## LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, THURSDAY JUNE 5, 1884.

# Lancaster Intelligencer. BURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1884

### Abused Philagelphia.

The present delight of the Philadel phis Record is to denounce the forces that are giving dear coal to Philadelphia, where coal should be especially sp, because it is a Pennsylvania product and lies close to Philadelphia's door beyond which it is carried by Pennsylvania railroads, for a less price than they charge for delivering it in Pennsylvania's chief city. The Record has struck a good topic for animadversion, somethat stale it is true, but yet fresh, because of the perennial nature of the grievance. The Record puts the blame primarily on the Reading no better than the Reading in its discrimination, but on the contrary considerably worse, save that it does not control the anthracite coal, and is at present important only as a carrier of mittee are H. E. Slaymaker and C. bituminous. Yet it is this latter coal Zecher, who have served the public which is the more important of the two long and usefully, to whose faithful to Philadelphia's manufacturing industries, being exclusively used in great economy, coupled with a progressive a short base hit between first and second quantitles in its iron manufactories. The Philadelphia manufacturers using nearly all of its new school houses, it is anthracite coal do not complain of its to be assumed that they will furnish but was caught at the home plate. For excessive cost to them in comparison to its cost in other places, since they have have made, in their full report to the Oldfield on a foul trip, Latham was retired no reason to do so. The Reading management has always been alive to the importance of helping the manufacturers

along its line to cheap coal, and it has satisfied their demands. The large users of anthracite on the Reading's lines get and small consumer who pays a high price, and this is mainly due to the fact that they do not buy directly from the Reading but from second hand dealers who exact a large profit.

The Reading lines have now penetrated the bituminous coal fields and shipments will begin this month from the Clearfield region over its line. The Penn sylvania will then have competition in delivering bituminous coal to Eastern Pennsylvania, which it has not yet had. The natuaal result will be such a fall in prices as will give Philadelphia as cheap bituminous coal as is enjoyed by more distant cities in other states ; Buffalo, for instance. which has Penn sylvania coal carried from Jefferson county, in this state, and by railroads, too, of the Pennsylvania railroad sys tem, for \$1.40 per ton, while Philadelphia is charged \$2.20 per ton from Clearfield county, which adjoins Jeffer son on the east.

The Pennsylvania railroad carries coal per ton, and for less when it cannot get its fixed rate. Of course this is something of which Philadelphia can reasonremedy. The city councils of Philadel- to enlist in its service." phia certainly possess enough power to control all the railroads which enter

good fourth reader and fail in the first just as some authors write well for adults and not so well for children. It will be well for members of the board to ponder over these things ; they need not cross a bridge until they get to it ; and sometimes it is just as well to put off until to-morrow what you cannot do so well

to-day. ---

Bids and Bidders.

A correspondent in yesterday's IN TELLIGENCER reflected severely upon 2 for the home club, the city has good the members of the building committee reason to feel proud of their nine and its of the school board who awarded the great victory. None but the most san-contract for the new Prince street build- guine had hoped for more than a close score contract for the new Prince street building to the next highest instead of to the lowest of the four bidders for it. When public officials advertise for bids and fail to let the contract to the lowest it is inrailroad company, and secondarily upon cumbent on them to show that the lowest the Philadelphia coal dealers, with a is not the best, and that in the award side kick at the Pennsylvania, which is they were governed by good judgment. fairness to all competitors and a regard only for the interests of the public.

When it is remembered that the two leading members of the building comsuperintendence, good judgment and wise spirit, the city is indebted largely for satisfactory reasons for the award they the St. Louis, Gleason was finely caught by board this evening. Until they are Greene after a long run, and Nichol went heard public judgment may well be suspended.

THE fact that a lady in New York has successfully cultivated there the famous their coal at very reasonable prices. Alpine "Edelweiss" is of more interest the latter base through Strief's failure to It is the Philadelphia householder to many good people than who will be the nominee at either Chicago.

> TECUMBER SHERMAN besides being a monarchical crank is a wise man in his generation. Recognizing the absolute For the visitors Goldsby and Davis each hopelessness of Republican victory this made base hits, scoring on errors by fail, he declines the barren honor of a nomi-

nation in advance. Wise Willie. ONE EVENING.

W sers I lie by the brook there's an odor of mint. And the shadows of even are round me.

There a rabbit stops near, with a stage-iti. 14 17 And I think in his path he has found me

And my dear old thrush sings adieu to the day. And a whip-poor-will welcomes the night,

While, as clear and precise as a school marm talks; Comes down from the clover, " Bob White,

- Will F. McSparren.

