TWO GOOD ESSAYS

READ BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ON MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Peter S, Reist Treats the Subject of Successful Parming, and Johnson Miller Has a Paper On Fences-Condition of Crops Reported-Well Attended Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural society was held in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. Monday afternoon. The following named

members were present:

John H. Landis, president, Millersville;
John P. Linville, Gan; Joseph F. Witmer,
Paradise; M. D. Kendig, Cresswell; S. P.
Eby, etty; F. R. Diffenderffer, city; Casper
Hiller, Conestoga; Dr. J. P. Wickersham,
city; J. Frank Landis, East Lampeter;
Larsel L. Landis, city; Peter S. Reist Lititz;
W. D. Weaver, city; Wm. H. Brosius, Dromore; Jacob B. Hipple, city; Christian R.
Herr, W. Lampeter; Capt. W. W. Hobbs,
city; J. M. Johnston, city; D. M. Swarr,
city; Charles Michener, Manor; Isaac
Bushong, Upper Leacock; Jacob D. Hostetter, Manor; H. R. Fulton, city; Abraham L.
Leaman, East Lampeter; A. D. Hostetter,
Manor; Jacob Brubaker, East Hempfield;
H. M. Mayer, East Hempfield; Rph. S.
Hoover, Manbelm; J. Hartman Hershey,
East Hempfield; J. H. Landis, Manor; Levi Hoover, Manheim; J. Hartman Hershey, East Hempfield; J. H. Landis, Manor; Levi East Hempfield; J. H. Landis, Manor; Levi Gross, East Hempfield; Daniel D. Herr, Manor; John G. Rush, West Willow; J. H. Rudy, city; J. R. Buckwalter, Salisbury; Albert B. Worth, Colerain; J. C. Burk-holder, Peques; Frank M. Herr, W. Lam-peter; Calvin Cooper, Bird-in-Hand. Sylvester Kennedy, of Gap, was proposed and elected a member of the society.

Peter S. Reist reported wheat, corn and oats harvested in good condition; there is some rust in the tobacco owing to excessive rain; fruits of all kinds very good; the young grass fields look well.

Casper Hiller said it has been too wet for anything; the corn looks pretty well, but the grapes are mildewing badly, they want hat dry weather; potatoes are rotting in the

ground: the apple crop is still plentiful, but the fruit is falling off very fast.

J. F. Witmer said the corn was making wonderful growth, though the ears and tassels are not shooting much; tobacco looks very well, but the rain is rusting it : noticed no mildew among the grapes, nor much potato rot; wheat was all harvested; oats was beaten flat to the ground but is a good

crop, hard to harvest.

M. D. Kondig, of Manor, said the wheat
and oats made a full crop; the corn and
tobacco are very fine—never saw them better; apples dropping but enough left to have a full crop. The pleuro-pneumonia which has been rather bad in his neighborhood is pretty well stamped out. The cattle that were affected have been killed, and those heretofore grazing on the roads have been driven from them, and it is believed all danger is now over. PETER S. REIST'S ESSAY.

Peter S. Reist, being introduced, read an interesting essay in answer to the question : "What are the principal requisites of suc cessful farming " He began by saying that before we make any attempt to answer this question, it, perhaps, would be in order, first, to determine what successful farming means. If a man were to inherit a first-class farm with some thousands of dollars to stock it and provided with all modern improvements to run it with, and then be able to show an annual product of \$10,000 worth of first premium live stock, cereals, vegetables and fruit, as the result of an outlay of \$12,000, or even \$9,000, we could hardly call such a re-sult "successful farming." If merely dellars and cents are to be the criterion of success;

and yet it is possible a success in some direc-tion may have been achieved, even in such a tion may have been achieved, even in such a case. Or, again, if a man amasses wealth in some other avocation, and then invests his surplus in a "model farm," and is able to exhibit the finest products of the field, the orchard, and stable, on which, for every dollar he realizes, two have been expended, there are doubtless few practical farmers who would accord him any very special But, if we mean farming for itself, as an

accrue to those who conduct it, its requisites may be briefly condensed into a few leading maxims, industry, economy, intelligence and energy, in which respect it may not differ very materially from any other legitimate industry among men. The lacking of either of these principles and the details which essentially belong to them respectively, will be, more or less, a hindrance to the success-ful operations of the farm, and a diminished profit to the farmer.

He must be familiar with the construction and cost of farming machinery, and know whether it will be cheaper to buy or to hire them; he must avoid extravagance; he cannot afford to attend meetings at the club to the neglect of his farm; he must be his own hewer of wood and drawer of water, but by intelligence he make these labors lighter; he must not be content tollive from year to year from hand to mouth, nor yet be ambitious to become a millionaire that he may enjoy a life of idleness. Proper tillage, proper fertilizing, proper seeds and seeding, must be looked after, as they are the fundamental requisites of success. As the physical body cannot be sustained without wholesome food neither can the soil be sustained without lime, manures, guano, phosphates, composts and washings from ravines, dams and ponds—all these the successful farmer will utilize. Mr. Reist closed as follows:

"I cannot close this paper without suggesting that smaller farms, and a greater nummust not be content tollive from year to year

"I cannot close this paper without suggesting that smaller farms, and a greater number of farms, well tilled, will, in the end, be
more successful and more permanent in their
results, than immense and overburdened
farming monopolies, whatever may be their
appearances of success in the beginning. I
would also suggest that sylvi-culture wherever it is possibly practicable will ultimately
prove a successful element in the stimulation
and the protection, of the products of the
farm; and the absence of this, almost without a doubt, is one of the causes of the farmers' adversities.

Finally, the farmer must read, understand
and assimilate the good and true of his reading and reject the evil and false, if he would

ing and reject the evil and false, if he would attain the highest success."

