable right of way, this well laid out, broad avenue of easy grade, without paying for these franchises of great worth, and for which henceforth every traveller is to be taxed, is a proposition to resist the enforcement of which those who are concerned should promptly organize and act.

In a pardonable spirit of state pride and with a purpose to pursue a line of valuable historical inquiry, Senator Wallace has set himself to a vindication of the pre-eminence of Pennsylvania and her men in the formation of our federal institutions. It is very fitting that this

long-neglected work should be essayed by one who has been so prominent in the politics of his state and who is now so largely interested in her moral and material welfare. It has probably not been known and certainly not acknowledged that the principles which so largely comprise our federal system were those which its founders had embedded in the constitution of Penn's commonwealth and which had survived and had been confirmed by the test of long experience. Nothing can do so much to restore Pennsylvania to her pre-eminence as for her own people to appreciate this, and we repeat that ex-Senator Wallace is doing a good work in directing their attention to it.

The Municipal Nominations.

It is not the function of the INTELLIGENCER to make nominations for the Democratic party, nor does it ever usurp that privilege. It has found that that task can be safely entrusted to a free expression of the party sentiment through the appointed way. It maintains and fearlessly exercises the right to warn the party against nominations whose unfitness would do it discredit, or the unavailability of which plainly point to the impolicy of making them. For the public good and for the party's welfare the INTELLIGENCER's voice will never be silent when it can prevent public calamity or party aberrations. What this journal or its conductors have to say or do in that line will be said and done in its columns, where they can be held responsible for it by all whom it may concern, and which all men know, and all are now again told, are as free and open to those who differ from us as to those who agree with us for the proper discussion of matters of public interest.

In printing the letter addressed to Mayor MacGonigle, signed so numerously by his fellow-citizens, and with the sentiment of which we know a very large majority of them are in hearty sympathy, and in giving place to his answer to those who addressed him, we probably only inform our readers of what they well knew before—that the interest of all citizens lies in enforcing "honest, efficient and economical city government," and in electing and re-electing men who will give it to us. It is just as natural that the people of Lancaster should desire to continue a good mayor in office as that such an official should be disinclined to seek re-election. For the path of one who tries to do his duty is a thorny one. He is bound to offend members of his own party and to give a handle to carping critics of the opposition, all the while strengthening himself and his administration among the intelligent and right-thinking citizens of all parties, who are coming more and more to see that municipal government is a business matter, to be conducted on business principles, by men of business habits and experience.

"NICE ICE" seems to have the call on "beautiful snow."

The regular Democratic assemblymen of New York will hold a conference. The Tammany men see no good in it and are fast becoming despatched.

THERE is a state senator to be nominated and elected in the upper district of this county this year. Make a note of it—and post it to Rohrers-town.

The proposition to run Conkling for the White House by way of the New York governorship is quite a political programme. But presidents are sometimes made—and sometimes not made—that way.

The New Era is opposed to a special primary to elect Lancaster county delegates to the Republican state convention, but believes the county committee would be sustained in violating the party rules so far as to call the general primaries before the state convention meets.

We print with pleasure the well expressed and intelligent views of a correspondent on the question of making a loan to increase our water facilities. If anybody can give better reasons for it than Mr. Scheichl or even less forcible arguments against it we will be pleased to hear from them.

The rather fresh young men who were going to hold the Republican primaries and convention for city officers before the rest of the party knew it seem to have heard of the man who did not lift himself over the fence by his boot straps, and they put the elections off a week to let the Republicans get breath.

THERE is such a thing as overdoing it, Gen. Beaver was a "Christian gentleman who had lost a leg" out of the mouths of four Philadelphia politicians who were tackled in quick succession; and now the people will have to wonder what a particularly pure and honest farmer this pure and honest Farmer Butler must be.

You can put this in your pipe and smoke it: If Cameron finds that he can "catch on" Lancaster, Chester and other counties, where he "always has some trouble," for himself for senator in 1894 with Butler better than Beaver, he may drop the "Christian gentleman" and take the "honest farmer" after all. With Butler and Beaver only in the field Cameron knows that heads win for him in the toss of a penny that has no tail on it.

THE Wilkesbarre Record, Rep., whose editor has "been there" frankly says: "The petty stealings at Harrisburg have long been a subject of reproach to the party in power, and ought to be abandoned. Of course they are not practised through party complicity, but by small and dishonest men who obtain subordinate positions. Some way ought to be devised to rid the public service of these pilferers, but the most unpromising method is to elect a Democratic ticket." Unfortunately Democratic officials have not been tempted to prove, and it is for this reason that the INTELLIGENCER insists that the next Democratic state convention shall pronounce squarely on this subject, and let its nominees know what is expected of them.