THUS does the New York Times, the ablest Republican paper of the country, speak of the "grand old party :"

"The Republican party of 1884 is not the party of 1882, or of 1876, or of 1880, to Philadelphia for shipment for \$1.70 but a party visibly maimed and weakened by its own vices, a party which finds itself already fully matched by its enemy, and can win the fight for the presidency only by drawing to its support every voter who ably complain, although it is something can be induced by good nominations and that it is quite within its power to the sincere profession of sound principles

JOHN STEWART laid great stress in his half of the notorious Powell Clayton on the "empty sleeve " of his odoriferous charges. It is a patent wrong, which subject. Yet no words of condemnation when the visitors were retired in the they are fools or knaves to permit ; and too severe could be found by this sate orator for the one legged soldier, General Pennsylvania, the hand of the city should Beaver, whose private and personal character were as unsullied as newly fallen game: snow. Since this latest effort Stewart now occupies confessedly the highest niche in the temple of American trim-

# A GREAT VICTORY.

THE IRONSIDES DEFEAT ST. LOUIS. Twelve Hundred People See the Famon American Association Nine Vanquished

by the Home Ulub. The greatest game of base ball ever

seen in Lancaster was played on the Iron-sides' grounds yesterday in the presence of 1,200 people between the Ironsides and the widely known and strong St. Louis team of the American association; and resulting as it did in the substantial victory of 5 to with the result in favor of the visitors, and bets were freely offered that the St. Louis would win with from three to a half dozen runs to spare.

The home team were in superb condition as was evidenced by the skill shown in their preliminary practice. They outbatted and outfielded the visitors in the game, not allowing them to score after the third The home battery worked like a ioning. charm, Pyle's pitching being the finest exhibition he has ever given. The sluggers of the St. Louis could not master his delivery, but five safe hits being made out of thirty-five times at the bat. Oldfield caught in his usual fine style and the infield and outfield support was excellent. The game opened sharp and spirited with the Ironsides at the bat, Bradley making base. He stole second, Goodman and Higgins going out. Oldfleld then made a a base hit on which Bradley tried to score, out at first.

Neither side scored in the next inning. Donald opened the third inning for the Ironsides by a short base hit in front of the home plate. Greene hit to Davis who fielded the ball to second, but Donald got hold the ball. Comiskey's muff of Dolan's thrown ball advanced Donald to third and

Greene to second. Bradley then knocked a long fly to Goldsby on which Donald scored, Greene scoring soon after on another long fly to the same quarter by Goodman.

Bradley and Higgins. Oldfield opened the fourth inning with a

base hit. A fumble by Gleason of Derby's hot grounder advanced Oldfield to second, and he scored on Gleason's failure to field Pyle's hard hit. In the latter half of this inning a great field catch was made by Greene. Lewis drove the ball for what seemed three bases far out in the left field near the foul line, and the crowd went wild when Greene captured it after a long run. Derby also captured a fine fly in

this inning. In the latter half of the fifth inning Oldfield and Goodman made a fine double play. Oldfield catching Dolan's foul tip and re tiring Goldsby at first base. Lewis' muff of Ingraham's fly in the sixth inning en abled Pyle to score, who had been given his base on balls and had stolen second. Higgins in the eighth inning hit to Glea-

son, who threw badly to first. Loose playing enabled him to steal second and third and he scored on Pyle's clean base hit over second base.

In the latter half of the eighth inning, Derby made the most wonderful catch of the game. Davis opened the inning with a magnificent drive to left centre. Derby started for the ball, nearly tripping as he ran, and caught it far out from him, on a The great feat evoked a tempest of run.

enthusiasm from the crowd that was only stilled when the modest little player

# DEAD HEROES.

The Boys in Bine for whose Graves the Government Has Providen Hendstones. Following are the names of the Lancas-

ter soldiers buried in the local cemetries, for whose graves the government has provided headstones Sergt. Ely Pickel, Co. C, 20 Pa. Cav.

Chas. Vernon, 79 P. V.; Sergt. Henry Reed, H. 79 P. V.; Albert Senft, 1, 20 Pa. Cav.; Capt. G. K. Bryon, C. 116 P. V.;
Wm. Jordon, A, 79 P. V.; Wm. Lethler,
K, 47 Pa. V. M.; G. W. Jack, 1st Segt. U.
S. marines; Geo. Millichsock, K. 47 P. V.
M.; Anthony McGlinn, A, 79 P. V.; Geo.
Shrover, C. 79 P. V. Logend, Schuckal P. Shroyer, C, 79 P. V .; Joseph Schickel, E. 12 P. V. 3 months ; Charles Shane, G, V.; Amos Deverter, K, 77 P. Christian Berger, M. 7 Pa. Cav.; Abram Klinger, 93 P. V.; John Bauman, A, 4 Pa. Cav.; David King, B. 79 P. V.; than John Rooney, I. 20 Pa. Cav.; Chas. A. Yackley, musician H, 122 P. V.; Honry M. Huber, E, 188 P. V.; Lowis Hepting, F. 79 P. V.; Corp. George Rate, jr., A. 123 P. V.; John McGuire, A. 79 P. V.; Mont Painter, K. 110 P. V.; Geo. H. Painter, H, 20 Pa. Cav.; Henry Prior, G. 9 Pa. Cav.; B Wagner, K. 79 P. V.; Jacob Weller, E. 1st Reg't Light Art.; John Gileh, F. 52 N. York Vol.; B. Ham-mel, K. 75 P. V.; Henry Finefrock, C. 107 V. V.; Wm. Suydam, H. 20 Pa. Cav.; Wm. Trapnal, 1st Lieut. D, 1st Pa. Reserves ; John Ursprung, 1st Sorg't D, 79 ruin their orchards with axe and saw. V. V.; Jacob V. Waltz, I, 79 P. V.; Henry Rine, A' P. V.; Isador Priffer, B 74 P. V.; Alonzo Anne, C 10 P. V.; C. M.

