

# LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

# AUTUMN ARBOR DAY.

VOLUME XXV-NO. 51

THE EXERCISES HELD AT THE BIGH SOBOOL IN THIS CITY.

Rev. Dr. Dubbs Delivers an Address on "The Lesions of the Day" and Principal J. P. McCaskey and Others Speak Upon the Importance of Tree-Planting.

The observance of Arbor Day was more or less general in the schools, the programme at the high school being unusually attractive. The boys planted their trees in the morning, each boy his tree. Instructions as to how the planting should be done were given at the opening of the morning session, and the trees were distributed about half past ten o'clock. A number o the girls also planted trees. For the specia programme of the atternoon the schools assembled at 2 c'elock in the hall of the girle' school, on the first il oor of the building, and the exercises began at 2:15. The music was excellent as usual, but with Prof. Mair in charge of the chorus and Prof. Thorbahr of the orchestra it could not well be other wise. The follow ng is the programme :

whee. The following is the programme: Reading and Playor-Rev. J. W. Meminger, Chorus-" American Hymn." Chorus-" Over the Waves We Float." Instrumental- Overtures-" Tourtannent," High School Orchestra. Chorus-"Sing Gind Songs for Him." Chorus-"Bing Gind Songs for Him." Chorus-" Dermot Astere." Chorus-(by request), "O Fair Dove! O Fone Dove!" Instrumental Sciection-" Ecource," High School Orch stra.

Instrumental Sciection-"Resource," High School Orch stra "The Lessons of the Pay," by Rev. J H Dubbs, D., Franklin and Marshall Collegr. Chorus--"Innistall " Chorus-"Happy Are We." Chorus-(Girls) "When 211 the Word is

Trio for Violins - Plano Sonata No. 3-Edilh Merzer, Frank S. Loeb, Frof. Carl thornashn Reading - "Our School Arbor Day" (E. E. B. Higbe), Barry I. Evans Reading - "Plant a Tree" (Lucy Larcom),

Reading-" Plant a Tree" (Lucy Larcom), ennie M. Skeen. Instrumental----Overture---" Dilligence," High School Oronestra. General Remarks. Chorus-' Starch 7 brough the Wide Wold." Chorus-'' What Are the Wild Waves Say-ne?"

ng ?" Chorus-"The Greet wood Tree." Doxology-Fraise God from Whom All Blessings flow."

DR. DUBBS' ADDRESS.

The formal address, of which the follow ing is an abstract, was by Rev. Dr. J. H Dubbs, upon "The Lessons of the Day":

The philosopher Hegel says: "If you would be certain of immortality, plant a tree." He does not promise the personal immortality which we hope to attain in a phere. The tree of Life, which Eden, has left us neither stock nor higher ephere. sciop. Nor does he mean the so-called immortality of fame; for in the opinion o men the planting of a tree is an act of trifling significance. He rather seeks to indicate how in planting a tree you are starting a life-movement which will outlast your nower; but the tree which you have planted may live on for centurier. Though in its old age and decrepitude it should at last yield to the power of the blast, it will re-produce itself in its descendants, so that in ail essential respects the last trees that grows on earth will be like the first. After all, the teaching of the German philosopher is but a development of the Scotchman s ad-vice to his son: "When ye has naching else to do, do ye be planting a tree : it will

Le growing while you sleep." Men have planded trees for thousands of years, but Arbor Day is a comparatively new institution. In certain otheir countries the importance of planting trees and pro-tecting forests is much better understood than in our own, but the festival which we calebrate appears to be distinctively Ameri-can. It has not the authority of antiquity

our eighth Arbor Day. I could scarely ba-lieve it possible that we have reached so high a figure did not facts, in several directions, point to the great number of trees planted here in our very midst. A stranger visiting our town recently after viswing our improved streets and flae, business houses, our handsome and commodious market houses and bounteous markets, and the sights generally, was taken up on one of our church spires that he might see the city as a whole. As he taken up on one of our church spires that he might see the city as a whole. As he looked out over our homes, each with its ample plot of ground planted with green and well-laden fruit trees, he said, "Truly you have not only the 'Garden County ' of Pennsylvania but the Garden County ' of Pennsylvania but the Garden City as well." What he saw in the way of fruit trees is in part the result of Arbor-day. Since our first observance of the day, four years ago, there have been planted by the high school aloce, more than 1,500 fruit trees, not counting vines or abade trees. This is our direct planting. This example and the public institution of Arbor

trees. This is our direct planting. This example and the public institution of Arbor Day have caused the planting of several thousand more. This for the city alone; how many have been planted in the county I am unable to say. If during the last two months you had seen and sampled as I have the large and luscious fruit left by puplis and ex-puplie on the desk of our worthy princi-pal you would cartainly know that in this case bread cast upon the waters has returned after not many days.

case bread cast upon the waters has returned after not many days. I would say to the scholars of both schools: Go on in the good work you have so happily begun. Plant 10: only fruit trees and vines, but eims and plose and bereiss and vines, but eims and plose and bereiss and vines, but eims and will prove a noble monument for any one to leave be-hind—a biessing to your fellow-man. The principal of the boys' department, Mr. J. P. McCaskey, who presides on theso occasions, having rounded out his third of a contury as teacher in the high school, told them he would not say much of Arbor

told them he would not say much of Arbor Day, spoke at some length to the pupils and closed by urging the importance of in struction in instrumental music.

