THE BOARD OF TRADE MEETS.

AN EVENING DEVOTED TO ESSAYS AND REPORTS OF COUNTETEES.

Papers On Interesting Toples Read-The Com mittee on Statistics Compare the Cost of Water in Several Cities-A pafe Works Likely to Be Brought Here.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade on Tuesday evening, being in con-tinuation of the regular meeting of March 13 when only ten were present, was fairly

After the reading of a favorable report by the treasurer the reports of the several committees were called for and Mr. Houston, of the committee on railroads and trans-portation, stated that his committee had reached the conclusion that railroad building was a big job. He would undertake to start a bank with better assurance of success. There are now three railroad projects under consideration, the Safe Harbor road, the New Holland road and the Quarryville and Kings Bridge road. For this committee, and the committee on commerce and manufactures, he stated that if they were to do any good they would have to travel, and when the time came the treasurer should be provided with funds for this purpose, either from the regular

Mr. G. N. Reynolds, chairman of the committee on statistics, read the following

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of

Your committee on statistics, to whom was referred the resolution instructing us to examine into the water rates charged by Lancaster and its neighboring cities, beg leave to make the following report:

We have corresponded with the proper authorities of quite a number of cities, some of whom have replied and others not as yet.

One of our members has visited the water departments of Philadelphia and Harrisburg and learned there what he could. In Harrisburg the clerk of the finance committee of city councils, which committee has also entire charge of the water department, very kindly opened his books and gave all the information in his power. Through friends in Reading and Allentown like information was gained from the committees of those cities.

In most of these cities from which we have gained information it is the custom, ss in our Lancaster water committee of councils, when deciding the water tax or rent to be paid by the large manufactories, such as large iron mills, furnaces, etc., which use very large quantities of water, to make a special rate based upon the quantity used, the larger the consumption the lower the rate per gallon or cubic foot.

These special rates are not printed in their regular schedules of rates, and in many cases are not made known to the general outside public.

This custom of giving special rates, to be This custom of giving special rates, to be fixed by the water committees, to large manufactories is but right. Being wholesale consumers the city can well afford to seil water to them at lower, or wholesale rates, and, beatdes all this, as the money these large works pay out in wages gives support directly and indirectly to so many pands it thus applies the city to so many people it thus enables the city to supply and sell its water to many private dwell-ings, boarding houses and stores which otherwise would be vacant

The city of Baltimore has a standing offer to make a contract with any new manufacturer who will locate his works in that city or remove them there from some other city, to supply him with all the water

charge; for a term of years.
This bonus offer is very liberal for, although that city obtains its water supply by gravity, it has spent an immense sum to do it and has its yearly interest to meet

on its very large issue of water bonds.

The accompanying comparative table will give some idea of how the cities from which ve have obtained full information differ to their schedule rates, but as the schedules differ somewhat in their arrangement of rates it may be that when the bills are made out for the private dwelling house consumer there may not be so much differ-ence in total water rent paid as appears

called for by the schedule rates.

There appears to be an important differerace against our own city in the water rates charged for the steam engines of the smaller industries. We allude to steam engines of less than 40 horse power, the water rate per horse power upon such engines being higher in Lancaster than in Hurrisburg, Reading and Allentown. Upon engines of 100 horse power, the rate is lower with us than in the three cities named, with us than in the three cities named, while we are lower upon all engines of over five horse power than the cities of Philadelphia and Wilmington.

We learned that it is the custom with us

to not rate the larger engines at their full horse power, and from the total water rates paid by very large consumers in Harris-burg, we infer that city does not either. A like rule probably prevails in other cities, so that we cannot tell positively from the printed schedule rates what is the

real rate paid upon large engines.

If the smaller engines of under 40 horse power are rated at their full horse power we would recommend that our city reduce its rates upon them to as low a rate as is charged by other cities of like rank with ours; it being a matter of importance to the small and often struggling industries. Since writing the above we learn that it is the custom in our city to charge all engines of from one to five horse power \$12, which is higher than is charged by the six other cities from which we have rates, but that upon engines of more than five horse power it is the custom in our city to no rate them at their full horse power; for instance, one planing mill engine which is 40 horse power, is only rated at 20 horse power. We do not yet know whether power. We do not yet know whether other cities have the same custom or not. Our nearest neighbor-York-which, although a very ancient maden, is now covered with blushes over its new dignity of being at last a city, inform us that their rolling mill does not obtain its water supply from the city works, taking it from a small stream upon its own land. As to the other factories in York which are supplied by the city they are in each case given a special rate which is not based upon any specified horse power. For this reason we cannot tell what water rate is charged to manufacturers in York, which is now a thoroughly alive, wide awake little city, be lleving most fully in fostering its own

In Harrisburg, which has grown so large and prosperous by its many and very large and prosperous by its many and very large and various iron industries, we found the same dispute over the water rate question, which was so lately disturbing us, some members of their city councils claiming that these large works were not paying enough and the manufacturers claiming that they were aiready paying too much. As the prosperity of Harrisburg all depends As the prosperity of Harristorg all depends upon the prosperity of its manufactories, the majority of their city councils very wisely decline to make any change in the

special rates already given.

We are very glad to be able to report that
the difference of opinion which was existing between our water committee and our larger manufacturers has within the past fortnight ceased to exist, and their water rate is no longer in dispute, the water committee very wisely deciding to adhere to their old policy of being liberal to such important industries.

From what we can find out as to the special rates made in like cases in other cities of like rank our manufacturers.

cities of like rank, our manufacturers now have no reason to complair.

