## THE BOARD OF TRADE.

TWO INTERESTING ESSAYS THAT WER READ BEFORE THE BODY.

Dr. J. P. Wickersham and Captain George M Frankfin Deliver Carefully Prepared Papers Dealing With Many Present Needs of the City-The Discussion English.

A special meeting of the Brand of Trade was held in Eshleman's law building, Tues day eventog. Dr. J. P. Wickersham, the orator of the evening, was introduced by the prosident, John C. Hager, and after a few easant remarks as to the diffidence with which he undertook the task assigned bim. namely, to read an essay on "Non-partisan Mun clost Government," delivered a very en sentaining eddress. De began by stating that parties in politics, in religion, in all questions relating to the important concerns of life neer startly grow out of the social conditions of the human family. All men do not think alike, hence they form parties, and the parties form factions of greater or less importance. Among all races of men, savage or civilized, sn I in all ages of the world, the people have been divided into parties and sects.

Our own government is rather a governpeople. When we say "the majority rules," we mean the party rules that polls a majority of votes. The people as a great country naturally divide into two great parities—one that believes in progress and the other that believes in letting well enough sions. Dr. Wickersham described at some length the great parties as they exist in France, Germany, Denmark, Great Britain and the United States. Parties have done much good and much harm, they keep the people live to their own interests and are the best school for instruction in practical statesmanship. The party out of power is a sentine! to watch the party in power, that while political parties have been of great advantage to our country they have allustration which they cannot pass without doing harm. Their proper aphere is the consideration and settlement of those broad questions which concern the welfare of the whole nation; they have iess to do with the affairs of individual states, for many of these are of a purely busiuses character, and any interference on their part with the government of municipalitiesities, boroughs or townships, should be considerest a usurpation of the rights that belong to the people as a whole and a subject for condemnation and rebuke. In addition to the harm done in such a case, a great national party belittles itself when it maks an issue of a local question or allows its machinery to be used to carry a local elec-

With the gentleman who delivered the able and suggestive alliress before the board a mouth ago, I am in favor of a non-part san government for Lancaster and fo ommunities similarly organized. In conducting the government of a munici-pality like Lancaster, there is no political

principle involved—uot a single plank in the platform of any political party ever has applied or is over likely to apply to the government of such a community. Political platforms are sometimes a strange conglomeration of platitudes and nonsense, but tolly in toeir preparation vever went so far as to introduce into one of them an issue based on the laying out of a street, the buying of a fire engine or the digging of a sewer. The main purposes for which our city government was established and is insintained are to provide a police force for keeping order and detecting crime to open streets and keep them in repair, to establish and maintain a system of sewerag to supply the city with water and light and to protect it as far as practicable from the danger of fire and to make provision for preserving the public health. These are all danger of fire and to make provision for preserving the public health. These are all purely matters of business. There is not an element of legitimate politics in any one of them. They concern equally all classes of citizens. The interest in them is a common interest, and taxes for city purpose are levied slike upon all whe own property. In fact the cuy is a corporation in which all citizens are stockholders. Why, then, should say clisses, any stockholders in the corporation, the members of any party, be excluded from a participation in what so intimately concerns bim, and for which he is compelled to pay? Why should questions of politics be dragged in to confuse, and cripple, and corrupt work that should be carried forward in the best way, by the best men, selected by their neighbors and fellow citizens with reference only to and fellow citizens with reference only to their fitness and efficiency. You live in a Republican city, and are a Republican, are you not exhamned to deny to your Democratic friend and neighbor a voice in matters that concern him just as much as yourself! Or, you live in a Democratic city and are a Democrat, do you think it right to compel your Republican follow-citizens to pay taxes which you expend without their concent and sometimes against their wishes? The affairs of a city should be conducted in the same way, and by the same methods as private individuals or corporations conduct the af-lairs of mills, factories, banks and ratiroads, that is, a city's business should be inauaged like other kinds of business without regard to politics or any other outside interest.

But what prevents our cities—what prevents Lancaster—from being governed by the citizens as a whole rather than by In other words, what stands in the way of non-partisan municipal government here or elsewhere? The answer must be given in a single word, politics. Active purty workers, the so-called party leaders or besses, want to use the officials of the municipality and the men in their employ for party ends. They do not scruple to employ place and fire departments, street commis-sioners, water and gas works as their agents la all the crooked ways for which our mode politicians have become so famous. Indee they must be greatly signdered in some cities if it is not their custom to exact dividends in contracts and percentages in salaries in order to secure with money, if need be, their own personal power and the supremacy of the party to which they belong. In Philadelphia the gas-works have been managed politicians and the city has lost thereby many millions of dollars; the commissioners of highways have been politicians and the generous sums voted to that department em to be almost wholly lost in the mud of the uncleaned and dilapidated streets; con-tracts for sawers, bridges and reservoirs have been either controlled by a given few point-cians, and in consequence there has flourished a system of jobbary and corruption that has placed upon the shoulders of the taxpayors, a burden that is almost unbearable. Possibly there are cities nearer home that may have suffered somewhat in the same way. Is it not plain that then elected to office in

a city by a party, or on account of party ser-vice will be likely to neglect the proper duties of the places they fill? Are they not apt to consider an office a reward for work apt to consider an office a reward for work done for the party that elevated them to power rather a position in which a faithful discharge of duty is required? Is a city safe in the hands of policemen who speads a good part of their time in time in pulling political wires and in making voice for their party? Can streets and sewers and light, and water works, and fire departments be well looked after by usen whose ments be well looked after by men whose time they consider as belonging to the politi-cians to whom they owe their positions rather than to the city that omploys and pays them? Must the people of our municipalities, the honest taxpayers, forever submit to live under an inefficient government, to pay ample sums in the shape of taxes to secure a supply of all things needed and the best work in every department, and yet be compelled to do without much they ought to have, and to put up with botched jobs and half-hearted service in order that the money

half-hearted sorvice in order that the money raised may be used to reward party workers in the wards, or g ) into the polkets of uncorrupulous politicians to corrupt elections or to prolong their personal power?

