Cancaster Intelligencer

SARGARRE, MARCH 16, 1807.

The Hunter Pallure. possis in speaking of the Hunter ion consure John Hunter for his confidence in his brother, but such does not seem fair or charitable. for had reason to believe that he other's character as well or hen he knew his own; and that he saived only proves that it is not wise upon human nature which may be where it is thought strongest men are not wise as a rule, and the sim of business, the acquisition of th, is of questionable wisdom.

The state of business the acquisition of the state of the

id not remain a member of the firm this course in attempting to avoid plain duty merits criticism. No man rust another with his own duty; and ng a member of the firm, he kept verseeing its operations. If dont of the firm and relied on his brother's word for his share fits of investment, no censure be laid upon him, but by leaving his in the firm he gave it a fictitious

acquired wealth, he sought to the responsibility of its administra-and has been punished by the sudden parance of it. Duty cannot be done bary. Nothing is left to him but the of his fellow men and his own conas of an honest purpose. The les-I the minfortune is not that there

to no trust among men'and brethren
that the things that John
that are all the comp things that
The the carnest labor of a life.

Railroads Making Mistakes. Naws comes from various quarters of the withdrawal from sale by railroad companies of commutation and thousand-mile passenger tickets and it is said that the Baltimore & Ohio road has announced that this action is due to the inter-state erce bill. There seems to be a united determination on the part of the ies to force up passenger and freight rates with the evident purpose of provoking popular outcry against the inter-state comse act, but they underestimate the in-Attention has been called in these col-

s to that clause of the bill which exmisty provides that nothing in it shall ly to the issuance of mileage, excursion tation passenger tickets. It is provided in the first lines of the act, at its provisions shall not apply to the ion of passengers or property hally within one state. Yet it has been nced that the tariff between New sale and Pittsburg, in this state, will be may be of an increase of 50 per t on all fares whether for inter-state mi, or travel within the state. If so, will be music in the air, and the ade will learn that they cannot escape con legislation by attempting to throw ast blame upon the experimental steps.

The railroad business has grown so raly that but very few men understand roughly, and legislation bearing on ust be crude. But it is apparent to all that legislation of some kind is necesary, and the experiments might as well ast once and be pushed with vigor. It will not do for any corporations or sainess interests, however powerful, to which has produced the inter-state erce act. That act may fail, and may deserve to fail ; but others will follow ill firm laws have fixed the railroads in their proper places as the servants and not the master of the commercial and travding public.

Powderly to the Legislature. Mr. Powderly has something to say about

the Pennsylvania legislature. He has been

d to advocate certain measures which mays he knows nothing about, and reciting in his ignorance, proceeds to make are of the Pennsylvania legislators. Most when appealed to in this way succumb the compliment, assume an air of ineffaom, and cordially endorse measures is wisdom, and cordially endorse measures faich they only know to be harmless to besneelves. Not so Mr. Powderly; he es them with the remark that they be important to the people who ask shem, but are of no use to anyone else. enting on the custom of introduclabor measures at each session of the re, be notes what has been plainly earent to every man who has paid the stention to the proceedings of that namely, the insincerity of the prenamely, the insincerity of the pre-nations of interest in the labor cause.

Some of the measures have been intro-nced for the purpose of deluding the peo-ts into the belief that their interests were nto the belief that their interests were cared for. Others have been present in order to prevent the introduction measures of vital importance to the res. Others have been introduced best the member who fathered them best in measure to do something that the might know that he was alert watchful." He also finds traces of the many of them, and thinks many eithers would be declared uncon-

ra deserve to fall. He then suggests the passage of bills approved by the Knights at the coming state convention.

A better suggestion would be that more value should be placed upon the ballot, and greater care taken to select men of the right stamp to carry on legislation at Harrisburg. Our legislators need close watching to keep them out of mischief, but to station committees at the capitol to do it is only temporizing. A great leader like Mr. Powderly should find the root of the evil and strike at that.

If the Knights of Labor and business men would take a little trouble to secure the nomination and election of the right men, they would not find it necessary to guard against legislation hostile to indus-

Bad for Hoeckley.

