VOLUME XXV-NO. 144

The Third Institute of Lan-

Custer County.

ESSAYS READ AND DISCUSSED.

E CULTUSE OF SORGHUE AND SUGAR BESTS COSSIDERED.

netitute of Langueter county at Ethlemen Puesday afternoon with President John H. Landia, of the Agricultural and Horticul-tural society, in the chair and a good atten-

lance of farmers.
President Landie said it was the third denon years ago that the first institute was held in this county. The oftener these institutes are held the more succomful they are. Lancaster county, the greatest and richest agricultural county in the United States, should held a large institute. Pennsylvania was the first waste to make appropriations from its treasury for the expense of these institutes, but the appropriations ded for this purpose is \$12,000. Every nty in that state his its farmers' institutes stitute is an agricultural college on a large scale. Its object is to promote the interests of agriculture, the most important of all industries, and the only vocation upon

On behalf of the agricultural society he extended a hearty welcome to all, and hoped that they would be benefited by the interchange of opinion. Calvin Cooper was appointed secretary of

Home Adornment" was the subject of the first essay on the programme, and it was read by M. D. Kendig, of Cresswell. He advocated the planting of trees, vines and shrubs around the house, the keeping of all the buildings in good repair, the fields divided and well fenced, and if the house stands back from the road the pathway should be lined with shade trees. All of the above will cost but little in money, but

children at home. He referred to the memories of the old homestead that were revived, when many years after leaving loved so well as a child.

PAST, PRESENT AND PUTURE PARKING. "American Agriculture, Past, Present township. He said that agriculture always has been and will continue to be the most others depend upon it. After referring to the agriculture of the early ages, he quoted countries to the square mile. In Beigium it is 346, in England 332, in France 177, while in the United States there are but 22

people to the square mile.

The railroads spanning this continent have brought into the market valuable land. Our sons are anxious to get some of the quenes is a depreciation on the value of lands in the East. If in 1865 a farmer bought a farm at \$150 per acre, and mortgaged it at \$100 that property has depre-ciated that it cannot be sold to day for the amount of the mortgage, and the result is that the shoriff will sell that farm.

The labor question never assumed such proportion as at the present time. It must be apparent that the condition of the laboring man is towards improvement. He tavoged the resojustment of difficulties betion. Strikes are totally unworthy of the enlightened age in which we live. The look-out is a degrading method of settling

The farmers of America cannot wait for decrease of wages, the result of an increased population. At present the farmers of the Meet are in a state of transition. Western land is increasing in price and in the Mast it is decreasing, through the natural law of supply and demand. Farmers in the East will have to wait for an increase in price for the land until the tide to the West is

Mr. H. M. Engle said the future of farming would not be encouraging until there is a more equal equilibrium between the price of lands in the West and the East. believed that farms might be made more profitable if applied to other industries that ill ameliorate the condition of the farmer. Take sorghum or sugar beets, for instance. The rateing of these crors would give employment to a large number and it would alike be profitable to the laborer and the agriculturist, and there is no better country than the East for those crops.

Mr. Hiller, of Concetege, believed that the superiority of the West has reached its citmax. Its mode of farming cannot lest long. It cultivates no grasses and its land cannot hold out. The cost of treight to Western farmers is very little more to get the r goods to market than "to the Eastern farmers. It certainly costs more to haul freight 2,000 miles than 200 miles and the rates to Western farmers cannot be profitable to the railroad companies.

B. K. Andrews said farmers may adorn their homes and make them ever so beautiful but their children must live and when they grow up they will seek the place that offers the best inducements and best pay. When a young man he received \$12 per month for his labor and that was considered good wages. He has two sons who left the farm and they are earning \$2.75 per day in other occupations. They left the farm because in other fields of labor the compensation is four times as great.

OPPOSED TO SORGHUM. David H. Branson, of Atglen, Chaster county, did not believe that the East would soon compete with the West. While it is true that the soil in that country is wearing out, the virgin soil is there to fall back on. The Rest is not ready now to go int growing of sorghum or beets may be profit-able, it will not be so in Eastern Pennsyl-vania. It costs \$75,007 for a plant, and it is not advisable to haul sorghum more than a mile, house there must be a plant every mile. Borghum, it is expected, will be furnished to these plants at \$1 per ton, and

Mr. Brosius, of Drumore, thought that sugar culture is well worth the experiment, and the expenditure by the state of a few

for sorghum.