Tow who have not given the matter special attention are aware of the extent to which money has come to be used at our elections. The evil is one of the most serious that confronts the patriotic citizen. The gentleman who delivered the address before the board to which this paper is in some sense a supplement, made the startling statement that in this city with a vote of a little over 6,000,

there are 1,500 men, or one in four, ready to sell their votes for money. Mr. Hensel has had ample opportunity to know whereof he speaks in this matter, and is good authority. But can the truth of the statement be possible? Are so many of our people dead to the fact that a traitor in arms against his country can do less harm than an assassin who strikes a dagger into the very vitals of the free institutions by corrupting the ballot-box? Shame! Shame upon the men who sell their votes! and even more shame upon the men who buy them! Can it be upon the men who buy them! Can it be that the body politic, our whole social and political structure, is thus rotting at the very core and good citizens stand idly by! Can it to that here in Lancaster men are placed in office who pay the most to carry the elections? Can it be that Penn-sylvania has ever crowned with high honors or followed with houd huzzusmen who are known to have obtained their positions by direct or indirect corruption? If so, and no remedy for such evils is quickly found, the poet's words fore-

Non-partiser municipal government in Lancaster will tend to purity our election, increase the efficiency of our government, and be for the interest of the people in many ways, but how can it be brought

ell our sad fate as a nation.

The attempt ought not to be made, I think, by this board as a beard. In this opinion, I regret to differ from Mr. Heesel, if I understood him in the part of his address referring to this subject. The Board of Trade was organized solely to promote the business interests of our city, and it should confine itself strictly to measures looking directly to that end. To engage in outside affairs and es-pecially to become involved in political con-tests would be apt to estrange some of its members and almost certainly cripple its proper work. Better that other means be tried.

A non-partisan munkcipal government car A non-partisan mulcipal government can be brought about by common consent if that can be obtained. If the politicians will step aside, the people without regard to party in ward and town meeting can easily settle and elect a ticket forcity officers at the forthcoming February election, the equal of which has not been voted for in a century. The point claus will probably not permit this to be done cians will probably not permit this to be done if they can help it, but why a few men should be allowed to control the city for this selfish purpose it is hard to see.

purpose it is hard to see.

Our city school beard is in a sense pon-partisan—made so by law. A similar law, or abetter one could be made, if desired, by securing non-partisan councils and non-

partisan city officials of all grades.

A strong central organization of public-spirited citizons and business men formed or the special purpose of strengthening on city government and freeing it from partisan influences and compet the nomination by the respective parties of good men for the principal offices in the city. It might require some work, some courage and some political wisdom, but what has peen done in

Lancaster.

Much can be done in the same direction

Much can be done in the different wards by the leading chirms in the different wards unitedly resolving to vote only for intelli-gent, responsible men to represent them in ouncils without regard to party. Less than fifty determined men acting together under such a resolution could in every ward in the city render abortive the best laid plans of the politicians and elect members of council who would honor the office and bless the town with a wise and efficient administration of the

important that Lancaster should place its municipal affairs in the hands of the very best citizens without regard to party. There are now and there always have been good men in our city government; but their efforts for the welfare of the city have too often been for the welfare of the city have too often been hampered by colleagues with small qualifications for the position, under political obligations that lessened their independence and crippled their inscintness and sometimes without responsibility, or public spirit. If Lancaster is ever to be the city we hope to see it, prosperous, healthy and beautiful, with the best police, the best streets, the best water supply, the best sewerage, the best system of lighting and the best fire department of any city in the commonwealth—all economically city in the commonwealth-all economical provided and managed—we should hasten to free its government from all partisan influ-ences, fill its offices with the best men whose services we can commend, and learn to transact its business in business ways. We own this, if not to ourselves, to our children and our children's children.

DE WICKERSHAM'S ESSAY Robert J. Houston said Dr. Wickersham ssay was a good one and he deserved a vote should have nothing to do with the government of cities. Mr. Houston would go a step further and say that politics should have nothing to do with the government of counties. If non-partisan government is good for one it is good for the other; and yet he doubted whether Dr. Wickersham or any other gentlemen present had ever spill their party county ticket. Going little higher up the scale, he doubted whether any of them had ever split their state ticket. They swallowed it whole, offer knowing in their heart of bearts they were supporting unworthy candidates. He wanted hem to think over this and apply the same rule to county and state government that they would apply to cities. Lancaster is not a strongly partisan city. For many years past our mayors have been elected first from one party, then from another, the Democrats being now on top, and no one will say that the present mayor was elected by Democrata alona. But there is a greater canker to be rooted out than partisanship. If one-fourth of the voters of this city sell their votes for money or other valuable consideration, as has been stated, it is a fearful thing; and the best thing this board can do is to ferret out the crime and send both buyer and seller of votes to the penitentiary. The Committee of One Handred had done much good in punishing political crime and defeating dishonest politicians in Unitedelphia, but he feared the politicians were again getting on top. He thought Lancaster county politics was much more corrupt than city politics, and that while it might not do for the Board of Trade to take hold of the matter he believed that an organization of prominent citizens of all parties, like the Committee of One Hundred, might do much good in crushing out political corruption.