THE \$97,000 LOAN.

REASONS FOR APPROVAL OF IT.

Mr. Scheichl Warmly Recommends its Pro- visional Indorsement.

LANCASTER, Jan. 24, 1892.

EDITORS INTELLIGENCER: The voters of the city of Lancaster should vote for the city to borrow \$97,000 to be used in putting an additional six million gallon Worthington steam pump in the water works, and for laying a twenty-inch main on Orange street, from Lime to Charlotte street, for the following reasons, viz:

1. Because the present pumping power at the water works ought not to be wholly depended upon to supply this city, as in July and August 1890, while the repairs of the eastern reservoir were going on, the three million gallon Worthington pump doing its very best could not supply water to the western reservoir from 7 to 11 a. m., and from 1 to 6 p. m., as fast as consumed. In other words, the water fell about one inch per hour for four hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon, although the pump all the time threw at the rate of 3,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours (its full capacity).

2. Because, although the boilers and pumps, at the water works are doing all they can, it is not wise or prudent to have no reserve power to fall back on, in case of accident. Boilers and pumps, no matter how well and carefully constructed, will give out in time, and that time may be very short, when they are used almost constantly to their utmost capacity.

3. Because the water pumps have ceased to be reliable as a means of supply, as during the summer of 1890 they were entirely useless.

4. Because, should any serious accident occur to the boilers or pumps at present in the water works it might be the cause of most disastrous results, as there is no reserve to fall back on.

5. Because the Worthington pump intended to be purchased and put in at the water works works excellently and very economically.

6. Because if a six million gallon Worthington steam pump is put in the water works and a twenty-inch main is laid on Orange street, it will or may prevent an indebtedness to the city within the next thirty years of half a million of dollars and the increase of tax it would occasion.

7. Because it will give the people of this city a good supply of water for the next thirty years or more.

8. Because the people of this city want this city to prosper and the number of manufacturing establishments to increase. They must have a good supply of water. It is the water of the Conestoga creek that has made this city what it is. If we had no water we would have no cotton mills, no rolling mills, &c.

9. Because a good supply of water is necessary in extinguishing large fires, such as cork works, &c.

10. Because it will give the people of this city a good supply of water for the next thirty years or more in the cheapest way possible.

11. The twenty-inch main should be laid on Orange street, from Lime to Charlotte, because as much as you increase the size of the main it amounts to the same thing as if you had increased the size of the reservoirs that much.

12. The twenty-inch main on Orange street, from Lime to Charlotte street, will give a better supply of water to the cotton mills and to the people in the higher points of the western and northern parts of this city, and therefore the people of the western and northern parts of this city should vote for it, as to their interest to vote for it. Respectfully,

J. SCHEICHL.

PERSONAL.

General GRANT will probably be a guest of the president for a few days in March, before going South.

Senator WALLACE left Lancaster this morning for Philadelphia, to attend the meeting of a coal company board, of which he is president.

LEVI D. BOONK, ex-mayor of Chicago, died yesterday at his age, 73 years.

He was a descendant of Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer settler in Kentucky.

Mr. CAMERON is quite ill in New York. The senator telegraphed to his colleague, Mr. Mitchell, to secure him a pair.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, exchanged with Mr. Cameron.

President GONZALES, of Mexico, underwent a surgical operation on Monday, which it is hoped will obviate further trouble from his old wound. He is expected to resume his official duties in about a week.

STEPHEN V. B. KACHINSK, a lawyer and politician of Northampton county, fell dead at his residence in Easton, yesterday afternoon. He was the Independent candidate for Congress in 1874, and polled a large vote.

E. W. KEYS, better known as "Boss" Keys, of Wisconsin, secured a divorce in Chicago on Monday. His property was appraised at \$90,000, of which Mrs. Keys is to accept one-third and remove to Chicago.

BUDD DOBLE, the well-known horse-man, has followed the example of all the rest of his family, and after a long connection with the turf has finally withdrawn from it. He goes into the commission business on the board of trade, Chicago.

The Philadelphia Weekly Press of this week contains a sketch and portrait of FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad company, by Sol. Foster, Jr., the sketch also appearing in the daily edition of to-day.

Rev. J. RICHARDS BOYLE, of Philadelphia, formerly pastor of the Duke street M. E. church, arrived in this city this afternoon. He is accompanied by Henry L. Ziegler, esq., senior member of the firm of Ziegler Bros., the extensive shoe manufacturers of Philadelphia.