Mr. A. H. Hoeckley, city editor of the Philadelphia Press, who was accused by the Philadelphia Times of receiving fifty dollars a week for keeping the Press harmless as to the operations of the gamblers of the Quaker city, has practically confessed his guilt. By the advice of counsel he has withdrawn his criminal suit for libel against the editor and publisher of the Times, and will rest his vindication on a civil suit for damages. As the latter cannot, at the earliest, by tried before September, and may be postponed much beyond that time, Mr. Hoeckley's action in withdrawing the criminal suit may be regarded as putting an end to the defense.

Had the accused been as guiltless as he eclared himself, the criminal suit would have been his readiest and most effective mode of vindication, and its result could properly have had no prejudice upon the civil suit for damages to be tried later. The abandonment of the first leaves Mr. Hoeckley in a sorry plight, and it is not surprising that because of it the Press announces that his relations with that newspaper have been severed.

A. I. ETTER, who several years ago pur chased the Middletown Journal, has so reormed the features and style of it that the caper is now one of the best outside the cities in the state. He is a young man, pushing, energetic, and his paper is obtaining a large circulation in lower Dauphin county.

EMPEROR WILLIAM got five wagon load of presents on his birthday. Why is it that the people who need them least get the most

PEOPLE will breathe freer at the announce ment that Governor Beaver has not forbidden his staff to indulge in malt or spirituous

EDITOR W. A. DINSMORE the Waynes-burg, Greene county, Pa. Messenger, in re-tiring from the paper and giving place to A. E. Patterson, the new edit or and proprietor, delivers himself of this parting shot at some of the people who happed to make editorial life misseable.

If miss able in the editorial chair we can fully say that it is one of the most trying dations in which a man can be placed. We have been solicited to lie upon almost all occasions; to bolster up one man or one faction of the party in preference to another; to put forward for public tavor undeserving men in place of men entitled to public favor and esteem. And while we regret that such is too much the case with all the local papers, of which we have been close observers, we believe we can truthfully say that we have never permitted the Messenger while under our absolute control to be used in this way. Nor do we remember having stated a single our absolute control to be used in this way. Nor do we remember having stated a single fact but what we believes to be strictly true. We do not pretend to say that we have always told the whole of the truth, yet we occasionally did so, and we do not remember a single instance in which we did not lose from one to a half dozen subscribers.

Believing as we do, that the party journal that serves the people best serves its party must. That one of the most important functions of a party journal is to keep its own party pure and to criticise and condemn de-

pariy pure and to criticise and condemn designing men, and to purge its own party of corruption, hence we have not heastated to point out the lawless debauchery and corruption at our primary elections. Until lately we have been compelled to write with one eye upon the "syndicaters" and the other upon the "carpet-baggers"; for it was hald as "irreason" to point out the corruption held as "treason" to point out the corruption of Democrats in Greene county. These evil days, we trust in God, are passed forever! But the work of purifying the primaries has just commenced. Our labors have been but just commenced. Our labors have been but little more than skirmishing with the enemy; we hope that our worthy successor shall cause the battle to rage along the whole line.

No recent investigation has been a more miserable fizzle than that which the Philadel bis civil service cranks began against Postmaster Harrity.

It is not pleasant to be a senator when you have a son who is sued for \$20,000 for recklessly pointing a pietol. Such is Senator Fair's mournful situation.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found a communication on Lancaster's public schools that will bear earnest reading. It has long been customary to regard the school system of this city as beyond possibility of improve-ment, but some of the allegations of our informant would seem to indicate that there is in the local system a large field for reform.

THE Connecticut House of Representatives has passed a bill that requires salcon-keepers to keep their doors locked until seven in the morning. This will end morning "nips."

PERSONAL.

CARDINAL GIBBONS has been installed with great pomp in his titular church of Santa Maria Trastevera in Rome.

MRS. POTTER denies that she intends to elevate the stage. We trust, however, she will use her influence to lower the bonnets. WILLIAM BAD, a wealthy man of Mel-bourne, Australia, spends half of his income every year in relieving the needs of deserving people. Good for Bad.