W. Z. Sener said that all could see there was corruption in our local politics, and that there must come a time when the citizens will have to take the matter in band. This being the case why not take it in hand at once and thus break it up before it gets stronger.

George Rel menspyder said that when the first census was taken in 1790 only one in twenty five of the whole population lived in cities. According to the census of 1880 one in five of the whole population live in cities, and statistics show that the larger the city. the greater is the political corruption. New York is the largest and most corrupt city in the United States If Lancaster has now a voting population, one-fourth of which can be bought, what will it be fifty years bence? It one fith of the population live in cities and and one-tourth of the voters of the cities are purchasable, it is evident that purchasable voters, by voting with one party or the other, can control not only the government of all the cities but of all the states and of the nation. The sooner this power can be taken from the corrupt voters by non-partisan action the better for the cities, the states and the nation.

"Inducements to Manufacturers," &c. Capt. Geo. M. Franklin, chairman of the committee on manufactures, was the accord essayist of the evening, and his theme was "How liest to Induce Manufactures to Locate Here, and How Best to Aid Struggling In-dustries Already With Us." The captain gave the following practical reflections and surgestions:

ized effort we have associated together to en-deavor to make Lancaster what it should be-a large manufacturing city. Other benefits will of course be derived from co-operation; but this is the most desirable object that can be accomplished by the Board of Trade, and toward it all our best efforts must be

be accomplished by the Board of Trade, and toward it ail our best efforts must be directed.

How to accomplish this is the problem on which we are now earnestly engaged; and it is a difficult problem, which will require your combined wisdom and your most thoughtful consideration. An important part of it is the subject that has been given to me to present to you for discussion, viz: "The inducements to manufacturers to locate in Laucaster by exemption for a time from local taxation, from water rents, and by offer of building sites, and how to aid partuggling industries already located here."

It is of the greatest importance to every one of our citizens, and to every one who is in any way interested in the prosperity of our city, that our manufacturing interests shall be developed and increased; to the rich who own capital sis-king investment, or real estate awaiting occupation and improvement, or business to be profited, as well as to the poor men and women who need employment. We are all deeply interested, and should hope and work for it, not merely as a sentiment, but practically. If any person feels lukewarm on the subject, lot him contemplate the value that our manufactories have been to us, and what our contemplate the value that our manufactories have been to us, and what our condition would become if they were taken away from us. Consider for a moment the effect on the value of real estate, on every business interest, on the condition of the laboring people, and on the growth of population, if the cotton mills should be per-manently closed; and, on the other hand, consider the change that would follow the addition of a number of industries of like unsguitude. Suppose that instead of locking up money in new teaks it should be invested in factories and bring a few thousand laborers into our town. You can easily make the

Although we have in our midst, besides

the few large manufacturing establishments, a great many small industries which aggregate quite a large product, yet in comparison with all the other cities around us of equal population we are far in the rear. Possessed of railroad advantages superior to any of them, and with a long lead in the early days, we have fallen far behind them now. Forty we have fallen far benind them now. Forty years ago we made a brilliant start in this field, and thore was more enterprise among our citizens than in any city of its size. The greatest inland city promised to become the leading manufac-turing city in the country. Unfortunately turing city in the country. Unfortunately for us these early enterprises failed because our forefathers lost confidence and did not persevere, and the wrecks have done duty for several generations as scare crows to frighten our people from engaging in the awful risks of manufacturing. A deep-scated conviction took root in their minds that factories cannot be successfully con-ducted in Lancaster, because the cotton mills, locomotive works, rolling mill and watch factory in the hands of the original proprieors came to grief. We all know why they failed. The causes were the same in all—in-sufficient capital, careless in an agement and in-ternal dissensions, faults which can be avoided ust as easily here as elsewhere. Moreover, all of these establishments are now in successful operation. After the failure of the Conestogs mills, Mr. Farnum, an old man long past the prime of life, I believe he was seventy years old, crippled by the loss of a leg, with small capital and indifferent credit, took a part of the property which the large body of wealthy owners was afraid to keep, and in the course of a few years left to his heirs one of the test mills in the country and an enormous fortune. They were not afraid of the business and have carried it on with equal success. The same is true of the remainder of the cotton mili plant which fell into the hands of younger men. With a few thousand dollars of borrowed capital and lit-tie business experience, they fought their way through the hard times, and are now among the westitiest people in our commu-nity. Bear to mind that these mills were not rehabilisted by capitalists, but by poor men, it cost them a great struggle but their reward

The rolling mill and watch factory have arisen from their ashes, and, placed on a solid basis, are making money, and will become important additions to the wealth of our city. Thus the monumental failures that created distrest in all manufacturing pursuits, and thereby set our town back for a full genera-tion are now blooming examples of what we can do as manufacturers.

was proportionately great

The great and lasting effect of these fallquent success of the same plants, is unscountable. The former is remembered, while the latter, although most present before us, is averlooked.