S. P. Eby endorsed all the essayist said, and reterred to the Black Barren Springs and reterred to the Black Barren Springs farm of James Black as a remarkable instance in which the barrens may be reclaimed and made fertile and profitable by intelligent farming. Mr. Black's plan was to put the barren land into sheep pasturage for a tew years, and having been thus enriched, to place it under cultivation. In this manner much apparently poor land had been reclaimed, at an actual profit, and is now worth many times its former value.

Johnson Miller's Essay Johnson Miller then read the following

Johnson Miller then read the following essay:

Few people have an idea as to what it costs to fence our farms and the expenses of keepingthe same in repair. As this is a question in which we, as farmers, are all interested, I thought it proper to select it as my subject for an essay at your meeting to-day. We have, according to the United States census of ISSO, in Lancaster county, 9,070 farms, containing 586,314 acres of improved land, 4,584 of these farms are under lifty acres in size. As a basis for my calculation in estimating to cost of farm fences, I will for an illustration, take a farm of 130 acres as a lair average. This farm being divided into six 20 acre fields, and two small lots of five scres age. This tarm being divided into so five acres each, it being bounded on three sides by adjoining farms, and on one side by a public road, is all fenced by a tive-rail post fonce; all fences required on such a farm, if put in one continuous line would make 19,258 feet. From this must be deducted 619 feet made by adjoining farmers, leaving 15,639 feet, or nearly three miles to be made by the owner of this farm, taking 11 feet for a panel we have 1,422 panel. The expenses per panel is as follows: Good chestnut post 15 cents; five chestnut rails 50 cents; building 10 cents, making 85 cents per panel, or \$1,208,70 invested in fences. If you take the locust instead of a chestnut post, it will add 25 cents per panel, or \$355,50 more. This is a fair average estimate for the value of fences in Lancaster county, for the reason that there are more farms in the county under 100 acres than above, and the smaller the farm the one continuous line would make 19,258 feet

county can be safely estimated at \$10 per acre
of our improved lands. At this rate we have
the value of our fences at \$4,900,220 on improved lands to say nething of the fences of
unimproved lands. Nor is this all. I have
from my own personal knowledge, and from
accounts kept by myself found that all fences
have to be replaced in the course of twentyfive years, and that it costs at least \$50 a year
for repairing which during that period of
time would make about 40 cents per acre in
addition and would add \$1,953,880 for repairs ddition and would add \$1,963,880 for repairs

addition and would add \$1,963,880 for repairs to the above amount.

It is perhaps true that Lancaster county has more fonces then any other county in the state and suppose we make a reduction of 50 per cent, on account of this and apply our figures to the state, which according to the same census, has 13,423.067 acres of improved land, it would have \$60,711,503 of capital invested in fonces. These are estimate figures, yet, nevertheless, while they are only estimated, they are more likely to run below than above the actual state of affairs.

Now then, what are we going to do? Can we adopt a system of fencing that is cheaper and at the same time satisfactory? I think not. You may say build a wire tence. And what will it cost and how long are they going to last? are questions that present themselves.

to last 7 are questions that present themselves for our consideration. Well we will see; I will make a calculation of what it will cost to fence the farm of 130 acres above described

with a good wire fence.

When I say a good wire fence I want it understood that I mean five wires with a six inch board at the top and the posts ten feet apart, for everything short of that could not be considered a good and lawful fence. To fence this farm of 130 acres it would require five the feet of wire or 7.2500 leet. sitered a good and lawful rence. In second this farm of 130 acres it would require five times the 15,540 feet of wire or 78,200 feet; thirteen feet are calculated to the pound; we would have 6,015 pounds of wire at 64; cents per pound, amounting to \$300.07 for wire, 1,044 posts at 15 cents, \$234.60; and the six loch boards at the top would take 7,820 feet of boards at \$25 per 1,000 feet; \$105 for boards; \$5 for nails; cost of setting the same at 8 cents per panel, \$125.12, a total of \$850.00, or about two-thirds of the cost of a good post about two thirds of the cost of a good post and rall fence, or \$338.01 less than the above calculation made. Now, any other wire fence than the described would not answer the purpose of a line or division fence, or along a public road. Where different far-mers' cattle will get together on both sides they are not substantial, and therefore should not be made a lawful fence; and when once torn they are not easily mended, and the danger there is in them are matters that work against the introduction of wire fences. I am aware that men have arguest long ago

that the timber of Pennsylvania and other states would be exhausted and fencing ma-terial could not longer be had; this is simply an idea and nothing real in it, for nature has always provided for all things, and I believe that Providence has provided for fencing ma-terial on the mountains and forests of Penn-sylvania for all the ages of the coming future. The growth is more than the consumption of any single year, and the total exhaustion will never be known in this state or in any other in this broad land of ours. I am confident that I express the sentiment of nine out of every ten of the farmers of Lancaster county, " a lawful fence should constitute a post and five rails for a panel" or four rails if you desire, for even that is better than a wire fence. The only place where wire fences can be used to advantage and without danger or damage to our neighbors' cattle, grain or crops is along a stream of water or along a railroad. Here wire fence, like the one de-scribed with a board at the top, might be used

without objection by anybody.

