INTELLIGENCER.

LLIGENCER BUILDING

EEKLY INTELLIGENCER. (But Pages.)

HED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BE REPONDENCE solicited from every pm to the state and country. Correspondents are re-sented to write legibly and on one side of the ever only; and to sign their names, not for bloation, but in proof of good faith. All anymous latters will be consigned to the waste

THE INTELLIGENCER,

The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LARCASTES, MARCH 20, 1886.

The Coal Miners' Strike. The great strike now in force in the ous coal region is not attracting eral notice which its serious conwill soon arouse. It means the autting down of rolling mills, and the apation of the price of iron and of anscite coal; besides threatening great parrassment to the railroads using ituminous coal for fuel. The prospect ns to be considered good for a pronged contest between the miners and tors; and the Pennsylvania railroad using the power it possesses to take all he coal shipped on its lines for the use engines. It probably is not erally known that when the railroad company wants coal it takes with-out hesitation, regardless of whom it may be signed to. This imperial power it is now freely exercising in anticipation of a ng continuance of the strike. There are e collieries where the advance demanded by the miners is paid and these are now the only sources of supply. The heavy advance that is caused in the price of bituous coal owing to the limited supply, will be likely to put a good many more collieries into operation, and the natural clusion from the situation would seem to be that mining will be generally resumed at the price demanded by the miners. Yet the determination of the heavy operators to resist it is said to be firmly fixed. They my that the condition of the market will not warrant the advance. It is true that the price of bituminous coal is quite as high as it should be in the Eastern market : but it is also true that the cost of its rail-

road carriage is much higher than it should be. 'The miner's wages need to be increased and the railroad's profit to be decreased ; and to the disinclination of the railroads to be shorn of any part of their profit the continuance of the strike needs to be

Is the Irish a Celtic Race ! steresting contribution to Irish literature in an argument to the effect that the distinctive terms "Celt," "Celtic blood," "Celtic genius" are not properly applicable exclusively to Irishmen. He quotes Huxley to show that there is no race difference between the man of Tipperary and the man of Devonshire. He marshals the arguments that Irishmen are the most mixed of races in very convincing style. To the blood of the Celts and Basques of 2,000 years ago have been added many race inions. The Teutonic blood of the Danes and Norwegians formed no inconsiderable element of the Irish population when those fierce Norsemen fought against Malachi and Brian Boru. Then the Norman conquest came, followed by Scotch settlements in Ulster. Then Cromwell trampled on the country and his example was followed by William of Orange, Each of these events brought with them an in-

effect on the composition of the whole. Though, as Mr. Froude says, "the Irish have a power of absorbing into themselves those who go among them greater than any other known branch of the nan family," it is too much to contend that the pure original Celt-Basque character was not materially modified by the historical occurrences alluded to. It is probable that O'Connell, who originated the term Celt for all Irishmen, did so the better to unite them against those perse cutors beyond St. George's channel, gathered into one group under the name of Saxons. If one were enough of an ethnologist to analyze the blood that enters into the composition of the modern Irishman and Englishman, he would find great ogeneity and nothing on which to base that alleged natural hostility that is said to exist between the Celt and the Saxon.

crement of foreign population that had its

Mr. Hurd's Defeat.

We are very sorry the case of Mr. Frank Hurd, contesting for a seat in Congress, was not sufficiently strong to pass a nittee of which his party friends are argely in the majority. He is a singularly clear-headed and forceful man. His as on the tariff are radical and pers impracticable, but he maintains them with surpassing ability; and, it must be admitted, his plan of tariff reform by gradual enlargement of the free list has re logic and consistency than that of his colleagues; likewise it is most feared by the protectionists.

Mr. Hurd was beaten in a district in hich his party is in a large majority; he was specially antagonized for his free trade as and he had outside aid from those the sympathize with them. He alleged uds and was given a fair chance to make at his case. It is to be presumed he failed o do so. The insinuation that the four ats who voted against him did so they are not in sympathy with his esomic theories is mean and apparently soless. Those who know Messrs. Hall, of and Boyle, of Pennsylvania, at mow that they are high-minded men, such littleness. They are good nd no doubt viewed Hurd's case rits; as they ought to have done. conscientiously differed from their use they set a noble example, too such cases, of voting against their intenses to do justice. They are the cases, and reproduced.

A Change for Much Better. It is very gratifying to see that John Dalzell, esq., has consented to become ate for Congress from the Pittsburg district of which General James S. Negley is now the representative. There would be no special partisan gain for the Democracy in this exchange. Dalzell is a keen,

bright,able lawyer, and we can easily fancy him the narrow but effective advocate of his party. But Negley is a bitter, proscriptive political demagogue; an old fuss and feathers, who trades upon his military title and associations and makes himself a eneral nuisance. He is shallow and preentious, and no credit to the Pennsylvania delegation. We hope, for the public good, his party in Pittsburg will trade him

According to Bradstreet's, there has been no real improvement of general merchandise throughout the country. strikers want big wages just the same.