How different it has been with regard to banking business. There have been more notable failures here of banks than of notable failures here of banks than of factories, more in number and of greater magnitude. More money has been sunk by the failure of the Lancaster bank, the Savings institution, the Inland Deposit and the half dozen private institutions, than by all the disasters among manufacturers. The attendant crops of distress and misery was infinitely greater and more widely spread, and the numbereds of victims were of a more helpless class. We would naturally infer that this class. We would naturally infer that this community would have still less confidence in banking than lu manufacturing, as a business yenture. But such does not seem to be the case; on the contrary, the subscrip tions to the capital stock of banks are taken instantly and with the utmost avidity. The multitude must be restrained in the amounts apportioned to them and receive their share as a layor. I fear it would not be the same it we proposed to to organize a silk mill, or stove foundry, or hardware manufactory, or any of the several industries which have been so remarkably successful elsewhere. Millions for banking, but we are afraid of mills and factories, yet our local experience should not lead us into this state of mind. The profits may not come quite as quickly from mill stock as from bank stock, but it is quite as sure, and will probably be far greater. Our cotton mills alone have made more money in the hands of the present owners than all the banks of Lancaster, both national and private, during the same period. I make this comparison only to call your attention to the fact that you are mis-firecting your capital and energies into a fisid that is reasonably well occupied, to the neglect and injury of ano her that promises better results both directiv, and indirectly.

It is or vital importance to Lancaster to turn out of the old runs and exert her forces in a new direction. It is now mainly a com-mercial city. In that line it is remarkably

aucce-stul. In the centre of the richest agricultural district of the United States, the shiretown of an imperial county, the natural outlet of its products, and the seat of its vast business inproducts, and the seat of its vast business in-terests, it must always be prosperous to a certain extent commercially. Naturally we are strong in everything appertaining to mer-chaudize. In the proportion that the popula-tion and wealth of our county exceeds that of the neighboring counties, the commerce of Lancaster surpasses that of her sixter cities, Reading, Harrisburg and all the interior towns of Pounsylvania. We can congratulate ourselves that the volume and character of ourselves that the volume and character of buisness will compare favorably with that of any agricultural centre in the country. It is getting more civilized and satisfactory, too, since most of the professional traders, those who practiced the system of exchanging orders instead of money, and generally managed to get the use of a good deal of other people's capital, have either died off or lost their grip. We are certainly lavored merchants and business men, and our lines are cast in a pleasant place. But I believe that we have reached the limit of our growth as a mercily commercial ourselves that the volume and chara limit of our growth as a merely commercial city. It is not likely that there will be much further increase either in wealth or popula-tion in the course we are at present pursuing. Within the past few years numerous inroads have been made on the trade of Lancaster, and a considerable portion diverted, most of which will never be regained. Formerly the which will never be regained. For any we settly will never be settly will never be settly will be settly will never be settly ne entire inancial business of the county was transacted here except the local business of Columbia. Now fourteen National banks are in operation outside of the city, the litecenth is in process of organization at Manheim, and still others are in contemplation. Every fown and considerable village has its bank, and accommodates the surrounding district with banking facilities. As a consequence the little towns to see the contemplation. As a consequence the little towns have grown As a consequence the introtowns have grown in importance, and their stores are larger and better. The people who were formerly compelled to come to Lancaster to attend to their banking business, and at the same time made their purchases here, now have all their wants supplied nearer house.

made their purchases here, now have all their wants supplied nearer home. Lack of railroad communication with sev-eral important sections of the conutry has subtracted a good deal of business. Many

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of the towns along the Reading & Columbia railroad have easier and cheaper access to Reading. New Holland and the rich territory around and beyond it are nearer by rail Reading and to Philadelphia. A large portion of the southern end of the county, the most intelligent and enterprising part of our population, is almost compelled to take its business to Oxford. The Oxford agricultural fair is principally made up of exhibits and visitors from Lancaster county.

For these reasens, and others that will readily occur to you, we are getting hedged in and we cannot hope for much further expansion as a metely commercial town, the metropolis of the county. The principal addition to our city population of late years, besides natural inscease, has been of farmers who retired from their farms to homes in the city. This does not introduce much vitality into the body politics. There is nothing here at present to attract young active, busy men at present to altract young active, busy men who will add to the real life and presperity of the city. Mr. Hensel mentioned in his admirable address that we have more dwelling houses in proportion to population than any city in the United States. Of these several hundred are unoccurried, because there are not people enough here to fit them. The town is overbuilt.

To remedy this to know up to ourselves, we must bring people here from other com-munities by providing employment, cape-cially for heads of families, for men. The watch factory is the only enterprise that is now engaged in the effort to increase its force, and presents the only opportunity for people who come here to find employment. We must endeavor to aid others. The time We must endeavor to ald others. The way we must endeavor to bring manufactories to bring manufactories persevering effort to bring manufactories here, to aid and encourage those that are already established, and to start new ones of

The Board of Trade, through its proper committee, should submit an ordinance to councils and request its passage, exempt-ing from all local taxation for a period of five years any firm or corporation which will establish itself here for the purpose of manufacturing. At the end of that time it will have passed through its early struggles and will be able to bear its share of the muniand will be able to lear its abare of the municipal burdens, if it is destined to succeed at all. And at all times manufacturers should be treated in this respect with the utmost liberality. The city can well silord this because its taxable strength is increased, not only by the plant of the factory, but also by the increase of population, labor and wealth that it brings from abroad. If by this apparent concressity we should induce the learn oad. If by this ap-aid induce the local parent generosity we sttion here of an industry that will equal, in time, our cotton milds, or the Pennsylvania time, our cotton mills, or the Pennsylvania Steels company, who can estimate the blos-sings and benefits to every member of this community? The pattry addition to each taxpayer's taxation would be repaid many times by the increase of his business and the enhanced value of his real estate.