This question of fences and fence laws or what should constitute a lawful fence, has been discussed by our lawmakers and the adoption of a general law for the state agitated adoption of a general law for the state agitated by which some of the good old fence laws would be wiped out and perhaps something agreed upon which would not at all suit the farmers of this county. In conclusion let me say that Lancaster county not only has the grand title of being the garden county of the state, but she also holds the title of good fences that will compare favorably with her agricultural wealth, and while some of her sister counties are satisfied with the old rail ing ag fence or a two and three-wire wire sig-zag fence or a two and three-wire wire ence, it is important that whenever this question of fence laws comes up before our egistature that our members stand up for a good square post rail fence as the only suitable thing: and oppose any mea-sure that would deprive us of the good pro-tection in the way of fence laws we now en-joy. I believe in agood substantial fence, and I want my neighbor to build the same kind of a fence, so that the old by-word that good fences will make good neighbors," will never be broken, and while I have a will never be broken, and while I have a good fence, and my neighbor refuses to make his part sufficient to keep my cattle from getting over, I want the law so that I can compel him to do so, and no fence short of a four or five-rail post fence will do this. It we want wire fences, let us have them Inside as division fences, and not along the bordering farms or along the public highway; for I would not like to expose and endanger my neighbor's stock to the langs of a wire fence, and therefore the golden rule "do as you wish to be done by" should be exercised in the framing of any proposed

Dr. Wickersham thought the essayist was wrong in stating that the timber lands would never be denuded, and that each year' sumption. The statistics of all the old countries of Europe dispreve this. There are but few wooden fences there; there are some stone fences and many hedges; but for hundreds of miles the public roads run through rich, tertile districts where there are neither road fences, line fences or interior fences The land owners and tenants find it cheaper to employ herdsmen than to build fences The herding is done by boys and girls and old people; the cattle soon learn never to go beyond the line assigned them. He was not sure but it would pay here in Lancaster county to sweep away all the fences, and leave the land open, employing herders to keep the cattle within set bounds. J. Frank Landis agreed with Dr. Wicker-

J. Frank Landis agreed with Dr. Wickersham. He had himself once hired a herder who in a few days taught his herd of twelve steers to pasture upon a grass plot between a corn field and an oats field, without for a moment trespassing on the forbidden crops. John C. Linville did not believe the above plan practicable; it will east too much; it will be cheaper to put up portable wire fences to keep the cattle within bounds.

W. D. Weaver held that the mountains and

W. D. Weaver held that the mountains and hills of Pennsylvania will furnish a per-petual supply of timber to fence the fertile valleys for this and all succeeding genera-

Mr. Linville agreed with Mr. Weaver, but he noticed that the farm land was climbing up the sides of the hills and mountains; if this continued to be done, not only would the timber crop fail but there would be a dearth in the valleys by the drying up of the mountain streams.

dearth in the valleys by the drying up of the mountain streams.

Mr. A. D. Ho-tetter tavored the hedge fence as more desirable than any other, being closer and cheaper than any other if they are properly planted and decently trimmed.

Casper Hiller's experience with hedge fences has been that they are very troublesome and nearly worthless. The mice get in about the roots of them and kill the young plasts, leaving holes through which almost any animal can pass. H. M. Engle, who had much experience in growing hedges, condemned them and dug them up.

Joseph F. Witmer agreed with Mr. Hiller entirely. He thought the hedge fence the greatest nuisance that can be put upon a farm.

S. P. Eby mentioned a farm that had been

s. P. Eby mentioned a farm that had been surrounded by hedge fence for twenty years, and the fence always was and now is a good one.

good one.

Eph. S. Hoover thought the hedges a pretty fence and suitable for roadways or division fences between farmers; but not for interior fences or along railways. For railway fencing he preferred a line of locust trees with wires stretched between them and collective fences around the roots of the a pile of stones placed around the roots of the trees to prevent them from taking fire.

THE HEDGE FENCE MAN SPEAKS OUT. Dr. Hobbs, agent of the Dayton hedge fence company, being called on said he was much amused at the various views entertained by gentlemen who had spoken about hedge gentlemen who had spoken about hedge fences. For his own part he believed a properly constructed hedge fence the best that can be made. He would contract to put up a hedge fence that would turn the smallest animal, at a cost of \$1.25 per rod, payable in five annual payments; and he will contract to keep the fence pruned at a cost of one cent per rod per annum. In answer to a question Dr. Hobbs said that after the second or third year the pruning is a very small matter. He will make a contract to keep the

hedges pruned at 1 cent per rod per year for twenty years, if any one desired it. John C. Linville had for twenty years had some experience with hedge fences and found them troublesome; and besides they im-poverished the soil for some rods from the fence.

Dr. Hobbs explained that Mr. Linville's trouble was largely due to his improper prun-ing. If the young cases had been bent over at an angle of forty-five degrees there would be no lateral branches, but in their places would be found from is to 30 upright ones.

would be found from is to 30 upright ones. The habit of sap is to flow directly upwards, and when the stalk or plant is placed at an angle of 45 degrees, the current of sap flows entirely upon the upper side, in its effort to trise perpendicularly (the under side being only supplied by absorption sufficient to preserve the vitality of the wood and bark,) and since sap is the source of wood growth the accumulation of wood is on the upper side alone, and as there is practically no growth on the other three sides, the growth is diminished nearly three-fourths; and as the leaf surface is diminished by bringing all the growths in so harrow a by bringing all the growths in so narrow a space the hedge is dwarfed and its capacity to grow is reduced in the same proportion.

EXPIRITS OF PRUIT. Casper Hiller presented the following fruits: Manning's Elizabeth pears, and the following apples: All-Summer, Queen, Sine Qua. Non. Early Joe, Summer Rose, Ben-

oni, Reist.

John ti, Rush exhibited the following apples: Reist, All-Summer, Benoni, Meilinger, Jeffries. Also the Mountain Rose and Troth's early peaches.

S. P. Eby and J. H. Rush exhibited specimens of red bearded wheat.

A committee was appointed to examine the fruits and pronounced them of good onsitits.

pushity.

President Landis called upon those who had been appointed essayists, or to whom questions had been referred, and who had not yet responded to their appointment, to be prepared to answer at next meeting.

Adjourned.

AT THE LANDISVILLE CAMP.

Interesting Refigious Services - The Cool Weather Causes a Demand for Wraps.