Barnes, D 1st Pa. Artillery; Capt. J. L Benson, A 79 P. V ; Daniel Finefrock, I, tion of "Commercial Fertilizers."

P. V.; Uriah Kilinan, H. H. P. V.; Henry Gipple, D. 122 P. V.; George W. Myers, K. 77 P. V. Abram Groff, K. 1st P. V., 4 mo.; Jacob Keller, 214 P. V.; John Gray, K. 12 New Jersey.

LUTHERANS AND EPISUOPALIANS. The Lutheran Synod in Session 11 Reading-

Annual Convention of the P. E. D. of Central Pennsylvania. Diocone

The hundreds of clergymen and laymen representing the Lutheran church of this state east of the mountains, are now convened in Reading. All the resident pastors of the city belonging to this synod are hence away, to be absent nearly a week. Trinity church, however, will not be closed next Sunday, that being the festival of Trinity Sunday. Rev Theodore E. Schmauk, of Lebauon, has consented to an exchange of pulpits, and will hence officiate in Trinity church on that day.

The Lutheran synod in Reading com-prises 225 delegates. Wednesday after noon the committee appointed to examine applicants for ordination met at St. John's church that city. The committee consists of the following clergymen : Rev. Dr. Greenawalt, Lancaster ; Rev. Dr. Sadler, Allentown ; Rev. Dr. G. A. Herterlighter, Pottsville ; Rev. Dr. S. Kirli, Philadelphia Professor A. Martin, Gettyspurg ; Rev. J W. Hassler, New Holland ; Rev G. F Speiker, Allentown.

The candidates who are being examined are McCready C. D. Hallaway, J. F. Beales, A. J. D. Hauppe, George C. Gardner, T. M. Angstad, I. Uhrech Wenrich, Otto Krape, E. Harlman, N. Ander,

To-day at 10:30 a. m., the synod convened and the synodical rermon was preached by Dr. W. J. Mann, of Phila delphia, followed by the administration of holy communion. At 2 p. m., the business session began with the election of officers and the appointment of committees in reference to the work to be transacted. The senset will be in session about one they do not teach boys to hoe and plow appeal to the Chicago convention in be- doffed his cap in response to repeated ap- The synod will be in session about one they do not teach boys to hoe and plow about P. E Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. farm. Next Tuesday the annual convention of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania will be held in Christ Cathedral, Reading, when the address of Bishop Howe will be read. The session will be attended by one hundred clerical and the same number of lay delegates. The matter of most import that will engage the attention of the convention will be the report of the committee to whom the matter of electing an assistant to Bishop Howe was referred last year.

# FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

DR. CALDER ON GRAPE CULTURE

Prof. Jordan on Commercial Fertilizors-Dr. Atherton on Agricultural Education-Dr. Dieste's Address.

Wednesday afternoon the institute was alled to order at half past 1 o'clock. Dr. Calder answered the question, Does grape culture pay?" He said hat that depended on circumstances. It ometime happens that wheat culture and tobacco culture does not pay; but indi with grapes ; he makes \$600 a year from his five acres of grapes. Farmers will they now grow. The taste for grapes, as for almost anything else, may be cultured ; the appetite grows by what it feeds on. Some years ago tomatoes were not in common use, and there are farmers who do not even know what au asparagus bod is; and yet asparagus has become one of the most profitable vegetables cultured. In answer to a question Dr. Calder described his maper of summer prunning, which he always does with his thumb and finger and not with a prunning knife. He regarded as barbarous the methods used by some horticulturists who let their fruit trees run wild and then

## Commercial Fertilizers.

Frof. W. H. Jordan of the State College introduced and spoke on the ques-Suc 50 P. V.; John Flick, I, 122 P. V.; Hiram cossful farming consists in good crops, Jones, G. 79 P. V.; Z. T. Waltz, K. 77, P. everything else, such as farm ornamenta-.; Wm Waltz, 79, P. V.; Audrew Bender, | tions, farmers' holidays, &c., take second D 99 P. V.; James Gorman, musician. 195 place. Statistics prove that the average P. V.; Jacob Fraley, K.5 P. V.; Jacob cost of producing crops is greater than Hill, C, 29 U.S. A.; William Beam, K. 77 the value of the crops produced. While P. V.; William Shay, K. 79 P. V.; John Huber, B. 122 P. V.; V. R. Killian, I, 122 P. V.; Uriah Killian, H. 11 P. V.; Henry loose money on every crop they raise. It