THERE be those among our readers no doubt, who have heard the legend if not the echoes of the born of the Ewig Jaeger, who rides the nightmare on Cornwall's fornace hills. The poetic version of this familiar legend as told by George H. Boker will be found to be a feature of to-day's extra illustrated issue of the INTELLIGENCER. Our contributor of war articles opens some new leaves of his diary of reminiscences of the army of the Southwest. "Uncas" has a charming bit of criticism in a neglected field. The extract from the Cliosophic paper of John W. Apple esq., on the character-istic tone of American literature is a fresh, wholesome and attogether clever production. "Sindbad" tells the story of the complicated ownership of the Conwall ore mines; the local Republican situation is faithfully reported, and the home biographical sketch on the first page of to-day's paper is a picture of one of the fittest to hang in the INTELLIGENCER'S portrait gallery. "Your paper beats the city ress," said a discriminating critic the other day. Sorry for the city papers, but we can't

or Every soul wants some one to come to it is easy to pass from the experience of human sympathy to the thought of the Divine. Without it the Divine had never been re-

HON, JOHN V. L. FINDLAY, of Maryland. nore or less a new member of Congress, has shown conspicuous ability since he entered the House of Representatives. He is a Baltimorean, but is well known here, where his wife, who was Miss Keesy, of York, was a great favorite in society circles. Senator Gorman is on top in Maryland; and it is thought Findlay is not likely to get back. He opposed the regular ticket in Baltimore last fall. But his ech on the silver question, in the House, Feb. ft. 1886, was a great speech. People who knew him were delighted with it, and people who know him not recognized his ability at every stage of this really distinguished forensic effort. It is not too late to copy his conclusion. It speaks the fearless

"Daniel was once called upon to tell a great "Daniel was once called upon to tell a great king the nature of a lorgotten dream and then to interpret its meaning. The prophet declared that the vision which the king had seen in the night, and which he vainly attempted to recall, bodied forth a colossal figure, the head of which was gold, the arms and waist of silver, the rest of the body of brass, the legs of iron, and the feet of iron and clay. A stone cut out of the side of the mountain dashed against this figure and ground it into preces, and the wind blew it ground it into pieces, and the wind blew it away and it was seen no more. "This tremendous figure does not inaptly

represent the progressive growth of mone-tary evolution, which, from the rudimentary forms of barter, exchange, the mere clay at its feet, has gradually developed along the scale of inferior metals, through iron, cop-per, and silver, until it has reached its cul-mination and crown in gold. In this evolu-tion there has been not merely a change of physical form, by which one metal has superseded another, but a differentiation of func-tion, also, by which the primitive faculty of metallic money as exchange has gradually given way to its higher and superior virtue as an instrument for storing value, in the course of which the world's commerce has come to be carried on in great part by a

come to be carried on in great part by a secondary or representative currency.

"It may be that there is yet to be a stone cut out of the mountain side by which this old money image will be shattered into pieces and ground into powder, and gold, as the last and perfected stage in the progress of its development, disappear with the baser elements that compose the structure; but until that day comes no forced inversion of parts, no violent subordination of function, can change the eternal law by which the head fitty crowns and dominates the body. Gold, in my opinion, in spite of all your laws, by virtue of a law of its own, will still be king." virtue of a law of its own, will still be king.

It is said there are 55,000 workmen out on strike throughout this country. If each represents a family of five, the aggregation f misery is enormous.

In Gov. Curtin's rattling speech on the Fitz John Porter bill there were some noteworthy points that aroused the House, while they tipped swift arrows of convincing argument. He reminded his colleagues how Gen. Robt. Patterson was abused at the outset of the war; how President Lincoln said to Patterson, "You can wait for your vindication." "And the old man did wait—he who had been in the war of 1812 and '13, who comnanded an army in Mexico in the war with that country, and at an advanced age took part in the war which so agitated this great country and imperiled our government. When that war was over that old Irish hero so vindicated himself that every man in America agreed that he was right." Is it any wonder the House was shaken with "laughter and applause" when Curtin said of the speech of Cutcheon, of Michigan :

"He said, in his percration, that he summoned from high heaven Garfield and others who are dead; he canonized as saints all the persons interested in the court-martial and condemnation of Fitz John Porter,—and I condemnation of Fitz John Porter,—and I notice that the gentleman dealt generally with the dead—that they, before the high court of heaven, would sustain the verdict that Fitz John Porter was a traitor to his country. I want to say to the gentleman, under God I hope that Grant will be there, and if he is there, then there will be conflicting testiment on that point."

there, and if he is there, then there will be conflicting testimony on that point."