The first of a series of four dinners to be given by Senator DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, president of the Senate, will be enjoyed by 30 guests next Saturday. The remaining entertainments of the series will follow at intervals of one week. The guests will include all the members of the Senate, the judges of the supreme court, the president and the members of the cabinet, and the dinners will be as remarkable as any of the kind ever given in Washington. The president has in contemplation a series of state dinners, but he has not been able to fix the dates.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF NOTE.

COLLISION, EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

Losses by Fire—Charges Against a Cavalry Officer—The March of Enterprise, and Other Topics.

Two freight trains collided near Clyde, New York, and a conductor named McManus was killed.

The grand jury of Mercer county, New Jersey, indicted a number of Princeton students for malicious mischief, in breaking street lamps, etc.

Fifteen cases of smallpox were reported in Pittsburgh, and six in Allegheny City yesterday. There were 20 deaths from the disease in Pittsburgh last week.

William Cooper, a destitute cripple, was frozen to death at Centre Cambridge, near Troy, New York.

Charles Jeremiah Baker, was found frozen to death in the street at Newark.

The March of Enterprise. The great double-decked double-track railway and highway bridge across the Hudson river, at Albany, was formally opened to the public yesterday. It is 1400 feet long, is said to have the largest draw span in the world, and was built in eight months, at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

The track of the Guaymas railroad in Senora is now laid to within twenty-nine miles of Hermosillo, and it is being extended at the rate of a mile and a half per day.

It is said the project for a ship canal across Cape Cod has been abandoned, recent surveys showing that the work would cost \$1,000,000 more than was calculated.

Oysters and Crew Saved. The schooner A. and E. Hooper, with railroad iron, from Philadelphia and Newbern, N. C., went ashore 15 miles north of Chincoteague station. The schooner, Chanceller, from the Potomac, with oysters, for New Haven, went ashore near the same place. Both crews were saved.

Our Army Officers. General Wilcox, commanding the department of Arizona, has sent to the war department the charges against Col. E. A. Star, of the Sixth cavalry. They are "over exercise of authority, disobedience of orders and intemperance."

Gen. Sheridan has forwarded to Washington a report on the arrest of Lieut. McDonald, in Mexico. McDonald was on an Indian trail, and went to the Mexican town where he was arrested, for forage. His release was ordered by a higher authority than that which caused his arrest.

Suffering From Flood. The flood at Nashville continued slowly to subside yesterday, but another rise was reported one hundred miles above. Within the last few days a "Ladies Relief society" has issued ten thousand rations to sufferers by the overflow. The town of Johnsonville is inundated.

Fatal Dynamite Explosion. In Port Vendres, sixteen persons have been killed by an explosion in a dynamite factory.

Losses by Fire. The new cottage of David James King, the New York banker, on Ocean avenue, Long Branch, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The fire is attributed to an overheated stove.

The knitting mill of S. D. Miller & Son, at Millerville, near Hudson, New York, was burned on Monday night. Loss, \$30,000.

A fire at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad shops in Aurora, Illinois, yesterday morning, destroyed \$60,000 worth of property. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

The wheel company's works, at Orange, Massachusetts, were burned on Monday night. Loss about \$55,000.

The Plate for Garfield's Coffin. In Cleveland, Mrs. Garfield called at the mayor's office and examined the elegant bronze plate just received from Tiffany & Co., of New York, to be attached to the bronze coffin containing the remains of the president. The plate is of heavy, solid design, and possesses such intricacies of carving that over three months were consumed in its construction. It is 18 inches high and bears, in raised letters, the inscription, "Garfield, 1881." The carving, to an unpracticed eye, presents simply a bas-relief of leaves and acorns, and at each end an open leaf; but each stem, twig and leaf is emblematic of the life of the departed president.

Mrs. Garfield expressed her unqualified appreciation of the work. The plate will be attached to the coffin to-day.

Living Husband and Children. In December last, John Smith, a prominent builder of Cleveland, had a daughter, 22 years of age, die of fever in Kansas, where she was visiting. The father and mother brought the body on for burial. A few days after, their surviving child, 5 years old, died of scarlet fever. The father was then attacked with the same disease and died, his burial taking place in a few hours after death. The childless widow was taken to the home of her parents at Columbus in a distracted condition, and word now comes that her reason has been upset and she has been taken to the asylum for treatment.

Found Frozen to Death. Miss Carrie Erb, an insane patient at the city infirmary, Bradford, escaped from the building while thinly clad, and, crawling on her hands and knees, remained there all night. Both her limbs were frozen above the knee and it is feared they will have to be amputated in order to save her life. Her hands, face and breast were also badly frosted.