As your committee were divided in opinion as to whe her the resolution under which we were acting called for an inves tigation and report upon the rates charged in the various cities upon water mixed with an infusion of hops, barley, corn or rye, we make no report upon this branch

In conclusion, while reminding the board that it is much easier to rise in a meeting and ask a question than it is for

cluding more cities or more information as to what all the special rates are. G. N. REYNOLDS, chairman.

WATER RENTS IN CITIES. Following is a table compiled by the committee on statistics :		
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The president then announced that the special exercises of the evening would be opened by an essay by Mr. C. S. Folir, whom he introduced.

THE ESSAY THAT WAS READ. Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Trade:

I have been saked to write on the newspaper in its relation to general business. An ancient proverb, slightly altered, might be an appropriate quotation here,—"what is everybody's business is the newspaper's business." The newspaper is to general business what the lookout on the cross-trees is to the ship below him, or, if that comparison appears lofty, it may be said that the newspaper resembles the crow perched on the fence post, crosking his observations on the general economy of the universe, while his fellows are hard at work getting fat in the ccinfield. The press is to business what the press of business prevents the business man from being, a sentinel. The newspaper, as the sentinel of business, wears the uniform of business in the shape of advertisements, and some papers, like some soldiers, con-

and some papers, like some soldiers, con-sist chiefly of uniform.

The sentinel newspaper has a hard time. It must stick to its post and stand up for its fellow citizens in all kinds of weather; for the busine a reading public is a voracious consumer of commercial literature, and must be fed, in good times or bad, with cheerful expositions of the natural and inevitable prosperity of the locality. The sentinel must also keep a wary eye for enemies to legitimate business within the camp as well as withour. No one thinks of constitutioning by several of prosperity.

of questioning his report of prosperity, but should be have to chronicle mislortune let him guard his per.

Speaking both as a sentinel and a soldier, as a crow of the field and fence post, I propose to fill in the remainder of my allotted time with selected minutes, taken in memory, of my own reflectionalst meetings of the Board of Trade. Disraeli has said that there is no education like adversity.

Would it not be well to apply our educa-tion by this method on the line of its greatest development? For example: we have the wreck of a bolt works standing idle. Not far away other branches of the boit business are thriving, but these build-ings are also well suited for other indus-Ings are also well suited for other indus-tries. Other examples of idle real estate well adapted for various manufacturing purposes will cocur to every member. Pioneers of our early days were driven from many a well-chosen homestead site by the discovery among the undergrowth of some wreck of a former effort. A human skeleton in the long grass near the charred logs of a fallen cabin, and traces of privation

atarvation, or savage massacre.

How can we of Lancaster expect manufacturers to settle here, with the skeletons of dead industries around us in plain view? Again, there are small and struggling in-dustries among us capable of indefinite ex-pansion, and it our surplus energy and capital were applied boldly, but with Aute-tion, to the development of the Layte prises, managed by men we kn less than a that we can grasp, and for a lovers will be can see and count upon, our sacrifice will be not boom in Western s Rutjand, Mahalis surely gather a healthy and steady impetus, and will not collapse in Western style. Thriving small industries precede great

establishments as the potsio bugs precede the Paris green factorier.

In a direct way we can do very little to bring great industries here. We have offered land and capital, but other cities can be as liberal, and after all the main induce-ments must be our natural advantages as ments must be our natural advantages as a home for skilled male labor. We can say that the great milis established here will make the surplus female labor of every working man's family win better wages than in many other cities, that our markets, in abundance, quality and cheapness, are un-surpassed in the civilized world; that rents are low, and newly built modern houses abundant ; in short, that a better home for the workingman can not be found, and true

we can say, what can we do ? Manufacturers often make the shipping facilities of a point a prime consideration in locating a plant, and this is particularly true of industries employing male labor, where the raw material and product are likely to be heavy, requiring for their handling heavy freight bills as well as weighty pay rolls. Our shipping facilities are excellent, but capable of improvement. are excellent, but capable of improvement. Railroad building takes a great deal of money and often keeps a great deal of it. It is a business that is usually left in the hands of railroad men, but we can encourage these professionals to operate for our advantage by doing all in our power to make our city the true centre of all the country round. Lancaster is by nature entitled to receive the trade of every borough and farm within easy drive of its market and farm within easy drive of its market places; but there is a great and increasing volume of trade flowing from us, and our country trade is stifled by the toil charges levied on the highways to the town. Trifles turn the course of trade. Frequent toils make a serious item in a

farmer's total of expenses, and when he considers that the time and trouble of a drive to town may be saved by shipment to Philadelphia or Baltimore it takes but a Philadelphia or Baltimore it takes but a small thing to turn the scale against us. Whether he ships direct or through the country storekeeper, both merchant and farmer form the habit of dealing with the far off city; and so our trade slips from us. Turnpikes have been and are, of great value to the town, but now the competition of railreads, the growth of the great cities. of railroads, the growth of the great cities, the increase of wealth and luxury on all hands, demand more free communication between the farmers and the townsmen. An effort about be made to solve this busy men to gather together the informa-tion with which to answer it, we can only regret that we cannot at the present time make a report more full and thorough by in-

firm selling price. It will be said that these men would at once force their stock to fabulous values, but they know that their terms must be within reason or without sale. There is no danger that a Lancaster syndicate of turnpike buyers will be mistaken for a council of Napoleons of finance. When our roads are free and our people thriving in all industries we may trust to the persuasive eloquence of this Board of Trade to work upon the railroad man to work his wonders, and fling his double strands of steel to draw to us the trade that is rightly ours.