Mr. Baker was of opinion that the high price of labor in the Rest will prevent a successful raising of bests or corghum.

Mr. Witmer did not see where the profit came from in raising 20 tons of sorghum to the sere and selling it at 60 cents per ton.

The question was further discussed by Mesnra, Branson, Cooper, Lebrus, Ringle and Collina.

and Collins.

The latter gentlemen took the position that the crops best suited to the farm and for which there is a demand about a ball to raised. He advocated the strictest economy on the part of the farmer and urged all to live within their income, no matter what crops are raised.

Ventilation was early neglected by farmers in the construction of their houses and their food is not properly cooked. If a Peabody or Williamson would endow a cooking school, future generations would call him blamed

the programme of the afternoon session and on motion of Mr. Hiller the sixth question for discussion, "How can an orchard be made a profitable appendage to a farm?" was taken up.
It was opened by Mr. Hiller, who argued

and showed by actual results that an acre of the farm planted at an orchard was the most profitable acre of the farm. Most profitable sore of the arm.

The subject was discussed by Mesers.
Hoober, Ferguson, Landis, Engle, Brosius,
Andrews, and half a dozen others. All
appeared to be of the opinion of Mr. Hiller.

MORE ABOUT SORGHUM. R. Diffenderfier, who heard Prot. Collyer's lecture on sorghum before the state board of agriculture, desired to correct some errors in reterence to the cultivation of this crop. The professor stated that with land such as is in Lencaster from 15 to 20 tons of sorghum ought to be raised and the price obtained for it ought to be \$2 per ton. He also said that sorghum seed poses and would yield 3 bushels of seed for every ton of sorghum. Another point is the fact that the crop is not exhausting

Mr. Branson took exception to Prof. Collyer's statement that the sorghum orcp was not exhaustive.

TUESDAY EVENING'S SESSION. There was a good attendance at the armers' institute on Tuesday evening. First on the programme was an essay on the value of real estate in Lancaster county," by Andrew M. Frants, eq. The emayist took 1868 as the turning point in the value of land in Lancaster and considered his subject for the twenty years before and the same period after that date. Going back to 1848 at is found that land had increased from 1848 to 1868 over one hundred per cent, or from \$90 to \$180, and since 1888 It has depreciated from \$180 to \$135. The price is still 50 per cent. higher than in 1848. It is not in reality worth now more than it was 20 years

over and above that price.
Anterior to the introduction of tobacco growing in this county its staples were wheat, rye, corn and cats, but the big money preciation of the values of these productions and especially wheat, is the direct and chie cause the decline of the value of land.

The primary wrong is not over produc-tion, but the reason is that large quantities of wheat are raised in and shipped from countries which but a few years ago raised no wheat at all for shipments and hardly enough for home consumption. Some of these countries were our former customers In addition to the competition of the West, we have that of British India, South America and Australia. The capacity these countries for wheat production

In the West wheat is raised on land cost ing \$5 an acre on an average. In Lancaster county the price of land averages from \$150 to \$200. This difference in price operates with fearful effect against us. We have to make from \$8 to \$12 per acre to pay interes on the investment, while the cost of interes

Supposing that they in the West can raise wheat at the same cost for labor per bushel, the difference in their favor and against us would, upon investment and interest account alone, be from \$7 to \$10 per acre.

In addition the cost of labor is less in the West than here. While far distant from the market, the cost for shipment is very little different. It costs about as much to send wheat from Chicago to Philadelphia as from Lancaster to Philadelphis, and before the inter-state bill passed Congress the freight from Lancaster to Philadelphia was even greater than from Chicago to Philadelphia.