In regard to water supply, all manufactur-ers, both old and new, should be charged the lowest possible rates, and to this end the board should exert its influence with the city authorities. At present no special liberality is shown, and at times it has been extremel the reverse, even to the extent of attempting to establish water metres and sale by the gal-ion. All manufacturers of every degree should be supplied with water at extremely low rental. The householders will in the

But of vastly more importance than ! water rents to a factory, is the certain and abundant supply. One of the first questions asked by persons in search of a desirable location will always be, "What is your water supply?" This is yital, and any uncertainty about it must be fatal that there can never a scarcity of water. What is our present ? The Cones day at the presen pumping capacity gallons. The storage capacity of de-gallons. The daily a gallons. Consequen irs is 6,000,000 ion is 4,000,000 stop the pumps for two of the city would be watch feeter. he nigh points ut water and the watch factory would down, and at the end of impelled to shut voirs would be comple manutacturing be sa me here with a knowledge of these figures This is one of the most important matters to

To improve the character of our waters for drinking purpose, and to provide means of carrying off the sewage of the northern part of the city without p voirs, the removal o water works to a point farther up the sir coded to be necessary favors locating them at this is a mistaka Lan ter, with its natural advantages, will in become a large city. It is quite within the range of possibility that it may within one or two generations be compelled to provide accommodations for several hundred thousand be northward and west is now about on a line with the centre of the population, and in a lew years will be con-siderably south of it, as the city grows north-ward. It is also below the Frinters' Paper mill, the drawings frem which lat the most objectionable that can be thrown into the

reservoirs. The banks of the Cornstega silord the best sites we have in or near Lancaster for manu factories of every kind. They afford a sure and cheap water supply, the best and cheap and cheap water supplest drainage, and the ratiroad facilities the three most important considerations in where they are com-meeted at little cost the location of a fa in our neighborhoobined. They can be with the Pennsylvania and Reading rail roads, and with er railroad coming into the city. Every ing can be obtained than anywhere itty for manufactur-re at less expense mar the city. It desirable location is altogether the infor mills and is a If the water works are placed at lanck's mill all the north of it will be manufacturing purmade unavailable for poses. It is the most it is the most accessible water works should be creek as Hunsocker at nable part, because There they ba sate for all time to one interfering with the The cost of a few miles growth of the city. The cest of a few miles of pipe is an objection not to be compared with the advantages, and will in the end be

economy. The matter should be carefully considered by the Board of Trade.

The offer of building sites free of cost would be an inducement to some manufacturers to come here, but I also not think it would have great weight with most of them. It is more important to them to secure the best location than to get it as a

A number of communications have been received by the committee on manufactures from persons in search of a suitable place for their business, and who know something of the advantages of Lancaster. Generally they inquire what assistance will be given either by loan of money, by providing suitable building, or by taking an interest with them by purchase of a portion of their stock. A sample of these is the application made personally soon after the organization of this board by the Nightingale Brothers, proprietors of a sitk mill at Paterganization of this board by the Nightingale Brothers, proprietors of a shik mill at Paterson, N. J. They represented that their business was thoroughly established and successful, and was growing; they required larger buildings; at Paterson they were surrounded by valuable property and could not secure suitable ground. The labor troubles there had a strong influence in inducing them to remove. They visited a number of towns move. They visited a number of towns on a tour of inspection, and were best pleased with Lancester. They proposed that we should erect a building and furnish power at an estimated cost of \$50,000, and lease it to them for ten years at a fair interest on the cost, with the privilege of purchase at cost at any time during the term of the lease. They promised to put into it \$50,000 worth of machinery, to bring with them several hundred skilled laborers, and to employ as many more here, altogether about six hundred. A similar communication has been received from a communication has been received from a woolen mill, employing six to seven hun-dred hands, principally girls, which re-quires a building to cost \$50,000, asking for loan of that amount to be secured by a loan of that amount to be secured by mortgage covering building and machinery. Also letters from persons proposing to manufacture fire apparatus, patented hardware articles, uphoistery goods, engines to use kersene, adjustable shoe heels, etc. All ask what assistance will be given. To meet cases of this kind it is not sufficient to say our city is clean and healthy, the climate salubrious, water supply abundant, rents low, living cheap, banking facilities superabundant. These things are attractive, and will be fully set forth in the Board of Trade book soon to be issued; but they are not sufficient of themselves. We must devise some practical means of investigating the merits of the enterprises which apply to you, and of giving the required sid to those that are desirable.

A plan has been proposed which I will out-line, and of which I saw your careful consid-eration. It is to form a company to be called the "Lancaster Board of Trade Incalled the "Lancaster Board of Trade Industrial Aid company," with a capital
to say \$50,000, with privilege of increase,
divided into shares of \$50 sach. The directors will be members of the Board of Trade.
The business of the company will be to
erect buildings and furnish steam power
for the accomodation of industriat business
enterprises and lease them for a term of not
leas than five years, at an annual resulal of
six per cent, on the cost thereof and two and
a-half per cent additional to cover insurance,
taxes, &c, the property to be left at the expirataxes, & , the property to be left at the expira-tion of the lease in as good order as it was a the beginning, wear and tear not excepted the leasees to have the privilege of purchasing the property at cost at any time during the continuance of the lease.

If the unoccupied buildings suitable for

manufacturing, such as the Beaver street mill, Alandale mill, bolt works, tobacco warehouses, can be utilized, the company might accept them on memorandum, and when put into use issue stock to the owners when put into use issue stock to the owners thereof in payment. It might also be extended to aid manufacturing enterprises by subscribing to a certain proportion of their stock. If this general pian is properly digested, it would accommodate most of the cases that will be trought before us. The cases that will be trought before us. The cases that will be trought before us.

A company exactly similar to this was one

A company exactly similar to this was or ganized ten years ago at Bristol, Pa. Their ninth annual statement was entirely sat-isfactory to all parties interested. They had invested \$125,000 in four mills and a foundry, paid during the ontire period of its existence annual dividends of seven per cent, and had accumulated a surplus of about \$12,000. Their charge for rental is ten per cent of the cost. The investment is based on good security, added five industrial establishments to the town of Bristol, and yielded a good return to the stockholders

to the stockholders.