CARTER HARRISON says that President Cleveland's friends are against him for re-election as mayor of Chicago, and therefore he belives that the president is opposed to him. The conclusion does not follow from

MISS VAN ETTEN, of New York, says that the women workers of the United States are chiefly engaged on the five overcrowded and ill-paid occupations of laborers, seam

and ili-paid occupations of laborers, seamstresses, mill operatives, servants, and
teachers, atthough with proper training they
could be qualified for light trades and other
employments now pursued by men.
Secretarry Bayards says it is generally
recognized by all who have examined the
subject that our representatives abroad are
poorly paid, and in many instances United
States ministers are obliged to spend nearly
twice their salaries to keep up appearances.
The government is sometimes fortunate
enough to find gentlemen of wealth, possessing the necessary qualifications, who are willing to socept positions in the diplomatic
service. On the other hand there are men
who would ornament the foreign service and
be a credit to our gevernment were it not for
the fact that the salary attached to the position for which they are wanted is too smalt.
Oacar S. Straus, of New York, the new

tion for which they are wanted is too small.

Oscar S. Straus, of New York, the new minister to Turkey, had taken an active and prominent part during the campaign of 1884 in organizing the business men's movement in behalf of Mr. Cleveland, but had not thought of preferment on that account. When he was proposed to the state department the question arose as to whether it would be expedient to appoint a Hebrew to a continental mission. While there was no desire to rettre from the position taken by Mr. Bayard in the Kelley matter it was considered desirable to avoid making a false step or inviting unnecessary embarrassment After inquiry it was found that there could be no doubt about the reception of Mr. Straus cany other qualified representative, whether Jew or Christian, as the Jews in Turkey cojoy every civil privilege and are honored with many government places of treat and power.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

MINTONE OF THE TROVBLE IN THE BEVERTE DAY BAPTIST SOCIETY.

The Dispute Begins in 1879, When Two Sets o Trustees of the Congregation at Ephrain Were Elected -Struggles of the Factions Since for Sapremary.

The legislature of the state of Pennsylvanis, on February 21, 1814, passed an act en-titled "An act to incorporate the German Religious society of Seventh 1/ay Baptists of Ephraia, in the township of Cocalico, in the county of Lancaster. This act incorporated the society which has taken up the court's time on many occasions during the past seven years, and caused a disagreement between the president and associate law judge, and the result is that a third judge will have to be called in to determine the dispute between the two factions of this denomination. The church at Ephrata is one of the four

branches of the society of Seventh Day Baptists. The other three are located at Snow Hill, Bestford and Allegheny. The difficul-ties began a few years prior to 1880, when some of the members began complaining about the management of the affairs of the society, by the Konigmacher faction. orenz Nolde, who was foremost in the oppo sition to Konigmacher's trustees, is aGerman by birth, and came to this county from Franklin county over twenty years ago. He was a member of the Franklin county society and connected himself with the Ephran branch soon after locating in that town. When the controversy as to Konigmacher's management was going on Lorenz Nolde took sides against him and finally became the opposition leader. He was elected a trus tee several years ago. The charges against Konigmacher was that he did not keep his accounts properly. The board of trus was divided on nearly every question that came up, and Nolde absented himself from several meetings. At that time Nolde was the treasurer, and for his non-attendance the Konigmacher faction declared his seat vacant and elected J. R. Zerfass in his piace. Nolde did not recognize the right of the board to oust him, and there were frequent disputes in the matter of renting the church proper ties, as to whether he or Zertass was the legal

CULMINATED IN A SPLIT. Disputes between the trustees continued until January 6, 1879, the date of the quad-rennial election for officers, and on that day he culmination was a split and the election of rival sets of trustees, each of whom claimed to be the legally elected board. The mode of conducting the election was about as follows: It was held at the "Saal," in pursuance of notice in writing, specifying the purpose of the meeting, and the day, as well as the hours, within which the election would be commenced and concluded, signed by their during three Sabbaths previous to the day so

At the time of the January (1879) election, the membership of the society was about thirty, of whom three-fourths were women. The male members were in general mechanics or laboring men, and a considerable number of the members were dependent, wholly or partially upon the funds of the

The Seventh Day Baptists do not appear to have formulated specifically articles of faith or rules of discipline, but profess to take for their guidance simply the Bible and New Testament. The distinctive features of their practices are: Their observance of the seventh day of the week instead of the first as the Sabbath; the administration of the right of baptism "by trine immersion, with forward action in a stream of running water"; by the love feasts held annually at their communion; by the washing of each others' feet by the members previously to the breaking of bread at the communion. RAILBOAD AND TOWN TIMES.