As to the West chesp land, chesp freight

and superior advantages in the use of modern machinery are the most potent causes operating against Lancaster county. It enables the Western wheat growers to raise their crops and sell them at prices rulnous to Lancaster county, and at the same time make profit in the business. The same causes also operate as to corn, cata, cattle and hogs. In addition to the West the Argentine Republic, Uragusy, Paraquey and British India are large exporters of wheat. In 1880 we exported \$190,546,305 worth of wheat; in 1885, \$72,933,097, and in 1888 about \$35,000,000, showing that the export trade of the United States has fallen off 75 per cent. The imports from India to Great Britain increased from 2,201,515 cwts, in 1880 to 21,001,412 in 1884, while at the same time the imports from Ualted States to Great Britain de-

gressed from \$190,546,305 to \$72,933,097. The casayist did not consider that the tobecoo crop had much to do with the changed condition of things either on the spending or descending movement. It is a true proposition in political sconomy that in grain growing countries

all values and especially the value of land appreciates and depreciates, and is regulated by the prices of wheat, corn, cattle, aheep and hoga.
In 1868 wheat sold at \$3 per bushel, corn

at \$1.75, cats 90 cents, fat cattle 10 to 12 cents per pound, hogs 15 cents and hay \$28 per ton. At the present time wheat is seiling at 90 cents, corn at 45, cats at 32, cattle 3 to 5 cents, hogs 7 cents and hay \$14 per ton, and the cost of growing is not much less now

than when high prices ruled.

He favored smaller farms, with a higher state of cultivation, and believed that as much grain can be raised upon one half of Lancaster county farms, as on the whole, if there is better culture. Next to reducing the number of acres, he believed in more simplicity in living, and a more judicious economy.

DR ELLWOOD HARVEY'S LECTURE. "A Comparison of the Human Mind With the Minds of Other Animals" was the subject of a lecture by Dr. Ellwood force, I the subject of the state board of agrioulture, Chester, Pa. He gave an outline the fu

T. P. Leftyst, of Strasburg, saked of the faculties of the human mind, the given.

and three-fourth million dollars.

From the above it will be seen that potetose rank five in value of farm products. The average yield of potatose is 76 bushels per acre and the average price 66 cents.

He next considered the possibilities of the potate crop and said that he made experiments that indicated a yield of from 660 to 1,000 bushels per acre, but in field culture he never got anything like the above yelld, because had weather, bugs, weeds or something else prevented. His lowest crop the past five years was an average of 175 bushels per acre.

He considered his subject under the following seven heads:

1 Level land. Hilleides are so subject o wash in heavy rains that it is impos to give the amount of cultivation that is constill to large crops. Corn stubble land

is to be preferred.

2. Sandy loam. Get the best quality. It no surface water and can be outilivated in a day or two after a rain, enabling the farmer to prevent the weeds from taking a

8. Good plowing. It should be

4. Good seed. If the condition of soil and weather is right, small potetoes, slips or sprouts will make a good crop. Whole potatoes above the medium size have uniformly given the largest number of large number of small potatoes in the yield are taken into consideration, they were not found to be profitable. Potatoes the size of pullet egge out into four pieces lengthwise, make passable seed; admissable when seed is high priced, but large potatoes out into two eye cuttings are the good seed.
5 Good; planting. Furrows should be three

5. Good planting. Furrows should be three feet spart to give ample room for cultivation and should be six inches deep and as near V shape as possible. The seed should be placed in furrows about 12 inches spart.

5. Good manure. Commercial fertilisers are the manure for potatoes. Their advantages over stable manure consist principally in producing cleaner potatoes. In soab infested land no one would take stable manure as a sift. A special rotate factiliser. infested land no one would take stable manure as a gift. A special potato fertilizer contains from 3 to 4 per cent. ammonis, 8 to 10 per cent. phosphate sold, and from 5 to 7 company make a fertilizer especially good for potato culture under the name of "Tobacco and Vegetable Bone Fertilizer."

7. Caltivation. This, unless the ground sprouts are nearly through. By this time the weeds will be on hand. By using the spike harrow we can level up the ground and at the same time destroy the weeds. The potato cannot avail itself of the dition of the soil admits the free passage of air and moisture, and is favorable to the extension of the rootlets in all directions. Cultivation should be repeated after every rain, and oftener if the intervals of rain are

At the conclusion of the reading of the and asked Mr. Biller questions about the subject treated, all of which he answered

In regard to the varieties of potatoes tha produced the best results here he named the Early Ohio, Empire State, White Ele-phant, O. K. Mammoth, Great Eastern, Puritan and Thorburn, varieties of which

PARM PENCES AND GATES. Israel L. Landis, city, read a lengthy costs; on "Farm Fences and Gates." He referred to his subject as being one of the farmers' greatest concerns. It is an old saying that "Good fences help to keep good neighbors." in European countries, of the fence laws in the several states of the Union, quoted statistics as to the value of farms and fences in the United States, discussed the several kinds of fences used by farmers in this country, and called attention to the merits and demerits of the hedge post and

ral', worm, and board fences.
Want of time prevented a discussion of this interesting paper. GOOD AND BAD BOADS.