We should also have a trust company, on the plan of the Fidelity and others in Philasdelphia, to afford facilities to those manufacturers who require long loans of large amounts on good security. But trust companies are so useful and have been so enormously profitable, that it is not necessary to dwell on this want. It is no canarally required to the same and the same appropriate to the sa dwell on this want. It is so generally re-ognized, and its success is so sure, that it will be speedily organized as soon as the proper people take the trouble to open asub-

What we most need to give an impetus to encourage them and to invest in them; to smother selfishness and jealousy; and to act heartily together for the promotion of the heartily together for the promotion of the prosperity of our city. Whatever benefit the whole community helps each individual. and in united effort there is strength.

The points developed in the essay were discussed by R. J. Houston, George F Rathvon and Dr. M. L. Herr.

## THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Result of the Nominating Conventions in the Wards Tuesday Evening. Following is the result of the nomination made in the several wards by the Republi cans Tuesday evening : FIRST WARD.

ommon Council-Wm. K. Beard, Wm. Common Council—Win. R. Beard, Win.
T. Eberman, J. P. Stormfeltz, John B. Long.
Alderman—Chaa F. Eberman.
Constable—W. S. Weaver.
Assessor—A. C. Welchans.
Judge—Jacob Greenawait.
Inspector—W. H. Hartman.
Delegates—Win. K. Beard, John A. Huber,
W. H. Hartman.

SECOND WARD. Common Council — Andrew M. Frantz, Maj. Jere. Rohrer, M. C. Siegier, A. G. Auxer. Constable Geo, Cramer.

Assessor Jere. Vondersmith. Judge-Henry Shenck, A. B. Hassler. Inspector-J. S. Sides, D. S. Rettew, Chas.

Holman.
Delegates—Ed. Bowman, Samuel Sherts.
A. B. Hassler, J. F. Stauffer. THIRD WARD.

Common Council - Chas. Buckius, Wm. C. Paisz, Daniel M. Moore, Frank Griest, Joseph Assessor David King, E. S. Kurtz, S. R. Constable Charles I. Stormfeltz.

Judge-Martin Kreider. Inspector-H. F. Metzger, Samuel H. Et Delegates Randelph Supples, Anthony echler, Clayton G. Landis, Joseph H

Lechler, Clayton G. Lan Hubur, Andrew J. Leibley. FOURTH WARD. Common Council—George W. Cormeny Oaniel Sing, Edward P. Brinton, Michael S

Assessor-John E. Hubley, Samuel Dil Constable Henry Ebrisman, Henry Spertz William Quigley, Judge-Martin Herr, Inspector-Harry Eckman, Charles A. D.

Delegates Dr. R. M. Bolenius, E. E. Sny der, James Ehrisman, Frank J. Faesig.

FIFTH WARD. Select Council-J. Frank Remiey, God-

Select Council—J. Frank Remiey, God-freid M. Zahm.
Commen Council—F. Lewis Noll, John A. Burger, Clarence V. Lichty, Harrison G. Shirk, Thomas W. Brown.
Alderman—Geo. B. Bressler, M. A. Mc-Glinn, Reuben Hersbey, Jas. C. Briggs.
Assessor—Henry Hartley.
Constable—Levius Heiss.
Ledge—Esphen S. Kanfiman

Judge-Reuben S. Kaufman. Inspector-George Yeisley, jr. Delegates-Adam J. Eberly, Mayer, C. H. Fasnacht SIXTH WARD.

Common Conneil—J. H. Baumgardner W. P. Cummings, Joel S. Faby, D. H. Kulp Assessor—John H. Leonard. Constable—Edward Barnbolt. Judge-Fph. H. Shaub. Inspector-Fdwin S. Smeltz

Delegates - Eph. H. Heffman, David L. Deen.

Scient Council-John R. Smith, Allan A Herr, Wm. T. Bateman. Common Council—Edward Miller, Nath. Ryan, John J. Sheok, Wm. A. Heitshu,

Assessor Samuel Grey. Judge-Adam Gerhart, Daniel Rudy, Inspector-Win. J. Smith. Delegates-Adolph Effinger, Peter Wohlen, Rob't, McDonald, Wm. J. Smith, John EIGHTH WARD.

Common Council-Christian Farricch, J Nale, J. A. McDivitt. Assessor—Wall Lutz. Constable—Peter Lutz. Inspector-Ambrose Bitzer. Delegates-Casper Kirchner, J. W. Win-ower, H. C. Negley.

NINTH WARD Select Council-Henry Gorrecht, D. E Long, Joseph Goodell.
Common Council—Edw. F. Frailey, R. Bertztield, John Cresbach, Jacob Miley, Chas. Bitner, Reuben Oster. Constable-Jacob Boas,

Constable—Jacob Bourbeer, L. Rathvon.
Judge—Geo. M. Myers, Owen P. Bricker.
Inspector—J. B. Aulwake.
Delegates—William Rhoads, John S. Gra-

Promoted for Merit.

"See here, sir ; I understand that after tha last catastrophe you sent the survivors to their homes in distant states and charged the exense to the company ?"

Conductor—Yes, sir.

"Do you suppose, sir, that this railroad is a benevolent society? What did you do that for? Give me an unanswerable reason at once or your resignation, sir."

"To prevent them from testifying before

"Rosigu, sir." "I want you for superintendent."

AN INTRRESTING CASE OF THIAL. Ex District Attorney Davis' Bult Against the County Attached.