At 10 o'clock yesterday Rev. Otho Brandt, A. M., of Millersville, preached the sermon in the tabernacle from Leviticus xi., and taking the five characteristic names of animals as representatives of his theme, viz.: the owl, vulture, chameleon, snail and bat. He led off with the owl as the mournful; the chameleon,

the changeable; the snail, slovenly; etc. Novel as the representative characters were the preacher weaved them into his discourse so as to present tessons which will not be soon forgotten by his congregation. The latter was not as large as on Sunday. Enough were present, however, if they all received the sermon properly. Both preachers and people spoke of the sermon as highly instruc-tive. so as to present lessons which will not be soon

ducted the children's meeting, using th blackboard to illustrate the subject blackboard to illustrate the subject. Miss Wheeler, of Marietts, and Mr. Wm. A. Fisher spoke to the children.
At 3 o'clock Rev. Howard T. Quigg, of Waynesboro, preached a well rounded and instructive sermon, taking his text from Matt. xvl. and part of the 24th verse: "If any man will follow after me let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me."

In the evening at a o'clock the holines In the evening at a occose the holmess meeting was crowded. In the tent on the hill the meeting was led by Mrs. Lizzie Smith, who seems to be perfectly at home when in a meeting of this kind. In fact, she is at home in all religious meetings, but a meeting run on this particular line seems to be the most agreeable to her talents.

At 7:50 o'clock it was airy and pleasant

At 7:50 o'clock it was airy and pleasant enough to hold the regular preaching service under the pavilion outside the tabernacle building and a large audience gathered early to hear Rev. E. Gray, D.D., president of Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Pa. The dector took his text from Hebrews vii., 25th verse : " Wherefore He is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him seeing He ever liveth to make intercession

This sermon was crammed full of fresh thought from beginning to end, and was an extraordinary exposition of the text. He earnestly invited sinners to accept the Christ he preached, and a number did before the prayer meeting closed which was begun im-mediately after the sermon. Rev. J. T. Satchell had the space cleared in front of the altar, and renewed the invitation to meet the brethren and sisters there, and it was not long until the place was crowded with seekers. Prayers were offered and hymns were sung, and the woods was made to resound with prayer and afterward praises of the converted. It was nearly half-past ten o'clock when this great meeting was closed and the congregation dismissed.

Among the ministerial arrivals vesterday were Rev. Dr. Roche, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. E. J. Gray, D. D., Rev. Howard T. Quigg, Waynesboro, Rev. William H. Pickop, Glen Moore, Rev. Dr. C. D. Babcock, Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. C. D. Babcock, Philadelphia, G. W. Miller, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

James Black, esq., Lancaster, and Miss E. Ellen Wright and Miss Lefever, of the same place, were also present. altar, and renewed the invitation to meet

Effen Wright and Miss Lelever, of the same place, were also present.

Since yesterday afternoon the weather has made a sudden change. It commenced to blow from the west in the morning a comberable breeze, but by the middle of the afternoon the murcury began to tall and by night wraps were in demand. The wind blew all night and this morning we have still colder weather by a number of degrees. The sudden change of temperature is too much for the delicate constitutions and the result is the delicate constitutions and the result is

Summer Leisure.

Mr. Jacob Bausman and J. W. B. Bausman, esq., are at the Stockton hotel, Cape May.

Miss Eva Umble, of Lancaster, is visiting er uncle, Dr. Dickinson, in Steelton. John A. Coyle, esq., went to Atlantic City

Mrs. David Myers and Libbie Shaffer, o

Mrs. David Myers and Libbie Shaffer, of Lancaster, are visiting Mrs. D. B. Harmony, Chambersburg.
Mrs. F. Clark, of this city, left this morning for Jersey City, where she will be joined by her sister Miss Victoria Harper, and together they will make a trip to their school friends at Toronto, Canada.

Hiram Young, publisher and editor of the York Dispatch, who has just returned from a three months summering tour through the far West, was in Lancaster to day with his son Edward, who is also a journalist, who has had experience in Southern and Western cities. The Messrs, Young will close their summer travel by visiting friends in Lebanon

summer travel by visiting friends in Lebanon and Montgomery counties. Mr. Christ Oblender, of Hubley's photo graph gallery, spent yesterday gunning in the vicinity of Quarryville. He was quite successful, bringing with him three fine groundhors

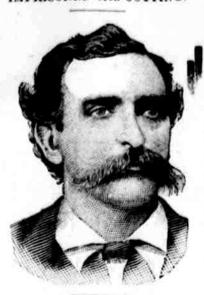
The "Examiner" Business Office When Congressman Hiestand returns to his home this week and walks to his place of his home this week and waiks to his place of business he will find one of the pleasantest offices in the city, which has been fitted up in his absence. The room formerly occupied by Mr. Waitz as a cigar store is now used as the business office of the Examiner. It is large, well lighted, has been handsomely fitted up with new office-furniture and is a credit to be uncertainty who did the work. Every the mechanics who did the work. thing is conveniently arranged and Manager Lyte and his assistants since they have moved into their new quarters wonder how they ever got along in the "coop" used by them

for so many years as a business office. Rev. S. Stall, of this city, with his thirty clerical bicycling friends, will leave the Citizons' Bicycle club house, at No. 328 West 60th street, New York, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock for their tour. Rev. Stail will guide them over the route, up the Hudson through the Shaker settlements to Saratoga, then down through Central New York again. The trip will take about ten days.

Special Delivery Me ssenger Postmaster Slaymaker has appointed Charles Knapp, jr., as special delivery mea-senger to take the place of Charles Bitner,

Officer Roy this morning arrested a man who gave his name as James A. Anshutz, for stealing a ride on a freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad. The offender was discharged on payment of costs.

IMPRISONED MR. CUTTING.