#### BEMARKS OF MR. M'CASKEY.

Arbor Day sgain. You have planted your hundred or more trees; you have sung songs; the orchestra has played its selections; we have heard from our genial and scholarly friend Dr. Dubbs ; and the oud of the programme is near. Before we part to day there are two or three things of

part to day there are two or three things of which I teel inclined to speak, things not connected directly with the occasion that has called us together. It is now thirty-three years and over since I began in a small way, to teach the boys of the high school something of the elements of learning. You are not the boys! Io unbroken procession, for a third of a century, I have seen the line move in and out of the doors of this school-always moving westward toward the sumet-unit moving westward toward the sunset-until with steady tramp you are now passing, many of you in the footsteps of your fathers. Some fifteen hundred boys have come and gone. It has been my great privilege to say at times, I hope, to one and another, as he has moved slowly by, some hopeful word of counsel or of cheer, or, it may be, of carned warning or sizer property.

word of counsel or of cheer, or, it may be, of carnest warning or sharp reproor. Having never got far beyond boyhood 1 have always enjoyed being among the boys and seeing them have a good, glad, profiles, ble tims. We have never had the best of order, nor have we ever wanted it. We never got of ar as to have utils in our of see to have so far as to have girls in our classes, though I have often wished them there. Those who ought to know say I should congratulate mostel: on this as a matter of good fortune-that gitls have less average go d sense than boys, and are the clore harder to manage. Now, gids, I dout that; but, as I have had no experience, I can give you only the benefit of the doubt, and for this reason that the vary best neople-the most reason, that the vary best people—the most patient, the most unselfish, the most royalhearted, the most unwearied in well doing -I have ever known were once girls. It has, I thick, been a mistake all these years that the boys and girls of this school have

n cessary facilities of place, or can readily provide them. Twenty-five of our boys are already under instruction upon difare already under instruction upon dif-ferent musical instrumenta. Fifty-six ad-ditional boys have reported to me during the past day or two, that, if instruction in instrumental music were made as free as Latin and German, they would be giad to take lessons, ou condition that each of them should provide his own instrument and the

ecessary music. I have not made inquiry of the girls as

I have not made inquiry of the girls as to the number now under instruction, or who would take lessons under conditions as above, and can speak only for the boys' department. But the figures here given, making a total of eighty or more boys-three fourths of our entire enrollment—is a gratifying surprise to me: and this desire being so atrongly manifested, represent-ing the wish both of pupils and parents, it seems eminently proper that instrumental music be added to our list of optional studies. Lot us suppose that this had been the case during the past twenty-live or thirty years. Lancaster would be a city of greater refinement, with many a better greater refinement, with many a better home and happier life within its borders; for into the lives of a thousand of our high school boys, often with cumulative good for generations, would have gone this in-flaence of its rumental music to cheer and

bless. The past is lost, but we can improve the present and make sure of the future. sonally 1 know what this thing mean and I know it better as the years go by The atmosphere of my childhood life i filled with the music of my mother's voice in ballads and bymns and cradle songs. It was a clear, sweet soprano of rate quality and unusual power that no one ever seemed to thre of hearing. She sang as the bird sings, because it was as natural as to breathe, and toil grew lighter for herself and others, 1 never how source of baddes to allow as grew lighter for herself and others, never knew any one basides to sing much or so well as my mother. "So well," do I say ? I know it is the fond prejudice of childhood. I have heard nearly all the

world's great queens of song who have ap-peared upon the American stage during the past twenty five years, but not for all of them would I give the memory of my mother's songs and their influence upon my early and later life. I have heard all the great violinists of the same period, some of them again and again same period, some of them again and aga p, but the charm of old Enoch Lytle's fiddle ia the big kitcher, by the light of the eve In the big kicker, by the light of the eve-ning fre, whose music I had waited for in glad expectancy all the long day: or, later on and better still, the music that Uncle Johnny Wilson used to bring from the strings with his wixed touch—that charm is never broken. Through the music of the masters it comes sweeter than all the rest, the witching straines of a first of fairy.

rest, the witching strains of a far off fairy land. While my head assures me the new is better than the old, my heart says No! Whence came to my mother the untold blessing which she found in music? And whence has come to me, through her, such increasing enjoyment as words can never tell? She, no doubt, inherited keen sensi-bility to such influences. This, however, would have remained comparatively dormant but for the violins in the home of her girlhood that filled her soul with melody the singing school, where sgain the violi was always present, and church service that gave words and airs never to be for gotten. What were those violins worth to her during all her long life? What have

those old violins of sixty and seventy years ago been worth to me? Put sgainst them any bank in Lancaster and I would still take the old violins. They mean more in the way of true riches. We have boys and girls here whose gifts

in too great measure lie dormant. Let them have opportunity and encouragement. THE WILSON WILL CASE.

The Jury After a Deliberation of 29 Hours Sustain the Codicil. The jury in the Van Leer-Wilson will

case agreed upon a verdict at 4 o'clock on Taureday afternoon, after a deliberation of They found in favo ine hones

# BEFORE A BIG CROWD.

Budger Street - Hild Pia.

### ANDIDATE THURWAN AT A MONSTER BARBECUE IN PERU, INDIANA.

He Delivers a Long Speech and Expinion the Benefits the Country Would Receive from Tariff Reduction - How Republican

Leaders Attempt to Deceive Voters.

It is estimated that fully 40,000 people were in Peru, Ind., on Thursday, during the morning, many of whom left before the meetings of the alternoon, at which time there were probably 25,000 people in the city. While the crowd was not so great as at Shelbyville, it was much stronger lunged, and gave Judge Thurman a royal welcome. The Democrats had roasted twenty five huge oxen over a pit on rails taken from a neighboring railroad ; they had 22,000 loaves of bread, sufficient to feed all Mismi county. The judge spoke as follows : "My friends, I cannot express the pleas

