### RULE OF RAILROADS.

ANDREW CARNEGIS ON THE TYRANTI OF PERRETLYABLA.

Influences Operating Against Our Indu alles on the Part of Mosopolier-The Worl and South Poster ahead and Ponnsylvania Registred.

Andraw Cornegie kept an audience that filled Frankiin Institute hall, Philadelphia, to overflowing on Monday night, deeply interested while he talked for an hour and a half of Pennsylvania's industries, the influences operating against them and the outlook for their inture.

Mr. Carnegie first named the principal industries of the state and then pointed out the causes which are operating against them. Chief among these causes, he said, were unjust discrimination on the part of coal and railway companies, and then in cogent phrase and telling arrangement of facts and figures, he took to task the Pennsylvania, Lackawaona and other railroads of this common wealth, but most of all the Pennsylvania.

In the beginning of his lecture he said that the state's prosperity rests primarily on its metals and coal and ore fields. If iron were to remain king there could be no room for doubt as to the future of the state, but steel was taking its place. But in the manufacture of those metals the state was still far abead of any other. In 1885 she produced 54 per cent of all the iron manufactured in the United States and 68 per cent of all the steel. In 1887 the percentage was 51 of iron and 49 of steel. So her past was secure, her present satisfactory. It was his purpose, he said, to point out some of the influences that thresten the future of the state and suggest remedies for these. He divided the state into three parts, with refer noe to the industries in which each was chiefly engaged, Eastern, Central and Western Pennsylvania. Iron, he said, was the leading product of Eastern Pennsylvania, but in this industry the Western portion had now an equal footing with the East en, whereas in 1872 it only produced one-fourth as much. The causes operating to decrease iron production in the East ware: First, railway comb nations which kept up railroad rates; second, the increasing cost of anthradite coal, and third, 8 outhern competition.

There are now, he said, one hundred In the beginning of his lecture he said

Southern competition.

There are now, he said, one hundred blast furnaces in the South, and its increase in pig fron production was great, while the total production of the country showed a natural decrease, especially in Eastern Pennsylvania. In the South the railways gave low rates, and water transportation gave low rates, and water transportation sustled the Southern manufacturers to reach Fastern ports at less expense that Penneylvania manufacturers. If the ratiroad companies of this atate were satisfied with fair tolis its iron manu-

fecturers would still have a show against Southern competition, and Mr. Carnegie said he knew that two-thirds of the present rates would leave the railways a good profit in Eastern Pennsylvania. The rates on pig from were three times greater than in the South. The only hopeful view to take of the situation in Eastern Pennylvania was that rait way rates could and would be re-duced on all materials used in the manuduced on all materials used in the manufacture of iron, which gave the rallways so much of their business. The adoption of the basic process of steel making would also be a nelpful factor. It was an ominous circumstance that a big steel company of Harrisburg abandoned its works and occupied others near Baltimore, and it was numiliating to a Pounsylvanian that Baltimore was preferred to Palladelphia as a seaport, where the latter was the natural entry.

eatry.
It was not easy to fix the responsibility for this removal, and the decadence of Polisdelphia as a scaport, he said, but the railways might easily sleviate the situation by a reduction of their rates to the rates on Pennsylvanis. It was not by this policy of up just discrimination that the Pennsylvania railroad was butte up, nor by the maintenance of this policy could it be long maintained.

Cosl mining was the leading industry of central Ponn-yivania, Mr. Carnegle continued. In this it easely surpassed the rest of the country. Western Pennsylvania was then given attention. The industries in which it was supreme were coke production, petroleum and, most of all, natural gas. The speaker gave a brief history of the discovery of the grs, when it mounted in a pillar of flames mile high. "A giant had burst its prison and leaped up in the earth." The amount of gas used di placed daily at this season in Western Pennsylvania 65,000 tors of coal, and for the year on an average 55,000 toos a day were saved. He was sorry he could not take a sanguine view of gas production, but the pressure view of gas production, but the pressure was largely on the decrease. In steel manufacture Western Pennsyl-

In steel manufacture Western Pennsylvania was taking second place to Chicago. With railroad rates so cheap in the West, the materials for the manufacture of Bessemer steel could be assembled as cheaply as in Pittsburg and in Jonastown.

