THE ADDRESS OF SENATOR J. W. LEE.

Little Billy Brosius Badly Wound Up-Repo on the Condition of the Wheat Unfavorable for a Good Yield-Some Fields Plowed Over-Discussing Tree-Planting.

A stated meeting of the Lancaster county Agricultural and H orticultural society was held in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. Monday afternoon. The following named member

John H. Landis, president, Millersville; Calvin Cooper, secretary pro tem; Joseph F. Witmer, Paradise; Johnson Miller, Warwick; James Wood, Little Britain; J. G. Rush, West Willow; Henry M. Engle, Marietta; Dr. J. P. Wickersham, city; S. P. Eby, city; E. K. Martin, city; Capt. John R. Bricker, Littlz; Wm. H. Brosius, Drumore; Epb. S. Hoover, Manheim; Peter S. Reist, Littlz; M. D. Kendig, Cresswell; D. E. Mayer, Strasburg; B. F. Musselman, Strasburg; C. C. Kauffman, Columbia; Levi K. Brown, Fulton; W. V. Griest, city; F. R. Diffenderffer, city; B. K. Andrews, Providence; J. Hoffman Hershey, Salunga; Levi S. Reist, Oregon; C. L. Hunsecker, Manheim township; Wm. T. Clark, Drumore; Jacob H. Landis, Manor; Rev. J. W. Stein, Millersville; Adam Herr, East Lampeter; Martin Kendig, Conestoga; Frank Landis, East Lampeter; Thos, B. Holahan, city; Henry G. Herr, Manor; John McAllister, Conestoga; Benjamin Witmer, Manor; Simon Hershey, Hempfield; Levi Brenner, Manor; Daniel D. Herr, Manor; Jacob Bachman, Strasburg; John Bachman, Strasburg; John Bachman, Strasburg; John W. Eshleman, Paradise, m H. Landis, president, Millersville

REPORTS ON CONDITION OF CROPS. H. M. Engle reported that from the present appearance of the wheat fields the hopes that re cherished a month ago that we might have an average crop will not be realized. There is not one wheat field in twenty that has not bad or bare spots, and many fields are almost worthless. On the whole there is not much hope that the crop will exceed two-thirds of an average. The grass and fruit crops promise well. The season has been very backward, but oats and potatoes have been planted will formers are oftling weeks. been planted and farmers are getting ready to plant corn. The rainfall for March was one inch and nine-sixteenths; for April it

was one inch and seven-sixteenths—a very light fall for this season of the year. Johnson Miller, of Warwick, estimated that the wheat crop in that section of the county would not exceed 65 per cent. of an average crop; some of the grass fields, too, have been frozen out and will be plowed

planted. Peach and pear trees are in bloom and promise a good crop.

Joseph F. Witmer, of Panalise, said the wheat crop in his neighborhood was not as promising as it was a month ago; some fields were so had that they have been plowed down for oats and corn; the oats have been sowed and some fields are up; potatoes have been planted, but no corn; peaches, pears and cherries are in full bloom, and if they escape frost will yield well; there was a heavy frost Sunday morning but the weather being dry it is not likely that any harm was done.

What H. Brosius mid that Mr. Witmer's report fairly stated the condition of the crops in Draubers and vicinity.

Senator Lags East on "The Farmer and the State."

President Lands introduced Hon. J. W. Lee, state sunstor from Venango, who read the following essay:

Although born and brought up upon a farm, I am not qualified to speak to an audience composed of farmers of the richest audience composed of farmers of the richest agricultural county in the world upon the theory, practice and art of farming. I do not know the proper succession of crops to render your lands most highly romunerative, and at the same time leave them maimpoverished at the end of a series of years. For want of knowledge I am not able to speak of the relative merits of different fertilizers, nor to say whether it will be found more profitable ultimately to have raised tobacco or wheat. In short, I am not prepared to discover to you how in the mere pursuit of the cultivation of your farms, you may become richer, or render your broad acres more productive. The condition of your lands, the high state of perfection to which you have carried farming, prove that to these subjects, important, indeed, you have given much attention. They relate to your prosperity as individuals, and you need no other incentive to study them. May it not be possible that to their mastery, moved by so strong a motive, you have given some time that could more profitably have been spent in the consideration of wider and broader questions—wider and broader because they affect all branches of industry and the happiness and prosperity of those who are engaged in them. They are not because of their far-reaching effects more difficult of comprehension. I refer to all those subjects which come within the realm of legislation. It is of the importance of your consideration of these questions, your relations to the state, that I purpose to speak. ricultural county in th

A state has been described as a collective body composed of a multitude of individual body composed of a multitude of individual innited for their salety and convenience, and intending to act together as one man. This is the ideal state. Here law is enforced with the power of the whole body acting as if under the guidance of a single will to secure the safety and convenience of all. Of the actual state you are by reason of residence members, and by reason of members you actually constitute the majority. It is therefore in your keeping. If the actual state is not the ideal, if it lails, taking the country at large in the accomplishment of the high purpose of its creation, the safety and convenience of all its members, it will fail because those who till the soil have failed to do their duty, and their full share of their penalty as well as responsibility cannot be escaped. Some one has said that the world is not governed by the good, but by those who know how. This is the fault of the good, for they should know how, or bad government will should know how, or bad government will

how. This is the fault of the good, for they should know how, or bad government will result.