ure that I have enjoyed on the occasion of this trip. Everywhere that I have been I have met with the kindest and most cordial reception, and to-day is another proof of your hospitality and your kindness. I am glad, my friends, to be with you to-day. I am glad to witness that zeal in the Democratic cause that 1 have never seen exceeded in all my life [ A pplause. ] I am glad to know that Indiana is fully roused to a sense of her duty, and that she and her Democracy re alize the fact that if they give the vole of this noble old state to Grover Cleveland his election is assured. I may say that I have no fears on that secount. I believe from what I have heard, from what I have seen and from what my friends—in whose words I have the utmost reliance—have told, and in view of the noble history of the Democracy of Indiana, that they will do their full dury this year and save the republic. [Great applause] You can do it, and I believe that you will do it. Now, my friends, 1 must speak to you somewhat briefly, for 1 have been speaking all the week, and I have to speak every day and evening from now until the week shall end. I have, therefore, to bushed my voice 50 that I may not and from what my friends-in whose words to husband my voice so that I may not break dewn and may not give some shadow of proof to what cur political opponents are saying, that I am a poor, decrepit old man. Well, they say no man is a judge in his own case, but all I have to say upon that is a nor, decre it old man upon that is that, if a poor, dec e, it old man can travel thousands of miles, as I have done, and make the number of speeches that I have, and talk to the people and enjoy their society, as I have done, I would like to know what a well man is. From New York to the Mississippi river I have spoken this year, and only on one occasion, when sickness, that might have sufficied any man in the world, however healthy, or however strong, prevented my speaking, have I failed to keep my appoint ments; and I will tell you, just as a secret between you and me, that I am going to keep it up to the end. [Applause ] Jus as sure as you are living this tough old fel low will hold out as long as the next one.] will not be deterred by the rain to-day, fo as you remember, the good Book says the rain faileth on the just as well as unjust. am quite confident that we are the just an am quite conduct that we are the just and we have, therefore, to take our share of the rain. [Applausa.] Now, my friends, 1 judge from the first song that the young ladies sang to us to day that you have heard something about high tariff here, and, per-haps, you would like to hear something from me on that subject a dithour 1 cannot from me on that subject, although I cannot sing it in melodious strains as they did. They were quite right in saying that the people of this country, at least the Demo-crats and those who go with the Democrats, don't want what is called a high projective tariff. Judge Thurman then proceeded to

ples that make the Democratic party. It is this very principle of equality, of equal rights, that has made this great party, that has ruled this country so well; and I repta what I have repeated again and again, and challenge anybody to controvert it, but it has never been controverted. There is not, I stfirm, one single measure that has been adopted for centuries, not only in this country but anywhere in this world, that was for the benefit of working people, that tended to ameliorate the condition, ad-vance their interests, in their homes or in vance their interests, in their homes of in their shops, that has been achieved except by the influence of Democratic principles, [Great and prolonged applause ] It is this principle of the Democratic party that made you completely free and equal in these United States. It is that principle which enables you to hold up your besds is high as any man. It is that principle which enables you to give your children education and to look forward to the time when the poorest boy in this country may, perchan e the president of the United States [ Ap lause and erles of "Good, Good." And now to say that this party that I have said to be founded on the right of the laboring man, that is composed of laboring men that always has been composed of laboring men, that must of necessity continue to be to composed, is the enemy of the labor-

ing map, is to say that these men are their own enemy. It is to say that they are a set of idiots, who ought not to have a volce in the government of the country. We do not believe that at all. We believe that the laboring men in this country understand their interests, and they under derstand their interests, and dwinked by this idea, that they are to be made rich by being burdened with unnecessary tax-

stion. " My friends, I would like to speak to you more, but I must husband my v as I am to speak to morrow and next day, as I am to speak to morrow and next day, and the Lord knows how many days after, and, therefore, thanking you once more for the kindly greeting you have given me, and expressing the hope that this noble state of Indiana will continue to be a state of the Democracy, and that her vote this year, as it did four years ago, will rear the Democratic standard high sloft in victory and in triumph. I bid you good-bye."

## A STEP TO WARDS FREE BOOKS.

reposals to Furstsh Them to Be Asked by the School Board,

COLUMBIA, Oct. 19.-A regular monthly meeting of school board was held last evening. The finance committee reported as follows : Receipts during the month, \$5,-621 04; orders paid during the month, \$2,249 85; balance on hand, \$3,371 19; balance in the sinking fund, \$2,977 33.

Superintendent Hoffman reported the attendance at the schools during the month. On motion it was decided to keep fire in the grammar school on Sunday, providing the Methodist Sunday school pay for jani tor's services.

Four chairs will be placed in the Locust treet school at a cost of about \$2 each.

President Taylor reported visiting the high school in company with some of the directors and decided not to place any more desks in the room for the time being. On motion an order will be granted in

favor of the Public Ground company when the lease is given.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Clark : That the text book committee be directed to ask book publishers and wholesale stationers for proposals for lur nishing the board with the various books and stationery used in the schools, with a view of the purchase of the seme by this board and supplying the pupils with them at cost. The resolution was adopted, with Mr. Allison voting in the negative. Bills were paid amounting to \$495.53, orders tariff. Judge Thurman then proceeded to granted for cancelled bonds \$700 and

A Brilliant Wedding.

Robert M. Morse, Jr., a prominent Re-publican lawyer of Boston, has come out in support of the Democratic ticket. To a In support of the Democratic ticket. To a reporter he said: "I take this step with great reluctance. I have always acted with the Republican party, and it is bard to break up old associations, but the party has proved faise to its record on the tariff question and I cannot conscientiously act with it longer. I am more than ever con-vinced of the necessity of tariff reform and vinced of the necessity of tarif reform, and I believe that such is the opinion of most thinking men. I have not changed my views; it is the Republican party which has changed, therefore I shall vote for President Cleveland." This is considered by Demograts the greatest piece of good fortune that has marked the comparison in ortune that has marked the campaign h Massachusetts