When Lancaster has more direct connection with Baltimore and the awakening South: when crossing railroads make an eddy here in the streams of commerce from the mountains and the seacoast, from the harvest fields and forests; when the man who works up raw materials finds here the cheapest and most healthy home—then will great industries come to us without our asking and the strength of our county in agriculture be balanced by the power of the town in trade. the town in trade.

Mr. Shand and Mr. High were then called upon to tell "bow to make a new industry cessiul." Mr. High read a carefully prepared answer :

How to Make New Business successful.

This is a question which is difficult to answer to a certainty. There are so many circurastances that may add to or interfere with the success of any business enterprise, that what we have to say may be mere speculation. We may theorize, but practical demonstration alone will solve the question. These bindrances and advantages are purely local. An enterprise that will, with proper management, succeed in one location, may utterly fail in another locality, under the same management. There are certain underlying principles, however, which are necessary to the success of any business enterprise. These are location, the character of the enterprise, capital, qualification, energy, economy, reputation.

Location, then, is one of the requisites, to a successful prosecution of any business enterprise. Closely allied to it, is the character of the enterprise. Indeed they are inseparable. Lancaster would be, and is a good centre for a number of manufacturing industries. Our railroad communications are ample. Situated in one of the richest agricultural districts in the United States, we can furnish the necessaries of the enterprise, cougally as chape. HOW TO MAKE NEW BUSINESS SUCCESSEUT. cations are ample. Situated in one of the richest agricultural districts in the United States, we can furnish the necessaries of life, in quality and price, equality as cheap—if not chesper—se any other place. Near enough to the great coal fields for fuel and to the fron industries for either the raw or manufactured article, in its crude state, unemployed labor in sufficient quantity; indeed, we seem to lack in nothing that would add to the success of any enterprise. Why, then, do we not have them? And why have so many failed at first, in attempting to gain a foothold here? If you will gather the facts, and study the history of the enterprises that have failed, (at least first), you will find that some of the requisites named were wanting. With all the advantages Lancaster has, there are some enterprises, on account of the non-adaptability of the place, that would most certainly fail here. A glass or crockery industry, if located here, would be at a disadvantage when compared to Trenton, Pittsburg, Wheeling, East Liverpool, &c. Fuel, labor and eyen transportation are largely in favor of the latter. Natural gas has proved so important a factor as an element of fuel in manufacturing interests—not simply as a matter of economy, but on account of its superiority—that it will in all probability, in the near future, centralize these industries, and all places not having these advantages will not be able to compete. Not only will industries centre at these important points, but labor will centralize these industries, and all places not having these advantages will not be able to compete. Not only will industries centre at these important points, but labor will centralize these industries, and all places not having these advantages will not be able to compete. Not only will industrie centre at these important points, but labor will centralize these industries, and place, and the latter is enabled to procure the best skill, and thereby can compete with his competitor in piacing his product upon the market in as marketab

An isolated plant, therefore, even though not located in an isolated place, will be under great disadvantage. A new business of this character, therefore, would not succeed in Luncister, though it is not an iso Second, as to capital. No business enter-

rise can succeed without capital, and that sufficient capital; not a surplus. Surplus has a tendency to make men careless, disqualify them for a successful business life, and in many cases prove ruinous to their business and themselves. Too many persons have never loarned the value of a dellar nor what it care to save a dellar. dollar, nor what it cost to earn a dollar, and an abundance of capital placed in their hands often throws their brain from their hands often throws their brain from its equilibrium, and the resuit is a failure. The capital should be jample so as to take advantage of all discounts, but not so ample that collections would be neglected and goods sold on too long credits. Neither should it be so large that an individual or corporate enterprise can carry a large number of trading accounts on its ledger. This is one of the curses of the mercantile life. Somebody must pay for these long credits; ask yourselves the question who it is? I would rather insure the success of an individual enterprise with a part becomes a could the print be leaved. part borrowed capital than with a large who enters upon a new enterprise. It will compel a man to push his business instead of it pushing him. An obligation to ruest, which will either advance or decrease his credit in the merchant world, will be an incentive to greater energy and may develop a man into a merchant prince.

The character of the business and the lo-

cess. These are indispensable requisites; but, unless these are accompanied by the necessary qualification, failure will be written over the enterprise. Qualification is esential to the success of any business en

now over, I would not disparage : in fact, would have every one enjoy intellectual culture, if it were possible. But I mean by the term that any person who enters into any business enterprise should have a thorough, practical knowledge of that in which he engages. In other words, he should be master of the situation. Not that he should master of the situation. Not mathe should attend to all the details, but he should know whether they are attended to or not. Many a business enterprise has been wrecked for want of practical knowledge, and others have been dragged down with them. This applies particularly to corporations. No corporations an succeed unless the manual to a still a reactical room. it is managed by skilful, practical mer.
Corporations cannot afford to experiment

Experiments frequently eat up the capital. The stockholders in such corporation will learn to their sorrow, when too late, that they have educated their superintendents

they have educated their superintendents and managers at too expensive schools. Their doors are closed and some one clee reaps their harvest.

Having, then, the character of business, and location to correspond, ample capital, qualification necessary to prosecute the business, we are ready for the enterprise with a few more exceptions. One of these is energy. No enterprise will ever succeed, be it individual or corporate, unless energy and singleness of purpose control those who direct it. The day for placing your merchandise upon your shelves and your marufactured artic es in your warerooms and to say to the trade, "There it is; buy it if you want it, or leave it alone," has gone by. Nothing but indomitable energy, and that directed in the right channel, can make any enterprise successful.

enterprise successful. enterprise successful.