"My venerable colleague from Philadelphia [Mr. Kelley] quoted Dessaix, as was also done in the discussion last Congress. He has not read the history recently. Massema was shut up in Genoa. Dessaix was ordered to relieve him. Napoleon found he needed the column of Dessaix, and Dessaix came back to Marengo under orders. His trage death made him remarkable in history. He obeyed the order and did come back."

"Admiral Byng, who should have attacked the fort of St. Philip, at Minorea, but retired in the presence of a French superior force, was tried, convicted, and shot. But the ministry who made that victim were nooted and mobbed in the streets and turned out of power for the injustice done to that gallant man. History is constantly repeating itself."

man. History is constantly repeating itself."

"Now, if there has been anything elucidated on this floor in the discussion of this question, on this floor in the discussion of this question, and in the newspapers and periodicals of the day it is "the uttering impossibility of many of the conversations which are reported to have occurred with Abraham Lincoln, because, if they be true, when did he find time to attend to public duty? When men are dead, that is the time to publish conversations, for in these conversations men too often magnify themselves into consequence before the country. I used to see Lincoln myself occasionally, and when I did see him he attended promptly to the public business that we had under consideration and didn't talk much about anything else; but it would appear now from these publications that he devoted most of his time to holding conversations."

publications that he devoted most of his time to holding conversations."

"I do not care to fight our battles over again. I do not like bloody minded men. I never did. For a like reason I did not like the commissaries or the contractors who wanted the war to go on because they made money out of it, and when I visited the army I always hated to see, as I did see stuck up on trees, notices announcing 'embalming done at low price.'"

The unconstitutional Blair bill is going down bill far more rapidly than it came up.

HERE AND THERE.

When I asked the Young Woman how she liked Miss Cleveland's letter about the lownecked dresses, she said she liked what was said, but she did not like Miss Cleveland to say it. Now why do you suppose the Young Woman is so capricious?

And this said this same young woman, who has seen her often: "The INTELLIGEN-CER's picture of Mrs. James Brown Potter does not carry an adequate idea of her beauty. She is very handsome but an absolute failure as an actress. She is awkward and without vivacity. Her "Ostler Joe" wasn't quite the thing to serve up for intellectual refreshment at a private party; I am glad to see the people of Washington are not snobs, but independent enough to express their disapproval in spite of Mrs. Potter's position and beauty, which allow her to do and say anything in New York without condemnation." This is a new view of metropolitan and capital society.

Recalling the fact that ex-Attorney Gen eral Bent. H. Brewster-it is said-has a law library worth \$100,000-; "it is said," mind you-a distinguished member of the Lancas ter bar points out that there are in all not 3,500 volumes of the entire court reports of the United States, and they can be pur chased for about an average of \$3 per volume after you have these, \$10,000 more will provide a very complete law library. The young man at the Lancaster bar, who is worrying along with a professional income of \$8,000 or \$10,000 a year and does not stay out too late o' nights, may reasonably hope in the course of time to get together a few law books. I know of one barrister who, when he started, had more leisure than law suits; and, being disposed to study rather than go to the dancing class, he asked the book-seller to trust him for \$100 worth, promising not to carry them off nor hypothe cate them for his board bill. The book man admired his frankness, but only sold books for \$. The lawver got along all the same. and can now buy and sell the book-seller and all the book-seller's heirs, assigns and successors. The young lawyer who is anxious can borrow all the books he will read, until he is able to buy them.

world! One of the prominent membersought to be a vestryman if he is not-of an Episcopal church, in the county, told me he received an enclosure of \$25 for his church the other day from an unexpected source. And the donor, taking it for granted some explanation was needed, told him how when a struggling youth and refused help in other quarters, the late beloved Bishop Bowman, gave him \$15 and, better still, some good words. To this start in life he felt that he owed his all, and he was only paying part of his debt in sending on his enclosure of \$25