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex Sheriff Daniel W. Hough, of Castile, N. Y., the last Republican sheriff in office A. 1., the task Republican sherin in chicks and an influential and well-to do farmer, has announced his conviction that the Mills till is for the best interest of the farmers and the country. He says that he does not stand alone, and many Republi-can farmers will vote the Democratic ticket. Colored voters of New Haven, Conn., to the number of one hundred, have formed win, J. Coomes, a lifelong Republican of New York in the exporting business, has declared for Cleveland and in an inter-view moltand and for Cleveland and in an inter-view published in the Brookien Forder

view published in the Brooklyn Eagle shows how an excessive tariff has injured The New York Herald publishes a letter

from Samuel Lucas, a woolen manutac-turer of Preston, Conn., in favor of free wool. He says that the finest and the wool. He says that the finest and the coarsest wool grown are the kinds most needed and neither are grown in this country. The former is needed to make fine woolen goods in compatition with those now imported and the latter to make all wool carpets, which will wear better and sell better. We now use "cow hair, cot-ton waste and sheddy" for carpets, and the colors fade so that foreign made carpets are preferred. With free wool the fine wool growers would come here to sell their wool and buy our domestic goods and with free wool our carpets could be made cheap enough for the inboring classes, and with nee wool our carpets could be made cheapenough for the mooring classes, "Some people think that the sholition of duiy would destroy the price of wool in this country. I do not, for when there is a demand for goods there is a domand for wool, also for labor. Whoever know wages to go down when business was in-creasing? I think there would be more work for the laboring class and cur many

ork for the laboring class and cur manufacturers." Mr. Lucas concludes: "I want to see the country prosper, and for that reason I ubail vote for Mr. Cleveland, beause I know by his administration that he is the friend of the people and not a bribe receiver or governed by 'trusts' and 'combines.'"

### THE DEMOCRATIC BOYS. They Hove a Walk-Around and Are Esthust-

astically Cheered The Democratic boys of the city had a walk-around last evening. The turn out was a creditable one, and the boys were

heartily cheered on the route of procession. Many Democrats illuminated their houses in honor of the coming Democratic votors, and they were heartily cheered by the paraders. Saveral banners were carried in line, the most notable inscription being :

"We can't vote, but our daddies can." The clubs participating in the parade in uniform were the High School, Second, S xth and Eighth wards, with large dete gations of ununiformed boys from the other wards of the city, and a club wearing slik hats designated as the business men. The parade formed on North Queen

order Chief Marshal-Daniel Marks. Charles Foehl, James Sechrist, Clarence Malone and James Sates. Then followed the Liberty band, the business men, high school club, and the ward boys, in numerical order. ward boys, in numerical order. Fellowing was the route of parade: North Queen to James, to Mulberry, to Chestnut, to North Queen, to Centre Square, to West King, to Manor, to Dor-wart, to High, to Sirawberry, to Vine, to Prince, to German, to South Queen, to Middle, to East King, to Ann, counter-march to Lime, to Wainut, to North Queen, to Centre Square, and diamiss. In the parade were several boys not over General Salomon, ex president of Hayil, In the parade were several boys not over is dead. afx years old. These little tots marched al This morning an attachment writ, taken over the long route above montloned, and were sorry when the parade ended.

# street, above Chestnu', in the following

# PRICE TWO CENTS.

# MURDERED AND ROBBED.

PAYMASTER AND A STABLE BOSS ARE SHOT BY MASKED MEN.

While the Victims Are Going to Their Work They Are Attacked in a Woods Near Wilkesbarre - The Assessins Secure \$20,000 - A Poste Parsuirg Them.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Oct. 19 -A horrible tragedy was committed in a strip of woods on the mountain near here this morning. J. B. McClure, paymarter for Contract McFadden, who is building a branch road for the Lehigh Villey railroad, was on bis way to the work this morning, scoom-panied by Alex. McQueen, a body guard. He had \$20,000 with him to pay the men. He was shot by three masked men in am-The horse they were driving was murdered. The horse they were driving was also killed. All the money is missing. Three Italians are suspected of the murder and obbery, and a posse is now in pursuit of the murderers. There is great excitement. Both McClure and McQueen were young Irishmen, and were well known vicinity. McClure was engaged to be mar-

ried a week from next Tuesday. One hundred men have left Wilkesbarre on a special train to scour the mountain for the murderers.

Later news from the scene of the tragdy says that McClure's bodyguard was not his friend McQueen, but a stable boss, named Flannigan McQueen was to have gone on the trip, but did not get around in time. McClure then took the stable boss with him.

# TWO RAILROAD WRECKS.

wo Meat Cars Off the Track at Ditterville A Tramp's Narrow Escaps,

At Dillerville last evening there was freight wreck which caused some trouble. About 7:15 two cars loaded with Chicago dressed beef and attached to engine No. 715 of the Pennsylvania railroad, jumped the track at the switch just west of the tower. One car was upset, having the trucks knocked out from underneath, and consid-erably broken. The other car had one truck torn off. There was a tramp in the car that upset when the socident occurred, but he saved his life by jumping, He then disappeared and has not been seen since. The rails of the south track were bent and for two hours freight trains were

delayed. At Peques bridge, on the Pennsylvania railroad, just west of Learnan Piace, s car umped the track at 10:30 last night. Both trucks were knocked from the car and the track was blocked two hours.

### PREDICTS 12,000 MAJORITY.

A Brooklyn Editor Gives Some Figures on the Result in New York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 -St. Clair McKel-way, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, arrived in the city yesterday. Of the presidential outlook in New York he says that Brooklyn will give Cieveland 18,000 mejority. That will be a gain of 3,000 on his majority in 1884.