In pursuance of the notice the members met at the "Saal" at 12 o'clock on January 6, 1879, to elect three trustees. The time for which was five minutes faster than Ephrate town time, and Lorenz Nolds objected to the election proceeding until 12 o'clock town time. The objection was not heeded and the election proceeded until Jacob S. Spangler offered a "Separatist," that is, he was one of the parties baptized by Rev. David C. Long, who was no longer in full communion with the society. Spangler's vote was rejected and his friends, who were the followers of room, chose another board to conduct the election and held it. The returns showed that the first board

organized received 16 votes, all of which were east for A. F. Madlem, J. J. R. Zerfass and T. Konigmacher, and the second board received seventeen votes, all of whom were east for William Madlem, Lorenz Nolde and Jacob S. Spangler. Euch of these sats of trustees were returned as duly elected for a term of four years. Each set filed their bonds and the court heard the argument of the counsel interested. The court decided that they were not called upon to decide which were the regularly elected trustees and they would not approve any of the bonds, and suggested that another election be held. In reuance of that suggestion | W.m. Madlem and Lorens Noide, posted notices for an election to be held on July 7, in the "Saal" between the hours of 12 and 2, for three trustees. At the time mentioned some of the members assembled (the Konigmacher faction remained away) but they could not get a building near by. Sixteen votes were cast and all were for Lorenz Nolde, William Madlem and Jacob S. Spangler. This return with their bond was filed in court and a rule to show cause why the bond should not be affirmed was argued at the December term

THE COURTS DIVIDE.

On February 21, 1880, Judge Patterson delivered an opinion deciding that Noide, Madiem and Spangler were elected in July, to serve four years from January, 1879. From this conclusion dates the division of the court on this case. After Judge Patterson had read his opinion Judge Livingston dis-sented from the conclusions of his colleague and objected to the approval of the board. Judge Patterson held that his approval was sufficient, and Judge Livingston that it reuired the approval of both judges.

On May 31st, 1880, Nolde, Madlem and Spangler, returned as elected trustees, filed a bill in equity, and Judge Patterson, in chambers, granted them a preliminary injunction restraining A. F. Madlem, Joseph J. R. Zer ass and Timothy Konigmacher from collect ing the debts due the society, or attempting, as trustees, to exercise any control over its property. The defendants filed an answer denying all the allegations of the Noide party, and Amos Slaymaker was appointed ma

THE MASTER'S CONCLUSIONS. The master took a large amount of testi-mony, and he reached these conclusions: That the bond of Nolde et. al. had never been affirmed by the orphane' court ; that the ac of one judge in the face of an objection and t of the other judge was not an approval; that Noide et. al. had not been elected trus-tees, and were not entitled to the office; that A. F. Madlem, Joseph J. R. Zertans and Timothy Konigmacher were the duly and Timothy Konigmanner were the duly elected trustees. To the master's report Noide et at filed; exceptions, which were argued before both of our judges. Judge Patterson delivered an opinion sustaining be exceptions, reversing the muster and directing a perpetual injunction to be entered against the Konigmacher party. Judge Livingston discented and on the decree entering the perpetual injunction the Konigmacher party appealed to the supreme court and Judge Patterson was reversed on his decision making the injunction perpetual.

The next step in this controversy was the appearance of the Konigmacher party before Alderman McGlinn. They brought suit for the possession of the church property under

the landlord and tement set of 1982, and the alderman decided in favor of the Konig-macher party and the tenants were custed. manner party and the sengme were constant.
Their only remedy was an appeal and this was taken at once, and although entered in the prothon stary's office for the past three years and on the trial list several times, the appeals have not yet been disposed of by trial.