Over the blue furnace hills that lie way off vonder to the north, visible from the reservoir grounds or any other elevated point hereabouts, you may see on any clear day a fleecy cloud hanging that rises from the stacks of the great furnaces at Cornwall. The iron hill is on the upper side of the range. It is not as high as some of the peaks nor as wide, but like Mercutio's wound it's enough. There's millions in it. And millions have been taken out of it. Missouri's Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob are small affairs to this, though they cut more of a figure in the geographies. I have often wondered that the magazinists and "enterprising journal-ists" have never made more out of this romantic and picturesque Cornwall estate, with the complication of owners, rights and titles. In Philadelphia, where by the con-sent of all mankind, including himself, the laureate crown has rested for two decades undisturbed if not unfading, on the head of George H. Boker, poet, I picked up at a second-hand book store the other day for 25 cents the 1869 edition of "Keenigamark. The Legend of the Hounds, and Other Poems," and the INTELLIGENORR to-day reprints one of these—the only one I know of in literature in which our Cornwall ap-pears. I have often heard among the Penn-sylvania Dutch households of that region the varying legends of the Ewig Jacger (the eternal hunter) whose hounds and horns are yet heard at nights upon these hills. nobody knows who was the original of the coarse and brutal personage of Boker's fancy; and of course, it was all a fancy. is none the less a poem of graphic power and

The muniments of title of the Cornwali estate make a big book. Nobody can tell how much it is all worth. If there is ore enough there to run "a thousand furnaces a thousand years" you would be satisfied with a small share of it. These lands, now comprising such a vast and valuable estate, making millionaires of a dozen owners, were acquired for a mere song by Peter Grubb, who patented them Nov. 30, 1737, and Aug. 2, 1745. Upon his death his elder son Curtis inherited a two-third share, under the law of the province as it then stood, and his son Peter (2d) the remaining one-third. Or the province as it then stood, and his son Peter (2d) the remaining one-third. On June 2, 1783, Curtis Grubb conveyed to his son Peter (3d) one-fourth of his share, or one-sixth of the whole, and Peter (3d) in turn conveyed the same on May 2, 1786, to Robert Coleman, the first of his name who shared this great estate. This grantor, however, reserved out of this one-sixth conveyes to Coleman the right to dig, raise and haul away enough ore for the supply of any ore furnace at the election of Peter Grubb, jr., his heirs and assigns.

This reservation and the construction to be put upon it was an important feature in the subsequent litigation over the estate and the different rights involved in it. When Peter Grubb (2d) died his one-third interest descended to his sons Burd and Henry Bates: while the remaining interest of Cur-tis Grubb, was after his death, by direction of his will, Jan. 17, 1798, sold to Robert Cole-man. Burd Grubb conveyed to Henry man. Burd Grubb conveyed to Henry Bates Grubb all his interest, which was in turn granted to Robert Coleman, who by this time had acquired title to five-sixths of the estate, and Henry Grubb, the remaining owner of that name, retained only one sixth. It was this Robert Coleman, then residing in Lancaster, who was the father of the flances of James Buchanan; their love-story diancee of James Buchanan; their love-story and its abrupt ending having been recently told in the Curtus biography. Another daughter, who did not, however, grieve herself to death, was betrothed to the lately deceased William Augustus Muhlenberg, D. D. then the young co-rector of St. James P. E. parish, Lancaster. The records of that church teil of the proud old father's opposition and interference. Muhlenberg wrote his hymn, "I Would Not Live Alway," under the inspiration of the disappointment of his young love's first dream. He repented its melancholy strain before he died; she married somebody else.

When Robert Coleman died he devised his 80 shares, out of the 96 comprising the entire estate, to his sons William, James Edward and Thomas, in equal parts. William conveyed his to Thomas; and Edward granted his, in equal parts, to his brothers James and Thomas, so that when James died his thirty ninety-sixths of the Cornwall estates descended to his sons Robert and G. Dawson; and the fifty ninety-sixths owned by Thomas were inherited by his sons Robert W. and William. From this point the division between the two branches of the Coleman heirs becomes more distinct. The one-sixth interest of Henry Bates Grubb was taken by his sons Clement B. and Edward B., the former of whom now resides in Lancaster and Philadelphia, and the latter (now deceased) was the father of Col. E. Burd Grubb, of military and soc lal renown. iam conveyed his to Thomas; and Edward

During these mutations of title and transmissions of ownership, there had been various changes in the properties to which the ore lands were originally appurtenant. Furnaces and forges supplied with ore by these mines were made the subjects of partition and passed separately and distinctly into the control of one or another of the various branches of the Grubb and Coleman families, and with them farms, mansions and other valuable estates; but away back in 1787—at a time when Curtis Grubb owned one-half of the Cornwall estates and one-third of Hopewell, when Robert Coleman owned one-sixth of Cornwall, one-third of Hopewell and all of Elizabeth, and the Grubbs had title to one-third of Cornwall and one-third of Hopewell—it had been agreed, after a feport of commissioners upon the inadvisibility of dividing the ore mines—that while the furnaces and other properties should be partitioned the great ore mines should "remain together and undivided as a tenancy in common." changes in the properties to which the ore

No proceeding has yet sufficed to break that agreement or disturb this relation. It is the one continuing thread which runs through all the litigation of the past forty years and this tenancy in common has been approved and confirmed by every succeeding decision.

