# THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1888.

## The Daily Intelligencer.

### MANCASTER, MAY 16, 1988.

THE DAILY AFTELLIONNERS publishes all the being rephie news of the United Press up to the latest possible hour.

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# Telephone Connection

Mr. Scott's Figures on Steel.

We publish elsewhere the statistics and the argument made by the Hon. Wm. L. Scott upon the protection afforded the iron and steel industry, the Edgar Thomson works at Braddock, near l'ittaburg, being made the subject of his illustration. The detailed argument of Mr. Scott confirms our impression that his conclusions are apt to be sounder than his facts. We find what seem to be clear errors and omissions in his calculations of the cost of the products of the Edgar Thomson works. He makes the cost of a ton of steel rails in 1887 to be \$26.79, of which \$4.09 is the labor cost. But this apparently includes only the cost of the skilled labor employed in converting the pig iron into steel, the steel into blooms and the blooms into rails; to which should be added the other labor of the yard, in handling and shipping the product and unloading, storing and delivering the materials, together with the cost of the materials, outside the coke and iron, that are consumed; such as firebrick, sand and coal, or natural gas, used in the heating furnaces, and the lining of the converters ; these are not found in Mr. Scott's estimate, which takes in apparently nothing but the iron, the coke, and the skilled labor directly used in the steel and rail manufacture ; not even including the expenses of the office and the neral administration ; and omitting, as he admits, the cost of fuel for steam power, and the spegeleisen, the deteriora-tion of the plant and the interest account.

Adding such items of cost to Mr. Scott's figures it will be apparent that there is no extravagant margin of profit in the market price of \$30.50 per ton for steel rails. It is the experience of every ufacturer that exceptional items of cost add largely to the sum of every calculation of cost, and need always to

provided for by an allowance contingencies ; and Mr. Scott led to make such an allowance in estimating the cost of rails. He has experience in iron manufacture and knows himself how it is that the best laid expectation of profit is often disappointed in that business. We do not think it wise to seek to sustain an argument- with strained facts; the reduction of duty upon steel rails in the Mills bill, is warranted by the actual cost of steel, even though that cost should be the price of thirty dollars per ton, to which it has been reduced by home and not by foreign competition.

That Mr. Scott included in his calculaimmediately employed, is apparent from

unity of the church." Who would have believed a century ago that such a thing were possible ; and perhaps, the union hoped for may be nearer in the future than any of us now think it can be ; and when it is accomplished will be found more liberal in spirit and broad in scope than any now planned by the churchmen in convention or assembly.

There is a little church that has been pointed to of late by eminent divines as fitted in a peculiar manner for accomp lishing the union of Protestant churches. The Moravian church has held from ancient times that Christian faith was the one thing needful for Christian brotherhood. It has the apostolic succession and a firm system of faith, but superior to all details it holds the simple acceptance of Christianity. Its missionaries have worked first for this one thing, caring little whether their converts became Moravians or professed the faith of some other denomination.

### New York Democrats.

The New York Democrats have had a harmonious and in all respects strong convention. They have presented the names of four distinguished citizens of the state for delegates at large to the St. Louis convention, and they endorsed the administrations of Cleveland and Hill with a vigor and enthusiasm which illustrated that every word of the endorse ment was meant. We print the planks of the platform that will attract special attention as indicating the position which the Democratic party takes against trusts and upon the revenue.

NEW YORK presents some very peculiar phases of life, but perhaps none more remarkable than the recent abduction of an aged and wealthy husband from his youth ful wife, Mr. John B. Murray, a member of one of the city's oldest families, has been spirited away from a devoted young wife and a luxurious home by an aged and cc. centric maiden sister. Mr. Murray is seventy years of sge, totally and incurably blind, and sillicted with all the infirmities of old age. He is in his second childhood and almost ready to go to his long home. in December, 1886, he married Felicia Marianne Leiss, a young woman of presumed culture and of handsome appearance The malden sister a few days ago went to her brother's house, and partly by entreaty and partly by force managed to take the miserable old man away, in the presence of the protesting young wife. The latter now has sued out a writ of habeas corpus fo the recovery of her senile husband, and the latter will be tossed between wile and sister till his few remaining days will end in deepest gloom. It is a alckening spectacle and enforces the lesson that there