> farmer's capital consists of two kindshis farm which is his fixed capital, and his machinery, implements, cattle, &c., which is his floating capital. A fertile business will hereafter be conducted by soil is one that will grow plants of all varieties under proper conditions. A plant consists of two parts-that which payses

burned, which is called the organic part, and that which remains behind, which is the mineral part or ash. This ash contains lime, magnesia, soda, potash, iron, sul phuric and phosphoric acid. No plant can be constructed without these ingredients ; if nature, or the soil contains them the farmer need not bother himself about them, but if any one of them is not in the soil then they must be put there by artin | antagonisms met by such readjustments as cial means. The important ingredients

which nature does not furnish are phosphorie acid and nitrogenous material, and | of a present issue is needed at once. The these must be furnished by artificial means. It would be his business in his tance. He must breed and rear his own remarks on Thursday, to go more into stock, and he must quit making and detail on the subject of fertiliziera. stock, and he must quit making and selling skim cheese. With these adjust-

cultural education After paying a compliment to Dr. Wickersham for his valuable work in the cause of general education, he said that in early life he was worthy the attention of all farmers on the a practical working farmer and during all his active life he was a teacher of agricul that hundreds of thousands of dozens of vened and the synodical rermon was preached by Dr. W. J. Mann, of Phila-delphia, followed by the administration of

rest and recreation. To sum up the whole

Remargs on the Essay.

thus clearly foreshadowed by the signs of was introduced and gave an exhaustive the times.

The question now is how soon is the readjustment to take place? Every intelli gent farmer knows what a tremendous various varieties of cattle inhabiting all ompetitive piessure he sustains. Many, nowever, mistake incidental turns and phases of the movement as they happen to affect them personally for the sweep of the current. Dairymon in the southeast era counties, sheepmen in the southwest ern counties, cheesemakers in the north western counties, stock feedors and grain

growers in the interior counties, all feel as if the pressure bore upon vidual instances do not prove that these them with special force. The competicrops as a whole are not prefitable. So tive movement is bold and aggres sive, invading every field of industrial production where profit is attainable find it to their profit to grow more of them without reserve or discrimination. Having found a market, its next step is to find a productive field, and whenever it sees an opportunity, to fix itself. Existing lines all industries may plant themselves on ranch ou far horizons, and the cheaper products are carried to consumers at rates which we who live comparatively within sight of the common market cannot get. The dairymen of my section, less than 100 miles from New York, pay more

freight on a consignment of butter or cheese than the producer of similar goola in Nebraska or Minnesota pays. Why has the production of fat stock fallen off so largely in Laucaster county in the last quarter of a contary? have farmers here gone into tobacco? Is this, too, a putsuit that will have to he revised soon !

That this competitive movement is morever, distinguished by its popularity and a strong tendency toward organization and unity of action is not without signifi-

It counts for something that many canda. owns in the interior have organized boards of trade for the handling and disposing of farmer. He agreed with Mr. Sharpless all sorts of produce. The 4ge of the indi vidual grain grower, stock raiser, or dairy man, ones a necessity, has had its day and

effort, and individualism will be lost in the general current of corporate and cooperainto the atmosphere when the plant is tive action, a fact pretty clearly felt by coal and woke operatives, as well as by farmers in our state just now, The central fact is that agriculture

among us cannot be given up. If we are driven out of one field of production we must adjust ourselves to others. The error of continuing old methods in the face of a competition which was unknown but yesterday must be corrected, and the new

are needed. Obviously whatever defence such readjustments will afford in the face soiling system offers the dairyman assis-

ments he can hold his ground.

The cultivation of fruit and vegetables in variety and on a larger scale is a re-

adjustment that promises well. The same may be said of iish culture, bas culture and the growing of flowers and nursery stock. The increased cultivation of poultry is

Atlancic slope. It is scarcely to our credit eggs are imported every year, and it argues its properties, and when these are exhaust

history of the boving race, tracing its existence back to a period long anterior to the advent of Adam. He described the parts of the globe, including the sacred cattle of India, the Chillingham white cattle of England and Scotland, and the black buffaloes of Africa.

It was ten o'clock when the institute adourned

### THURSDAY MORNING.

Frot Jordan Conflages on Commercial Fer-tilizers-Col Plotter's Address.

The institute was called to order at 9 'clock and Henry M. Engle was intro duced.

He said that in these days among agriculturists it is important to know the best means of destroying the insects that devastated our fruits and plants. One of the most valuable agents in this work is f transportation furnish means by which the pyrethnum, an Eastern plant, which grows well in California but which here new and distant soils. Our near by and tofore was supposed to be difficult to local industries are seen and known in cultivate in this section of the country. their distinctness, but the aggressive It has however been successfully grown by spirit of competition plants the creamery, the wheat field, the corn field, the power loom, the lumber camp, and the stock garden plant. The mode of using it is to take the dry flowers, and make a powder of them and dust the powder upon the fruits or plants infested by insects. It has been for years known as an insect destroyer and is sold in the stores as insect powder.

Mr. Reist said he had grown it a few years very successfully. The plant is ornamental, bearing pink, or white flowers, with ten potals, and yellow centre. Why It is not poisonons, but destroys insect life.

Mr. Alfred Sharpless said great caution should be used in the introduction of foreign plants. Some that were carelessly introduced have become noxious and troublesome weeds.

Dr. A. M. Dickie said the plant had a suspicious look and from its appearance would be condemned by a Bucks county that great caution should be used in in troducing it.