The trial of the suit of Franklin Diller va. the Penn Iron company is still progressing before Judge Patterson in the upper court

The defense was a decial that there were any breaches of the contract on the part of the Penn Irou company. The suit of Thomas J. Davis, ex-district

attorney, was attached for trial before Judge

Livingston in the lower court room. It is to recover fees which he alleges are due to him from the countr. The passage of the salary bill placed Mr. Davis in the position of suing the county. The practice as far back as the memory runneth was for the retiring district attorney to finish up his business in the term of his successor. In accordance with that practice ex-District Attorneys Estiteman, Rosenmiller, Brubaker and Johnson disposed of cases during Davis' term. When A. J. Eberly assumed the duties of office on the first Monday of January, 1831, the salary bill went into force. Mr. Eberly under that bill claimed a credit to his salary account of all cases disposed of from the day he went into office. Mr. Davis had a number of cases undisposed of in which he had drawn the adictment, but he was prevented from get ting pay for the same because Mr. Eberly had hem credited in his bill as they were disposed of. Mr. Davis believing that he was entitled to the fees in the cases of his predecessors disposed of during his term of office or to compensation for the cases be prepared but which Mr. Eberly tried, brought this suit He was the first witness called and his examination was not completed at noon to-day His counsel are Geo. M. Kline and George Nauman, and the county is represented by J. Hay Brown, John H. Fry and A. F. Shenck This afternoon the case was amicably set ited, the county agreeing to pay \$350 to Mr.

## A DOUBLE FUNERAL. simon N. Dorwart and His Grandchild Cor

veyed to Their Last Resting Place. A funeral with some peculiarly distressing eatures took place this afternoon from the res idence of Maggie and Louisa Dorwart, 52 North Queen street. Simon N. Dorwart died in Philadelphia and arrangements were being made to bring the body to this city. A little grand-daughter of the deceased about 4 months old, died on Monday. She was the daughter of William H. Dorwart, of Philadelphia, and it was his rad duty to accompany the bodies of his father and his daughter to this city. They arrived on the 7:10 train last evening : were taken to the residence of the Misses Dorwart by a committee of Lodge 68, K, of P., and the funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There was a great con course of sympathizing people present. Rev. C. E. Houpt, of Grace church, conducted the funeral. Mr. W. H. Dorwart's wife died

A Decerning Youth.

five weeks ago.

From the Washington Capital. Mrs. Cleveland numbers among her most ardent admirers the six and eight-year-old sons of Delegate Carey, of Wyoming. The little fellows until very recently have never seen the fair young mistress of the White House, but have collected pictures innumerable of their divinity and therewith decorated the nursery walls. Upon the occasion of Mrs. Cleveland's Saturday reception, a week since, they begged to to be allowed to attend that finally consent was given, and, accompanied by their nurse, they took their place in the long line of people waiting for admission to the executive mansion, and were finally rewarded by a presentation. On their return home they began at once, child-like, to give an account of the visit, with which they were greatly impressed. Charley, the little sixyear-old, gave a graphic description of Mrs. Cleveland's dress upon the momentous occasion. After listening to the child, his mother turned to Robin and asked if his brother had House, but have collected pictures inpumer turned to Robin and asked if his brother had described the gown correctly. "I don't know, mamma," he soberly responded, "I only saw her face."

THROUGH TOWN AND COUNTY.

George Connor is the candidate for inspec-tor in the Ninth ward.

Many P. R. R. repairmen passed through town to day to help meve the ice on the C. & P. D. railroad. P. D. railroad.

Mayor Morton seknowledges the receipt of five dollars from Philip Lebzeiter for the

soupfund.

sonplund.

Benj. Batchelor, colored, who was killed in Philadelphia on the 221 ult., was buried in Fulton township.

The bids for lighting the city were not opened last evening, no quorum of the lamp committee being present.

Sunday next will be celebrated as the seventeenth annuarrary of the Sunday

seventeenth anniversary of the Sinday school of the Presbyterian memorial church. George Faust's family on Church street are in need, and his mother died yesterday. Harry Yackley, charged with three cases Harry Yackley, charged with three cases of isrceny of the goods found at Jake Buzzard's house and one charge of felonious entry, waived hearings on all the charges and was committed for trial at the April sessions. William R. Brinton, who was studying law in the office of S. H. Reynolds, eaq., of this this city, went to Philadelphia to-day to enter the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. The present term will end about the vania. The present term will end about the dirst of next June, when Mr. Brinton will return and continue his studies with Mr. Rey

A Lancaster Man.

Hiram Hobein, the Philadelphia barber who on Monday shot Mrs. Ellen Dougherty. at 616 Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, was formerly a resident of this city, where he was born and raised. He went to Philadelphia some years ago and has since lived there. The woman is not badly hurt, and it is thought she will be able to appear at the hearing on February 5. Meanwhile Hobeln

Turple Reported Eleuted. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- Advices received it the capitol this afternoon state that Mr. Turple has been elected United States senate from Indiana.

The joint convention was held at noon and when the roll was called and Robinson's name was reached he arose in his sea and in a brief speech declared he had done his duty and would change his vote to Turpie The aunouncement was received with the wildest enthusiasms by the Democrats. The Labor men then changed their votes to Harrison, and the result of the ballo was thus announced: Turple, 7d Harrison, 64. Judge Gardner that when the joint convention adjourned it adjourned to meet at noon to-morrow and the speaker declared the mo tion carried. The speaker that said that no senator had been elected. Smith announced that Turple had received a majority and he declared him elected. The Republicana will meet to morrow and elect Harrison and thus carry the case to the Senate of the United States.