The greatest good, Mr. Carnegie said, could come from increased facilities in water transportation. Work was now going on to make the Obio wholly navigable, and with improvements in its water ways the supremacy which is now held by Western

with improvements in its water ways the supremary which is now held by Western Pennsylvania might continue to be held by it. In tools, incommittee building and carpst making Pennsylvania was still ahead, and in plate glass, although now behind the foreign production, Pennsylvania's output would in a few years lead the world and by two-thirds of that of the United States.

In the manufacture of crucible steel

United States.

In the manufacture of crucible steel Western Pennsylvania had an easy lead, Mr. Carnegie said. But this industry was falling year by year before Bossemer steel. In agriculture the lecturer asserted that Pennsylvania ranks with the foremust, but it has to meet the competition of the great West. In some cases recent statistics show that in some counties of the state the value of farm lands is on the decrease. The farmer suffers as much from excessive farmer suffers as much from excessive freight rates as the miner and the manu-

oturer.
"I see no reason," said Mr. Carnegie "why Pennsylvania farmers should pay more on a ton of grain than the farmers ontaide of the limits of the state both cast and west. We may console ourselves with the reflection that in agriculture Pennsylvanian and the reflection that in agriculture Pennsylvanian reflection reflection that in agriculture Pennsylvanian reflection refle

and weat. We may console ourselves with the reflection that in agriculture Pennsylvanta will rank very well.

"I come now to speak of the measures that must be adopted in order to remedy this ill condition due to coal and railway discrimination. The industries of Pennsylvania are at the mercy of the railroads, and whether her future is properous or disastrous, is a matter for the rail way general freight agent. We are all at his mercy. It is these railroads that most impede the progress of the state that has given them existence than anything else. All portions of the state alike. The Pennsylvania railroad was once noted for its efforts for the development of the state. Recently such is not the case. If a state commission ever size—and I hope this will come to pass—it will decide that the charges of the Penns, iv nia railroad company will be as much less than these of the New York Central and the New York & Lake Erie as reports show them to be & Lake Erie as reports show them to be

right 1885, 1886 and 1887 the freight rate per mile of the Pennsylvania in this state was 26 per cent greater than the New York Central, and 22 per cent. greater than the New York and Lake Erie. In the same years the passages rates were 20 per cent mo e than the New York Central and 15 per cent. more than the New York and Lake Erie's. The profits exacted last year by the Pennsylvania from this state upon ireight was 2 20 mills per ton per mile. while in New Jersey it was 1 56 mills, 40 per cent less.

while in New Jersey it was 156 mills, 40 per cent less.

"From its profits in Pennsylvania isst year were paid the entire dividend upon the stock, £1 200,000 handed over to Western lines apparently as agift and \$1,161,100 expended on repairs and improvements. Here we have this gigantic monopoly levying upon the state whose creature it is, a tax beyond a fair return upon its stock of fully \$3,000,000, or, with improvement expenditures, \$4,000,000. Nor is the P. nasylvania alone to blame, for the Delaware. Lacks wanns a Western railroad in 1887 abowed a profit per ton per mile charged in Pennsylvania of 131 mills, or \$1 per cent. more profit per ton per mile than it got in New York state.

THE DISTRICT ATTORKET PIGET.

Work for the Romantion.
Scarcely had the time for the Republican
primary been set before G. C. Kennedy,
Msj. A. C. Seit cell and Hugh R. Fulton rushed to the Republican newspaper offices, and inserted eards in lest evening's offices, and inserted cards in hat evening's papers announcing to the eager public that they were candidates for the office of district attorney, the principal one to be filled this year. The candidacy of those three men has been well known for some time past, and they have been working like beavers for a mouth. Yesterday they placed their cards in the hands of every politician, and they were sent all over the county. Sheriff Burkholder, who is one of Mr. Kennedy's strongest supporters, had a large number of his candidate's cards printed a week sg. They do not bear the date of the primary, but have the figures "1889" across them is red ink, and almost "1889" scross them in red ink, and simost as large as one of Wanamaker's signs. These Buckholder has had placed in prominent piaces in all of the "way politician, and he will work for Kennedy Reit cehl will be supported by the Hartman faction, and the soldier vote is expected for him. The New Era's editorial in favor of "Little Boy Blue" created something of a stir last evening. The major's name is a familiar one in the county, as it has often been before the putilic. He has been a candidate many times for different county

Granted by the Register. The following letters were granted by the register of wills for the week ending Tues.

offices. There is a general feeling that

Fulton will be third in the race, if he stay s

ADMINISTRATION .- John B. Shelly, de ceased, late of M'. Joy borough ; Geo. A. Shelly, city, administrator.