Those who would secure advantages through unequal laws, who fear the honest judgment of unbiased minds, who depend upon other influences, to control the representatives of the people, in enacting laws, than the potent influence of a really enlightened and awakened public judgment, would invest questions of legislation with a profound and unscrutable mystery, to persuade the people they are too deep to be fathomed and thus protect the representatives from the coercive power of public opinion. The good and bad legislator are alike subject to the power of public opinion. With all the care that may be exercised in the selection and election of representatives, there is added safety in a full knowledge by the people themselves of the subjects upon which they legislate.

In a republic such as ours law should be the embodiment of public opinion. The sovereign will which it expresses should be the resultant of all individual wills. If this is not so, or if the individual judgments are influenced by any less exalted considerations than the good of the whole, the laws must, of necessity, be pernicious, for the good have abdicated, and those who know how to govern with interested motives take their places.

QUESTIONS ALL CAN UNDERSTAND.

QUESTIONS ALL CAN UNDERSTAND. The man who undertakes the consideration of any question with the idea that it is beyond his mental grasp has unfitted himself to grapple with it. These questions of government of legislation are almost wholly within your reach. This is a fireside government; intended to be such. There may be questions of law relating to legal remedies or constitutional questions which must be left to the lawyers. On these questions you may safely trust them.

A GOOD WORD FOR LAWYERS. May I say a word in passing in behalf of the profession to which I belong. I know in the minds of some there is a prejudice against sending lawyers to legislative assem-blies. Many hold the opinion of the teacher who went into a cemetery with a pupil and saw a monument with this inscription: "Here lies a lawyer and an honest man."

The boy inquired the meaning. After looking at iliquizzically for some time, he replied: "The only explanation I can give of that epitaph is that there are two men buried in that grave."

Notwithstanding the popular belief which this story illustrates, in my brief experience I have found that none have been truer to the people's highest and best interests than the able lawers in the legislature. There is a reason for this. Their lives have been spent in attention to the interests of others, and those who could not withstand temptation have fallen by the way. Their professional engagements have schooled them in fidelity to private trusts, and they are thus fitted for the honest performance of public duty. But this is a digression.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION.

I was speaking of the importance and necessity of your consideration of questions of legislation. The first hundred years of our national life were largely spent in laying the broad foundations of our constitutional government and in the establishment of judicial systems, national and state, suited to our complex yet easily understood form of government. These problems have been solved and new ones have taken their places. At no period in the history of the state has the time been more opportune or the necessity been more apparent for the study and mastery of these questions by the people than the present. The time is opportune because legislation upon them is in a formative state. The necessity for consideration must be apparent, because if these new economic questions are to be settled in the interest of all and not of the few, the people must give direction to the laws to be emacted. You especially of Lancaster county, fortunately situated as you are, have time and opportunity to ponder these subjects and master them. You can study them while your crops grow. No other county in the state so nearly answers Longfellow's description of the Arcadian farmers as yours.

"Allike were they free from fear That reigns with the tyrants and envy the vice

"Alike were they free from fear That reigns with the tyrants and envy the vice of republics. Neither locks had they to their doors, nor bars

Neither locks had they to their doors, nor bars to their windows.
But their windows,
But their houses were as open as day and the hearts of their owners;
There the richest was poor and the poorest lived in abundance."

If the description fails it is not alone because of your proximity to the Welsh mountains, which will not permit you to leave your doors unlocked, and your windows unbarred. Just here the state fails in its duty, for no mountain fastness should be able to shield those who menace the safety or prey upon the property of the people. COMING NEAR HOME.

And yet the outlaws who dwell up in the Weish mountains, who take by night with predatory hand what does not belong to them, are not so much to be dreaded as the powerful corporations, which in open defiance of the fundamental law, the constitution of the state, and because there is no adequate remedy for the wrong, take from the farmers of Pennsylvania, and from all who dwell within her borders, the benefits which their within her borders, the benefits which their foresight gave them, the natural advantages of their location—nearness to the markets of the world. This is done, when distance and cost are ignored and the farmers of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are brought as near to New York and Philadelphis as those of Lancaster. When is costs them so most and sometimes even less, to transport their whest, which comes into competition with yours, to the Eastern market them you are compelled to pay.

The farmers of Lancaster county are charged \$1.40 per ton for the transportation of their wheat in except of the state has been almost extinguished by discriminations in favor of the mills of Ohio and other states.

THIS QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION, the rules which should be laid down for transporters, and the remedy which should be provided for their violation are questions which may well and profitably occupy your attention. The discriminations now avowerly practiced and attempted to be justified affect the annual and the permanent value of your farms.

Positively you are rich for abundance is wealth. Relatively you are poor for there are in this country fortunes which exceed the value of all your lands.

Vanderbilt could purchase out of his wealth accumulated by his father and himself in fifty years, the real and personal estate of the entire county of Lancaster at its assessed valuation and would then have enough left to buy the entire state of Delaware This assessed the state of the state Delaware. This is a startling statement, but it is true. The law may be known by its results as the trees by its fruit. There its results as the trees by its fruit. There is something radically wrong where such vast inequality exists. Every farm in Lancaster county contributed its share to this colossal fortune. You all paid tribute to this railroad king He alone determined how much he would take, controlled if at all, by those less rapaciaus engaged in the same business. I do not intend to enter into the discussion of this question of transportation. This would occupy too much time. I only suggest that it is one worthy of your fullest investigation, as it affects your material prosperity. They who dread inquiry, who fear the light which will flow from it through the open window of the legislative chamber to illume this subject, would stifle investigation at the start by the statement that this is a subject too intricate for the common mind. No subject which involves the safety or convenience of the people is too intricate for the common mind. To assert this is to affirm that our republican form of government is a failure.