This was the subject assigned to Dr. John P. Edge, of Downingtown, a member of the state board of agriculture. He began by saying that the old style road, with its surface drainage in the middle, has nothing to recommend it but its antiquity. The roads with canals on the side are even worse. The surface drainage should be spread out in shallow drains, and underdrains should not be neglected. No road should have a grade so steep that the animals are strained in holding back the load in descending. He referred to the advantages of the turnpike over the mud road, and the greater value of farms abutting on turnpikes over those on mud roads. He advocated the building of turn-pikes as being cheaper for many reasons

than the ordinary country road.

The subject was discussed at great length and the views of nearly all the speakers were that bad country roads were the result of electing incompetent men as supervisors.

THE DAIRY, "The Dairy" was the subject of an essa read by John I. Carter, of Chatham, Chester county. The first important step for a good dairy is the selection of cows. Holstein's, Jersey's and Guernsey's were highly spoken of. The comfort of the cows should fed regularly and the greater amount of food they digest the greater will be the profit. He cited statistics as to two dairy-men, one of whom made a profit of \$3.69 per month and the other \$6.46 per month. He did not think the custook for the dairy was very encouraging, but by close attention and proper feeding he believed that the dairy could be made the most profitable

A short discussion followed the reading of this paper, and the institute adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

The May Howard Company. The May Howard company appeared egain at the opera house last evening, when he audience was smaller than on the evening before. The gallery boys were out in full force, however, and crowded that part of the house to see the pretty girls and enjoy the fun. This afternoon a matines was

REPORTED FAVORABLY.

THE BILL TO REQULATE THE DEARGE BY TELEPHONE COMPARIES.

Service-The Measure Providing For Comsery Education Also Passes the Seretley of a Mouse Committee.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 6 -In the Senate day bills were reported favorably au-rising courts to appoint judges and in-ctors in case of vacancy occurring before blon day, and providing for the drawing

of lots when there is a tie vote.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Watres, Leckawanna, requiring corpor attens to pay bonus on their authorized is grease of atock, instead of the amount pai

Wood, Mifflin, prohibiting the sale of

lating to the competency of witnesses in civil cases where the assignor in action is dead or has been adjudged a lunatio, per mitting the contradiction of a living witness; restoring the tax on aprout lands, ex-

mess; restoring the tax on sprout lands, exempted by the forest culture act of 1887.

In the House to-day the following bills
were favorably reported: Providing for
compulsory education, fixing monthly
telephone charges at not exceeding three
dollars; requiring informants against liquor
dealers to give the latter five days notice
of their purpose; fixing annual compensation of judges not learned in the law at \$300;
giving the suditor several an additional giving the auditor general an additiona clerk; to provide better exits at theatre and other places of amusement; to preven

To confine and punish transps; to abolish days of grace to notes, etc.; the border raid bill; to repeal the oleomargarine law; to fix pay of notaries public.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Jones, Allegheny, to punish disorderly conduct in townships. Collins, Luzerne, providing for a hospi

Thomas, Philadelphia, to regulate building in cities.

END OF THE BIG STRIKE.

New York Enights of Labor Acknowledge
That the street car Companies win.

The great railroad strike of New York is over. After a hard struggle of eight days the Knights of Labor have given up the fight and the companies score a victory, but a very costly one.

Beeing that matters were going sgainst them, the executive board of division No. 1, of National District assembly No. 226, Tuesday night called meetings of all local sessemblies to decide as to whether the strike should be continued or not. The meetings were called for nine o'clock, and delegates from the locals to the district assembly, as soon as a vote was reached, hurried to the headquarters of the executive board, at Forty-fourth and Ninth avenue, and announced the result.

Master Workman James A. Magee, with members of the board, were on hand, and the reports did not surprise them. The men had ordered the "tie-up," and it remained for them to decide whether the fight should continue or not.