Mrs. Stubbe and she had applied the Persian innest powder to her ourcast and gooseberry bushes to destroy the currant worm and it did no good. She had also unsuccessfully applied cirbolic acid. She asked what other remody there way for these posts.

Mr. Englo replaced that white helebore was a sure remedy for the destruction of the currant worm. It should be mixed with lime and dusted on the plants.

Mrs. Stubby said she did not use the helebore because it was a poison, and she feared it would make the louit unfit for

Mr. B. K. An how ward he used a strong decostion of tobyrge to kill the currant worm. The tobacco is easily applied and

does not affect the plant. Dr. Dickie said the white helebore, though a polson was perfectly harmless when applied to the bushes as a powder. His plan is to dust the powler on the plants with a small bellaws.

Calvin Cooper taxoned the use of tobasco juice for the destruction of the currant worm. It was efficient and harmless to the currant bushes,

#### Lecture in Ferillizors.

Prof. Jordan continued his lecture on commercial fertiliz ys; He said the question was of absorbing interest, was a mat ter of dollars and couts. All plants grown on the farm take from the soil certain of themselves, but bleause they work over and make effective the fortilizing properties that the soil already possesses. Clover is a good fertilizer almost indispensible to the farmer It is the solvenger that goes out and gathers in the plant food already in the soil and converts it into such a form that it easily decomposed, and when plowed down and is followed by wheat, the wheat or other crops they readily take it up, and thrive up on it. Prof. Jordan then described the principal commercial fortilizers now used by farmers-these were South Carolina rock, and bone black from the sugar refineries, both of which coutait large proportions of phosphorid acid. Dissolved bone forms another popular fertilizer. E containe in addition to the phosphorie add a large pro portion of nitrogenous matter. German potash and Critically size are other good ertilizers, containing much notrogen Dried blood, dried and ground fish, slaugh ter house refuse, meat soraps, etc., form other nitrogenous fertilizers. The value others. He described a new chestnut of a fertilizer may be measured by the degree of its solubility. For general purposes the muriale of potash is the best, but for tobacco the sulphate is recom of mended. There being two handred brands of fertilizers in the market it becomes a matter of importance to the farmer to determine which he should bay These two hundred brands may be divided into two classes-the standard and the mixed. While many of the mixed brands ars good he would not system of separating the cream from the advise farmers to buy them. He would advise them to buy dissolved South Carolina rock, muriate of phosphate, ni trate of soda and other standard articles in their purity, and mix them themselves. Farmers should co-operate, purchase the standard articles in large quantities and thus save a large percentage of the cost. Prof. Jordan recommended that cattle bo fed largely on cotton seed meal and linseed meat in connection with corn meal. While the office mod is at least as good as any other food for fattening the cattle, it is much better than any other for mak ug valuable manure.

# Agricultural Education. Dr. George W. Atherton, president of the State Agricultural college, was intro-duced, and spoke on the subject of agri-

I. W. Mayne, O. D. Miller.

it so far as to prohibit them from dis criminating against it in their freight whether the offender be the Reading or the be laid upon them. The councils have now appointed a committee to inquire into this subject, and if it does its duty it will report that in coal and iron and other freights Philadelphia is abused by

the railroads of the state. Iron is carried, for instance, from Pittsburg to New York for 12 cents a pound, while the charge to Philadelphia is 11 cents. From Philadelphia to New York 10 cents is charged, so that Pittsburg iron | rumored resignation. pays one cent per hundred pounds for carriage between Philadelphia and New York, while the Philadelphia-made iron pays 10 cents. If that is not an outrage on Philadelphia iron manufacturers, we do not know what an outrage is. The Royal gardens, Paris, on Wednesday, and Pennsylvania railroad people admit the given a severe beating. wrong, but aver that they cannot remedy it since the competition of railroads out side the state for through business from the Mississippi and the lakes compels half the amount required. them to put down western freight to a non-paying figure ; and that they cannot afford to put down their local freights in Pennsylvania in relative proportion. But there is a mistake. What they cannot in the long run afford to do, is to discrimi nate against the industries along their line and thus choke them out of exist ence. It is the old story of the goose and the golden eggs. The golden egg-layers for railroads are the manufactories along their lines ; and these they must protect. nesday, on the land grant to the California The one thing that they cannot afford to and Oregon railroad company, said that do is to carry manufactures from off ' their lines past factories on their lines, into the markets of the latter, at prices which shut them out ; as any one not a fool must see ; from which the deduc

### tion is that railroad managers, though not fools, because they see it, are yet not wisebecause they do not act upon it.

### The New Readers.

Changing school books is a ticklish business. Sometimes it is no improve ment ; often it is a job and frequently it costs more than it comes to. The adoption of a new series of text book involves divorce suit brought by me. I wish you danger of the same difficulties. For rea | would say in you next issue that I done it sons which seem to have been sufficient in a moment. of haste and passion. He struck me with a hammer, but it was a and which certainly were satisfactory to tack hammer. My own temper is bad, the members of the board, the local and perhaps I deserve it." school board resolved to abandon the series of readers in present use. It remains to select another.

In discharging this task the board careful examination which is necessary small.

to decide their - relative merits. As vacation is approaching and the new readers need not be purchased for months to come it will be well for the board to not be too precipitate in reaching a night, and the entertainments are first conclusion.