From 1787 to 1847 each of the several owners of the mine had taken from it such ores as he needed without accounting. To all appearances and for all intents and purposes 10 was deemed practically inexhaustible. Surveys estimated the deposit of ore above water level to be 40,000,000 tons. No one interfered with any other; so great was the interfered with any other; so great was the superabundance of ore, such were the facilities for mining, so extensive the surface of unmixed masses, that it was always immaterial to any one what particular place or spot might be selected by any other as a mine hole. Except for the temporary inconvenience of tools and the track of the railroad winding about the hillsides there was no observed. road winding about the hillsides there was no choice of spots to be selected for mining, no shafts, pits or like contrivances for reaching ore were necessary, and the least la-bor required to enable the parties to dig and carry away any quantity whatever. With the increasing diversity of interest and ownership however, the erection of new furnaces and the increased demand for ores, probably in inverse proportion to the in-terest of those taking it, a necessity arose for system of mutual accounting, the equity of which was promptly recognized.

In 1849 such an agreement was made be tween Robert W. and William on one side md G. Dawson on the other, the ore to be accounted at 50 cents per ton. This was to continue for a period of five years. In ISI the G. Dawson Coleman interest began proceedings in partition, which were finally adjudicated against the partition, on the ground that the old agreement of 1787 had established a tenancy in common, which was to endure while the ore endures and continues to be wrought in furnaces and forges. While this doctrine has been established as to the ownership, the courts ordered a full accounting for the ores taken by any interest in excess of its share. This once established a series of ittigation began as to the fixing of a price for the ores this to be accounted for, and, with regard to this, the principle settled by the courts has been that the ores shall be charged for at their market price, at the time taken at the mouth of the pit, less the cost of

Meantime the reservation by Peter Grubb of enough ore for one furnace had passed to Henry P. Robeson and Clement Brooke and s now an incorporeal hereditament attached to Robesonia furnace. Over this arose litigation to determine whether this right was to be measured by the needs and consump-tion of a furnace in the days of its grant, or in the latter days of marked improvements and increased capacity, and by a narrow ma-jority of the supreme court it was decided in favor of the latter view—greatly enhancing the value of the Bobesonia right. The same question is of importance to Mt. Hope furnace, in upper Lancaster county, which has the right, out of the Grubb sixth of the has the right, out of the Grupp sixth of the estate, to enough ore for the supply of one charcoal furnace, whatever its enlarged ca-pacity, by reason of modern improvements. This varuable right is what made Robesonia sell for about \$700,000 some time ago, the heirs of Robert Coleman's estate acquiring the chief interest in it; and Mt. Hope brought over \$300,000, passing into control of C. B. Grubb. The Robesonia right at Cornwall is charged entirely to the Coleman five-sixths interest in the hill. The Robesonia decision made a rich man out of Nicholas Furguson made a rich man out of Menoias Furguson, who went up there a poor boy from Colerain township, maybe 40 years ago; but alsa; a the time of his greatest prosperity failing powers of mind and body disqualify him for enjoyment of it.

As I have tried to make clear, the Coleman five-sixths of the Cornwall mines some forty years ago was represented by two estates, and the divisor for the fractional interest became 96. The estate of Thomas Burd Coleman owned fifty ninety-sixths and James Coleman's estate thirty ninetysixths. Robert W. Coleman and William Coleman (brothers) became the owners by inheritance and purchase of their sisters interest of the estate of Thomas Burd Coleman, their lather. William Coleman died in 1862, leaving a son and daughter, Robert H. and Annie, to inherit his twentyfive ninety-sixths interest. This is the young Robert Coleman who waked Corn-wall to new life. It was he to whom his guardian, Samuel Small, of York, banded \$1,200,000 when he came to his majority as the carmings of his estate. I think he then \$10,000 to the York Collegiate institut so handsomely endowed by the Smarls. Young Coleman's ten years business career has been one of high enterprise. It was he who built the great Colebrook furnaces in who built the great Colebrook furnaces in North Lebanon, the wonder of iron makers and the triumph of their founder. He built the railread from Conewage to Cornwall, or what he did not build he built the splendid Episcopal church in Lebanon as a magnificent memorial to his first wife, who died a bride; and he gave \$10,000 the other day to Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., on whose grounds he had already erected a hall for his Greek letter fraternity. The other Colemans—the Coleman-Aiden-Freeman family—built the railread from Manbein to Corn —built the railroad from Manheim to Corn-wall. They controlled the old road between Lebanon and Cornwall, and young Robert paralleled it with a double-track line. One of the trustlest and most responsible mana-gers of these vast interests is Hugh M. Max-well, likewise a Lancaster county boy, son of that Samuel Maxwell, esq., who lived and died near Mechanic's Grove, Drumore town-ship, and founder of one of the worthiest families in the county.