"I expect Cleveland to receive 53,000 majority in New York city," continues Mr. McKelway, "and there are counties outside Brook yn and New York that give him about 5,000 majority. Add 5,000° 53,000 and 18,000 together and you have 76,000. The Republicans will come down to New York city with a majority of about 64,000. Deduct this from 76,000 and you have 12,000, which I believe will not be far from Cieveland's majority."

which sometimes induces reverence where it does not win approval. Can we hops, then, that the purpose and meaning of the festival will in time be duly appreciated ? Will it find its way to the hears of the people, so that young and old may recog-nizaits use and beauty? Does it involve the elements-utilitarian, intellectual and moral-which are essential to its permaent and enthusiastic observance ? are questions which, on this delightful oc

casion, it may be well to consider. The nations of Northern marope have long since recognized the danger which has overtaken the East and South. There the forests are carefully guarded and in some localities not a tree can be cut down with out the sanction of the authorities. The forester, who has charge of these matters is a recognized official, and forestry is cul tivated in literary institutions as an im-portant branch of study. Who that has seen the beautiful parks of Germany, and the long lines of trees laden with lu fruit that extend along the public high ways, can fail to appreciate the excellent re-sults of this scientific system of forestry? In this country we have been greatly blessed by nature\_but we have acted like blessed by nature\_but we have acted like spendthrifts, and have wasted our heritage. Men of clence now tell us that a day of reckoning is drawing near. Are we willing that the fate of our country should be that of Palestine and Spsin? If we are not prepared for the "personal gov-ernment" which a cade to tuch matters in Europe, should not a plan be substituted which is more in accordance with our re-publican institutions? What better plan can be suggested than that of teaching the children that planting treas is the part of wisdom? On the ground of this important purpose we believe that Arbor Day will continue to be celebrated, and that it will annually increase in significance and im-

annually increase in significance and im-portance. It is not farciful but useful. It is based upon a stern becessity. But is the festival which we calebrate merely utilitariat? Is the planting of trees, size, in any sense, an intellectual employ-ment? Is there any reason from this higher point of view, why the leadership in this most important enforcements about the some most important enterprise should be committed to the schools?

In this country there are no doubt many thousands of people who have never riauted a tree. In the great cities there are perhaps many children who are no more enlightened than the city boy who the said, "what kind of trees to plant. Plant Christmastrees, and then you'll have andles and oranges all the year round. Every unusual employment which is pure in its character and beneficent in its purposes is in a certain sense intellectual. It lifts the mind above the routine of daily inte, and leads it to the contemplation of exalted ideals. The planting of a tree is a recognition of its excellence. It is accom-panied by admiration for the works of nature, and is naturally succeeded by their intelligent study. Every exaited lesson is a stepping stone

to another which lies bigher than itself We cannot feel the brotherhood of man without believing in the fatherhood of God. The man who plants a tree, knowing that others will rejolee in its foliage and fruit when he himself has passed away, is not fully conscious of the significance of his act unless he recognizes the fact that he is God's almoner, commissioned to distribute among his brethren the gifts of his Father's

bounty. Let us need the lessons of the day which are at the same time the lessons of life. The lesson of practical utility, the lesson of intellectual advancement and the lesson of moral and religious duty. Together they constitute a golden chain that begins with the lower forms of creation, pesses around bumanity with a 1 is nec sdt es and extends upward to the throne of the creater Let us not only heed the lessons of the trees, but let us hear their song. As they bend with the breezes they seem to sing their Maker's praise in a rains of sweetes: melody. Joyously, then, we juin with our local poet, Harbaugh, in his brilliant spe-

trophe: "Trees, trees, trees, trees, trees, and only mighty trees: An and only mighty trees."
Arrange yourselves in choirs, ye forests and yeles,
And swell the mighty chorus, this it soundeth like the tees.
Joy notes for the sighing bring, birgenotes for the dying sing - Breathe, ye zphyrs, soft cantations, holl, ye storm winds, jub littons - Swell the song of trees."

After music by the chorus and orchestra Mr. J. C. Gable was called on for a speech, with hearty greeting from the boys. His remarks were much as follows:

REMARES OF MR. GABLE. I see by to day's programme that this is

been together daily in stu recitation room Greater good would hav ame to both from such association

Now that we are together, and that 1 am passing a stage in life which I new r thought to see, let me emphasize the occ shon by saking, "Why do you come o school at all?" I answer, to get good cut of it-mainly, in disposition and character: in much less degree, in physical, intellectual and manual attainment, important—sseential, indeed-as attainment in these direc tions may be.

"What is the chief end of man"" ask the old catechism of our boybood. "T Africa. "To get money," says his more civilized out equally coverous brother; "to have fun," says the school boy, wiser than the rest without knowing it. And so we go. The "chief end" is not to secure that which is best, but what has come to be the thing most desired by the individual, though it be to insure wasted life and infinite loss at the end. Hear the answer of the old catechism-

"Mat its assert of its of the strength of the of all that is truly good, of every kind and in every degree, To desire the truth and to love the good in nature, in science, in art, in literature, in morals, in spirmus things, is to love that which is of God; it is to "glorify him" with an increasing love forever. This should be the outcome of all true education, and with such outcome all the knowledge that is of value in the world but serves to broaden our thought and in crease our joy. We must learn and teach that the important end of the education we should get during our brief stay in the world is to grow brave, generous and noble in disposition and character—with aspiration high and pure, and the strong will trained to be patient of toil.

As I look back over the years I see some things I would like to change, some to make better; some things I would do that have been left undone. Time permits reference to but one or two of these. I would have more music and more tree planting. Of the latter something was said planting. Of the latter something was said on our former Arbor Day; it is of the former I care now to speak briefly.

Some one says, "The common school solute one says, "The common which is a should give only the mere essentials of an education. Music is a luxury?" I reply: "So is Heaven—in the opinion of a good many people besides the Turks, who re-gard it so much a 'jurury' that women will never be permitted to enjoy its blessed-ness." Another says: "The common ness." Another says: "The comm schools are meant to feed the comm people with the very bread of life; and music is no mean slice of the precious losf wherever it is found." Still another: "Ob, but training in music Sini another: "005, but training in dusic is for the rich who can afford it. It in't for the poor ? For shame! Who are the rich? Who are the poor? The pauper schools belong to the past of our history. The common school knows no privileged class. It recognizes but one test of merit-tiat of brains and hear, the courage that dares, and the will that schleves results. The so-called rich of to day were, many of them, the poor boys and poor girls of yes-terday. Had they been better taught in youth this community would be the richer for it now, and it is the community we are thinking of no less than the individual. Fifteen or sixteen years ago, in the old building on Mulberry street, the boys talked the matter over, and we thought we wanted some singing in the high school. The chairman of the executive committee said there would be no objection to our employing an instructor at cur own ex-pense. We engaged a professional teacher for a term of lessons. The late George F For a term of lessons. The late George F. Breneman, esq., and other members of the board, who showed music, came in to hear the boys sing, and were so well pleased that the engagement was made permanent and extended sost to include both high schools. During the next session it was made to include the scondary schools, and later on the primary grades. Does anybody now think it a mistake or hold that the money has been unwisely expended? We have shown in our orchestra what excellent work can be done by our boys and girls with their instruments, and we ask now that the way be opened for instruction to