Select your business, choose the heat location the world can give you. Fill your store with the choicest goods the market can afford, place thousands to your credit in bank, and then sit down and fold your hands, and wait until your customers come and buy your wares, and you will starve. It takes energy to-day to succeed, and that not a divided energy.

starve. It takes energy to-day to succeed, and that not a divided energy.

I am a great believer in the principle that controlled the great apostle to the Gentlies, "This one thing I do: I press toward the mark." There are but iew John Wansmakers; there are many initators, and there are equally as many failures. The principle is wrong. It is not intended that one or a few men should control the mercantile affairs of the world to the injury of many. No man can be as to the injury of many. No man can be as successful with a divided aim as with a singleness of purpose. In the successful establishing of a business, then, a man must adopt the one idea—"This one thing I do," and having resolved upon that, he must bend all his energies in that direction and press toward the mark. Buccess includes

no drones. Figure heads must step down

no drones. Figure heads must step down and out.

You may combine your energy, the business qualifications, capital, character and location of business, and find them all favorable and yet fait. Unless you practice economy, your capital will take unto itself wings and fly away, and with it will go your enterprise. Economy must enterevery avenue of your enterprise; not stinginess, but common sense economy.

If the requisites we have named had been practiced in enterprises that appealed in former days to Lancaster capital for aid, worthless stock certificates would not be thrust at you when you ask aid for warthy enterprises. All enterprises should not be judged by the profligacy of one or more. Lancaster has too long stood in its own light, or at least Lancaster capital has. We have enterprises in our midst that can be and will be made a success. Show your appreciation of the efforts of those who are bearing and have borne the brunt of the battle by helping them with your capital and thereby induce others to come.

Our last point that we shall call attention to for the permanent success of a business enterprise is reputation. I would emphasis the word permanent reputation. Many business enterprises seem to be and indeed are successful for the time being, but not having carefully hedged about their reputation their success is merely transitory. I am well aware that a new enterprise has no reputation. Success or failure depends largely on whether it will attain one or not. The article that is manufactured by it may have. The merchandise in which you trade may be so well known that it apparently does not need your reputation.

Does that establish one for you? By no means. The article manufactured and the merchandise traded in, though of the very highest merit, can not save an unscrupulous management.

You want, in fact you must have, the confidence of the trade, and when you have

lous management.
You want, in fact you must have, the confidence of the trade, and when you have attained it you must prove yourself worthy of it. The man who expects to hold the confidence of his trade by establishing the principle, "Your eyes are your market," will find it to vanish like the dew of ket," will find it to vanish like the dew of a summer morning before the scorching rays of a noon-day sun. You may mislead and blindfold your trade for the time teeing, but retribution will come. You will be judged at the bar of public opinion. Equity will be established, and upon the lintels over your door-posts will be written "Failure". Nothing will as permanently establish an enterprise as honest business methods. Let the public by experience learn that your word is as good as your bond, and you have laid the foundations for a superstructure of a successful business life that will stand long after this mortal body has decayed.

In summing up this whole matter in the successful presecution of a new enterprise,

In summing up this whole matter in the successful presecution of a new enterprise, we would say that its nature must be adapted to the location. You must have a sufficient amount of capital. It must be under the supervision of skilled, practical men. They must be energetic men of one idea—the success of their enterprise, not some others. Economy must be practiced, honesty must be the controlling principle, and success will be assured.

coess will be assured. Mr. Shand was then called upon, but expressed regret that he had not heard that he would be expected to answer the quertion and so was unprepared. He agreed with Mr. High that too much capital in any business was a great evil and said that equare dealing and fair conduct were essential to success. A motion requesting Mr. Shand to answer the question at the next meeting was carried unanimously.

Mr. Gelsenberger recited the experience of Allentown with a slik mill in illustration of the folly of attempting to establish an industry enploying female labor in a town where that kind of labor is already in

Mr. Riddle sgreed with these remarks and added that it is not beaithy for a busitionately more boys and girls at work than any other town in the state, and he would rather have a factory employing 100 men, the heads of families, than 500 women and minors. We find men idle and women and children at work because there is no work for the heads of families. "I don't take exception to this, because no doubt it is the best that they can do, but I respect that community the most where the men do the work,"

A PROPOSED SAFE FACTORY. President Wickersham then introduced Mr. Stiffel who proposes to start a safe factory in Lancaster. Mr. Stiffel stated that he had chosen Lancaster because of its central location both as a receiving and distributing point. This is the centre of the best market for sales. Most of the sale manufacturers have gone West and some of the older factories in the East have gone out of business, so that most of the safes sold in this part of the country are brought from the West. He said that the advan tages of this city as a home for labor had attracted him. The same labor that commands \$2 50 at other factories can be brought to Lancaster for \$2. The bulk of the weight of a safe is not iron but fire proof filling, so that nearness to great iron works was not es-

The contemplated works will employ about 190 men and boys. He had sold last year 1,250 safes and could have sold more, but could not get them though he had orders unfitled for six months and many orders cancelled because of delay. The question was raised whether reputation was not necessary in the safe business, and whether a new factory would not be obliged to sell lower than others for the reason that its product was untried and unknown. Mr. Stillet reptied- that If be had a good article he could sell it no matter whether it has a reputation or not, and told how he had sold the Barnes safe in Philadelphia when practically unknown there. Patents on sales have expired and the sale made here would resemble other standard safes excepting for a few changes, chiefly in the doors and in appearance. Patents on locks have also expired. In answer to a question he said that the net profit on 2,000 ales a year, the product of the contemplated factory, ought to be at least \$15,000. It was voted that the answer to the second question "Why is the price of real estate so low here," be postponed until the

next meeting. The board then adjourned.