MORE LITIDATION. After the remittitur from the supreme court reversing Judge Patterson had been filed, Judge Livingston entered a decree sus taining the report of the master and directed taining the report of the master and directed the Nolde party to pay the costs. A β /a was issued by the Konigmacher party for the costs amounting to about \$600 and the sheriff leived upon the goods of Nolde to estisfy the claim. A motion was made to set saide the β /a. Once more the judge differed, Judge Livingston said the avacuation should no one and Judge Determined. execution should go on and Judge Patterson declared it should not. The Nolde party took out a writ of error and the case was taken to the supreme court. That court set saide the f fa on the ground that there was

no judgment of the court on which it could insue. That ended the litigation for a time. The quadrennial election was held again in January last, and the usual result fol-lowed, two sets rof trustees returned as elected, and each claiming to be the legally elected trustees. Rules were on this week's argument list to show cause which of the bonds should be approved, but the court would not hear argument and told counsel to try and agree as to a third judge to settle the

Counsel for Noide et al. wanted a third judge called in as early as April 2, 1884. On that day they presented to the court a petition of which the following is a copy :

of which the following is a copy:

Now, April 2, 1884, the honorable, the judges, not being able to agree upon a decree or disposition of this case in the several phases, as very plainly appears by their respective opinions, filed December 22, 1883, as well as since, when the matter was brought to their attention, we, as solicitors for the plaintiffs, with the greatest deference to the opinion of the court and each member thereof, hereby suggest to them, as we did heretofore verbally, the propriety of exercising the power to call upon a judge from another district to decide the case for them, as suggested by the supreme court in their opinion of the case, delivered June 4, 1883.

W. R. Willson,
SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS,
Solicitors for Noide, et al.

The Ephrata Review gives the following account of the election of January last: ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

The quadrennial election of trustees for the Seventh Day Baptist society of Ephrata, took place at the Saal on Monday between the our 1 p. m. and 4 p. m. The congregation of the Nolde faction were all present by 1 p. m. The congregation of the Zerfass party came in 15 minutes later. When all had assen oled Mr. Nolde remarked that the time had now arrived for the holding of the election He informed the meeting that Justice Keller would read a paper to the society assembled. The justice then read the following paper :

The justice then read the following paper:

To A. F. Madlem, Joseph J. R. Zerfass and Timothy Konigmacher and all concerned, please and take notice, that for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of holding two elections (which may result in litigation) for the board of trustees of the Seventh Day Baptist society of Ephrata, to be this day elected, we propose that you and your friends entitled to vote shall vote at the polls opened by us for that purpose, or if you decline to do so and agree to receive our votes at the polls opened by us and cast our votes at the polls opened by you we shall abandon the polls opened by you we shall abandon the polls opened by you in order that all dispute and litigation may be avoided by a submission to the will of the majority of the members of the society, signed: Lorenz Noide, Hannah Shreiner, Anna M. Kesth, Kate Fasig, Rachael Musser, W. Madlem, Susan Trego, James Trego, Jane A. Hahn, Clara Good, Margaret Bowman, Christiana Sheaffer, Belig Dannis, Wonatt. Elizabeth Sheaffer, Belig Dannis, Wonatt. man, Christiana Sheaffer, Benjamin F. Ben nett, Elizabeth Sheaffer, Selle Dennis, Wm.

nett, Elizabeth Sheaffer, Belle Dennis, Wm.
A. Resser, Mary King, David King, Maria
Nies, Eva Henry.
After the paper was read the Zeriass party
were silent. Mr. Nolde arose and said,
"Now, you can say yes or no. If you remain silent we shall take it for granted that
you give your consent and we will then proceed with the election." He appointed John
Spera, Geo. Urich and Frank Good as a board
of election: that these three men should held of election; that these three men should hold the election if all the members were so satis-fied. Mr. Nolde's faction consented while Mr. Zerfass' party still remained silent. Mr. Noide said to all the members that now the election was open to all members of either party if they so desired to vote. The voting then began. Five minutes alterwards Mr. Zerfass organized his board of election and began the voting. The elections resulted as began the voting. The elections resulted as follows: Noide's party had 20 votes. Lorenz Noide, Wm. Madlem, David King, all of Ephrata, were elected trustees. The Zerfass party had 8 votes. Joseph Zerfass and Adam Madlem, of Ephrata, and John Wolf, of Quincy, Franklin county, were elected trustees.

ees.
It is to be hoped that a judge will be agreed upon at an early date and this lengthy litigation ended, which has cost the parties interested, as well as the church they represent a large sum of money and any amount of

The counsel in the case now are S. H. Reynoids, W. R. Wilson and D. McMullen for the Nolde faction, and H. M. North, E. K. Martin and T. B. Holahan represent the Konigmacher faction.