all who desire it. "What we would have in the community we must put into the schools." and the refining and human'zing influence of music we need in all our homes. Lot these high schools, then, to the utmost of their ability, be used to spread the leaven of music and the love of music in this com munity. Youth is the time to tegin this work. An adequate salary to another com-petent instructor is all that is needed. We have the boys and girls of talent and cour-age ; we have the time for it ; we have the

of the plaint if, which sustains the codicil and gives Caroline Van Leer, if the verdict stands, \$1,200 with interest from the time the suit was brought, in 1883. A Herr Smith and D G. Eshleman for plaintiff ; S. H. Reynolds and J. Hay Brown for

defendant. The jury stood 8 for plaintiff and 4 for defendant when the first ballot was taken. On subsequent ballots the vote was 10 for plaintiff and 2 for defendant until the ballot was taken, on which an agreement was reached.

Verdicis were taken in the following case against the city of Lancaster for damage caused by the widening of Strawberry street in the Eighth ward: In favor of Eller Hindemyer for \$150, A. J. Eberly for plaintiff: in favor of Susan Kautz for \$125 Brown & Hensel for plaintiff; in favor of J. G. Myers for \$450, John A. Coyle for plaintiff; City Solientor Brown appeared for

the city. In the suit of John E. Sohn vs. Tobia Hershey, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of defendant for \$28,58. B. F. Dav : for plaintiff, Emlen Franklin and H. C. Brubaker for defendant.

The isst case attached for trial was that of George W. Tomiinson against the city of Lancaster. City Solicitor Brown moved for a continuance on the ground that the committee on water works improvements at their meeting last evening decided to retain S. H. Reynelds to appear with him for the city, and that he could not be present on account of the death of his brother. The court ruled that as the committee only retained additional coupsel on the eve of the trial, it was no

cause for a continuance and directed the trial to proceed. A jury was selected, after which William Harkins was appointed shower for the plaintiff and Chief of Police Smellz for the city. The jury was taken to the new water works to view the land taken by the city for the water works, and court adjourned

until 2:30 o'cicck BURT IN A PARADE.

E.ward B Zahm Thrown From a Horse In

Mount Joy. The Republicans had a parade in Mount Joy last evening, and among those who attended were the Keystone Watch Factory c'ub and a number of members of the young Republicans. They left here on a special train early in the evening, and returned the same way, arriving here at midnight. Among these who attended the parade was Edward R. Zahm, who was to have been one of the aids in the procession. Just before the parade started Mr. Zahm was riding slong the stree when his horse frightened, and, realing upon his hind feet, fell backwoods, Mr. Z hm fell under the animal. The saddle on which he was riding, had a rather sharp pummel, and it struck his right groip, cutting a gash about five inches in length. Mr. Zihm was assisted to a house near by where Dr Ziegler attended him. He was then placed on the 9:35 train and brought to Lancaster Dr. Weichans is attending him here The wound is not serious, sithough Mr. Zahn will be obliged to regista in the bouse for a week or more, His hips, back and arms were slee badly bruised in the acci dent and he is quite sore from that.

The Real Estate Market. 1. M. Kling, auctioneer, for William

Martin, assignee of Christian Souders, sold the following properties at public sale, on Toursday : A farm of 102 acres of land with im provements, at \$125 per acre, to Mrs. Annie Bouders ; 12 scree of wood land, at \$24 875

per scre, to W. S. Kennedy, and a house and lot of ground to same party for \$250. Joel L. Haines, auctioneer, sold at the Cooper house last evening the property Nos. 3 and 5 East King street, belonging to the estate of D. P. Looher, to Robert E. Locher for \$17,000. The bidding run from

\$15,500 to \$17,000 on five dollar bids.

surplus, following the same line of argu coupons \$350. ment pursued last night at Forte Wayne His andience gave the closest attention fre-quently interrupting with applause, and showing an interest and a keen apprecia-On Thursday atternoon a very preity

Germany, or two hundred thousand men

the founder of the party in the Declaration or independence, that all men are created free and equal. That is what makes the Democratic party. It is Democratic princi-

wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Milton Wike, one of Columbia's most tion of the points made throughout his disprominent citizens. The high contracting parties were Mr. Edward S. Smith, of the In conclusion, he said : "But my friends Pennsylvania railroad company, and Edith men with such a cause will resort to almost any means in order to deceive and hood-wink the people, and in the long experiences I have had I have never in my life known H. Wike, eldest daughter of Mr. Wike. The parlor was prettily trimmed with evergreens and flowers, and the ceremony was as bold or audacious attempts at deception as are practiced tots year by these men wh performed in the presence of the family, are making high protective tariff speeches. Let me give you a specimen. You have been told by some of them that this tariff tax that is paid for goods imported into the country is not paid by the American con-sumer, but is paid by the foreign importer-that he pays it for the privilege of bringing