When the reports were all in it was found that the vote was in favor of ending the strike. A meeting of the district assembly was then held, and at midnight the strike was officially declared "off."

of the railroad companies on the : East Bide | world, and surrounded by a family of six seeking re-employment. Many of those who applied were at once put to work, but black mark had been placed and these were urned away. At the office of the Dry Dock, Rast

Broadway and Battery company more than 150 men had applied for work before 10 clock. Their services were socepted or rejected according to the like of the bosses By 11 o'clock all troads on the cast side were running cars on schedule time. The presidents of the various roads are highly elated at the result of the strike; while the men are very sullen and morose. They keep their feelings to themselves, howbetween themselves and their employer Conductor Walker, who it is believed killed Striker McGowan, was arraigned in Jefferson market to day and held for examnation. It is not definitely known whether

Walker or Officer Snyder fired the fatal Both men fired at the same time and it is question which is the guilty one.
The autopey on the body of Siriker Mo-

Gowan, proves conclusively that he was shot by Officer Soyder, the ball taken from McGowan's head exactly fitting the It is setimated that about two thirds of the Strikers have been re-employed.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 6.—The strike on
Descon Richardson's road is weakening. A

few of the strikers are returning to work. Among the new hands of the Fifth avenue line are several New York horse car rail-The arbitration committe met to-day.

President Richardson said he would take a number of the old hands back if they spplied individually, giving preference to married men, but he would also retain all the new hands. The investigation ad-

No Chance For Amenuments.

Harrisburg Dispatch to Pittsburg Dipatch. Party discipline at its beat was seen during Thursday night's session of the House, when the inter-municipal bill was on second reading. The third-class cities were clamoring for the passage of the bill, and nearly all of them were satisfied with it in the form in which it came from the committee. Chairman Andrews sat in his seat well to the front, and set an example of slience to his party over which he in his seet well to the front, and set an example of slience to his party over which he kept a protecting eye as the bill progressed section by section to the finish. Amendment after amendment was voted down with only brief debate, until at last Mr. Yow, of Philadelphia, who led the opposition, turned around to his little band of supporters and exclaimed: supporters and exclaimed:
"Ob, what's the use, boys; they're bound to swallow it whole, without pepper or salt."

Some of the constitutional points raised by Mr. Fow were of a decidedly interesting character, and some of his amendments were so good that a legal gentlemen, who were so good that a legal gentlemen, afterrepresents one of the ward remarked :

ward remarked:
"It was very hard work to kill them sometimes, but it had to be done. If we began to amend there is no telling where the thing would stop." Chairman Andrews smiled like an angel of peace when it was all over and received congratulations modestly.

There was joy in the family of John H. May, a shoemaker, residing in Reading, on Tuesday. Joseph Heidler, of Philadelphia, messenger for Committeeman Rorke, of the Republican state committee during the presidential campaign, came to Reading and conveyed the information to his sister that she has just fallen heir to a fortune of \$120,000 through the death of an uncle, Jacob Shaler, of Sacramento, Cal. who left for the west from York, Pa, in 1849, and left a fortune at his death, several weeks ago, of \$6,000,000, which will be divided among 10 direct helps. Mrs. May gets one fifth of one of these shares of \$600,000. Mrs. May is the only heir is this section.

DIED BY HIS OWN HAND.

After Being Wounded by a Percuter.
The Lendon Daily News on Tuesday inted the following special from Mu-

The London Daily News on Tuenday printed the following special from Munch:

The following are believed to be the direct of the Austrian crown prince took place: A bean-tiful young berosesa not fail, but rather dark, and of a lively disposition, arrived at Myeriting and took up her quarters in the gamekeeper's house, not far from the easile. No one knew of her being there except the gamekeeper and his wife. At midnight when the crown prince had bidden his guests good night he went to see her and had been with her for about an hour when the forester, stready equipped for the morning's chase, went to the house to sek the gamekeeper about details of instructions on some doubtful question.

He knecked loudly at the door and a window opened and a man Jumped outland ran away. The forester aimed and fired. The fugitive fell and when the forester walked up to him he recognized the crown prince, who had fainted. The shot had gone into his aboulder. The forester called for help, and with sucther man carried him into the gamekeeper's house. The baroness taking him to be dead, turned to her traveling bag, took something out, and before the had been noticed fell dead on the floor.