At the regular state 1 meeting of Ridgely Eccampment, No. 217, J. O. O. F., Tuesday evening, Grand Patriarch Dr. John Levergood installed the following officers for the ensuing term : Chief patria ch, H. I. Spercer; high priest, John C. Donecker; senior warden, Paul Carpenter; junior warden, L. G. Mentzer; scribe, H. M. P. Erisman. The following appointments having been made by the chief patriarch the respective officers were also installed O. S., J. L. Killinger; I. S., H. O. Leachey; lst W., Jos. M. Kreider; 31 W., W. H. Iredale: 4th W., A. B. Soyder: 1st G. of T., A. B. Herr ; 24 G. of T., A. E iw. Relat; organist, C. F. Oblender. The finance committee consists of Messrs. John C. Donecker, L. G. Mentzer and J. P. Snyder trustees, John C. Carter, B. S. Schindle,

The encampment, which is but two and a-half years old, is in a most flourishing condition, having a membership of 131; an invested fund of \$1,160; funds in treasurer's hands, \$187.29, and invested in regalis and furniture, \$450.

Edwin E. Snyder ; treasurer, E. J. Eris

A Defaulting State Treasurer.

State Treasurer James W. Tate, of Kentucky, is a defaulter, and has fled. His shortage is variously estimated from \$250,-000 to \$500,000, but the state is secured by his bonds for \$300,000. The money has gone largely in loans to personal and po-litical friends. Tate had been treasurer since 1867. MINISTERS STATIONED.

THE APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

Rev. J. R. T. Gray Returned to the Dake Street and Rev. C. Roads to St. Paul's, Tils Chy-The Reat Annual Meeting to Be Reld Here - Stattstics of the Church.

Tuesday closed the sessions of the M. R. conference in Philadelphia. The following ministers were continued on trial : Reva. A. D. Shields, A. Diller Geist, James G Maddux and Edward G. Dixon. At his own request Lowis R. Harley was discontinued. The following traveling deacons of the first class were advanced to the sec ond : Trustern P. Newberry, Alfred Taylor, Frederick G. Coxson, Henry C. Bou-duin, George H. Lorab, Charles P. Johnson, John W. Perkinpine and Andrew M Straughorn. Rev. James K. Raymond was continued as a deacon of the first class a his request, and Rev. W. Muller saked to be given an effective relation instead of

nual conference there was accepted. A resolution, offered by Rev. J. W. Sayres,

churches, 340; estimated value, \$4,376,850; paraconages, 134; schools, 379, and scholars 79, 105.

Bishop Hurst announced the ministerial appointments, and the local ones are among the following:

West Philadelphia district—John F. Crouch, presiding elder. Atglen and Mount Piessant, G. W. Beatty; Berrysburg and Oakdale, G. J. Dale; Berwyn, S. C. Carter; Bathesda, to be supplied; Birdin-Hand, J. A. Cooper; Byrn Mawr, St. Luke's, A. A. Arthur; Radnor, A. W. Quimby; Charlestown, W. H. Zweizig; Churchtown and Morgantown, George S. Kerr; Coatesville, S. G. Grove; Cornwall, J. S. Lame; Coventryville, John T. Gray; Dauphin Circuit, J. W. Hudson; Downingtown, T. Keliy; Georgetown and Gap, C. L. Gaul; Gien Moore, W. H. Pickop; Goodwill, G. E. Keinhenn; Grove, J. W. Bradley; Hallfax, J. O'Neill; Hopewell Circuit, G. Alcore; Hummelstown, J. M. Wheeler and F. E. Thomas, Laucaster—Duke street, J. R. T. Gray; Western and Mission, to be supplied; St. Paul's, C. Roads; Lebanon, N. B. Durell; Lower Merion and Beth Raffor, A. T. Greenig; Lykens, S. H. Evans; Millersburg, D. M. Gordon; Mount Joy, O. R. Cook; Parkesburg and Pomeroy, E. Devine, Palladelphia—Asbury, J. Welch; Belmont, E. C. Yerkes; Centenary, W. S. Pugh; Christ church, W. McKay, Emanuel, A. Johnson; Emory, G. D. Carrow; Epworth, F. A. Fay; Fletcher, C. E. Adamson; Fortieth street, J. S. J. McConnell; Green street, J. T. Satcheil; Haddington, G. G. Rakestraw; Nineteenth street, S. Barnes; Spring Gardon street, E. C. Griffiths; Thirteenth street, E. Stubbs; Tweith street, S. W. Kurtz; Wostern, T. B. Neely; Pine Grove, G. Gaul; Salem and Malvern circuit, C. H. Bastord and G. W. Clark; Springfield and Harmony, W. Powick; Swatara circuit, Moses Zweizig; Tremont circuit, J. W. Dungan; Thorndaic circuit, W. John; Tower City, A. D. Geist; Waynesburg, W. P. Howell; Wisonisco, B. M. Neili; Williamstown, A. Oakes, S. O. Garrison, president

Tower City, A. D. Geist: Waynesburg, W. P. Howeli; Wiconisco, B. M. Neili; Williamstown, A. Oakes. S. O. Garrison, president of New Jersey Home for Feebleminded Children; C. J. Little, professor in Syracuse University; J. Y. Ashton, chaplain at Eastern penitentiary; G. W. Maclaughlin, corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania Scaunan's Friend society; A. Rittenhouse, professor in Dickinson college; H. P. Appenzeller, missionary to Corea.