The principles which lie at the root of legislation are few and simple. The primary one is that of equality and justice. The laws should operate upon all alike. Those who are granted privileges by the state should be compelled to treat all alike. No one should ever be persuaded that the application of these principles will affect harmfully any interest. In the nature of things this is impossible. Of the question of right or wrong which may be involved in the enactment of a law the intelligent and patriotic farmer is as competent to judge as the professional man or the graduate of a college. He must be intelligent and patriotic; not hampered in his judgment by any narrow, selfish, personal or even sectional interest. He should look upon the state as a whole, upon every citizen, no matter how humble, as entitled to the equal protection of its laws, upon every portion of the state as entitled to market its products in the most convenient way. There must be comity and reciprocity between the different counties of the state. They who cultivate the rich farms of Lancaster may not have a direct personal interest in securing to the oil producers of Western PLAIN PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION. between the different counties of the state. They who cultivate the rich farms of Lancaster may not have a direct personal interest in securing to the oil producers of Western Pennsylvania, the best means for the transportation of oil. They who produce oil from the otherwise barren hillsof Venango may not be benefitted directly by experiments carried on at an agricultural experimental station. If the poverty of the one is alleviated by improved methods of transportation and the other is benefitted by discoveries made or theories reduced successfully to practice, the representatives of each should support the law fraught with good to the other. Venango should bear her share of the tax in establishing and maintaining the experimental station, and Lancaster should be willing to suffer the inconvenience which may happen, by the possible but not probable invasion of her domain by the pipe line through which may flow light to the world, especially if the payment of all loss, present and prospective is amply secured. This I use simply as an illustration of that comity which should exist between different portions of the state.

THE SUBJECT OF TREE-PLANTING.

THE SUBJECT OF TREE-PLANTING.

Other questions of vital importance to the farmers of the commonwealth must be subjects of legislation in the near future. Relating to some of these subjects, bills have been introduced and are pending. Upon others resolutions have been offered looking to legislation. Only last week a resolution was introduced in the Senate, providing for the appointment of a commission consisting of six persons to investigate as to the best means to be adopted for the preservation of its forests and as to the establishment of parks in the eastern, central and western parts of the state. The fact of the wanton destruction of the forests was asserted as the reason for the creation of such a commission. Indeed, this must be apparent to any one who travels through the state. In many of the counties the trunks of half-grown, thrifty trees, to the root of which the axe has been ruthlessly laid simply for the

make of the bark, whiten the hillsides. No use whatever is made of the tree.
This is very much like cutting down the orchards to gather the fruit. This reckless destruction of the forests threatens the agricultural interests of the state. Forest fires alone
destroy annually three and a half million
dollars of lumber, and other property in
Pennsylvania, and \$25,000,000 in the United
States, "Forests still cover the upper water
sheds of the Missouri and the Columbia, the
Platte and the Rio Grande, and preserve the
California valley from burial from the debris
of the Sierras. Such forests also cover the
upper slopes of the Allegheny mountains
and diminish the damage of floods in the
valleys of the Susquehanna and the Ohio."
Observation lessens the rain fall. It produces
great floods at certain seasons, and an alarming scarcity of water in the springs and
streams in other portions of the year. The
flow of water in the rivers of the commonwealth has decreased at least one-half in the
last fifty years. With the constantly increasing population of cities and the constantly decreasing flow of water in the streams upon
which they depend for both the water supply
and drainage, the destruction of the forests, especially their wanton and unnecessary destruction, calls for legislative intervention.
Parks owned and controlled by the states, as
water sheds, are suggested as a partial
remedy.

AMENDMENT OF FENCE LAWS.
Closely connected, with this subject

2 Dealer Die

Closely connected with this subject of forestry is the one which involves the amendment or repeal of the laws relating to fences in the commonwealth. It is hardly possible to consider one without also considering the other. It costs the state in 1879, 514 millions to build and repair the fences while it only paid 314 millions for fuel. I can do no more in the brief time I have allotted to myself for this address than simply mention the vari-AMENDMENT OF PENCE LAWS have allotted to myself for this address than simply mention the various subjects highly important to the farmers upon which the people are invoking legislation. Upon all of these subjects information is easily accessible and they should be fully understood by those whom they most nearly concern. I regard these three questions: 1st, the preservation of the forests from unnecessary and wanton spoilation; 2d, the amendment of the laws relating to fences, and the regulation of transation; 2d, the amendment of the laws relating to fences, and the regulation of transportation by wise and just laws, securing
equality and uniformity of rates, protecting
the weak from the cupidity of the
strong and at the same time permitting the
largest possible liberty in the management
of those great enterprises in which vast
sums of money have been embarked, as the
most important subjects which will engross
the attention of the legislature for years to
come. How shall this legislation be perfected and secured? By commissions? I
have known very little good to result from
the investigation of a subject by a commission. About the last that is ever heard of a
commission is its report. If it is constituted
of members of the legislature, by the time
they are ready to report under our system of of members of the legislature, by the time they are ready to report under our system of rotation in office, they fail to be re-elected. No one is present to advocate the bill which their information enabled them to frame. No strong public feeling is behind them urging its passage, for the people cease to study the question when the commission takes it up. When the legislature adjocras the bills of the commission are usually found hopelessly stranded upon the second reading calcuder. The legislature itself is the special commission, constituted by the constitution for the purpose of enacting laws. This is the people's commission, for they elect them. Their duty does not end when they have exercised the greatest care in their selection.