ANOTHER COLLISION AND FIRE. A Conductor's Life Lost Through Lack of Means to Rescue Him. Soon after 4 o'clock yesterday morning an east-bound freight train became stalled on track No. 3 of the New York Central railroad, at a point about two miles west of Clyde, a station midway between Rochester and Syracuse. A flagman was promptly sent back to warn approaching trains, but the proper signal was either not given or not noticed, and before the train was able to proceed another freight train ran into the rear of the stalled train, smashing the caboose and one car. The caboose caught fire and the larger portion of it was consumed. John McManus, of Syracuse, conductor of the stalled train, was in the caboose at the time of the collision. He was burned to a crisp, nothing but the body being left. The train hands were powerless to rescue the conductor and had no means at hand to quench the flames of the burning car. The wrecking train from Syracuse was sent for early on Monday. The wreck, W. D. Watson, of Rochester, engineer of the train that ran into the caboose, states that he was warned at Lyons to look out for a stock train at Clyde that would cross from track No. 3 to track No. 2, and that he was running slowly when the flagman from the stalled train boarded his engine and said that he had waited for an hour on the track and his train had gone and left him. Watson kept running continuously and did not see the caboose until within about ten cars' length off. He reversed his engine at

CONKLING'S INTENTIONS.

Will Challenge His Enemies by Running.

New York Correspondence Philad. Ledger.

It was hardly necessary for Secretary Folger to telegraph here a contradiction of the report that "he was about to exchange his position in the cabinet for a place on the supreme court bench," inasmuch as he had repeatedly assured his friends when he accepted the treasury portfolio that "he expected to hold it as long as General Arthur was president."

The assumption which accompanies the report that "ex-Senator Conkling would go into the treasury on Mr. Folger's retirement," carries a smile on the part of that gentleman's friends, who assert that if things work well the future will have far different employment for him. As heretofore stated, he is the pre-determined and piraged Stalwart candidate for the next governorship as a first grand step toward the presidential nomination by the next Republican national convention. The programme is an ambitious one, but you may depend upon it Conkling's political managers do not intend it shall be in any way interfered with by intermediate appointments to the cabinet.

The "Half-breed" politicians, meanwhile, are not ignorant of this drift of things, and in due time they will resort to every means to turn the current the other way.

For the moment their feelings are re-acted as if from personal motives, or, at the least, as confined to passing reflections of this character from the Tribune of this morning: "If the Stalwarts are eager to know what the people of this state think of them, let them try to run Conkling for governor, and they will learn." This reads like a square challenge, and the beginning of fresh trouble.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS. And Now it is Wagon Who is Reported "Short."

The city controller has sent a note to John O'Donnell asking if certain figures published as coming from him relative to money derived from searches during his retirement as chief of police, are correct. It is stated that they do not agree with those in the controller's office, and that, if they are correct, ex-Recorder of Deeds General Wagner, is about \$700 short in his accounts.

Mr. O'Donnell is to reply to the controller tomorrow, though yesterday that, on the basis of his knowledge, the figures as given by him are correct. General Wagner, in a communication to the Ledger, this morning, denies the truth of the allegations, and asks for a searching investigation.

Mr. Henry B. Tener yesterday resigned his position as chief clerk to Receiver of Taxes Hunter and assumed the duties of collector of delinquent taxes, a large amount of money being received by the new collector. Mr. Donoghue is also receiving delinquent taxes.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Surprising a Clergyman. Last evening a surprising party visited the residence of Rev. John Strank, chaplain of the Lancaster county prison and almshouse by a number of his friends—mostly young people who render the vocal music in the above-named institutions. At 8 o'clock, the party having gathered at the time of meeting, and supplied with some substantial token of esteem, proceeded to the residence of the above gentleman, No. 210 East Orange street. Arriving there, the premises were invaded without ceremony, and to say that the good man and wife were surprised would be stating it rather mildly; they, however, proved themselves equal to the emergency, and in a short time everybody felt perfectly at home, and a delightful hour was passed in song, prayer and praise. Refreshments were served, after which all departed to their respective homes, more feeling that they had never spent a more pleasant and profitable evening.

Republican Primaries Postponed. Nearly everybody was surprised upon reading the announcement made last evening that the city primary meetings for making general nominations would be held this evening. It looked so much like an attempt to take "snap judgment" and rush through some pre-arranged set-up that deep dissatisfaction was expressed on all sides. The official did not reach this office until too late to make any editorial reference to the matter. Enquiry this morning elicited the fact that the secretary, A. C. Welles, had been directed to publish the call on Saturday, which would have given three days notice. The committee was convened in special session this morning, and postponed the primary meetings one week, general nominations to be made on Tuesday evening next, and the ticket to be settled on Friday evening, the third of February.