South Philadelphia District—W. Swindelis, presiding eider. Avondels and Chat-South Philadelphia District—W. Swindells, presiding eider. Avondale and Chatham, S. Pancosat; Bainbridge, O. Brant; Bethlenem and Stony Bank, A. Lester Hazlett; Boehm's J. W. Perkinpine; Washington borough, James S. Maddux; Chester—Madison street, William J. Paxson, D. D., and H. E. Gilroy, supernumerary; Providence svenuo, F. M. Welsh; Trinity. William M. Ridgway; South Chester, J. Lindemuth; Clifton and Mount Pleasant, G. A. Word and one to be supplied Cochmuth; Cliffon and Mount Pleasant, G. A. Wo'd and one to be supplied Cochranville and Friendship, F. Underniti; Columbia, T. Harrison; Crozerville, C. Hudson; Darby, S. W. Smith; Elaw, G. Boddis; Fernwood, F. B. Harvey; Fulton, C. W. Langley; Kedron, C. H. Rover; Kennett Square and Hamonton, R. F. Taylor; Laudenberg and Fiint Hill, I. C. Peirce; Lima and Howeliville, W. L. Haines; Marcus Hook, H. F. Isett; Marletta, J. Dungan; Marshallton, L. B. Hughes, Media—First church, J. B. Martin; South Media and Union, W. K. McNeai; Middletown, D. McKee; Millerville, E. E. Dixon; Mount Hops, W. B. Challant; Mt. Nebe, F. G. Coxson, and F. A. Gacke; New London and Hickory Hill, C. Boud Mt. Nebe, F. G. Coxson, and F. A. Gacke; New London and Hickory Hill, C. Boud win; Nottingham circuit, J. C. Wilson; Oxlord, A. G. Kynett. Philadelphia—Arch street, J. A. M. Chapman; St. Luke's, C. B. Fisher; Bethany, R. S. DeBow; Broad-street, R. W. Humphries; City Missions, G. Cummins; Christian street, W. Coff-man; Ebonezer, A. L. Urban; Eighteenth street, I. G. Bickerton; Kieventh atreet, G. Read; Fitzwater atreet, J. W. Ru-

G. Read; Fitzwater street, J. W. Ru-dolph; Marineta' Bathel, W. Daw-ney; Messiah, W. Bamford; Pachai-ville, G. T. Hurlicck; Pitman, G. J. Burus; ville, G. T. Huricck; Pitman, G. J. Burna; S. Paula, G. K. Morris; Salam, J. R. Graff; Scott, W. D. Jones; Tasker, W. H. Smith; West Ead, D. S. Shorry; Wharton street, C. W. Bickley; Woodland svenue, W. Mullin; Prospect Park, J. K. Raymond; Quarryville, C. B. Johnson; Sharon Hill, L. W. Magee; Siloam, R. Mclivain; Steelton, T. W. Maclary; Straburg, M. Graves; Upland, H. Frankiand; West Chester, W. H. Scheaffer, E. L. D. Pepper, editor of Christian Standard and Pepper, editor of Christian Standard and Home Journal. J. W. Jackson, chaptain in United States army, stationed at Fort Douglass, Utah. G. W. Lybrand, super-intendent of Bedford street mission.

Rev. S. W. Thomas is presiding elder of the North Philadelphia district, and Rev. J. F. Meredith of the Northwest Philadel phia district. Ray, D. T. Smythe, of Quarryville,

station ed at Delaware Water Gap,

Must Answer at Court Dr. George Cox was in Judge Wilson's court at Springfield, Mo., on Tuesday, to explain why he anointed Effic Ellis with carbolic seid last Wednerday. He waived examination and was bound over to answer to the grand jury in May, and was released on \$5,000 con... Featon Cox, the wayward son, and the injured girl were in court and were held as witnesses. Fenton says there will be no prosecution, and the girl abides by the decision of "her boy," who has thrown over home and inheritance for the

The friends of General Hancock who have been active in their efforts to raise sufficient money to purchace a house in Washington for Mrs. Hancock have met

A Home for Mrs Hancock.

washington for Mark Lindows in a three-story brown and white stone structure and is located at the southeast corner of Twenty first and B streets, northwest. The house will be formsily presented to Mrs. Hancock about April 1. A Pawnee Maiden Marries, The marriage ceremony of two Indians

took place at the Indian training school at Carlisie, on Tuesday. The contracting parties were Richard Davis, a Cheyenne, and Nancie Aspenwall, a Pawnee, and the coremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Norcress. There were six bridesmaids and six groomsmen, all ludiau children. The happy couple left for an extended tour.

A number of valuable presents

The Funds Misseppropriated.

St. Paul, Minn., March 21—Something of a sensation has been caused here

by an address just made public by the Farmers' Alliance and containing a series of charges regarding the alleged fraudulent disposition of \$800,000 given by Congress in the shape of public lands for the establishment of an agriculture college. The proceeds of lands alread; sold amount to \$480,000. There remain other lands valued at \$320,000. The legislature passed a law giving this money and these lands into the control of the regents of the state university by the ingenious method of establishing an agricultural de-

partment. This department, the Farmers' Alliance claims, is simply a farce, and it demands that restitution shall be made and that an actual agricultural college shall be established, and that candidates shall pledge themselves to that effect before recelving the support of the alliance. Passengers and Trainmen Injured. WYOMING, Oat., March 21.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this morating, a special emigrant train going west, consisting of five passenger coaches and a baggage car, col-lided with the Petrolla train going east, supernumerary.