POPULAR SCRUTINY OF LEGISLATION.

knowledge and a liberal spirit. He should realize that he is a citizen of a splendid com-monwealth, most highly favored because it embraces within the lines which mark its embraces within the lines which mark its boundary, the richest portion of the globe. He should remember that it is this commonwalth, with its million homes, that the laws affect, and that they should be so framed as to secure the safety, the convenience and the prosperity of all. He should insist that the enterprise of her citizens in developing her exhaustless material wealth, shall be so guarded by enactment, that they shall have at least, an equal chance with citizens of other states. He should insist that the laws shall be such as to give the largest liberty to every man, woman chance with citizens of other states. He should insist that the laws shall be such as to give the largest liberty to every man, woman and child who by earnest endeavor is seeking to reach a higher plane of any kind. The necessity of vigilance is not past. In all the years to come ceaseless vigilance will be the price of good government. Intrenched as liberty is in this free republic it still requires your watchful care for its preservation. If with the growth and development of the country there is a growing interest in public affairs, we may have confidence that here freedom is to have her permanent home and man reach his highest development. Upon you the country must depend. The chief reliance in the past has been in the patriotism of those who dwell upon the farms and cultivate the soil. They must continue to be the hope of the future. If with enlarged opportunity they meet patriotically increasing responsibility, finding their highest reward in the welfare, the prosperity and the glory of the state,

Princes will meet,
Inevery street;
And hear the tread of uncrowned kings.
So shall your voice,
Of sovereign choice;
Swell the deep bass of duty done,
Who strike the key,
Of tane to be;
When God and man shall speak as one.

Swell the deep bass of duty done,
Who strike the key,
Of tane to be;
When God and man shall speak as one.

Representative W. H. Brosius' Defense.
Mr. Brosius, who manifested uneasiness during the delivery of that part of Senator Lee's speech which referred to the unjust discriminations made by the Pennsylvania farmers, arose to reply. He said he found himself among his friends and neighbors, who had come to listen to a distinguished senator from another county, who had discussed a topic which has been much discussed by the newspapers and in the state legislature, where a bill known as the Lee-Wallace bill is now pending. He believed the bill as originally drawn was unconstitutional and incompatible with the great interests of the state and he had voted against it. For doing so he and those who had voted with him were accused of voting against the interests of Pennsylvania—of voting to have Pennsylvania robbed. He answered that Pennsylvania there are railroads leading from the West to the seaboard, both North and South of the state, and if we cripple the Pennsylvania roads by restrictions so that they cannot carry the freight from the West through the state it will be carried around the state by competing roads. We cannot by state legislation regulate the carrying trade of the great corporations. Look at their magnitude; at the immensity of their interests, and at the benefits they have conferred on the state. They have made Pennsylvania what she is. They have given her her present proud position of wealth and prosperity. The Pennsylvania railroad is the pride and glory of the state. Its owners have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon it and its great warehouses for the accommodation of its traffic; and yet this bill proposes that it shall be crippled by permitting other roads to intersect and cross it, and compel it to receive and transport cars and freight from competing roads at the same rates that it charges for its own. Mr. Brosius concluded by saying that he hoped the day would never come when he wo

higher freight rates than Western farmers. If the Pennsylvania railroad can compete with other roads in carrying Western produce at low rates why can they not carry for us at the same rates? Their only explanation is that in competing with other roads they are compelled to carry at a loss, and they must make up their loss by extra charges on us? The Laucaster county farmer asks nothing but what is fair. We will grow wheat on our high-priced lands in competition with the Western farmer on his cheap lands; but we ought not to suffer the additional disadvantage of having to pay higher rates of freight.

Mr. Broschüll, referring to a remark by Mr. Brosius, that the anti-discrimination law was "unconstitutional," said that the supreme court of the United States had decided that discrimination was unconstitutional,—and the court probably knew something about the matter.

Mr. Brosius tried to explain that the transportation of wheat in Pennsylvania was a

Mr. Brosius tried to explain that the transportation of wheat in Pennsylvania was a comparatively small matter; it didn't amount to much and wasn't worth making a fuss about. Our farmers are too short-sighted and seldom see anything outside their own farms. If they would only look beyond their own fences they would see other great interests—mining, manufacturers, &c., of unbounded magnitude, that required legislation to protect their interests more than the farmers require to protect theirs.

Mr. Witmer asked Mr. Brosius how it happened that freight on coal from our own mines, was much less when it was shipped beyond our own state than wheatt was shipped to Philadelphia.

Mr. Brosius said he didn't know, but he supposed it was caused by competing lines.

Mr. Brosius said he didn't know, but he supposed it was caused by competing lines. [Derisive laughter.]

Mr. Diffenderfier asked why coal mined within a hundred miles of Philadelphia cost more in that city than it did in Boston.

Mr. Brosius did not know, but he wanted it understood that he would not for a moment favor unjust discrimination against our own people. [Audible smiles.] He said that two years ago a bill atmost identical with the one now before the House had passed and it was found to be inoperative. He asked Senator Lee if this was not so.