THE MAN WHO IS JUST NOW EXCITING LITTLE MEXICO.

Texas People Very Indignant About the Action of the Mexican Authorities, and They Vigorously Endorse the Bellicose Attitude of Governor Ireland.

Et. Paso, Tex., Aug. 3.-The Mexican government a few days ago said that Cutting would receive his sentence last Saturday, but the promise has not been kept. It is said that to-morrow the sentence will be pronounced. The populace of Paso Del Norte very insolent; towards all Americans. They seem to think that the down. Well intormed Mexicans say that the feeling is that if Texas was left out Mexico could whip the remainder of the United States very easily. A meeting of citizens of El Paso was held last night, the call for which was signed by the best citizens of the place. The call reads :

'A grand mass meeting will be held to-night at half-past seven in front of the Grand Central hotel to endorse the action of Gov. Ireland in demanding the federal protection for the Texas frontier and protection against Mexican outrages on American citizenship. "American citizens must not be shot down in cold blood by Mexican authorities.

Texas is Getting Ready to Fight. AUSTIN, Tex., August 3.-Gov. Ireland notwithstanding he has no tate information from the border, has directed the adjutant general to order Capt. Jones' company of Rangers, now in Uvaide county, to proceed at once to Eagle Pass. The governor con tinues to receive applications both by wire and mail to raise troops. Gen, Henry E. McCuiloch, an old Indiau fighter and general in the Contederate army, has offered his services. Col. Smith, of Cieburne, offers brigade of ten regiments.

Too Close to Mexico for Comfort, Nogatos, Ariz., Aug. 3 .- Over one hundred guns of the Remington pattern went through by express yesterday consigned to Governor Torres, of Sonora. There is much comment here over international affairs and the feeling between American and Mexican citizens. A good many Mexicans are coming to the American side of the line. They take occasion to express violent opinions, but the citizens are trying to keep down ilifeeling. Only a narrow street divides the American part of the city from Mexico.

Sull Standing by Cutting. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3 -There was a special meeting of the House committee on foreign affairs to-day for the purpose of considering resolutions introduced by Messrs, anham, of Texas : Belmont, of New York, and Craine, of Texas, in relation to the im-prisonment of A. K. Cutting in Mexico. president to renew the demand for Cutting's

POSTOFFICE THUFFES CAUGHT.

Cents On the Dollar.

Boston, Aug. 3.—The postoffice inspectors who have been investigating the robbery of the Minneapolis postoffice, which occurred July 8, succeeded yesterday in locating over \$10,000 of the stolen stamps in this city, and captured 4 men suspected of being implicated in the crime. Saturday morning two men called at the jewelry store of L. E. Crandall & Co. and negotiated with the proprietor for the sale of \$4,000 worth of stamps at 60 cents on the dollar. Suspecting that the stamps vere stolen, Mr. Crandall agreed to the terms offered and told the men to deliver the stamps. He then informed the police, who yesterday arrested the two men when they drove up to Crandail's store. They had in their possession a box containing \$4,000 worth of stamps. Two more arrests followed, on information given by the men captured. The police think all four of the men are "fences" and that the neapolis robbers got away with \$15,000 worth of stamps. The police refuse to give the names of the men under arrest.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW NO LONGER,

The Chicago Packing Houses to Get Back to The Ten-Hour System. Chicago, Ilis., Aug. 3.—The eight-hour system which has for some time past been recognized at the various packing houses at the stock yards will probably continue only a short time longer. In all probability by ept. I the men will all be working on the old 10-hour basis. A general meeting of the managers of the various houses will be held before long and then the time for making the change will be determined upon. It is not expected that there will be any trouble with the men when the old system is adopted.

Activity in Western Railroading. St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 3.—Articles were

signed yesterday by which the Rock Island is to have the use of the St. Joseph & Grand Island right of way from the west banks of the Missouri river to a point nine miles in-land. At Wathana, Kansas, the first station, the two roads will have a joint station. The Rock Island will also use the Grand Island bridge across the Missouri Graders are now at work along the entire line between St. Joseph and Topeka, and the work of building a bridge over the Kansa river has begun at the latter point. The Rock Island people say they will have trains running from St. Joseph to Wichita within eight months.

Snow in a New York Town. ROME, N. Y., Aug. 3.—At 4:45 this morning snow began falling here, the fall lasting about five minutes. The weather is extreme ly cold for this season.

TELEGRAPHIC TAPS.

Tre Legra Pric TAPS.

The inter-denominational convention, the greatest gathering of the kind ever held in this country, opened in Valley Camp, near Pittsburg, to-day.

The employes of Graff, Bennett & Co., Letonia, Pa., to the number of 250, are to-day on a strike for ten per cent. advance in wages and pay day twice a month.

Eighteen additional cases of typhold fever and three deaths, on the South Side have been reported to the Pittsburg health office up to one o'clock this afternoon.

up to one o'clock this afternoon.

A Louisburg dispatch says that at daylight yesterday morning Officer Townshend boarded the schooner Ada Anu, and seized her for having contraband goods aboard. A breeze springing up, she escaped.

THE PRESIDENT BLUNDERS. He Spans the Oleomargarine Bill and it is Now a Law,

The following is the president's message announcing his signature of the eleomarga-

To the House of Representatives—I have this day approved a bill originating in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of eleomarga-This legislation has awakened much in-

terest among the people of the country, and earnest argument has been addressed to the executive for the purpose of influencing his action thereupon. Many in opposition have urged its dangerous character as tending to break down the boundaries between the break down the boundaries between the proper exercise of legislative power by lederal and state authority. Many in favor of the enactment have represented that it promised great advantages to a large portion of our population who sadly need relief, and those of both sides of the question whose advocacy or opposition is based upon no broader foundation than local or personal interest have outnumbered all the others. terest have outnumbered all the others. This, upon its face and its main features, is a revenue blil, and was first introduced in the House of Representatives, where the con-stitution declares that all bills for raising

revenue shall originate.
The constitution has invested Congress with a very wide legislative discretion, as to the necessity of taxation and the tion of the objects of its burdens. though, if the question was presented to me as an original proposition, 'I might doubt the present need of increased taxation, I deem it my duty in this instance to defer to the judgment of the legislative branch of the govern ment, which has been so emphatically announced in both houses of Congress upon the passage of this till.