Thinks Butler Will Be Strong. Columbia dispatch to the Times. Senator Kauffman, when asked about Farmer Butler's candidacy, said: "It meets with considerable favor here. Not being particularly identified with either wing of the party, I think will make him a strong candidate. Being a farmer will be to his advantage with the agricultural people. From what I hear now I think he will get the delegates from this county. His excellent administration as treasurer will add much to his strength."

A Good Band. At noon to-day Skill's minstrel company gave a street parade. They have a very good band which played a number of selections. The parade was headed by Major Thomas, a lighting electric artist, who gave an excellent exhibition as they passed through the street.

Denies the Charge. Mr. William Wenzinger, who was accused of beating John Doebler on Saturday evening, says that he had nothing to do with the beating, was passing the alley at the time and took Erlman away from Doebler.

The Right Gives Now. The alias reviewers appointed by the court for a road in East Goshen township were Jesse M. Jacoby, Hiram L. Erb, and Henry S. Eberly. By a mistake yesterday we published three other names.

Sale of Real Estate. Henry Schubert, auctioneer and real estate agent, sold at private sale, January 21th, a two-story brick dwelling belonging to Joel S. Eaby, situated on the east side of South Duke street, No. 109, to C. H. Kryder, for \$3,000.

Mr. Boyle's Lecture. The lecture to-night by Rev. J. R. Boyle in the First Methodist Episcopal church, North Duke street, for the benefit of its Sunday school, promises to be a very enjoyable treat.

An Afflicted Family. On Friday last, the funeral of the only child of Amos Seaman, of Springville, a little more than 4 years of age, took place. Last night Mrs. Seaman, who has been ill for some time, died. She was a daughter of Jacob Hiestand.

SENATOR WALLACE'S ADDRESS.

"PENNSYLVANIA'S FORMATIVE INFLUENCE ON FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS."

A Fitting Eulogy and Defense of the System of Penn.

An audience of very fair size, including many representative business men and prominent members of all the learned professions in this city, gathered in the court house last evening to hear the address of Hon. W. A. Wallace, delivered for the benefit of the city poor. Promptly at 8 o'clock he was introduced to the audience by M. Brosius, esq., and he listened to very attentively as he spoke from notes for an hour and a half. He devoted himself strictly to the announced subject of his address, on which he had manifestly applied a very considerable amount of historical research, inspired by state pride in the prominent part taken by Pennsylvania in the formation of our federal system and the wide influence exercised by the institutions founded by Penn.

He fortified his claims to her pre-eminence in this work by abundant historical citations, and the address was garnished with a number of quaint and appropriate stories illustrative of colonial life and laws. Following is an abstract of the address, which will be delivered at other points in the state, including Williamsport, where Mr. Wallace speaks tomorrow evening:

No apology is needed from a Pennsylvania man in addressing Pennsylvania audience on this theme. Her history, name and fame as the bounteous mother of our federal government are worthy of the best efforts of us, as citizens, in political, agricultural importance, liberty and future, and her record in the past, all prompt us to use our noblest powers in her behalf.

The purpose of this lecture is to lay before you some of the past history of our great commonwealth. It has lately become the fashion to deny and speak contemptuously of her. Are we blameless in accepting these insults with silence? Have we striven to keep unswayed her fair fame? It is not the intention of this address to speak of those later heroes of the sword and pen—Wayne, Millin, Franklin and Rittenhouse; the desire is simply to trace the history of Pennsylvania from the latter half of the seventeenth century to the Revolution, to mark her prestige of example in creating the institutions under which we live.

Did she do good or lead? Who built the eternal barrier of common sense between Church and State, abolished slave trade, and first gave her people universal suffrage? Virginia, New York and Massachusetts all claim these honors, but theirs is an empty pretension. Pennsylvania it was that planned the seat whose fruits we behold in the federal institutions of to-day.

Institutions grow, they are not made in a breath. As the infant becomes successively boy, youth and man, so the seed cannot leap into life as soon as planted. Not much grew by slow degrees. Knickerbocker, New York, Puritan Massachusetts, the "Old Dominion" and Huguenot South Carolina all claim to be the fountain head of our federal institutions. And amid these conflicting pretensions, Pennsylvania is silent, not boastful. In a late publication, entitled "A Century of Dishonor," our states is branded as the most unscrupulous of the "Old Dominion" and Huguenot South Carolina all claim to be the fountain head of our federal institutions. And amid these conflicting pretensions, Pennsylvania is silent, not boastful. In a late publication, entitled "A Century of Dishonor," our states is branded as the most unscrupulous of the "Old Dominion" and Huguenot South Carolina all claim to be the fountain head of our federal institutions. 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