Frederick Shrader, deceased, late of West Hempfield township ; Ettas S. Noit, West Hempfield, administrator.

Thomas Bakes, drossed, late of Lavorator city; Elizabeth Receo, city, administratrix.

John Lenhart, deceased, late of Concatogo ownship; J. P. Lenhart and Dr. M. T.

Reeder, Manor, administrators.

Sophia Kast, deceased, late of Laucaster city ; Edward Kast, city, administrator, c. Anna Frank, de eased, late of Warwick

township; A. B. Hackman, Warwick, ad-TESTAMENTARY .- Nancy Musselman, deceased, late of Breoknook township Jacob Musselman, Brecknock, adminis-

Jacob Hackman, deceased, late of Elizabeth township; John D. Matthews, William Spencer, deceased, late of Strasburg borough ; Wm. Black, Strasburg,

Wm. Echternsch, decessed, late of Strat burg borough ; Samuel Echternach, Straeburg, and John B. Rehm, city, executors. Hop. H. G. Ling, deceased, late of Lancaster city ; Catherine H. Long, city, execu trix.

M. O. Kline, deceased, late of Lancaste city ; Mary Kilne, city, executrix.

Stones and Boards Blown In Every Direction On Charlotte street above Orange, where

Philip Wolf is erecting some houses, there was an accident this morning which might There is considerable rock in the cellars and this is being blown out. This morning covered with railroad ties, lumber &c., they were not sufficient to break the force. The load must have been much heavier than was first supposed. Stones were thrown in every direction and esveral of them fell within a few feet of difwhich is next on the north side, had a num ber of bricks knocked from the gable end. A piece of lumber that had covered the blast was blown upon the roof, breaking the siate and the snow cutter. The damage done by the blast will necessitate some repairing. There was considerable excite ment over the occurrence as several pe pla made narrow escapes.

MTLIN'S QUEER VISIT. The Sensior Wants To Be the Next Licutes ant Governor.

From the Pi taburg Disputch. Benator Mylin's visit to Pittaburg at this time has started the local politicians to guessing. An effort was made to find the senator yesterday without avail. It is known he is not here on committee work. Senator Steele spent a good part of the day yesterday with him, and it is believed he has come to the city to pay Mr. Mages a

friendly vielt.

Senator Mylin would like to be the next lieutenant governor, and he doesn't make any bones about it. Just now his chances are admitted to be rather slim. Sepator contest for the place is said to lie between E.K. Martin, a prominent lawyer of Lancaslieutenant governor will not be elected for two years to come, but Senator Mylin evidently believes in taking time by the

William Rehm, a bright little son of William Rehm, proprietor of the Hetfman house on West King street, met with an socident last evening. After school be went out to the reservoir to play with revolver, which fell from bis hand to the ground. Willie quickly picked it up and as he did so the weapon was discharged, hand and lodged in the back of the hand, where it yet remains. The fittle fellow was taken home by Dr. Bolenius, who will remove the ball this afternoon. The little fellow suffers much pain from the wound. He has been quite unfortunate, as about a year ago he was hurt while playing base ball.

Visiting Kuights of Pythias. Lancaster Lodge No. 68, Knights of Pythiar, had a large number of visitors last evening. Delegations were present from Parkesburg, Donegai (Marietta) and Paradise lodges. All attended the regular meeting at which the working of the third degree amplified, was shown with a new paraphernalia, which cost between \$500 and Old Fellows' hall, where they partook of an excellent supper that had been prepared by the home lodge. There were short speeches and talks concerning workings of the order, and it was a late hour until the final adjournment

George B. Shirk and George Strayer, of Lebanon, who were convicted last week of having engaged in a prize fight, were sentenced there on Monday to pay \$1 fine and costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned for five daya. Both are well connected, and

bandicap steeplechase of 500 soversigus was run to day at the Derby hunt meeting. The steeplechase was won by the bay mare Ringle.

### TRADE IN TOBACCO.

REARLY ALL THE SEED LEAF OROPS DISPOSED OF ST PARMERS,

Havana Variety-Reveral Handrad Coses Of Parked Goods Sald -- Transactions Also Light to the Distant Markets.

Between three and four bundred cases of old tobacco were sold by dealers in the past week. Of that number 146 cases were '86 Havana sold by Gana, of Manheim', to a New York tobacco firm.