Wall, Philadelphia; John W. Russel and this goods here and selling them to yet. Well, now, my friends, if that is the case, I would like to know why they don't abolish all other taxes? Why they don't abolish all the taxes for state and county and for govern-mental payoness excepting of that kind. Edward H. Becker, of Columbis; maid of honor, Miss Flora Wike, a sister of the bride, and the bride and groom, The bride was attired in white corded slik, on train, and were diamonds, the glit of the groom. The marriage service was conducted by mental purposes, everything of that kind, and collect all the taxes from these foreign-ers. It would be a good thing, wouldn't i Rev. Willis S. Hinman, of the First English Lutheran church. [saughter and applause]. If the foreigners pay this tax, why not have the whole thing in the tariff and make them pay all of it.] Why, you see at once the idea of carrying After the ceremony a reception followed, which was a vory brillant affair, and was attended by about two hundred guests. on a government by a tax paid by other people, people of other nations, is an im-possible thing that never took place in this world, and in the nature of things, could not be. [Applause] if it could take place what would we find? If we were to updet take to kay to the people of An elegant banquet followed The bride received many handsome and valuable presents, among the noticeable ones being check for \$200 from Mr. Milton Wike, the bride's father, and a check for \$100 from Mr. Hayes Smith, father of the groom. wereto undertake to say to the people of Amid showers of rice the happy couple left at 4:10 p. m. for a wedding trip, which includes New York and Washington city.

Europe: 'You shall support our govern ment,' how long would it be before they would say; 'Well, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gauder.' [Laughter.] They would say to you farmers, who send off your wheat to Forces and your beams and nork and Among the guests were friends from Philadelphia, Reading, York and Pittsburg. to Europe, and your beans and pork and the like, you send all these things to our country to be sold. You shall pay such The Democrate will hold a meeting this evening at their headquarters in Bank outly, such a tariff as will support our gov-ernment, and then we will see who comes out best in the long run [Appisuse.] How would you like that? How wound you like to be taxed to pay the cost of six hun-dred thousand men in arms in France or in Germany, or two hundred thousand men alley. Addresses will be made by D. F. Magee, of White Rock, and George Reimenanyder, of Lancaster.

ANOTHER OF THE QUEER KIND.

Pair of Frolemors Fail In An Attempt Mystily a Small Audience.

in arms in Great Britain ? How would you like to pay for keeping up their immense standing armies, to pay the cost of their kingly government and to furnish all the appointments of the royalty and the nobility of these countries ? You would not At the operahouse last evening two men, who call themselves " Prof. Apollo and CL Gregoria Do Kennet," appeared to an audistand it a week. You would not stand it two days. You would not stand it one day and yet that would be no more of an abence of one hundred and fitty people, most of whom were deadheads. The men are foreigners, who talk English badiy, and give a poor entertainment. They performed surdity than what they say to you, that the foreigner pays this tax. [Appiause.] But, my triends, they tell you, these Rea number of feats of legerdemais, the majority of them in a very bungling manner. The people in the audience became very tired of the professors before they had hnished their part of the performance, and the spintons expressed by them to day are not at all complimentary. Miss Edith Pond, a very handsome young lady, relieved the monotony of the entertainment by giving singing recitations, which is something has had a wonderful prosperity, as if this is the only country that had prospered, and as new in Lancaster and seemed to please. The class of entertainments at the opera

if this country had not prospered at a far house seem to grow worse instead of better and three-fourths of the intelligent amuse ment goers of this city are a rey that Mr. Yecker is not in command of the house, as he gave strong attractions, something that the present management of the house seems to know nothing about. The end is not yit either, and there are more weak shows booked for the near future.

Dr. John H. Deaver, of the University of Penneylvanis, a son of Dr. John W.

laboring men?. Then they say that the Democratic party is the enemy of the labor-ing math. Why in the name of all that is reasonable, how can that possibly be?. The Democratic party the enemy of the labor-ing man? Why, get a thousand Damo-cratic voters together wherever you please, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and you will find that 900 out of the thou-sand are laboring men. [Applause.] Why, the foundation stolle of the Democratic party is and always has been and always Deaver, of this county, performed a re-markable operation in conjunction with Dr. J. William White in Philadelphis cn Wednesday. An incision was made down the spine of a filly scarold patient, and the spinal cord exposed, an operation never before attempted in Philadelphia and very dangerous. The operation lasted an hour and was watched by 500 students. No The foundation ways has been and always party is and always has been and always will be composed of laboring men. It grows out of the very foundation stone of the party. What is it that makes the Democratic party? It was made by that principle en unclaied by Thomas Jefferson, he foundar of the party in the Designation tumor was found but adheaions of connecting tissue.

# WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18 .- For Eastern Pennsylvanis and New Jer. sey : Light rains ; warmer : southerly winds, veering to westerly.

LOCAL CHIPS.

The case against John Banstard before Alderman A. F. Donnelly, charging him tealing Michael Boss' horse, has been withdrawn and the costs paid. The committee of arrangements for the big parade will meet at the Young Men's Democratic rooms this evening at 734

Rev. T. G. Apple, D. D., LL. D., went to New York yesterday to attend the meeting of a cortain committee or convention in the interest of the church. He expects to re-

Interest of the church. He exptcis to re-turn to day or to-morrow. Henderson Powers, a well known inven-tor of this city, who boards at the City hotel, was injured yesterday. He was standing at work on a obsir, which tilted, throwing him very heavily. He was ren-dered unconscious by the fall and is con-fined to the house to-day suffering from bruises.

The Young Men's Democratic Drilling club will meet at their rooms this evening at 7:15 to proceed at 7:30 to McGrann's park for drill.

The pension of Nathan E. Wappenstein,

Lancaster, has been increased. Peddler Roth, of Lancaster, and Farmer David Solt, of Seigfried's Bridge, Lehigh county, had a hand to hand fight on Thursday, at the latter place, after the farmer's wife had refused to buy a book cifered for sale by the peddler. Roth stated Solt and Solt smashed a board over Roth's head. Then each had the other arrested.

A regular meeting of the Sixth Ward Democratic association will be held at the Schiller house this evening.