### are no fools like unto old fools.

THE society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is going to build a hospital for horses, dogs and cats in New York. There will be an ambulance ready to rush out and gather up damaged animals so that they can be killed decently if necessary or saved if possible. At present horses are often put out of misery upon the streets and the society proposes to avoid this shock to the feelings of sensitive people by giving the animal a shock of electricity in the privacy of the hospital. There will also be a life saving truck for assisting borses out of collars and sewers, for it seems that New York horses have a trick of getting into such places, and as nobody wants horses in a sewer, they have to be lifted out. It seems that they sometimes break a few legs in getting into these excavations, and in that case their market value is regulated tion of labor cost only the skilled labor by the price of glue. But the hospital will ake it quite possible to keep them i shape as horses by hanging them to the apri-201da w ceiling in a sling. This plan might be well applied to human beings crippled by Jersey lightning. Notice has been given that no horses with scarlet fever or contagious diseases need apply for treatment at this hospital. On an upper floor there will be a R. <sup>B. & H.</sup> ward for dogs and cats. The society voted \$35,000 to begin the building, which will cost \$65,000. P-arasols. ALTOONA's city solicitor has rendered an opinion that an alderman may be also a city assessor. When one man has to be crowded into two offices, it looks as if there are too many offices in Blair's capital. In Republican Lancaster county, where poll-A-t R. B. & H.'s ties is a business, no such anomaly could be imagined. THE theory that forests always aid the O-ur prices the lowestrainfall receives a heavy blow from Dr. R. Von Ledenfeld, who has been studying the L--ine the largesteffect of the destruction of Australian forest upon the climate of that country: Science publishes a summary of his argument. That Australia, is a very dry country may be judged from the statement that in the interior it only rains about once in three years, but the doctor shows that the plants of the desert, trees shrubs and grasses, have means for increasing the J. B. MARTIN & CO. water supply from deeper layers of the soil, and for diminishing evaporation. The leaves of the eucalyptus, for example, are closed when a dry wind is blowing so that no evaporation takes place. As long as water remains in the upper layers of the soil the ephemeric plants flourish ; but as soon as it is used up they die because their roots do not extend deep enough. Often moisture is drawn to the surface layers by capillary attraction, but the roots of trees absorb the water in the lower layers which would otherwise reach the surface in this way. So in the wooded parts of Australia these plants and grasses do not cocur. A traveler through these forests describes the soil as consisting largely of red clay as hard as rock and without a single blade of grass. Australia has no rivers with large water sheds, and the water runs off so quickly that it has hardly time to penetrate the ground. When the trees are cut down the grass at once begins to grow. Then when rain falls it runs off more slowly as the grasses hinder its movements, and i penetrates the ground to the benefit of the spot where it fell. The humidity of the air is increased by evaporation and rain falls more frequently. So in Australia the rain

MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, sugges that the electric light companies refusing to bury their wires be mandamused. This is proper medicine. THE state sanitary convention, which begins at Lewisburg on May 17, promises to be rich in developments for the good of the

### PERSONAL.

state.

MISS MARGARETTA CAMERON, daugh ter of the senator, is to marry a Newark N. J., man, Clarke by name.

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, of Washington, for president, and Aldred H. Love, of Phil-adelphia, for vice president, were the nomi-nations made by the national convention of the Equal Rights party which met in Des Moines, Iowa, on Tuesday. WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, who has

prominence as a capilate for the presi-dency of the United States, was born in a log cabin March 17, 1832, near Laneaville, in Harrison county, Ind. It is said that his mother, now nearly ninety years of age, still lives in that cabin, now a comfortable structure, in which she is made as happy as a queen by the loving care of her honored aco.