WAYSIDE GLANCES. There is nothing new under the sun. Old Solomon said so, and he was wise enough to know what he was talking about. It applied in his generation, and is equally applicable to the city in which we live. Our Board of Trade is makings trenuous efforts to secure new industries for Lancaster, and a general impression goes abroad that we are much more progressive than our forefathers. Yet when the big majority of the present Board of Trade wore slips or were only in posse, active spirits in this town were laying a bests for Lancaster's future industrial prosperity. To us of the present generation it is odd to read ception of the big cotton industry in this city, which now pays out annually \$225,000 in wages, which money flows into all the arieries of local trade. There are many living who remember the enthusiasm that was called out by the following publication in the Lancaster Democrat on Augus

It gives us great pleasure to state that the It gives us great pleasure to state that the attempt made by a few of our most enterprising citizens to erect a cotton factory in this city of the largest class, may now be pronounced a successful one in every respect. A company has been formed with a capital of \$125,000, the whole or nearly the whole of which has been promptly subscribed for. The ground for the proposed factory has been purchased, (in the neighborhood of the Catholic church,) and the company has issued proposals for the immediate erection of a four-story brick building 200 feet by 50. Gen. James, one of the most distinguished machinists of New England, if not in the United States, has been engaged to intraish the most approved plans for the building, and to superintend the erection of the machinery. A preference will be given to the foundries of Lancaster, for whatever castings &c., may be required; and if is expected that the factory will be in the full ide of successful experiment by the 1st of September, 1846.

We mentioned in our last that a committee had been appointed by the stockholders for the purpose of visiting the most celebrated of the cotton factories in New England so as to acquire a necessary degree of practical information in relation to the mode of erecting and the mode of conducting these establishments.

The committee consisted of the Hon. A. L. Hayes, C. Hager, D. Longnecker and Israel W. Groff, esqa. After an absence of some three weeks they returned to this city last week and made a full report of their investigations at a meeting of the stockholders held on Friday evening last. The report is singularly well written, and appears to give unqualified astisfaction to all who are interested in the proposed enterprise. We need acarcely add that it was unanimously adopted. It is the intention of the company to apply for an action incorporation at the next session of the legislature. The application, without doubt, will be successful.

After a quiet snoore of more than a quarter of a century Lancaster has at length awak-ened to attempt made by a few of our most enter prising citizens to erect a cotton factory in

new channels of consumption appear to be opening every day in order to meet the rapidly increasing supply of cotton labrics. We have no doubt in our mind but that there will be at least a half dozen factories before the expiration of the same number of years from the present time, and if our expectations are realized, in 1850 our city will contain a population of fourteen thousand scuta. Who knows but that the increasing population of Lancaster may yet compel us to change the "Democrat" from a weekly to a daily newspaper. We are agreed if the change produces change to us.

later it is stated that the differences between later it is stated that the differences between the councils and the factory company were amicably arranged at a public meeting in the court house. At that meeting Judge Hayes predicted what then seemed the height of extravagance that Lancaster would have a population of 30,000 "21t we engaged in the great work before us with andric and vet with prudence." Others spirit, and yet with prudence." Others who spoke at that meeting were George Ford, Dr. G. B. Kerfoct, Thaddeus Stevens, Dr. P. Cassidy, and J. B. Amwake. All but the latter have passed into the valley of the shadow.

It is said that the complete issue of the ancaster Bar, which has now fallen into innocuous desustude," cannot be secured for less than \$100; the frequent allusions to it by late legal annotators have made it most valuable publication.