Then the crown prince came to and was taken by his own orders to the castle, where his valet began to sek anxious questions. The orown prince said impatiently: "I have failen and my nose is bleeding. Go away. I wish to be alone."

The valet went out retuciantly and the crown prince locked the door and committed equicide before a mirror. The baroness was buried on Thursday in the convent where all her family are interred.

All business was suspended in Vienne on Tuesday, and houses were draped in black. The body was taken in procession from the chapte of the Hofburg to the Capuchin church, where the imperial party had assembled, and after impressive imperial vault. When the choral was over, and just as the chamberians was very proparing to carry the onfin to the vault, the emperor, stepping up to the bler, knell in prayer.

The Democrate of this city will meet this evening to name candidates for effices in different wards who will be placed in nomination on Saturday evening. First ward, Shober's Eagle hotel, North Queen and Orange streets; Second ward, Theodore Wendits's hotel, Chestnut street; Theodore Wendits's hotel, Chestnut street;
Third ward, Mrs. Jacob Effinger's hotel,
South Queen and Vine streets; Fourth
ward, John Ponts's hotel, on West King
street; Fifth ward, Pallip Wall's Green
Tree hotel, on West King street; Bixth
ward, Schiller house, North Queen street;
Seventh ward, Kuhlman's hotel, on Rockland street; Eighth ward, Kohlhans' hotel
on Manor street; Ninth ward, Arnold

Hase' hotel, on North Queen street.

The school directors to be elected thir pring are as follows : Two from the Sixth ward ; two from the Fourth ; one from the

There is a case of suffering in the Bixth ward, which needs prompt attention from the charitable people. It is in the family of Lorenzo B. Loomis, at No. 612 North Christian street. The man had no employment all winter until last Monday, when he started to work on a telegraph line. On the same day his wife died rather suddenly by some of the neighbors, but there was no money to pay for a coffin. The case was reported to the police, and this morning they started to collect money to bury the

Officers Elected The following officers of Red Rose Uniform Company, No. 20, Knights of Mystic Chain, were elected last evening: Councillor, D. S. Rettew; secretary, G. M.

C. J. Shuimyer ; captain, Hiram McEiroy first lieutenant, J. F. Debolt ; second lieu The following non-commissioned efficers

were appointed : Sergeant, Charles Long nner guard, G. Thatcher ; outside guard

There was a fire some at the house of Aiderman Halbash, No. 111 North Plum street, last evening. Howard, a sixteen-year-old son of the alderman, started down stairs to get some wood. He took with him a lantern which he hung above him. As he chopped the wood a stick flaw up, striking the lantern and knocking it down. The lamp broke and the oil was soon on fire The young man fought the fismes for a time, and called his mother. The two succeeded in checking the flames before much

In the Senate of Pennsylvania Tuesday night bills were introduced by Mr. Green, limiting the time for killing qualito the six weeks from November 1st to December 15th; by Mr. Robbins, for the appointment of a commission to prepare a uniform system of text books for the public schools, and by Mr. Harlan, to authorize county commissioners to purchase property for the purposes of county institutions. The House resolution, favoring a service pension bill, and the House bill for the incorporation of cities of the third class were referred. The House bill, authorizing the election of assessors for three years was reported and read a first time.

B. Frank Trout yesterday disposed of the tock and fixtures of his billiard room in the basement of the City hotel. The purchase was George B. Robinson, who will conduc

the room in the future. Mr. Trout will

open a gent's furnishing store, which he will run in connection with his shirt manu facturing business. The Young Democrats. A meeting of the Young Men's Demo cratic society of this city was held lass evening at which several new members were elected. The society was reported in

a very flourishing condition financially.

There was no session of the Ann stree school to day owing to failure of the heaters to comfortably heat the building. The small boy is happy in consequence.

William H. Connelly, of this city, who recently returned from Danville, Harper county, Kansas, where he had been business for several years, started back to that place this afternoon. He left on Fast Line at 2 o'clock.

Will Appeal to the Supreme Court, The Berks County Bar association on Monday decided to appeal to the supreme court in consequence of the neglect of the county court to formula's new rules. The association complains of a partial distribution of court appointments and the giving of favors to relatives of the judges.