Mr. Lee said he was sorry his remarks had stirred up a discussion; he had not come here to make a speech for or against any bill, but merely to call attention to some matters

but merely to call attention to some matters which he deemed of great importance to the people. In answer to Mr. Brosins he said the reason the old anti-discrimination bill was reason the old anti-discrimination bill was inoperative was because no penalty had been provided for its violation. A Philadelphia detective could not, if he were to try, find out what the rates of freight are on the Pennsylvania railroad. The new bill provides that the railroads shall post their rates of freight in their places of business, and shall not charge more for short distances than they do for long distances when the shorter is included in the longer; and that there shall be uniformity of rates—that one class of transcluded in the longer; and that there shall be uniformity of rates—that one class of transporters shall not have privileges which are denied to other classes. Coal from our mines is now delivered in New Jersey and New York at less rates than it is in Philadelphia. Our laws should be made for the benefit of our own people; as they are now construed by the corporations it would be an advantage to our people to remove from the state. Senator Lee said he was not hostile to the railroads; but only to their units discrimination against Lee said he was not hostile to the railroads; but only to their unjust discrimination against our people. Some years ago 25 per cent of the oil produced in Pennsylvania was rectified in Pennsylvania—now only 10 per cent. A great corporation received from the railroad an advantage of \$1 per barrel in carrying; the result was that every oilworks from Titusville to the scaboard had to succumb, or be swallowed up by the Standard company. All we ask for Pennsylvania is equal opportunity with other state.

company. All we ask for Pennsylvania is equal opportunity with other state.

If the PLANTING AND FORESTRY.

Mr. Engle hoped the discussion of one part of Senator Lee's able essay would not cause those present to forget the other important matters contained in it—tree planting and the preservation of our forests. He recommended the black wainut, the tulip poplar and the chasting as being desirable varieties of trees. to plant in this county. They grow rapidly

and the wood and fruit are valuable.

Mr. Eby called attention to the provisions of the acts of assembly for the encouragement of tree-planting, and this matter was further discussed by Messrs. Hunsecker, Witmer, Brackbill, Cooper, Wickersham, Hoover and

others.

On motion of Mr. Engle a vote of thanks was tendered to Senator Lee for his able address, and it was ordered that it be published.

On motion of Mr. Eby, it was ordered that a book written by George P. Marsh be purchased for the library. chased for the library.

Wm. D. Weaver and D. M. Swarr were proposed and elected members of the society.

The questions referred last month for an-

swer at the present meeting were postponed until next meeting, and the following additional questions were referred:
"What is the best substitute for hay that an be grown after June 1st?" Referred to

can be grown and James Woods.

"Should corn be cultivated after every rain during the growing season, and at what stage of growth should it be discontinued?" Referred to Wm. T. Clark. Adjourned.

A NEW G. A. R. POST. The Ex-Soldiers of Mt. Joy and Vicinity Are

Organized.

Lieutenant David H. Nissly, Post 478, G.
A. R., was instituted at Mt. Joy last evening, and the officers selected for the several positions were installed by J. H. Druckenmiller. tions were installed by J. H. Druckenmiller.
A number of Grand Army posts of the county
were represented at the institution of the
new post, among which were the following:
George H. Thomas post No. 84, 27 members;
Admiral Raynolds post No. 405, 17 members;
Manheim post No. 300, 30 members; General
Welsh post, Columbia, 10 members, and
Marietta post No. 226, 12 members. The officers installed of the new post were:

Post Commander—J. M. Hipple.
Senior Vice Commander—Michael Drabenstadt.

Junior Vice Commander-Joseph Bowman

Junior Vice Commander—Joseph Bowman.
Adjutant—Henry Way.
Chaplain—Hiram Spickler.
Surgeon—H. A. Bookmeyer.
Officer of Day—W. W. Bullard.
Officer of Guard—Henry Peffer.
Council of Administration—F. G. Pennell,
David Smith, Jacob Shelly.
After the installation the guests were entertained by their Mt. Joy comrades.

The largest ball ever held at Mænnerchor hall was that of St. Michael's society last evening. The number of ladies present was over 500. In the grand march there were 115 couples, that being all that could be accommodated on account of the crowd on the floor. Nothing occurred during the evening to mar the pleasure of the large number of participants. The excellent committee in charge of the hall deserve great credit for the efficient manner in which they managed the details. Taylor's orchestra furnished the dancing music, and the City band played the grand march. In the midnight march there were 160 couples. A handsome gold society badge was presented to Joseph Bradel, for having sold 76, the greatest number of tickets, and a similar badge was presented to Joseph Diehl for selling 68, the next highest number. evening. The number of ladies present was

The solicitor of the county auditors has furnished those officials with an opinion in furnished those officials with an opinion in the question of the coroner's fees which has been in dispute since Coroner Honaman assumed the d uties of the office. The solicitor holds that the coroner's office is a fee one under the salary act and in order to get his salary, \$1,000, he has to earn it. The auditors have not yet taken action on the matter. It is also generally believed that they will also rule that the coroner is not entitled to any deputies at the expense of the county. The matter will probably be taken into court for final adjudication.

Burglars Enter a Coal Office at Floriu. Some time last night the coal office of P.N. Some time last night the coal office of P.N.
Hostetter, at Florin, was broken into and an
overcoat belonging to Mr. Hostetter stolen
therefrom. The office is supposed to have
been broken into by tramps who pried the
lock from the dcor. The safe in the office
was open, but the burglars in their attempt
to open it only succeeded in locking it, thereby shutting them off from all valuables.

Samuel Hess, auctioneer, sold at public sale yesterday, for Daniel Logan at his sale and exchange stables, 20 head of Ohio horses at an average price of \$206, per head; one sold for \$302.

A WHOLESALE THIEF

CARRYING OFF THE WATCH FACTORY IN LITTLE PIECES.