The Boisterous Atlantic Is a terror to timid voyagers, scarcely less on account of the perils of the deep than the almost certainty of sca sickness. The best curative of mal de mer is Hostener's Stomach Bitters, which socies the stomach at once and prevents its disturbance. To all tracters and lourists, whether by sea or land, it presents a happy medium between the nauscous or in-effectual resources of the medicine chest, and the problematical benefit derivable from an unmedicated alcohole stimulant, no matter how pure. The jarring of a railroad car often produces atomachic disorders akin to that caused by the rolling of a ship. For this the Bitters is a prompt and cartian remedy. The use of brackish water, particularly on long voyages in the tropics, inevitably hreads di-orders of the stomach and howels. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters mixed with impure water nullifies its impurities. Similarly it count-r-acts malarial and other prejodicial influences of climate or atmosphere, as well as the effects of exposure and fatizee. Use it for kidney complaints, rheumatism and debility. Is a terror to timid voyagers, scarcely less or

MEDICAL. RHEUMATISM. "Try Ayer's Pills" For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout, Stephe

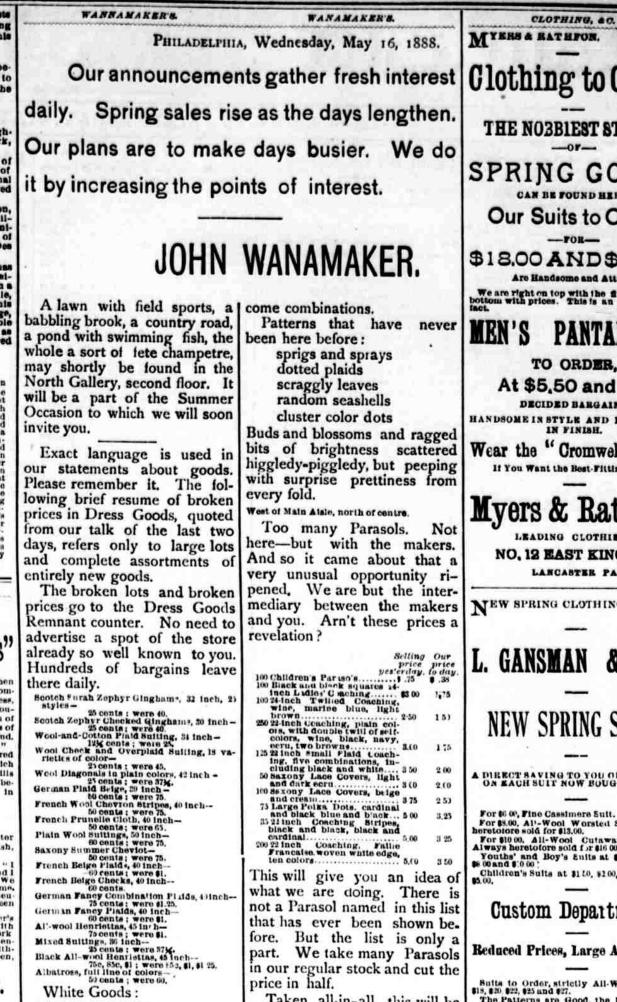
Lunsing, of Yonkers, N. Y., says : "Recom-mended as a cure for chronic Cosliveness Ayer's Pills have relieved me from that trop ble and also from Gout. If every victim of this disease would heed only three words of mine. I could tablsh Gout from the land. These words would be-'Try Ayer's Pills.'" "By the use of Ayer's Pills alon", I cured myself permanently of rhsumatism which had troubled me several months. These Pills are at once harmless and effectual, and, 1 be lieve, would prove a specific in all cases of in cipient

### Rheumatism,

Nomedicine could have served me in better stead."-C. C. Rock, Corner Avoyelles Parish.

La. C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for sixteen years, and I think they are the best Pills in the world. We keep a box of them in the house all the time, They have cured me of sick headache and neu-raigin. Since taking Ayer's Pills, I have been free from those complaints." "I have datived great benefit from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ili with the unatism that I was unable to do any work I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was en-tirely cured, since that time I am never with-out a box of these pills."-Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis. Aver's Cathartic Pills. PREPARED BY Dr. J. O. Ayer & Oo., Lowell, Mase. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine, may14to20

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LANCASTER, PA.