The Lancaster Whenly Intelligencen

began its ninety second volume on January
2. It is a seven column folio, and the pride
of the Lancaster county Democracy,

IT IS A PAILURE IN 10 WA.

to finite Where Prohibition Docen's Pro-hibit-Degentes Rumerous and the Law Openty Desied; Charles Narvie, a member of the big iane manufacturing firm of George W. Silloway & Co., Mutcotine, In., arrived in Hisburg a few days ago, and was inter-tewed by a Post reporter as to the effects of prohibition in Iowa.

Intelligencer

We have received a circular from James Owen O'Connor, tragedian, politely inquiring whether we could find it congenial and possible to help him to remove the almost intolerable incubus and burden of ridicule heaped upon him, the helpiese victim of gross and criminal theatrical mismanagement. The circular is adorned with three portraits, all more or less alike, but none like O'Connor, though a fourth cut, upon the envalope, resembles

Referring to the files of this paper no such notice could be found. Instead thereof we find that the Leonzo Brothers are noticed on that date in "Back From the Dead" and "The Dog Spy."

FOUND BY A PREFTY WIRL.

A: Brother and histor, Separated in Childhoo Reunited By a Tin'. Mr. C. I., Fielcher, a well-bred and get

Mr. C. I. Fistoher, a well-bred and gentiemanly young stenographer of Boston, received through the mail two or three days ago a letter in a fine feminine hand inquiring if he were not her brother. Hee had recently learned, abe said, that those whom she had always supposed were her parents were in no way related to her and that he was her own and only brother.

He called upon the writer and found a charming young lady, pretty, well educated and intelligent, and a few moments of conversation convinced both that they were indeed brother and sister.

It turned out that when infants their parents became separated and through the agono; of a children's home in Boston the taby girl was adopted by a family in South Boston, and the boy reared by a farmer in the far down region of Maina. Thus the children graw up in total ignorance of each other's existence.

As the boy grew he became rective and evinced a dielike of country life. For a time the was employed on the estate of Senator Frys, but at length, two or three years ago, he determined to come to Boston.

The girl never knew until a few months

The girl never knew until a few month ago that she was an adopted child. The fact came out in a tiff with her foster mother, and the young lady promptly set about to search for her brother, with the sforementioned happy results.

The New York Herald publishes the following, as dictated to its correspondent by Secretary Bayard :

"The Samoan correspondence with Ger many is being conducted by Prince Bismarck through the German minister at this capital, and for that reason Mr. Bayard confines himself to that channel of interconness himself to that channel of inter-course and expression. The general tenor and friendly tone of Count Herbert Bis-marck in relation to Samoan affair, is in general second with that employed by the prince chancellor.

"With the resumption at Berlin of the

"With the resumption at Berlin of the amicable conference (which was suspended at Washington on the 26th of July, 1887), in accordance with the proposal of Prince Bismarck, and which is soceptable to this government, there seems little ground to doubt that a peaceable and permanent settlement of all the questions of native rights in Samoa as well as the rights of the three treaty powers will be attained. But further than to comment in terms of general approval on the good temper shown by Count Bismarck in relation to the United States, and the resolve to keep all the questions involved in the atmosphere of diplomatic settlement, it is more respectful to Congress that Mr. Bayard's communications should be first laid before them and it at way be made public."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The German

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-The German tary Bayard that the United States will accept the proposition for the resumption at at Washington in 1887.

Suspended Animation.

There is a case of suspended animation at Hawleyville, Conn., which is attracting the attention of physicians and experts in nervous diseases all over the state. The subject is Miss Belie McArthur, age eighteen years. The atticks of the malady come upon her periodically without warning, insting from five to eight days, causing her to lose control of all physical power and to appear inanimate, like one who is dead. When in this state the fact that life exists can only be detected by holding a mirror

respiration.
She is now in a trance. A singular feature of the case is her senses of feeling and hearing are rendered painfully acuts, causing her to suffer what she describes as the most tarrible agony of knowing all that is going on about her without the ability to express herself. Miss MoArthur's general health is good, and when in normal condition ahe is bright, with and vivacious.

STARTLING TESTIMONY.

A PERIAN ORGANIZATION.