Faithless Employe Who Takes His Plund to His Boarding House Where It Is Found Upon a Search Warrant. A Varied Collection.

Last evening Alfred Behmis, an employe of the Lancaster watch factory, was arrested by Officer Ritchie, on a charge of larceny. The complaint was made by A. Bitner, superintendent of the factory, who for some time past has suspected that Behmis was getting away with property not his own. When arrested several tools used in the manufacure of watches were found upon Behmis. Alderman McGlinn committed the prisoner to jail for a hearing and this morning a search warrant was given to Officer Ritchie by the magistrate. A search of the room oc-cupied by Behmis at the house of Mrs. Zell,

near the watch factory, was made at once. A lot of valuable property, which undoubtedly has been stolen from the factory by Behmis was found in a chest. Among it was one inished nickle watch from which the num-

finished nickle watch from which the number had been scratched off in nine differentplaces. The other property consisted of
balances, jewels, settings, screws, dials, regulators, winding wheels, &c. Indeed he had
everything used in the construction of watches
together with the tools to make them, and
the property found is probably worth several
hundred dollars.

Behmis is an Eastern man, and has been
employed as a finisher in the factory at onferent times for four or five years past. He
has figured extensively in our police and
quarter sessions courts, on account of trouble
with his wife, and he has served one term in
jail on the charge of desertion. It is supposed that he has been stealing the property
of the factory from time to time and has no
doubt been putting together and disposing of
watches.

A WATCH CARE The Questions of Larceny and Veracity Tha A small war has been raging for fiv nonths in Elizabethtown about a watch and a watch case. On December 3 Anna Goss offered at Edw. Coble's store to trade off a watch case which she said she had won at Highspire fair, and which she was disgusted o find contained no works. She was sub sequently arrested and returned to court, on complaint of E. F. Hahn, who was at Coble's during the dicker, for larceny of this watch case from Wm. Thompson, jeweler, of this city, whose property it turned out to be. At the same time a watch, which has never been the same time a watch, which has never been recovered, was stolen from Coble; and now Miss Goss says she saw Hahn take it and she and her father (not Coble as previously stated) prosecute Hahn for stealing this. Habbeen given ball to answer at court; and judicial investigation may disclose the truth of this complicated case.

Following in the wake of every circus there is a gang of sharpers and thieves, who take advantage of the large crowd to operate. It is the custom of these men to do a great deal

street parace is being made. Housekeepers should see that their houses are securely locked to-morrow or left in charge of some responsible person if they must lock at the big herd of elephants. The police would do well to look out for the light-fingered gentry who will undoubtedly be here.

NO CLERK FOR THE TREASURER. The Court Thinks John M. Greider Can Rus His Office Without Help.

The court at noon to-day disapproved the ction of the salary board in providing clerk for the county treasurer, at a salary of 800 per year.

\$800 per year.

Mr. Greider thinks he has not been treated fairly, as all the other county officers were given all the clerical help they asked for. He will retain his clerk—his son-in-law, and will raise the point that he is entitled to the commission for the collection of the state tax, which will amount to about \$1,400, per year. If the county would have allowed him a clerk he says he intended to pay that amount into the county treasury. Now he will contest the county's right to it.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. Which Came Over The Wires Between Noor

and Four O'clock. Short's trial began to-day, Phelan being guarded by detectives. Howard Potter made the address at the unveiling of the American memorial window to Shakspeare, in Stratford-upon-Avon to

The Episcopalians of Boston, in various churches, are to-day celebrating the centen-nial of their diocese. U. S. District Attorney Townsend of Troy, N. Y., is very ill with gastric fever and a

not expected to recover.

Dr. Nachtigal, the German special commis sioner and consul general, at St. Vincent has died in West Africa.

The president to-day appointed Stuart Taylor, naval officer at San Francisco, and D. H. Hunter, collector of internal revenue forthe Sixth district of Indiana.

"Wild John" Baptiste, of Bear Island, La., became jealous of the attentions paid to his fiance, Marie Baronne, by R. D. Parrish, married man of family, from Baton Rouge. At one volley of a shot gun Baptiste killed Parrish, wounded the girl, her brother and

other members of her family. In Richmond, Va., to-day, before a large audience, began the trial of T. J. Cluverius, charged with the murder of Fannie Lillian Madison, on the night of March 13. Only one juror was secured before the regular panel was exhausted.

Joseph Nimmo, chief of the bureau of sta tistics, has been succeeded by Col. Wm. F. Switzler, of Missouri.

The Colombian government has declared martial law on the Isthmus. A skirmish between Colombian troops is reported. Half he American force there is ordered home. Four deaths are reported from Plymouth expected; 75 new cases are reported.

expected; 75 new cases are reported.

Gen. Grant passed another good night and to-day did some work on his book. He is feeling quite cheerful.

F. M. Choat, cashier of the First National bank and a prominent citizen of Metropolis, Ill., was sent to jail yesterday and fined \$1,000 for contempt of court in persistently refusing to reveal certain facts as a witness in a case wherein a relative was on trial for homi-

Hon. S. S. Cox expects to hold a conference with a delegation of his constituents to-day or to-morrow at which time he will determine whether or not to accept the Turkish

case wherein a relative was on trial for homi

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—Treasury balances to-day: Gold coin and bullion,

\$243,323,125 ; silver dollars and bullion, \$163,-883,412; fractional silver coins, \$30,088,428; United States notes, \$46,773,794; national bank notes, \$9,394,605; deposits with national bank depositories, \$10,226,124. Total, \$504,-490,488. Certificates outstanding : Gold, \$125,673,

250; silver, \$109,204,626; currency, \$25,320, Internal revenue receipts, \$558,055; cus-

Appointed Assistant Inspector.