The invitation from the Duke Street church, at Lancaster, to hold the next anabout three-quarters of a mile west of this place. Peter Temple, engineer of the emigrant train, was badly injured about the head and a brakeman of the same train had

resolution, offered by Rev. J. W. Sayres, was unanimously adopted declaring "that the firm, faithful and fearless administration of the honorable judges of the court of common pleas in carrying out what is commonly known as the high license law meets with our cordial approval."

The following were admitted to membership in the conference: Samuel H. Webber, Frank B. Grubb, George W. Babcock, C. B. Fisher, Franklin M. Welsb, John G. Wilson, O. C. Burt and William Frantz.

At the evening session the statistics of the conference were announced as follows: Membership, 53,239, with 6,357 probations; baptisms, 4,209 children and 1,052 scults; churches, 340; estimated value, \$4,376,850; paraonages, 134; schools, 379, and scholars 79,105. a leg broken. Of the passengers, from eight to ten have broken limbs and are more or less burt, but no person was killed outright. The baggageman of the Petrolia train, Mr. Oakley, had both legs broken and will die. The fireman, Thomas Ridge, was hurt on the hand and face, but the passengers miraculously escaped with slight bruises.
Through the action of some half dozen
Americans on board the passengers were saved from further calamity in the shape of fire, as one of the coaches began to burn from an overturned stove directly after the

> The Burtington Strike Ending. CHICAGO, March 21.—The only visible sign remaining of the great Burlington strike is the retention of their headquarters in Chicago by the Brotherbood. The contest itself is over, despite the rumors of a combination of switchmen and brakemen to help the engineers and firemen.

The boycott of the Burlington freight, which was the great stroke relied upon by the engineers to win their demands, was virtually abandoned yesterday, and it is only a question of a few days when no wester road will be found refusing an interchange of traffic. Chief Arthur said last evening the boycott would be lifted gradually and the strike confined exclusively to the Burlington road. In spite of the clearest evidence of defeat staring them in the face, the rank and file of the Burlington strikers appear to be still hopeful, and may they will fight it out on the same line if , it takes all

He Shot to Kul. TIFFIN, O., March 21 .- Louis Watchier, who had recently received \$1,000 back pen-sion and who had been on a protracted spree abusing his wife to such an extent that she applied for a divorce, capped the climax this morning by securing a buil dog revolver and called on his wife at 114 East Market street where he found her in the kitchen. After some words had passed between them he started to leave and upon reaching the door he turned and, pulled the revolver from his pocket, fired. The ball and entered her right arm. She screamed and fled, Watchier pursuing and shooting her again, the ball splintering both bones of the foresim. The wounded woman was cared for and although seriously injured it is thought she will live. Watchier was arrested and jailed.

A Boulder on the Track. PITTSBURG, March 21.-A disastrous freight wreck occurred at Green Springs, on the Pittaburg, Virginia & Charleston rallway at 2 o'clock this morning. The rain, running about 30 miles an hour, struck s huge boulder that had failen upon the track. The engine and four cars of oke were thrown over a fifteen feet embankment into the Monongahela river and otally wrecked. Engineer Thomas Buchanan was probably fatally scalded about the head and face. Brakeman F. B. Smith had his skull fractured and several bones broken. He cannot recover. The track was considerably torn up and trains will not be able to pass before late this afternoon.

Liberty For the Salvation Army Officer. HARRISBURG, March 21.—The parden board met to-day and recommended a pardon to Mejor Wm. Duffin, conspiracy, Lancaster; also to Thomas Handly, rob bery, Luzerne; Samuel McLean, murder in d degree, Allegheny.

Refused-George Glesman, assault, Lehigh ; Michael Lynch and Charles Pasteun, sreeny, Northampton; Adam Volkavitch, murder, Luzerne.

The cases of Arthur Quinn, of Philadel phis, and Milton Weston, the millionaire were held under advisement.

Destructive Storm in the South ATLANTA, Ga., March 21 .- A severe down between Atlanta, Augusta and Chat tanooga. Reports have been received that many houses were blown down at Calhoun, Douglassville, Salt Springs, Fairburn an-Austell, Ga. But one death has thus far been reported—that of a negro blacksmith at Austell. The storm appears to have originated in Fiorida.

Manners for Parliament. LONDON, March 21 .- Mr. Henry Manners, by courtesy, the Marquis of Granby, the private secretary of Lord Salisbury has been elected to Parliament from the Melton division of Liecestershire, a sest made vacant by the elevation of his father. Lord John Manners, the recent incumbent, to the House of Lords. The election of Mr. Manners was unopposed.

Freight Trains Collins PITTSBURG, March 21 -At 2:45 o'clock this morning, two freight train collided near Maheningtown, on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie rallway. Both engines and thirteen cars loaded with general merchan

disc were totally demolished. The trainmen escaped serious injury by jumping into the Manoning river. The loss to th company will be very heavy. It is not yet known who is to blame for the disaster.

LONDON, March 21 - A dispatch from Operio received early this morning states that the theatre there was burned to the ground last night, and that many persons perished in the flames. Numbers e-caped with their lives, but were more or less injured. So far ten bodies have been taken from the ruins.

He Stole a Mig Sum.

NEW YORK, March 21 -Jerome L. Hill, a prominent member of the Union club and executor of the Lattimer estate valued at several millions, and who is charged with appropriating \$250,000 in bonds belonging to the estate, is missing. It is believed he has fled to Canada. He lost the money speculating in Wall street.

A Postmater For Penn. Among the fourth class postmasters appointed on Tuesday was P. K. Bomberger,

TOOK A FATAL DOSE.