In 1864 Robert W. Coleman died unmarried, leaving his twenty-five ninety-sixths to three sisters, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Alden and Miss Sarah H. Coleman, and to the two chil-dren of his brother William, Robert H. and Annie Coleman, who thus increased their interest to thirty-one and a fourth ninetysixths of the whole; eighteen and three-quar-ter ninety-sixths remained with the other ter ninety-sixths remained with the other combined branch of "the Cornwall Coleman," fifteen ninety sixths with the G. Dawson Coleman family, of North Lebanon, and a like proportion with his brother, Robert who married in Paris a thrifty

Coleman, who married in Paris a thrifty French woman.

Robert Coleman and George Dawson Coleman, sons of James Coleman, had become the owners by inheritance, and purchase of their sisters' interests, of the estate of James Coleman. Both of these gentlemen died in 1878. The former and older, Robert, left the coleman as the inher-1578. The former and older, Robert, left one son, George Dawson Coleman, as the inheritor of fifteen ninety-sixths. He lives in Paris and recently bought at sheriff's sale upon the foreclosure of a mortgage the Watts furnaces in Marietta. George Dawson Coleman, brother of Robert, and formerly a state senator, left two sons and five daughters, and by will his fifteen ninety-sixths interest in the Cornwall mines to his widow, Deborah B. Coleman, and son-in-law, Horace Brook, in trust, for the use of his children. All other property and possessions, among which other property and possessions, among which were two furnaces at Lebanon, was left to the widow.

The Grubb estate, consisting of sixteen ninety-sixths, was owned equally by Clement B. Grubb and Edward B. Grubb. The latter died in 1866, leaving two ninety-sixths to each of his four children—two daughters and two sons, E. B. Grubb, H. B. Grubb, C. R. Grubb and Mrs. E. B. Cerkez. C. B. Grubb owns and operates two furnaces at Columbia, the St. Charles and Henry Clay, managed by Joseph and Edw. B. Eckman. E. B. Grubb is interested with William M. Kaufman & Co., in two furnace at Sheridan, Lebanon county, and one furnace at Topton, Berks county.

The "Cornwall Colemans," as they were popularly called, built the two Burd were popularly called, built the two Burd Coleman furnaces at Cornwall, and the firm name for the business done at these two furnaces was "R. W. Coleman's Heirs;" while at the two Cornwall anthracite furnaces, which had descended from Robert W. Coleman and his brother, William Coleman, the firm name for the business done was "R. W. Coleman's Heirs & Co."—a distinction without much difference. The Thomas Burd Coleman estate, after the death of his two sons, Robert W. and William, was conducted by one common management up to January sons, Robert W. and William, was conducted by one common management up to January 1st, 1ss2. In addition to the ore mines and railroad which had been constructed to Lebanon, a distance of five miles, the possessions consisted of furnaces, farms and woodlands. At the latter date, Robert H. Coleman, who was also trustee for his sister, Mrs. Annie C. Rogers, by amicable partition of these outside possessions, became an independent factor and the direct owner of the two Cornwall anthracite furnaces, having proviously erected one and since another large furnace at Lebanon. He is therefore the owner of and operates four furnaces. The interest of Mrs. Rogers is confined to the ore mines.

The Burd Coleman furnaces are owned by the

three-ladies already named. Mrs. Freeman, one of these three ladies, owns individually North Cornwall furnace, and the business is North Cornwall furnace, and the business is done under that name. The three ladies who own the Burd Coleman furnaces do business under the name of 'R. W. Coleman's Heirs." It was they who recently purchased a - interest in the Robesonia furnace, already mentioned as entitled to the use of ore from Cornwall at the price of taking it, in supply sufficient for their greatly enlarged furnace.

The entire ownership of Cornwall ore banks own and operate exclusively twelve furnaces, with fragmentary interests in four others, consuming, when all are in full operation, about 1,700 tons of ore per day, from which is produced about 800 tons of pigiron. In 1864 the Coleman Interest of eighty ninety-sixths, together with the E. B. Grubb interest of eight ninety-sixths, entered into an agreement as an association under the name of "The Cornwall Ore Bank Company," by which all ore for the association should be mined in common, in charge of a general superintendent of mines. Clement B. Grubb, representing the remaining interest of eight ninety, exchange the remaining interest of eight ninety-sixths, became a member of the association two years later. Previous to this agreement some of the owners sold ore at pleasure for their own use, to the dissatisfaction of other their own use, to the dissatisfaction of other owners, and out of this grew years of litigation. The courts finally decided that there must be accountability. The parties who had sold the ore and used the money were obliged to pay the plaintiffs in proportion to their interests for all ore thus taken, over and above their fractional interest in the whole. The agreement of 18th was the forerunner of this decision and has since been the basis for mining, using and selling ore. The mining and adjustment of accounts have been ably conducted by J. Taylor Boyd, general superintendent. The company regulates the prices on the first of each month at which ore shall be sold, making one price for owners and another for outside purchasers. Owners who are consumers are charged with Owners who are consumers are charged with all the ore they receive and if it is found at the end of the month that any owner has received more than his or her proportionate share, such excess is charged for at the price outsiders or non-proprietors pay.