By general orders from headquarters,
Major C. H. Fasnacht has been appointed
assistant inspector of all the Grand Army
posts in the county, except that of Columbia.
All Grand Army posts are inspected twice a
year.

On Monday afternoon

played their second game site ration. Their opponents were the club of Philadelphia, who were given severe lesson, and one which they have good reason to remember. The visitors were a fine looking team and included Miller, who played on the Ironsides year betwee last. The home club showed up well all The home club showed up well all around. They presented Carson and Rollins as their battery, and the pitching of the former was so effective that the boys from Mantua were able to secure but two hits. Rollins backed him up in good style. The nine played a fine game in the field, and the errors that they had were almost excusable. The pitcher of the visitors was a big, stout, left-handed fellow, but the Ironsides soon solved his delivery and punished him terribly. The ball was knocked in all parts of the field and soveral times against the fence at the longest place. Rollins secured two doubles. The Mantuas played a good game in the field until the hard hitting began, when they became rattled. The

ting began, when they became rattled. The Irousides had no one on the ground to keep the score in full. As much as could be ob-Ironsides 1 0 1 0 0 5 4 4 4—19 Mantua 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 tained is given below :

Hits-Ironsides, 13; Mantua, 2. Two base hits -Rollins (2), Sweitzer, Zecher, Greer and Ham-right, -Errors-Ironsides, 3; Mantua, 9. THE LANCASTERS WINS AT TRENTON. Yesterday the Lancaster played their second game at Trenton and succeeded in winning. The home team seem to have led at the bat, but they lost the game by frightful errors, Big "Shetz" himself having no less than three errors on third. Warner, the

inning, and it is feared that he will not be able to play any more this season. The search Goodman 1b McClo'y, rf,c Totals - 5 82121 11 Totals - 8 7 2716

......9 0 0 0 Runs earned—Trenton, 3. Two base hits-Brouthers and Kenzil. Home run—Shetzline Struck out—Trenton, 2; Lancaster, 7. Bases or balls—Trenton, 2; Lancaster, 1. On errors—Trenton, 5; Lancaster, 2. Passed balls—McClookey, 2; Hofford, 1. Wild pitches—Horner, 2 Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes Umpire—Quinn.

OTHER GAMES YESTERDAY. Base ball yesterday — at Philadelphia Boston 2, Philadelphia 0; at New York New York 8, Providence 5; at St. Louis Chicago 7, St. Louis 2; at Detroit: Detroit: 10, Buffalo 7; at Brooklyn: Athletic 9, Brook

Bullalo 7; at Brooklyn; Athletic 9, Brookly, 1yn 5; at Baltimore; Baltimore, 10, "Meety," 7; at Pfitsburg; Cincinnati 3, Pittsburg 9; at Richmond; Richmond 11, Norfolk 3; at Newark; Newark 4, Jersey City 2.

The Somerset club is playing here this atternoon with the Ironsides. They play their second game to morrow, and being a good team should draw big crowds. The Quaker City beat the Somerset, sectorday 6 to 5.

In the Norfolk - Virginia game yesterday Billy Higgins, of the latter club, had three hits, one of which was a three-hagger, two pot outs, three assists and no errors. The whole Virginia team had but one error, and Kimber did their sultahing.

HIGHWAYMEN AT HARRISBURG. Voting Private Perquisites to Themselves and

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 5 .- In the Hous to-day the Senate resolution to adjourn finally was referred to the ways and means committee in accordance with the action of he Republican caucus. Senate bill giving natural gas companie the rights of eniment domain and regulating

was passed finally.

The Bates bill, to provent dealing in fuures, was defeated the second time.

Action on the anti-discrimination bill war postponed because of the small attendance. The bill for the printing of 10,000 additions copies of Smull's hand-book was passed finally; yeas 115, nays 33.

In the Senate the following Senate bill passed finally: Extending the term of mayor in third class cities to four years for the government and regulation of county jails or prisons; providing for the appointment of four inspectors by the court and three by the commissioners, in all counties except those having special local laws or the subject.

A House bill was passed finally, authoriz-ing the admission of lawyers to practice in any court of the state after being admitted to practice in the supreme court. The bill to repeal the first section of act

of 1700, relating to fences, requiring them to be horse-high, but strong and pig tight to enable the owner of the land which they enclose to recover damages for trespass by domestic animals was passed finally.

The bill to revive the chattel mortgage act

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

of 1876 was defeated.

Lord Dufferin Forwarding Arms and Ammun tion to Afghan's Ameer-Lumsden's Recall. LONDON, May 5.—Earl Dufferin issending forward as rapidly as possible to the Ameer of Afghanistan 10,000Martini-Henry rifles, 10,-000 rifles of the English pattern, 30,000,000 cartridges and 17 Nordenfeldt guns.