Moreover, it does not follow that the it. They will remain during the rest of board need adopt all the grades of the the week, giving a matinee Saturday. same series. If the various publishers have each one author for all their grades.

the chances are that they are not of even drunk. One was sent to jail for 10 days, merit. Some compilers may make a one for 15 and a third paid costs.

FERSONAL.

mers.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY is to have a monu ment in Baltimore.

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN KROWS nothing whatever of Minister Lowell's CHARLES A. LOCHER, of this city, was yesterday elected a member of the state pharmacentical association now in session

in Wilkesbarre. EX-KHEDIVE ISMAIL PASHA was attack. ed by an unknown man at the Palais

CAPTAIN PRATT, of the Carlisle Indian

school, writes that the contributions to the fund to discharge the farm mortgage have reached \$6,248, which is less than

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN LYNCH is described as a small, lean mulatto, but withal a composed and courtly person, who has "the facial contour of a Southern fire eater and the brow of a priest."

REV. DR. STARR will preach the baccalaureate sermon, Tuesday, June 15, in connection with F. & M. college commencement exercises this year, President T. G. Apple having gone to Europe for he summer

REPRESENTATIVE COBB, of Indiana, during the debate in the House on Wed-. he had no doubt that, had he so desired, he could have secured \$1,600,000 for com mitting the committee on public lands to a non forfeiture policy." GEORGE W. BOOKER died Wednesday in

Henry county, Virginia. He was for several terms an member of the Legislature of that state, was elected to Congress as a liberal Republican in 1878, and delegate of the convention that nominated Horace Greeley for president. He was a union man during the war.

## She Rejeated

This is the explanation of a Detroit wife in The Free Press of that city : "I saw in your paper the other day an account of a

#### ----It is botter to Burg Philadelphia Times.

The national Cremation society enrolled several new members at a meeting Wedshould make haste slowly. There are a nesday night at its rooms, 445 North Fifth number of good series of readers pre- street, and now includes forty five memsented for approval. It is doubtful if bers. Three of these are women. A stock the members of the board, or even of the company, composed largely of members of book committee, have given them that build a crematory, but as yet the amount is the society, is engaged in raising momey to business transacted.

A Good show

The Museum company which has been playing in the opera house for over a week continues to draw large audiences every class in every respect. The price to see the show is so low that all can afford to see

Before the mayor.

This morning the mayor had three

plause at the end of the inning. The spectators applauded enthusiastically the good plays on both sides, and ninth inning with the sixth successive blank, a great cheer went up from a thousand throats at the home club's triumph. Appended is the fall score of the

14

IRONSIDES. Bradley, 3b. Goodman, 1b...... Higgins, 2b..... Didfield, c ... Derby, c f ....

Donald, s s Greene, 1 f.

Total 27 5 ST. LOUIS. A.B. Gleason, s s..... Latham, 3b..... Nicol, r f..... Lewis, c f..... Lewis, c f. Comiskey, tb..... Strief, 2b Dolan, c.... Goldsby, l f.... Davis, p. . 35 2 27 Total INNINGS. 1 2 3 4 5

> Ironsides..... St. Louis..... SUMMARY Struck out by Pyle 3: Davis I, Two base hir, Strief. Lett on bases, itomsides 6, St. Louis 6. Base on balls, Pyle and Derby, Double plays, Oldfield and Goodman, Nicol and Comisky. Passed balls, Oldfield 2, Time of game, 1.30, Umpire - Williams.

Lancaster Wins in Yors. The Lancaster went to York yesterday and defeated the club of that place by the score of 9 to 5. The Lancaster boys outbatted their opponents winning on an easy canter. Following is the score by innings: INNINGS. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 5 9

# 

Games Elsewhere. Providence : Providence 4, Philadelphia Chicago (six innings) : Chicago 5, Buffalo 4 ; Boston : Boston 9 New York 1; Detroit : Detroit 7, Cleveland 13; Baltimore: Baltimore 8, Toledo 0; Wash-Washington 3, Columbus 8 ington : Pittsburg : Indianapolis 6, Allegheny 11 New York : Metropolitan 19, Cincinnati 2 ; Brooklyn : Louisville 6, Brooklyn 3 ; Baltimore : Baltimore Union 7, Boston Union 10; Richmond, Richmond Union Keystone 9; Reading : Wilmington Active 16; Allentown : Harrisburg 2, Allentown 11 ; Princeton : Brown 5, Princeton 3 ; Newark : Domestic 6, Virginia 4.

#### Notes of the Game

The Ironsides are playing the Trenton to-day in the latter city. The Lancaster are playing the York at McGraun's park this afternoon.

The St. Louis are booked for a return game with the Ironsides on Wednesday, June 11. Edwin Glanz, of Easton, who committed

suicide on Tuesday evening, was the president of the Allentown base ball club.