There, now, you have the story of Corn wall's ownership, and you had better paste it in your hat, for you may never get it straight again. I am sure I wont.

SONG. Soon fades the violet, soon the rose And suon the leaves lie sere; but 0 my love she smiles on me Sweetly the livelong year.

Her oriel soon the swallew quits, The thrush forbears her song ; But O my love she decks for me Her nest the glad year long.

- Kiteurd J. Harding.

When the disorders of babyhood attack your aby use at once Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price aby use at once by basis and consequent in-fects.

The period of late suppers and consequent in-ligosition draweth nigh. Dr. Bail's Baltimore rills is a specule for indigestion. Price Eccents, Dairymen and steck raisers all buy Day's Horse Powder, It is the best in the market.

CHILDREN cannot be injured by too much Red Star Cough Cure. It has no opiates.

RELIGIOUS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE, held in the following churches on Sunday, in the morning at 1626, in the evening at 7.26. Sunday school at 1635 a. m. When the hour is different it is specially noted:

CHRIST LUTRERAN CHURCH—West King street E. L. Reed, pastor. Services at 1620 a. m. and 7.15 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

UNION BETHEL—Elder C. Price, pastor.—Preaching at 1620 a. m., and 7.15 p. m. Subbath school at 1:15 p. m. Class meeting at 6:00 p. 10.

come.
GRACE LUTHERAN—Cornet of North Queen and James street. Hev. C. Elvin Houpt, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.
PRESETTERIAN—Preaching in the morning and evening by the pastor, Kev. Jas. Y. Mitchell, D. D.

Fuz Old Mennonites will hold service in thei

meeting of Sabbath school. Sunday school at 145 p. m.

St. Paul's M. E. Church.—Rev. George Gaul, A. M. pastor, Sunday school at 1.45 p. m. preaching at 1628 and 7.39 p. m. by Mr. Harry McMichel.

St. Lura's Reposition.—Marietta Avenne, Rev. Wm. F. Lichliter, pastor. Divine service at 1638 s. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Frist Reposition Church.—Rev. J. M. Titzel, D. D., pastor. Services to omorrow at 1630 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m.

Mosavian.—J. Max Hark, pastor. 16% a. m., Litany and sermon; 2 p. m. Sunday school; 7:15 p. m. Lenten, Litany and preaching.

Tensity Luturan.—Services to morrow morning, afternoon and evening, at the usual hours, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Charles L. Fry. Litany services also on Monday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock, and Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The Women's Temperance Union will press.

THE Women's Temperance Union will meet THE WOMER'S Temperance Union will meet to morrow afternoon at a quarter past 3 o'clock, in Gotwald Mission Chapel, West James street, and will be led by Mr. D. S. Kurtz.
On Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Union will meet at No. 147 North Prince street.
ST. STEPHES'S (REF.) CHERGE COLLEGE CHAPEL. Divine services at 1620 a.m. Sermon by Rev. C. S. Slagle, Cessna, Pa.

CLOTHING.

OAR HALL

NO DOUBT

Your Being Pleased.

Spring Clothing we are ready to show

From beginning to end, in all particulars, the new goods will take the highest place as the most perfectly made Ready-Made Clothing that his ever been shown. Better even than the Oak Hall make has ever been; and it has always been better worth your money than any other been better worth your money than any other Single pairs of Trousers made from ends and sample pieces from our Merchant Tailoring Department. Perhaps no two pairs alike; perhaps no two pairs alike; perhaps no two pairs same size. If you will but spend a short time in getting your choice you will be from \$2\$ to \$6\$ in pocket. These goods are of extraordinary value in their workmanship; made and trimmed during our quiet season by the best of tailors. Each garment is marked Sample Eads; and the prices are from \$10 as. A come down in Boys' Clothing. It's worth some money to all the parents of boys to look in at Oak Hall and see the pulling string of new prices we have put to the clothing. And it's bet-ter than any they can buy for reliability and style as truly as for price.