The natives of Punjab are reported to be it

state of alarm over what they regard as Mr. Gladstone's truckling policy toward Russia. ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS RECALLED. In the House of Commons, this afternoon

Mr. Gladstone announced that Sir Peter Lumsden and Colonel Stewart, of the British Afghan frontier commission, had been ordered home, and that they were directed to start at once, and to hasten their journey as much as possible. This announcement has caused an enor

mouse sensation in both political and military circles. Sir Peter's recall is looked upon as the price paid by the British for the accept-ance of arbitration by Russia. The Standard declares that the English government offered to cede Penjdeh to Russia as a basis for settlement; and the Radicals declare that the country will not approve Gladstone's humiliating peace purchased with dishonor.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The Condition of the Harometer and Ther-mometer and Indications for the Morrow. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—For the Middle Atlantic states, partly cloudy weath-er and local rains, southerly winds, slight rise in temperature and lower barometer. Local rains have occurred in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Val leys, the Lake regions, and in New England. Cloudy weather now provails in the Lake regions. In the districts on the Atlantic coast the weather is fair. The temperature has risen in all districts east of the Mississippi river. On the Atlantic and East Gulf coasts and in the Lower Lake region, the winds are generally from the south; in all

winds are generally from the south; in all other districts they are variable.

For Wednesday—Fair weather is indicated for the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valley. Local rains are indicated for New England, and local mississippi and the fair weather, for the rains, followed by fair weather, for the Lower Lake region.

At the Station House The mayor disposed of four drunks and three lodgers this morning. The drunks were townsmen and were discharged on the payment of costs. The lodgers on their promise to leave town were discharged.

Only one gas light was reported as not burning last night.

TWENTY

were engaged shows ment of the building Atlantic avenue, P one of the needles beams gave way, c to collapse. On the manufactory, in w heating the cauld fire immediately a among the inmates 250 persons in the girls employed on The west wing o it is supposed that ried down in the r nicated to the re which was stand building was in sounded after inu the first contingent unable to cope wit now mounting hig bove the building e different windows n, and finally a gen soon the streets in med with fire app pouring forth from econd and third al. ne was sounded, a

vicinity actually sy us of all kinds, w the firemen quiel ran up ladders a burning structure,
the TENEMERT'S,
the wore situated in the
the gon Atlantic average
and Columbia place
to were on Columbia
through two alles streams playing on CRUSHING IN The burning buil rear of buildings from Hicks and State str The entrances to 1 place, State street, wit through two alley ways on Atlantic avenue. When the win of the collapsed but one fell it crushed but the tenement house. Son 53 and 55 Atlantic avenue. Mrs. Her age, and her daugh were in the rear room the house No. 55. They were buried under the ruins. Fireman Puff, of engine 4, and his men soon succeeded in digging them out. They were both badly injured. Mrs. Hazadied while being removed to the hospital and but little hope is constrained for the recovery

of her daughter. Subsequently while the men of engine were engaged in throwing streams on the Bernard Stork and were quickly extra They were both be body and suffered to nen were taken t s hospital. Firema company, was struc-brick and seriously

TENANTS OF pied on the first floor by George Whital machinist; Peter Watson, carpenter; the second floor was complete by Win, Dur metal spinner; Win, Daniels, paint mill; the second floor was complete, paint and metal spinner; Wm. Daniels, paint and Catlin lamp works. Frank Writney chinist; George A. Young, paint methand Wm. C. Belis, borax sosp maturer. The third door was used by Judd, maker of rolers for window a Benjamin A. Moore, kalsominer: Hoyte &

McCaulis, shirt manufacturers. fourth floor was the St. Germain lamp works: manufacturer. The 11th floor was occup by Milo Hines, button maker. 250 PANIC-STRICKEN PROPER.

A total of 250 persons were in the building at the time, and were it settled after the breaking of the jack-pin, a terrible panic ensued which was increased when the flames broke out, beyond all description.

In the employ of Milo Hines, the building manufacturer were my girls. These rushed

to the windows and should wildly for help and it was with the number difficulty that they were persuaded from throwing them selves headlong into the street below. The firemen worked beroleally, and were assisted by many litzens in the work of rescue. My means of ladders nearly all the imprisoned occupants were brought a curely to the ground, but several more frenzied than the rest jumped or threw then selves into the street before they could t reached. These was all badly burt, were picked up and out off to the hospital hambulanees summer d by the police. It estimated that some twenty people were thus

It is impossible to make any definite state-ment as to the numer of persons killed or wounded, as many who escaped from the building hurried at once to their homes. At noon twenty-five persons were unaccounted noon twenty-five poons were uni for, and it is feare that they have been buried in the rui. The settling of the building and breaking out of the fire was sudden that no time was allowed in

some HEART INDING SCENES. The scenes around ae place are harrowing opt busy in restraining of persons believed to rom breaking through the work of the firm assailed the officers to be allowed to pass relatives and friend have lost their livethe lines and impemen. Scores of pe with tearful entreat through the lines, I rs' ambulance corpa stinate and refused but the firemen doc IN THE BUINS. TEN WOME

The foreman of was burned to death. It also the engineer. believed that ten women at least are buri in the ruins. The whole struction was burning flored by at 12:30 and in all publishing will be totally destroyed. There is standing wall and the firemen have to be

very cautious. Th fallen in. By 12:45 o'clock t ander control, but have atter on the ruins for the on and permitting the in getting the flame since been pouring purpose of cooling search for the missi ruins are now swar actively engaged in of people known to

ES RECOVERKE Three bodies w recovered f ruins up to 1:39 p. are Edwin Baldwii story of the building as it went down; Daniel J. Lowery, o engineer: The down; tridge, who was en

factory. The chief of the almost certain that twenty-five bodienow in circulation bodies were found

\$10,000; insurance

OTHER DI (ATROUS FIRES

pris, a fire which ment market, ing the principa ng \$300,000 loss In Miles city, Me out late last night over the city destr ness places and car An incendiary i night wiped out it W. E. Gates & C store, Branford, C and then burned b prietors narrowly