Another Fatal Ratiway Disaster.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 19 .- Through express train on the Baltimore & Ohio road due in this city at 7:45 o'clock this morning ran into an open switch, breaking through a trestie in the yard at Washington, Pa. The baggage car and a sleeping coach wore totaily wrecked. The city office of the Baltimore & Onio company give out the following list of killed and injured : James Noonan. orgineer, killed. The seriously injured are : James McAuliffe, fireman, fatally J. F. Henry, baggage master ; C. S. Case, Binghamton, N. Y ; M. Stanton, Portsmouth, O; J. Scigel, Allegheny City Superintendent of the Pittsburg Posteffice S. Collins ; J. S. Dowler, New York ; A. L. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. W. Caldwell

New York; Sleeping Car Conductor Matthews and Porter ---- Ford, slightly injured. The following are also reported as among

the lejared : James W. Batchelor, Pittsburg, very seriously, unconscious; W. S. Greer, Dodge City, Kaness, badly bruised about side and head ; Mrs. W. S. Greer, spine injured ; A. R. Brockman and wife, New York, injured but not seriously Henry Murray, Burgettatown, Pa, alightly hort; A. Fornier, Chicago, bruissd ; Mrs. W. J. McConkey, injuries not serious Mrs. Hannah McKincey, slightly hurt; ----- Filter, Allegheny City, leg broken.

A Lancaster County Umbretta Mender Kuled. From the Reading Telegram. The dead body of Pater Helfringer, a

Lancastor county umbrella mender, was found in Peacock's cut, near Lossport, by the crew of the Reading railroad night freight. A letter on his person revealed his identity. The body was taken to Lees. port, and Coroner Denhard went up this morning and held an inquest.

It was not learned what train killed the man, but he had apparently been dead Both some time before he was discovered. legs and one arm were crushed.

tend.

#### TELEGRAPHIC TAPS.

President Cleveland to-day approved the general deficiency bill.

out by the Union National bank for \$39,460 was served on Nathan Corwith & Co., dealers in lead in Chicago. The failure saused a pante on the New York metal er change

Mrs. Mariba Scott, of Wer" gton, D. C., a young colored woman, was yesterday de-livered of a remarkable freak. Two heads and two necks, three arms and four hands, three legs and four feet made the sum total of its peculiarities. Harry Holcomb, of Minneapolis, Minn.

an employe of the Union Elevator com-pany, had a bin of his own located below the company's wheat bins. During the loading process wheat would pour down into Holcomb's bin through an augur hole. He has gone to Canada with bout \$50,000.

# Death of Rev. Wm. M. Hellig.

Death of Rev. Wm. M. Heilig. The Rev. Wm. M. Heilig died on Wed-nesday at his residence, in Lutherville, Md., aged 75 years, of a compiloation of diseases. He was born near German-town, Ps., June 7, 1813, and graduated at the Gettysburg college and the Lutheran theological seminary. Immedi-stely upon completing his education he en-tered the ministry of the Lutheran church. In 1855, his health becoming impaired, he removed from his home in Pennsyl-vania to Lutherville, and accepted a va-cancy in the faculty of the Lutherville fs. male seminary. 1n 1859 he became pro-fessor of German and history in the Balid-more City college, which post he occupied more City college, which post he occupied until 1864. Since that time he has filled the pulpits of the various Lutheran churches in Maryland and was pastor of the Luth-eran church at Sweet Air, Baltimore county, at the time of his death. Two sons and three married daughters survive him, his

wife having died in 1863. Binno Ball News

The New Yorks defeated the St. Louis by 4 to 2 in New York yesterday and the former won by good fielding and superior

base running. The Philadelphis and Athletics played their first game in the fail series local championship yesterday and the latter

won by 5 to 5. The Association season has closed and the averages of the players are now pub-lished. "Tip" O'Neil again leads the bat-ters with an average of .335. McTamany stands thirty-one and is seventh as a centre fielder. Tomney stands search among the fielder. Tomney stands second among the short stops, but is away off as a batter.

#### Death of Mr. John Geissinger.

The sad intelligence of the decease yesterday of Mr. John Geissinger, from maisrial fever, at Gratton, Huntingdon county, Pa., was received last evening, in Lancas ter. He was the father of Mrs. Mary M., wife of C Eivin Houpt, of this city, and Rev. D. H. and Dr. Samuel D. Gelssinger, who are well known here. The sympathics of a large circle of friends are extended in this hour of bereavement.

The Democratic War Veterans A meeting of the war veterans in favor of the election of Cleveland and Thurman will be held this evening on the second floor of the building cccupied by Brown t Hensel, North Duke street. It is probabie a voteran club will be organized. All soldiers of the late war are invited to at-

A Bluffer Bruffid.

From the York Gazette. A Lancester county man last night of-fered to bet \$1,000 that Harrison would be elected president. A painter of the Sixth ward and a tinner of the Tenth ward, of this city, presented themselves to take the bet, but at the isst moment the Lan-caster man funked cut. The above York gentiemen have the certified \$1000 check ready for any other individual who wishes to bet that Harrison will be elected. From the York Gazette.

greater rate when our tar if was lower than it was under the enormous taxation that has prevalled in recent years. And not every man that has ever looked into a census book know that two thirds of the latering men in the United States are en-gaged in the business of larming, and for farm later there is no protection; that they A Difficult Operation. are not protected by this high tarid? How then can it benefit that large proportion of laboring men? Then they way that the

they say that this is for the benefit of the laboring man. That is a queer thing, too, Look around you, and find who are the laboring men in this country. Does

publican speakers, that this heavy taxation makes the country rich, as if it were possi-ble that a country could get rich by heav ly taxing its people. They tell you that it pro-motes the welfare of every isboring man, as-if it were possible that the laboring man's welfare could be promoted by taxing him on everything he wears, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. They tell you that under this system this country

#### relatives, and a few immediate friends of the happy couple. The wedding party entered the parlor to Mendelssohn's wedding march in the following order: Ushers, Marshall Smith, Cape Charles City, Va., P. J.