The Chester club has withdrawn from the Keystone association, owing to the gate receipts on other days than Saturday not being sufficient to meet the expenses of au association club. - Chester Herald. A meeting of the Keystone association will be held at the Pennsylvania house, York, on Friday at 12 o'clock. The schedule for the rest of the season will be made, official umpires elected and other

Sued for Perjury. Edward Getz, of York, who was acuitted of larceny last week in our courts, has brought a suit for perjury against A. A. Wasson. The latter was the prosecu

### tor against Getz, who alleges that he swore fa'sely. Uase Dismissed

The case of assault and battery brought by Wm. Neudorf against Frank Hempey was dismissed last evening by Alderman

### CUENTY PHYSICIANS.

Papers Read and Business Transacted at the Meeting of the Medical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Medical society took place yesterday and there was a very large attendance.

The following doctors were present Bleiler, Black, Blackwood, Brobst, Baker, Craig, Compton, Deaver, Davis, M. L. Davis, J. H., Ehler, Horst, Herr, B. F. Hertz, Kendig, Keneagy, Kohler, Kline, Livingston, Leman, J. R., Morney, H. A., Musser, J. H., Musser, H. E., Musser, F. M., Miller, Markle, Mentzer, Martin, Newpher, Netscher, Rohrer, G. R., Rohrer, A. R., Rohrer T., Roland, Reed, Roebuck. Reimensnyder, Shenk, D. H . Shenk, J. H., Sensenig, Trabert, Thome. Wentz, W. J., Wesman, Witmer, Zeigler and Zell.

Dr. McClurg, of West Chester, who is an honorary member of the society, read an interesting paper on the subject of 'Nutrition and Vital Action.' aim to make good men and women.

The following doctors read papers on different subjects : Dr. J. H. Musser, "The Practice of Medicine ;" Dr. Sansenig, "Cerebro Spinal Meningitis;" Dr. Keneagy, "Rupture of the Venal In-naminate." Dr. Craig announced the death of Dr.

Glacken, of Fairfield, and a committee consisting of Drs. Deaver, Wentz and Zell was appointed to draft suitable resolutions of respect.

An invitation from the York county society to attend their meeting on Jane 6 was read and accepted with thanks. As many of the members as can get away will go to York.

The discussion which was to have taken place was postponed until next month, and after the transaction of some business of a private nature the meeting adjourned

## FOUND DEAD.

An Unknown Man Dies by the Wayilde. Last night an unknown man was found dead a short distance below Sate Harbor. He was lying behind a small bush and seemed to have been dead for some time. Deputy Coroner Hookey empaunelled a jury consisting of Benjamin Markley, David Lines, Reuben Sowder, Samuel Brady, A. G. Henderson and Jacob Witchen, and hold an inquest. Dr. Clinger made an examination of the body and the jury rendered a verdic; of "death from exposure and delirium tremens ' The man was between 50 and 60 years of age and there were no papers found upon him by which his name could be learned. The body was brought to this city and interred at the hospital.

### who Can Beat Them ?

Fourteen cattle fed last season by James G. McSparran, of Greece, Drumore town-ship, gained an average of 589 pounds during his feeding of them. Mr. McS. has calculated that for the corn fed to these cattle he realized \$115 per bushel, |while during this time the market price was about \$55.

### The Watch Factory

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lancaster watch company held recently a

resolution was passed fixing the salary of The case of assault and battery brought by Wm. Neudorf against Frank Hempey was dismissed last evening by Alderman Spurrier, the parties having settled their offices.

that these things shall be learned on the rofitably on every farm in the state some The object of a proper education is he of them being adapted to almost any to train the mind into the habit of doing ven kind of soil, its work at the right time and in the right

The breeding and rearing of thorough way-in a regular logical way. During our bred live stock is a pursuit which presents a favorable outlook for the progressive civil war the generals who were trained at West Point were those that rose to disfarmer. tinction, while very few of the volunteer We are in the transition period between generals who had not had the ad the old and the new systems which are on vantages of military training became

the evo of introduction. Careful study eminent in arms. So it is in all pro and improvement of mind and methods are fessions; those who have had a proper opics which will enable the thoughtful education go to the front while those who farmer to readjust his business. In the have not, lag behind. Our object should new century, which is now lose than sixbe to train the mind to make men and teen years distant, and which will find us women of our boys and girls, and trust to a nation of 100,000,000 soule, compatition them do their own life work, whatever it will still press us, but it will be of a differmay be, in a creditable way. It is the ent kind. Our farmers' institutes and glory of man, that he does not merely experiment stations must assist in equip work with his body, like a horse or an ox, plug us and adjusting our business to the but that he works with his mind also, new ern of things about to be introduced. thus bringing intelligence to his work. At the close of Dr. Dickie's easay H. We are now doing with machinery much M. Engle said he believed that there was money in the careful cultivation of our that was formerly done by hand. Every invention of every kind is a contrivance native nuts-the chestnut, shelbark and by which man compels the forces of nature to do the work which he would otherwise which grows on his farm at Marietta, the have to do himself. The speaker expected fruit of which is as large as the Spanish to live long enough to see the maximum chestnut, is of fine quality and very proamount of work accomplished by the min dustive. He did not know the origin imum amount of labor and that all classes the nut, but supposed it to be a seedling of people would have ample time for