Moreover, those who desire to see removed

he weight of taxation now pressing upon the people from other directions, may well be justified in the hope and expectation that the selection of an additional subject of in-ternal taxation, so well able to bear it, will, in consistency, be followed by legislation re-lieving our citizens from other revenue burdens, rendered by the passage of this bill even more than heretofore, unnecessary and

reedlessly oppressive.

It has been orged as an objection of this measure that, while purporting to be legis-lation for revenue, its real purpose is to de-stroy, by the use of the taxing power, one industry of our people for the protection and benefit of another

If entitled to indulge in such a suspicion as to basis of official action in this case, and if entirely satisfied that the consequences in-dicated would ensue, I should doubtless feel constrained to interpose executive dissent.
But I do not feel called upon to interpret
the motives of Congress otherwise than by
the apparent character of the bill which has the apparent character of the bill which has been presented to me, and I am convinced that the taxes which it creates cannot possibly destroy the open and legitmate manufacture and the sale of the thing upon which it is levied. If this article has the merit which its friends claim for it, and if the people of the land, with full knowledge of its read character, desire to purchase and use it, the taxes exacted by this bill will permit a fair rofit to both manufacturer and dealer

If the existence of the commodity taxed and the profits of its manufacture and sale depend upon the disposing of it to people for mething else which it deceitfully imitates the entire enterprise is a fraud and not an in-dustry; and, if it cannot endure the exhibi-tion of its real character, which will be ef-fected by the inspection, supervision and stamping which this bill directs, the sooner it is destroyed the better, in the interest of fair dealing. Such a result would not furnish the first in-

stance in the history of legislation in which a revenue bill produced a tenefit which was merely incidental to its main purpose. There is certainly no industry better en-titled to the incidental advantages which may ollow this legislation than our farming and dairy interests and to none of our people should they be less begrudged than our farmers and dairymen. The present depres-sion of their occupations the hard, steady and unremunerative toil which such occupa tions exact, and the burdens of taxation which our agriculturists necessarily bear, en-title them to every legitimate consideration. Nor should there be opposition to the incidental effect of this legislation on the part of those who profess to be engaged honestly and fairly in the manufacture and sale of a whole-some and valuable article of food, which by ts provisions may be subject to taxation. As ong as their business is carried on under cover and by false pretenses, such men have bad companions in those whose manufac-tures, however vile and harmful, take their place without challenge with the better sort n a common crusade of deceit against the public. But if this occupation and its methods are forced into the light, and all these manufactures must thus either stand upon their merits or fall, the good and bad mus

soon part company, and the fittest only will survive.

Not the least important incident related to this legislation is the defense afforded to the consumer against the fraudulent substitution and sale of ar imitation for a genuine article of food of very general household use. Not-withstanding the immense quantity of the article described in this bill which is sold to the people for their consumption as food, and, notwithstanding the claim made that its man-ufa ture supplies a cheap substitute for but-ter, I venture to say that hardly a pound ever

entered a poor man's house under its real name and in its true character.

While in its relation to an article of this description there should be no government regulation of what the citizens shall eat, it is regulation of what the citizens shall eat, it is certainly not a cause of regret if, by legisla-tion of this character, he is afforded a means by which he may better protect himself against imposition in meeting the needs and wants of his daily life. Having entered upon this legislation, it is manifestly a duty to render it as effective as possible in the accomplishment of all the

good which would legitimately follow in its

train.
This leads to the suggestion that the article proposed to be taxed, and the circumstances which subject it thereto, should be clearly and with great distinctness defined in the statute. It seems to me that this object has statute. It seems to me that this object; has not been completely attained in the phraseology of the second section of the bill, and
that question may well arise as to the precise
condition the article to be taxed must assume
in order to be regarded as "made in imitatation or semblance of butter, or, when so
made, calculated or intended to be sold as
butter or for butter."

The fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the
bill, in my opinion, are in danger of being

bill, in my opinion, are in danger of being construed as an interference with the police powers of the states. Not being entirely satisfied of the unconstitutionality of these provisions, and regarding them as not being so connected and interwoven with the other sections as, if found invalid, to vitiate the en-tire measure, I have determined to commend them to the attention of the House with a view to an immediate amendment of the bill if it should be deemed necessary, and if it is practicable at this late day in the session of

The fact, too, that the bill does not take effect by its terms until ninety days have elapsed after its approval, thus leaving it but one month in operation before the next session of Congress, when, if time does not now permit, the salety and efficiency of the measure may be abundantly protected by remedial legislative action and the desire to see realized the beneficial results which it is expected will immediately follow the inauguration of this legislation, have had their influence in determining my official action.

The considerations which have been referred to will, I hope, justify this commenication and the suggestions which it contains.

EXECUTIVE MANNOW, AUGUST 2, 1681. EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 2, 1686.

From the Montrose (Col.) Register, July 29th All Montrose mourns with Wm. M. Majors, whose wife died yesterday morning. Although deceased has been a sufferer for a long time from a painful cancer, the pang of part-ing was no less painful than if death had been studden. Mrs. Majors was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and was 54 years old. The in-

John B. Bushong was appointed to-day by Judge Livingston, policeman for the Evangelical Association campineeting, at Brownstown, beginning on August 5, and to continue until August 13. The appoint-ment was made on the petition of the trustees of the association.