Furniture Factory Burned. MILWAUREE, WIS, Feb. 2-A Fond Luc special to the Journal states that the fac tory of the Fon du Lac Furniture company was burned at 4 o'clock this morning. \$60,000 ; no insurance. Forty thousand dol lars of the loss is to the company and \$20,000

TELEGRAPHICTAPS. Convicted ex-Alderman O'Neill of New

York, wants a new trial.

About 1,000 men of the Reading railroad at
Philadelphia announce that they are ready to

atrike if ordered.

All is quiet in the strike among the 'long-shoremen and freight handlers of New York

## FOUR MORE MAGISTRATES

RE BILL BRUNNTLY PASSED DIGE AT THE GOVERNUE.

Atterney General Gives an Opinion taining the Executive That Philar Have More Justices -The Bill Frame

the Manicipal Convention Presented. HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—In the Sameled day bills were favorably reported report the act enabling the supreme court to the district of the state and dividing state into three districts, and providing

the court hold a ten weeks term each at risburg and Pittsburg, and a sixteen term at Philadelphis; providing for prompt removal of supreme court re-by the governor for delay in preparing ports; providing for the payment of ca-teachers while in attendance at instituand fixing the minimum term at six m The bill prohibiting convicts from ing was negatively reported.

Watres, of Lackawanna, introduced a

dividing the cities of the state into i municipal convention. It provides a prehensive code for the government of dipolities. Shull, of Monroe, introduced a blil

biting persons under 15 years from bell employed in manufactories. A long speech was made by Schnat on an amendment to the prohibitory I

joint resolution, which is as follows: every person, firm, company, corporate or association, whose properly, whether re-personal or mixed, is either destroyed, preciated, damaged or made valueless by adoption by this article, shall have the rich to sue the commonwealth of Pennsylv for whatever loss has been sustained, the action against the commonwealth manner now provided by law for the secovery of damages where lands are taken by any railroad company in the construction operation of its road.

Rutan offered a joint resolution providing for compensation to liquor dealers to be voted mittee

The Senate agreed to hold a session to ale to dispose of the prohibitory cons amendment and Schnatterly's amends Senate bills were passed second refollows : Providing for an improved old of procedure in actions at law : prov married women may concent to adoption of their children in the even drunkeaness or profligacy on the part In the House bills were reported as follows

To organize the state into congressional districts, giving the Republicans 19 and the Democrats 9 districts according to the vote 1890; appropriating \$550,000 for the purchase of the Philadelphia House of Refuge.

The House bill increasing salary of the deputy attorney general from \$1,900 to \$2.50

vas passed finally. In the House a message was received the governor announcing his approval of Philadelphia magistrate court bill, with opinion of the attorney general sustain

the governor's action. The House adjourned until to-morrow

the bill to prevent blacklisting.

A TIR ON THE THACK. Teo Passenger Trains Narrowly Escape Me ning Into the Obstruction. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Peb. 2 -A double umpt was made to wreck the easte

western bound passenger trains on the La night. While the east bound train was ning at its usual speed the ongineer discovered a cross-tie lying on the track near Day nia : tation. He succee led in checking would have been a fearful wreck. The bound train was notified to be on the lo and the engineer of that train found the struction on the track in the same n before. It is thought that the guilty pe are friends of two roughs who were at Dagonia last Saturday night while tryis to run the train and create havoc in general DIXON, Ill., Feb. 2.-Yesterday m while a west, bound freight on the Morti western railroad stood at this station an bound freight came into the station at

speed, striking the standing freight terrible force. Two engines and several awere badly smashed. Engineers and is men escaped by jumping and no one eriously injured.

Dirguised Man Calls Him to the Door CINCINNATI, Feb. 2 - Late last night Fires a Builet Through His Cost. formation reached the police of a bold tempt to assassinate Judge James W. I

NAMEON ENCAPE OF A JUDUE.

gerald, of the police court, at his real Findlay street. About 9 o'clock in the ing the side door bell of the judge's re rang and he answered it in person. He no more than opened the door when man, whose face was blackened, a revolver, the bullet passing through judge's coat on the right side, b ing the firsh. The judge hastily slammed door and the would-be as-assin escaped. police have not the slightest clue identity of the miscreant, but his motive undoobtedly revenge for some ju-

YORK, Feb. 2 .- The body of Reals Myers, of East Prospect, this co committed suicide on Friday last by ing at the acqueduct on the tidewale near that place, was found yes twenty feet of water near Leber's : September a year Myers attempt by cutting his throat from car to car, recovery at that time was considered a miracle. At that time he had rethat he would yet end his life and head

The Whole Family Per Oftawa, Oat, Feb. 2.—On Thursday a fire was seen burning from the abor small island in the St. Lawrence river.
Rockport. Parties visited the island day and found the flames were caused burning of a small most were caused. burning of a small wooden dwelling on by a family named Elliot. N mained but a heap of ashes, from white charred remains of three human be taken. The family consisted of Mrs. her daughter aged 15, and her son aged 12, and these are supposed to have been victims of the fire. The sffair is surrous

Nominations For Paritamen LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Gladstonises nominated Mr. McElroy to oppose C E. Lewis, the Tory candidate for the parliamentary seat in the county of Ass and Mr. Haysman, a prominent Liberal, oppose the Right Hon. George J. Gozele the St. George Hanover Square division.

PORT HURON, Mich, Feb. 2.—The of the Huron house occupied by the lord, burned this morning. The grant thrown into a panie, but no one Loss, \$10,000.

WASHINGTON, D.