GROCERIES.

the careful enumeration he makes of that labor, giving the total number of men employed at 673, while in a subsequent portion of his argument he allows 7,500 men as daily employed in the various industries at these works. And he enumerates the great quantity of materials that are daily loaded and unloaded there, being 7,920 tons of ore, coke, limestone, pigiron, cinder, rails, coal, sand, bricks, molds, refractories, stc. Mr. Scott understands that the 300 tons, given as the daily consumption of coal, includes all of the last five items; which seems to be an error though if it did, that would afford no occasion for wonder, and certainly none for complaint in a country which uses natural gas as a fuel, and which Mr. Soott thinks is thereby placed at such advantage as to be independent of the tariff. Mr. Scott falls further into manifest error in putting the cost of coke per ton of iron at 72} cents; a fgure which he reaches by combining the 1,400 tons of pig iron and the 800 tons of steel rails dally produced and applying the 1.450 tons of coke daily lised at \$1.10 per ton, to

the total of 2,200 tons. Coal may be worth but \$1.10 per ton at the Edgar Thomson works now, though last year it was sold at \$2 at the mines but certainly no coke is used in the making of steel rails, the blooms being heated by coal or gas.

We do not think that Mr. Scott's statistics received as careful attention from him as he says that the Mills bill has received, else these inaccuracies would not have appeared in his speech, for he certainly has full knowledge of the subject. We believe generally in his conclusion that the Mills bill sufficiently protects the iron and steel manufacturer ; and we are not willing that this conclusion which is sufficiently based upon facts, should appear to be propped by anything else

Mr. Scott presents a striking picture in his statement that 10,000,000 acres of cotton land employ 1,625,000 wage workers, while the 165 acres of the Edgar Thomson employ 7,500 ; the one industry upprotected and the other protected the latter producing the greater profit to the capital employed. But the suggestion of the picture seems to be decidedly favorable to protection, in the greater value of the protected acre of land in furnishing employment to population.

Church Unity.

Tae first day's session of the Prot stant Episcopal convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia on Tuesday was marked by a strongly expressed desire for church unity. When uch a body raises voice for any cause, the Christian world is sure to listen. The Pennsylvania convention has promptly and with vigor repeated the call of the House of Bishops in favor of this modification. That there might be no mistake, no narrowing definition of the word church, the convention passed two resotions in quick succession, the first commending the cause of church unity, and the second, addressed to the general asembly of the Presbyterian church about to convene in Philadelphia congratulating that organization upon a century of good work, and begging its members " to maite with us in prayer for the prace and port for American grain and flour.

THE report on the export of breadstuffs for April shows that we have sent away from home only \$7,829,994 in wheat, corp. barley and rye, and their meals and flours. This is \$4,716,952 less than in April of 1887. There is a slight increase in oats and wheat flour, as compared with the export figures of April, 1887, but the export of wheat in April of 1888 was \$3.648,868 less than in the same month of 1887, and corn shows an export over a million short of the value of April 1887. In the four months ending April 30, over thirty-five millions of dollars worth of breadstulls were exported, about nineteen millions less than in the sime third of 1887 Of this over this teen millions were shipped from New York, San Francisco coming next with \$7,833,642, then Baltimore with about five hundred thousand less, and Boston with some five millions less, Philadelphia and New Orleans coming last with only about a million and a third and a million and a quarter, respeclively, while about a dozen other ports make up a million and a quarter between them. It seems a little strange that New Orleans should rank the lowest of the great ports in the value of breadstuffs exported. The figures given for San Francisco, include the shipments from the harbor of William ette, or Portland, Oregou, which seems destined to rival New York as a shipping J. B. MARTIN & CO.

result has been observed.

Second Quality White Dinner Sets, at \$3.69, \$4.69, \$6.90 and \$8 50 a set. Forty-four Piece White Tea Sets, in fail is increased by cutting down the trees, the best quality; at \$1.95 a set. Second while in America and Europe the opposite quality, \$1.62. DECORATED DINNER SETS. If you visit our Queensware Room you will say you never gazed upon so many pretty decorations in dinner sets. 125 piece Decorated Dinner Sets, from \$15.00 to \$35.00. 115 Gold Band Dinner Sets at \$14.00 a Set. 115 piece English Print Dinner Sets. \$7.50 to \$12.00 a set. 50 Sats of 101 pieces Gold Band and Hand-Painted Dinner Sets at \$11.90, worth \$15.00 a set. CHAMBER SETS Of all kinds. Ten piece Decorated Chamber Sets, at \$2.75 a set. Rare bargain. No goods misrepresented, and all goods