TWO KILLED AT A PICNIC The Fatal Affray Arose Over a Question

Drinking Beer. BROOKFIELD, Mc., Aug. 3.—At a picnic given at the Meyer school house Saturday, nine miles north of this place. A terrible affray occurred in which two men lost their lives. Farmers formiles around had gathered amosements, and one John Garner took ad vantage of the gathering to establish a booth for the sale of beer without complying with the legal requirment of procuring a license. Several heads of families present called or Chancey Hague, constable of Grantville to suppress the nuisance. township, Mr. Hague placed Garner under ar

rest, and putting a deputy in charge of the booth, started off the grounds with his prisoner when Edward, a brother of John Garner, ran up with an axe in his hand and struck the constable a blow on the neck severing the windpipe, and again struck him with the axe, cutting through the collar bondown into the lung. Fet Fogerty, who ran up to Hague's assistance, received a blow fro the axe in his left side, cutting through the ribs and almost severing the body in twain Before the horrified bystanders could regain their presence of mind, Garner darted into the woods brandishing his axe, and as yet be has not been captured. Hague and Fogerty were quite industrious citizens and the terri ble fate that befell them while in the discharge of their duty, has raised so much bitterness against the murderer that when captured the courts will not be burdened

A SCENE IN COURT.

An Accused Murderer Makes a Eush at the

Counsel Against Him St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 3.—The case of the state against Dr. Samuel A. Richmond, the murderer of Col. James W. Strong, managing editor of the St. Joseph Daily Herald, was called before Judge Silas Woodson, in the Buchanan county criminal court yesterday. The prisoner appeared in court looking very feeble and had to be supported by two deputy sheriffs. Mr. James Boyd, for the state, presented a petition asking the court to continue the case until next November. The application for a continuance brought on quite a spirited argument which excited Richmond intensely. When Mr. Boyd arose to speak Richmond rushed at him again with the ferociousness of a tiger, but was caught by the guards and sheriff. There was a great deal of excitement in the court room at this time, and it was quite awhile before order was restored. Judge Woodson overruled the motion for a continuance and ordered the sheriff to summon a panel of 60 urors for Wednesday morning.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS. One of the Witnesses Against Them Formerly

Their Boon Companion CHICAGO, Aug. 3 .- The court room was crowded this morning when the seventh vitness for the defense in the Anarchist trial was put upon the stand. Freidrick Liebei, who yesterday tesified that he saw the bomb cast into the air and was positive it was thrown from a point about midway be tween the alley and Randolph street, was recalled and cross-examined by the proseoutlon with the result that it was shown that he was a subscriber to Arbeiter Zeitung, had en, up to within a short time a member of the Carpenter's union, was a friend of Lingg, the bomb-maker and had visited the defendants in the jall.

G. A. R. Delegates Injured in a Wreck. ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3 .- A Dillon, M. T. necial says: "The Utah Northern train west bound with delegates to San Francisco was ditched by a broken rail to-night. A Pullman sleeper turned completely over Nine persons were injured, including E. J. Carter and Mrs. Weinstein, of Helena. An east bound freight train was also wrecked near Blackfoot, but nobody hurt.

Not Fourth-Class Men. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.-The follow ng fourth-class postmasters were appointed

to-day in Pennsylvania : Jas. P. Engelman, Cherryville; Adaline E. Patrick, Kunkletown; Augustus Fues

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The funerals of Mrs. Stevens and her two unfortunate daughters, M. Stevens, Mrs. Harris Askin Chester T. Clark and Miss Bessie Merritt who met such an untimely death in the cabin of the illfated yacht Sarah Craig off Sandy Hook, Friday night, were witnessed

A Big Cotton Crop in Western India. LONDON, Aug. 3.—Dispatches from Calutta state that the cotton crop of Western India is expected to be the largest ever gathered.

Rain Spotts the Saratoga Races. SARATOGA, Aug. 3.—To-day's races have seen postponed on account of rain.

Letters Granted by the Register. The following letters have been granted by the register of wills for the week ending Tuesday, August 3:

TESTAMENTARY - Charles Constein, deceased, late of Lancaster city; Alexander Harris, city, executor.
Daniel Denlinger, deceased, late of Lea-Paradise, executor.

Margaret Gorgas, deceased, late of Ephrata township; Mary Gorgas, Ephrata, Epirals Communication of East Lampeter township; Elam Hand and Jacob M. Denlinger, East Lampeter, execu-

Isaac Kessler, deceased, late of Breck-nock township; Daniel Kessler, Brecknock, nock township; Daniel Ressler, Brecknock, executor.

Caroline Baltz, deceased, late of Lancaster city; Rev. F. P. Mayser, city, executor.

ADMINISTRATION—John King, deceased, late of Lancaster city; George Pontz, city, administrator, c. t. a.

Matilda Regerise, deceased, late of West Cocalleo township; Jacob Regerise, Ephrata, administrator.

Amanda Bruckert, deceased, late of Clay township; Andrew Hahnley, Clay, administrator.

Mary A. Witman, deceased, late of Cornar-you township : Wm. W. Witman, Cornarvon, administrator.

Before Alderman McGlinn Alderman McGlinn is kept busy just now,

s the cases below will show : James Cunningham has brought suit against William Carr, charging him with as

against William Carr, charging him with as-sault and battery. The hearing is set down for Thursday evening.

August Kummer has prosecuted John Ferrich for maticious mischief and George Hoover snes Ida Evans for adultery.

Peter Weinbergerfand Amos Martin are charged by their wives with desertion, and Ellen Brooks, on complaint of John Doer-iler has been held for court on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. keeping a disorderly house. Catherine Hoover, a girl who ran away with a circus, was before the alderman on the charge of being incorrigible and she was returned to her parents.