JOHN L. EVY, OF THIS CITY, ENDS HIS LIPE WITH LAUDANUM.

While Under the Influence of Liquor Be Decides to Leave This World, and on the Street Takes the Draught That Soon Lava Him Out-Tells of Site Parnose.

Although there has been quite a number of suicides in this city lately, the people do not seem to take warning, and the work of self-destruction goes on. Tuesday night another victim was added to the list. Is was John L. Evy, a brass founder, who re-sided on East Fulton street, between Cherry alley and Lime street. He died at 2 o'clo this morning from an overdose of laudanum

Evy is a Philadelphian, and came to this city thirteen months age. The only members of his family were his wife and her little grandson. The deceased, since his residence in this city, has been foreman of J. J. Cochran's Enterprise brass foundry, which is situated in the rear of the Phoniz cork works on East Chestnut street. He was an excellent workman and the last person any one would suppose would take his life. He was in the habit of drinking at times, but very seldom neglected his work on that account. On Saturday Mrs. Evy, with her little grandson, went to Philadelphia to visit some relatives and fatended to come home on Monday; she was detained until last evening. The deceased worked all day on Saturday and finished a fine piece of brass work. In the evening he began drinking and kept it up during Monday and Tuesday. He did not go to the shop to work this week. He was seen about the town by several different persons, who advised him was an excellent workman and the last several different persons, who advised him to go to work, as it was known that he was a very valuable man to his employer. Tuesday evening, about twenty-five minutes after seven o'clock, as Edward Tregresser was walking along Chestnut street, he saw a man, who answered, the description of Evy, standing on the Chestnut street side of the large to bacco warehouse at Chestnut and Duke streets. He watched him and noticed that he placed a small bottle to his lips and drank its contents. This was but a few steps from the place where kvy was employed. In a few minutes Evy made his

ppearance at the foundry. DECLARES HE WANTED TO DIE. On account of a rush of business the men were working at night, and when Mr. Evy entered he was contronted by Mr. Coohran. Evy at once told his employer and others that he had taken a dose of laudanum and desired to die, as he could not stop drinking. At first Mr. Cochran did not suppose the man meant what he said. He quickly ran for a physician and Dr. Reed was soon on hand. Evy was taken from the abop to the office of C. V. Rote, where Dr. Reed, at by Drs. Albright and S. T. Davis and others, did all in their power to counteract the effects of the drug. He became unconscious between 8 and 9 o'clock and at midnight was removed to his home where he died at 2 o'clock this morning. 'clock this morning.

Coroner Honaman this morning empan-elied a jury consisting of Ira W. Arnold, Watter Kieffer, John A. Weitzell, J. C. Congrove, A. D. Ailes and H. H. Hensel. They viewed the body, and heard the evi-dence of Mr. Cochran, David Kuip and others, who saw deceased after he had taken the medicine. Mrs. Evy testified that when she left home Saturday her husband promi her that he would not drink anythin while she was gone. She intended comis home on Monday, but was detained until Tuesday. She wrote to her husband telling him she would arrive here at 7:50. She expected him to meet her at the station, but when she found he was not there, she was surprised. She waited for a time and finally started to walk home. When she arrived at Duke street she was told that her husband had taken laudanum. She went'to where he was and found him unconse At times her husband spoke of trouble th himself. She often told him not to talk in that way and be would then make light of it. In addition to his other testimony Mr. Cochran said that after Evy told him be had taken the poison he at one time seemed sorry, but then said he would rather die The bottle from which he had drunk the laudanum was found in the shop by one of Kulp testified that Evy spoke some days ago to him of trouble that he had and said he would take his life. The witness thought he was too sensible a man to do anything of the kind, and paid little attention to it. Dr. Bolenius testaded the workmen. It was an ounce vial. Mr. little attention to it. Dr. Bolenius tea that all indications pointed to death from laudanum. The jury rendered a verdict o leath from laudanum taken with suicidal

intent. Evy was in the 32d year of his age, an was a robust and healthy young man. He has four sisters and a brother in Philadelphis. His employer and fellow workmen speak in the highest terms of him.

BIDS FOR A NEW ENGINE. All Referred to Councils, to Be Considered

Their Special Meeting. The fire committee of city councils me on Tuesday evening and opened bids for a new fire engine to be placed in the southern section of the city. Following were the

John Best & Son will deliver a recondclass Button engine on the cars in this city for \$4,350, and will allow \$150 for the old

The Silsby Manufacturing company, Seneca Falls, N. Y., will deliver in this city a second-class engine of their make for \$4,300. They make no offer for the old engine. The Amoskeag Engine company, of Man-

chester, N. H., offer a second size Amos-keag engine, nickel and red finish, delivered in Lancaster for \$4,000 and the old

Ciapp & Jones Manufacturing compan will delivered & No. 1, steam fire engine at Lancaster for \$4,000. No mention of old engine.

All the bids will be reported to councils at the adjourned meeting this evening. In addition to action on these bide soure cils will consider the ordinance increasing the salary of the chief engineer of the fire

MINNEAPOLIS, March 21. - The Journal's Sauk Centre, Minn., special says : Cogan's scademy burned down early this mo

department to \$900.

Loss \$10,000 ; insurance \$6,000. AUBURN, N. Y., March 21.-Amariah H. Bradber, the Dansville bank president, died in Auburn prison to-day of scuts pneumonia. The remains have been sent

PRATER INDICATIONS.

to Dansville for burial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21 .- For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jarsey : Fresh to brisk southerly winds, except high on the coast, shifting to wester warmer followed by colder, rain turn into surw, tollowed by fair weather ;