### of the Spanish variaty. Butter Manufactura.

question: education rests on a proper Willis P. Hazard, esq., of West Chester, Pa., was next introduced and gave a deraining of the mental faculties in under lying principles, and a wise system will apply those principles to the uses of life; scription of the various modes of butter and all education in this country should making, especially recommending the new milk by the use of the new centrifugal separators now coming into general use Dr. Wickersham called upon farmers to among dairymen. He thought it amazing that farmers would be content to make give their views on the address made by Dr. Atherton, and Henry M. Engle, A. M. Frantz and Dr. A. M. Dickie, made inferior butter, and sell it at ten cents per pound, while their neighbors made good butter and sold it as high as 50 cents or \$1 brief remarks agreeing substantially with per pound. The difference between these Dr. Wickersham gave his reasons for extreme figures results from baying good favoring the study of the elements of agriculture in the public schools. cows, and the greatest cleanliness on the one hand and inferior animals and sloven. In closing the institute Dr. Wickersham liness on the other. As to oleomargerine announced that the governor would be he did not believe its manufacture could be legally prevented, as its use could not be shown to be deleterious, but he thought it might be taxed so as to prevent it from

Wednesday Evening-The institute was called to order at 7:30 o'clock. Dr. Wick seriously interfering with the manufacture of pure butter. He saw no reason why ersham said that the programme as ar-Laucaster could not make as good butter as Chester county, as in coming here he saw pasture fields better than those in ranged would have to be considerably chauged. Dr. Elwood Harvey was to Chester county, though perhaps the water have been present and lecture on the 'Horse," but is sick in bed, and Victor E. here, being impregnated with lime, is not as good as that in Chester county.

Dr. Dickie said there; were 38 creameries in Back county and in every case where the centrifugal separator is used better results have been obtained than by any other process. There is one creamary near Doylestown in which a centrifugal separator was placed. At the end of three months the manager reported 16 per cent. better results than by the old methods. All the other oreameries in the county are negotiating for the separator. The machine can be operated by horse power, but a small steam engine is better. He took

issue with Dr. Harvey on the relative quality of the Lancaster and Chester pas Methods | tures-claiming that the latter were superior because they were natural grass es, while the former are cultivated prasses Col. Victor E Piollet who had entered

the court room while Dr. Harvey was speaking, took much interest in the latter question and put several interrogatives to Drs. Hervey and Dickle, and in receiving Eastern farmer cannot continue his old answers took the floor and gave some so count of butter making in Bradford county, where they have natural facilities for its production, their springs of cold water and their pastures being unsurpassed. They have not yet introduced the patent separators, but use the cooling process, submerging their milk pans in the cool spring water which rapidly separates the cream from the milk and leaves the latter

is sweet as when it comes from the cow. Tauras the Bull. Mr. Albert Sharpless of Chester county Farmers' Wives

Mr. M. P. Cooper read an essay on the necessity of relieving wives of farmers from care and overwork. The difficulty in securing good servant girls and the greater difficulty of keeping them is a great source of care and labor to the farmers' wives. The care of the children, the work of the kitchen, the milking of the cowe, the looking after the woodpile and a hundred other things little in themselves, give the women a world of trouble. He suggested that the garden be made a truck patch and turned over to the men for cultivation. He would not have the farmer board his employes and would thus save his wife the tranble of providing for them. H. M. Engle congratulated the essayist and endorsed every word he said - especial ly as regards the abolition of the family garden and the substitution of the truck patch.

Thomas Baker thought it advisable to have at least one tenant house on every farm and thus have at hand at all times one or more reliable farm hands for farm work at any time they might be wanted.

Andress by Col. Victor E. Pieliett. Col. V. E. Piollett, being introduced read a paper in which he urged unity and co-operation among farmers, and gave a resame of the purchase and settlement of the territory by Wm. Penn, who did more than anyother manto establish religious and civil liberty in America. He referred to this early part of our history for the purpose of contrasting it with the early history of the settlement of New England by the Puritans, He paid a high com-pliment to the early Palatines who settled Pennsylvania and Lancaster comy-a cursory narrative of whose settlement and operations he gave at some length. They practiced the principles of Leiberg, a hundred years before Leiberg was born, and before there was a railroad in the

Piollet has not yet arrived. Other gentlemea were present, however, and would fill the vacancy, which unavoidably occurred Agricultural Readjustment. Dr. A. M. Dickie, of Bucks county, was

the lecturer.

here to-morrow.

Adjourned to S o'clock p. m.

Evening Session.

introduced, and read a paper on agricul-tural readjustment. He said that the briefest glance at history is sufficient to indicate the working of some law of growth and progress, and to justify the inference that full development is not yet reached. but that a continual evolution is in pro cess and that a revison of methods must follow from time to time-the revison of agricultural methods is a necessary law of progress. and processes when adopted may be

best attainable at the time but are the not infallible, but need constant revising. changing and rejection, and to this complexion have we come in the matter of our agriculture. After elaborating this point at some length and showing that the methods and hope to compete with the great West in many branches of husband ry, and that they must meet the crushing

competition by revised and simpler methods and by the introduction of other pursuit, Dr. Dickie said :

Although progress is apparently slow