Which the Use of Dynamics Ag Magiana Was Con

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The witness Beach, of Dr. Le Catran, recumed his testiment is day before the Parnell [commission. If stated that a conference of the "B. C. society in 1861 prepared for dynamics open attons. It was also recommended the classes be ordered for the study of mile engineering. At a secret meeting, has prior to the souves than reserved to, Delegar O'Connor attended the reventioned directory for inactivity during the part to years. They had failed to exceute curing of his engrestions, including the preject of recoming Davitt from prison and fitting out an expedition to fouth American against the lands recently occupied by it English.

Sir R. Webster then read a decument Witness continuing, referred to the building of torpede beaut; one, he mid, was a failure, and the other lay on the Reference of the Hudson river for formorths.

It was never used sentent British white

It was nover used age

New York, Feb. 6.—Patrick Wells, jr., the ex-suitor of Minnie Irvien the Tarrytown posters, who were convioted of sending indecent letters to that lady, was to-day sentenced to eighteen months in the Brie county posterottary at hard labor. Miss Irving has a suit for \$50,000 for defaunation of character rending against Wells.

States senator in the joint assembly to day.
The Union Labor men voted for A. D. Hill.
Kenna received 40 votes and Goff 42. Only
one ballot was taken. The opposition to
Kenna seems to have strengthened. Pather Overery's Fraper.

DUBLIN, Feb. 6.—Father Covery, of Dunmary, in a speech to-day at Skibercon, and the people murdered by the putter at Middleton and Mitchellstown were new

averged at Gwedors.
"May God strengthen the hand that
murdered Inspector Martin," he said. He
was obserred often and loudly by those

Will Go Out of Bo BRIDGEFORT, Conn., Feb. 6.—The new Home Manufacturing company of this city, which makes sewing machines and light castings, will go out of business, not being able to continue at a profit owing to strong competition. Two hundred hands are

Indiana Organism g.

Indiana Polis, Feb. 6.—Two hundred millers met here yesterday for the purpose of perfecting an organization of the millers of the country. They represent Iowa, Michigan, Ohio and several other states. By the rules and regulations, the evils of the trade are to be lessened.

at Ching-Hiang-Foo, one of the treaty parts. The British consul and the houses of seven foreigners have been wrecked. A British Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—For Eastern Pennsylvanis : Fair, alightly colder, westerly winds, diminishing

Germany Needs Watching.

Ex-Commissioner to Samos George HeBaies, whose opinions have been widely quoted and carry much weight, now any that be does not see why the recest dispatches from Germany should affect the attitude of the United Sintes. "The production of martial law and the assumption of the direct administration of affect he matter than the commission of affect the martial continuous of the direct administration of affect the matter of the grave-now reported to have been discountsmanced by Prince Bismarch, were not the grave-now reported to have been discountsmanced by Prince Bismarch, were not the grave-nown of the troubles there which excited the attention of the president and Congress. Those harsh measures were determined upon and reported long after the subject had been referred to Congress, with the recommendation of action by that body. These measures did not cause public indignation in this country—they only aggravated it.

rasse messures did not cause public indianation in this country—they only segravated it.

He believes the restoration of the status
quo ought to be a condition precedent to my
jurther negotiations, and involves, among
other things, the resessmbling of the conference at Washington "It seems to me
that Prince Bismarck's proposal to remove the negotiations to Berlin involves both a slight and a compilment to our secretary of state—a
alight because he was our representative
here, and could be present as such newhere
cles; a compliment because it would insicate that in the conference, the proceedings
of which are as yet unpublished, he excelled in diplomacy the German and English representatives combined.

"Past experience warns us just to be the
quick in relying upon assurances from
Berlin as indicating the course of events in
Hamos. When the derman flag was reined
there contemporaneously with Tameson'
rebelliton, the set was solemnity discovered.

quick in single apon assurances income the Berlin as indicating the course of events is Bamoa. When the derman flag was relative contemporancously with Tamasan's rebellion, the act was colomnly disvoyed by Bismarck as soon as reported, and ye the flag continued to fly until our flag wards are appropriately and years and appropriately and the successive violation by German icon officials in Samos of assurances made to this government indicate tither great inaubordination, which is antirely aminary to all our notions of German disciplina, a class come understanding exists by which the consult there is authorized to as a the own responsibility according to his visce of the necessities of the case, and to analy his instructions as reported there.