Ex Union Prisoners of War Associa The annual meeting of the Pennsylvan State association, ex-Union Prisoners of War, will be held at Reading on Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock. The meeting will be held in the room of McLean Post, G. A. R., No. seo Penn street. The delegates from the Lancaster association are H. R. Breneman and M. N. Stark. All ex-union prisoners re-siding in the city and county are invited to be present, and a number have decided to at-

HOAR'S MEAN LITTLE GAME.

INTRODUCING A " BLOODY SHIRT" SPERCH IN THE EXPINING SENATE.

Pretext to Furnished by His Crasy National Inquest Resolution-Senature Konna and Saulsbury Detect the Scheme and Flay the Schemer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—[Senate.] Mr. Allison reported from the committee on appropriations the adjournment resolution with an amendment changing the time from

July 28 to 4 p. m., August 4. Mr. Hoar dissented from the passage of this r any other adjournment resolution, until the Senate had considered the bill reported by him from the judiciary committee in April last for "inquests under national authority." He referred to the massacres during the last few years in Louisians, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and other Southern states, and stated that in every one of these cases, as far as was known, a negro and a Republican was the victim and a Demo-

crat and a white man the agressor. At the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's remarks, Mr. Kenna protested against the speech made by the senator from Massachusetts in the closing hours of the session. That speech, he said, would go into the record, and would go into the campaign as a bloody shirt campaign document with a frank on it, for the purpose of agitating sectional feelings.

Mr. Saulsbury, in very severe and pointed terms condemned the attempt of the senstor from Massachusetts, to make political capital for his party when there was no opportunity to reply to it. From the exhibitions made by Republican senators while the speech was being made (many senators having left their seats), he knew that it had met the approval of those with whom the senator was politi-

cally affiliated. Mr. Eustis denied that a single outrage had taken place in Louisiana for years past, which had not been properly investigated. No Show for the Trade Dollar

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.-2:30 P. M .-The conferees on the surplus resolution have agreed upon the resolution, virtually as passed by the Senate, with the trade dollar redemption clause stricken out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The House has passed the river and harbor bill by a vote of 122 to 95. Other Washington Notes

Col. Lamont, the president's private secre-tary, returned to Washington this morning from his home in Cortland, N. Y., where he has been for the past week. The conference committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill, after an almost continuous session of twenty hours, finally reached an agreement at noon to-day and will

submit its report at once.

Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, in the House today presented the conference report on the river and harbor bill, and it was read at length. The statement accompanying the report states that the bill as reported from the conference appropriates \$14,473,900. The House determined-143 to 21-to consider the

river and harbor report.

The conferees on the Northern Pacific land forfeiture and the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture bills, met again to-day and agreed to report a disagreement upon all the points at issue.

The general deficiency appropriation bill, as finally agreed upon by the conference committee, appropriates \$6,850,000.

GARLAND ON HIS VACATION.

alking to a Reporter About Pan-Electric Affairs and the Mexican Trouble, PITTSBURG, Pa, Aug. 3 .- Hon. A. H. Garland, attorney general of the United States, passed through the city early this morning. Mr. Garland was looking well, and while partaking of a hearty breakfast in

the Union depot, conversed with your representive as follows : "Are you averse to explaining your posi-tion on the Pan-Electric scandal?"

"I think there has been a good deal or nonsense published on this subject. The Eastern newspapers represent me as being full of anxiety about the resignation of my place in the cabinet. You may state that such is not the case. I am not disturbed in the least and take no cognizance of what newspapers may say to the contrary. The Pan-Electric matter is now in the courts. As far as I am concerned it does cost me a thought I am going home now on a vaca tion and shall return to Washington between

the first and third of October." "What do you suppose will be the outcome of the Mexican difficulty?" "That will be speedily adjusted. Both countries are equally anxious to settle the matter without further dissension. The

papers in the matter were, I believe, sent yesterday to Congress by Secretary Bayard. Congress, you know, has asked to be kept regularly acquainted with all steps taken."
"Then you think there is no chance for

"None whatever." "What are the prospects of settling the fishery dispute?" "That also will be settled in a short time, and the interests of Americans concerned

will, you may rest assured, be fully pro " Are you free to express an opinion as to the passage of the new treaty between Great Britain and the United States?" " No, on that subject I must be silent. The

matter is pending before the Senate and I cannot presume to discuss it at present." A Pittsburg Firm in Hot Water. PITTSBURG, Pa., August 3.-Executions have been filed in the sheriff's office against James M. Littell, an extensive dealer in gent's furnishing goods, this city, to the amount of \$14,435.64. A meeting of the

creditors has been called. No levy has been Boulanger Says They are Genuine.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The controversy as to the authenticity of the letters written by the present minister of war, General Boulanger to the Duc D'Aumale, wherein he thanks the latter for his promotion to the rank of general, has received its quietus this morning by a statement published over the signs

ture of Gen. Boulanger unreservedly admitting their genuiness. All on the Road to Osborns.

London, Aug. 3.—The members of the outgoing and incoming ministry departed for Osborne to-day, the former to officially tender their resignations to the queen and the latter for the purpose of receiving their

Dived and Struck a stone.

LACONIA, N. H., Aug. 3, —John Graney, of Washington, D. C., aged 19 years, dived from the bath house near Governor's Island bridge on Saturday night, striking his boad in the sand and breaking his backbone. He died

Woman Assaulted by a Negro.

WACO, Tex., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Hortmiller, the wife of a German railroad man, was less night assaulted and robbed about seven miles from here by a negro, who has been captured and will probably be lynched.

WHATHER PROBABILITIES.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—F.
Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsy
vania, Delaware, Maryland and Mo
Jersey, fair weather northwesterly wise