Biggest of Boys' Suits—a number of styles \$5. Almost cut in haif (that is, price). Another line at Bo. Another line at \$6.50

Another quality at \$7.50. 30, 40 and 50 per cent. less than former prices. Another line at \$8 and \$8.50-some of them down from \$12.

In this lot of goods there are from 600 to 500 suits, and there can be no doubt of your being pleased in more than one of the styles and qualities. A new man has come to the front in our Furnishing Goods Department. There will be a clearing up time. The stock on hand has got to go. Here are some of the prices:

A Lot of Wamsutta Shirts down to 75 cents.

A Lot of Linen Collars—half-dozen for ents. (Cuffs all gone).

Percale Shirts, 50 cents. Nor MALF PRICE. Lot of Half Hose (Fancy) down to 15 cents.

Lot of Fancy Colored Shirt Watsts, 35 cents. Odd sizes, principally large, in Scarlet Under

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

OAK HALL,

Southeast Corner Sixth and Market. PHILADELPHIA

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Spring Woolens.

Suitings, Trouserings and Spring Overcoatings.

Our assortment of Standard and Novel Styles of COATINGS, SUITINGS and TROUSERINGS, for MEN and BOYS SPRING WEAP, are now complete and ready for inspection.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

In Business Suits, Dress Suits, Boys' Suits and Children's Suits. Balance of Winter Stock at Very Low Prices.

Spring Overcoats.

Furnishing Goods.

Latest New Shapes in E. & W. COLLARS and CUFFS. Novelties in NECK WEAR. Laundried and Unlaundried SHIRTS, &c., &c.

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No. 25 West King St., Lancaster, Pa. NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

Now Open---Large Stock of Sheetings.

SHIRTINGS AND PILLOW CASE MUSLINS in all Destrable Makes. Also, TICKINGS AND FEATHERS TO FILL; all at our Usual Low Prices. Also COUNTERPANES AND QUILTS IN QUANTITIES. Prices Lower than Ever.

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND NAPKINS. We are now receiving daily New Additions to our already Extensive Stock, and shall continue to add daily throughout the coming season bargains of one kind or another, "EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING; NEW."

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In calling attention to our offerings in this line, the public are invited to a close and critical examination of the goods which we believe we can fairly claim are of a standard equal to any ever offered in the largest cities of our land, and we ask comparison of prices, knowing that ours are lower for the fine goods offered than the ruling of prices elsewhere.

Our Stock of Unset Diamonds is large, and we will make up from these

All the Newest Patterns of Ladies' Wear always in Stock, and Birth or Month Stones of the whole calender can be had promptly. The Gems—Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Topaz, Opal and Pearl always on hand, and set to order. Oil Paintings. Marble and Bronze Statuary, and Musical Boxes, always cheerfully shown by our attendants. Everybody is invited to call and be shown through our stock

H. Z. RHOADS, Jeweler,

NO. 4 WEST KING STREET. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WHEN SOLICITED TO INSURE REMEMBER THAT

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

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Is entitled to your FIRST consideration, since it holds the FOREMOST place among the Life Insurance Institutions of the world, and offers superior advantages in all the features of business together with anequalled financial security.

CASH ASSETS, - \$108,908,967.

It is also the CHEAPEST Company in which to Insure; its larger dividend returns reducing the cost of Insurance below that of any other Company.

It has NO STOCKHOLDERS to claim any part of the profits.

It writes the simplest and most comprehensive form of Insurance Contract ever issued, and the only one that furnishes ABSOLUTE INSURANCE FROM THE WORD GO.

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BEAUTIFUL! NEW! ATTRACTIVE!

All the Novelties of the Season for YOUNG MEN. A Specialty made of all the Leading Spring Styles in

STIFF AND SOFT HATS!

EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT STIFF HATS, the production of WILCOX & CO., the Leaders of Boston. Only place in the city they can be had. Quality unsurpassed and styles the newest. Ask for the "TO-KALON HAT," an entite new thing for young men. A full line of PLAIN AND AMISH HATS, our own make, at prices lower than ever. Children's Spring Goods, in new and artistic designs, at Lowest Prices. ULOTH HATS FOR MEN OR BOYS, 5c., 5cc., 7cc. and \$1.00.

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CARPET

We are now prepared to show the trade the Largest and Bost Selected Line of Carpets ever exhibited in this city. WILTONS, VELVETS, all the Trading Makes of BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, All-Wool and Cotton Chain EXTEA SUPERS, and all qualities of INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK and VENETIAN CARPETS. RAG and CHAIN CARPETS of our own manufacture a speciality. Special Attention paid to the Manufacture of CUSTOM CARPETS.

Alsos Full Line of OIL CLOTHS, EUGS, WINDOW SHADES, COVERLETS, &c.,:

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