The lumber that was used in the construction of the Lancaster toboggan alide is now being adapted for the building of a restaurant at McGrann's park, made necessary by a recent ruling of the court in connection with the renewal of the license at the park. The boards that heard the whise and whirr of the merry tobogganer will now listen to little else than the crunching of toothsome dainties under well developed molars. Mr. McGrann proposes to give his personal direction to the preparation of the cuisine, and as he is no novice in the cocking art, it is believed that the products of the Park restaurant will afford a marker for Lancaster restaurants for

There were other people than some citizens of Lancaster deceived over the popular view of Senate bill No. 30, commonly known as the "inter-municipal bill." Altoona's city solicitor had announced that the bill "had received the indorsement of about all the cities concerned and was a well-nigh perfect measure." Since the Lancaster Bo Trade has knocked it full of holes, he has probably changed his mind. The Philadelphia Times voices the popular view of this bill when it says: "When it is proposed to furnish by the legislature a plan of government in detail for more than a score of cities, great heed should be taken lest the remedy prove worse than the disease."

EDMUND L. ZALINSKI.



and Sub-Marine Torpedo Boat.

The inventor of the pneumatic dynamite gun and sub-marine torpedo boat, Lieutenant Edmund L. Zalinski, was born about forty years ago, of Polish parents on Polish soil His parents emigrated to this country when the lieutenant was but four years old, settling in Western New York, thus making the boy really an American in all but birth. He a about twelve years old when the civ war broke out, and at the age of sixteen he nanaged to take a part in it, as an aide on General Nelson Miles' statt. At the close of the rar he was commissioned as second lieuten ant of artillery, and has served faith that time. He has been for twenty years a drst Heutenant and during that time has seen stationed at the various forts along the Atlantic and Guif coasts. For three years and a half he was professor of military science at the Institute of Technology in Bostor Before undertaking his dynamite experi ments he passed six months at Willets' Point at torpedo instruction under General Abbott leutenant Zalinski was detailed by Secretary Lincoln in 1883 to investigate the possibility of firing dynamite safely with a pneumati gun, as suggested by a manufacturer. The lieutenant says he was skeptical at first as to the possibility of a cannon on a popgun principle. The Nautilus, which he designed, and whose seaworthiness was successfully tested was saunched in the fall of 1836 at Fort Lafayette For Zalinaki's dynamite gun are claimed the advantages of lightness, freedom from report and flash, and cheapness (its cost being but a trifle compared to other guns of equal power of destruction. Lieutenant Zalinski is mak ing more experiments that may prove of great value, relative to the effect of an electric current on molten iron. Preliminary current of electricity is pessing through it is incressed fully one-half in tensile strength and ductility.

No DANGER.

ST. JACOBS OIL. A STANDARD SPECIFIC.

From current correspondence with dealers here and there, showing the status of 5t. Iacobs Oil and its wonderful efficacy. PERFECT SATISFACTION.
Whitewater, Wis., Oct. 13, 1886,
"St. Jacobs Oil has given perfect satisfaction to thousands for ten years."
A.V. BURK, Dealer.

___ HOW IT WORKS.

Pottsdam Minn., Oct. 30, 1886.

"St. Jacobs Oil is the best ever tried. When a man buys a bottle, always another man, sooneror later, buys another bottle, through bim."

JUHN INGLEST, Dealer.

SEVEN OUT OF TEN USE IT.

4 1 Main St., Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 9, 1881.

"We have a good family trade, and can trutbfully say that of every ten of thee seven use St. Jacobs Oll. A good, stead; John Hinki Z. & SUNS.

ALWAYS GIVES RELIEF.
Mishawaka, Ind., Nov. 12, 1886.
"Farmers come in and say: 'Give use a
bottle of St. Jacobs Oil that always gives relief when everything else faile,"
J. GANSER, Ja.

TWENTY YEARS PEPERIENCE.

318. Main 84. Fall River, Mass. Nov. 1, 188.

"Never in my 20 years experience in the
drug business have I ever sold any liniment
that gave such general satisfaction as 8t.
Jacob Sull."

R. DUNBAR, Druggist. UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Pine Grove, Pa., Oct. 13, 1886.
"I have never had a modicine in my store
that gave such universal satisfaction as St.
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