The packers of this city have been giving the greater part of their time to receiving tobacco, principally seed leaf. There were two very heavy receiving days, and on Saturday the heaviest, there were fully a million and a half pounds of tobacco re-ceived. The seed leaf has practically all been purchased and designs are now giving some attention to Havana. They report farmers as coming down in their figures for Havens, but most of it is still considered too high. Farmers who had money to raise by April 1st have disposed of their crops. Those who were situated financially that they were not obliged to sail, will hold their crops and expect to get better prices in the next two months.

ported : W. H. Hersh, West Earl, 1% avres and Samuel Bear 2 sores to M. Fry at 9 and

David Mayer has bought the following orops in West Fallowfield township, Chester county: Harrison Eckert, 12, 4, 31, and 2; E. A. Ramill, 15, 4 and 2 and John Esben-De Haven has bought the following

Chester county crops: J. F. Chamberiain, 2 sores, 13, 214, 2; Dennis Mahony, 2 scree, 1234, 3, 2; Wm. Bailey, 134 scree, 934, 2, 2; Smith & Morrison, 134 scree, 834, 2, 2; Jas. M. Crosson, 1 scre,

W. D. Cox has so'd I sore at 12%, 2, 2; and David Shields, an acre on private

The New York Market. From U. S Tobacco Journal.

The business the past week turned prin The continued dulipses of the market and the balmy sirof a premature spring brought such of our merchants as are not at present "riding" the tobacco d's:riots together at the street corners for a discussion on the exceptional state of the weather and for an she street corners for a discussion on the exceptional state of the weather and for an exchange of remicisceness of the blizzard week just a year ago. And when the weather topic gave out the discussion turned upon the etarting of a Down Town Tobacco club. What a bleesing such a club would prove in such duli times as there? Our merchants could prolong their lunch meals by a game of pincels or solo, or that most faccinating of all games, the great American game, poker. Time would then not hang too heavy on them; grumbling would stop and busy house wives would not be disturbed by a too early presence at home of their idle spouses. By all means let us have such a club, if for no other purpose then as a preventive for our merchants from dying of ennul. The animated tenor of these discussions was only broken by a few transactions of note: A sale of 400 cases of Wisconsin to an up town manufacturer, and the shipment of nine car loads of Pennsylvania b odd leaf to San Francisco. There were some other sales of Wisconsin amounting to about 200 cases, and a hundred cases or so of Little Dutch. The '87 Wisconsin is getting to be a scarce article in our market.

In our market.

The best barometer of the market is the
Havana business. If that is duli there is And the Havana business is exceedingly dull. With the exception of a few lots of old fobeccos, which are now more than ever in demand for the seed and Havana cigars, hardly any mentionable transactions took place.

The sales in Sumatra amounted to about 100 bales at all parents of which well as

The sales in Sumstra amounted to about 300 bales, small parcels of which soid as nigh as #2 15. The Amsterdam Maatsobsppijen must think our market bare already of the '87 crop. For they have fixed an inscription aiready for next Monday, the 18th inst. Only 700 bales, however, will be put up for sale, but they will give at least an idea of what to expect of the new crop Maanwhile, there are 8 000 bales of the old crop still to be discovered of in our market. erop still to be disposed of in our market. From the Tobacco i eaf.

The market still continues in a very dull state, and no improvement is noticeable over the previous weeks. How long this state of sifairs will lest it is difficult to say. The farmers are holding their new tobscooler. The farmers are holding their new tobaccotoo high in price; consequently buying in
all sections has subsided considerably.
Considerable is doing in Wisconsin, where
packers and growers see the wisdom of
making concessions when a fair offer is
made. This holding off for unreasonable
figures only invites foreign competition, to
the detriment of our home products. Besides, is the '88 crop in its entirety what it
should and might be? Connecticut and
Pennsylvania came in this week for fair
attention, and several offers were rejected
for fine wrappars. Export is duit.

J. g. Gana' Son's Report.

J S. Gans' Son's Report. Following are the sales of leaf tobacco reported by J. S Gana' Son, tobacco broker,

reported by J. S. Gana' Son, tobacco broker,
No. 131 Water street, New York, for the
week ending Monday, March 18, 1889:
420 cases 1887 Wisconsin Havana, 9/4 110.;
100 cases 1886 Ponnayivania seed, 14.;
53 cases 1887 Pennayivania seed, 5.;
250 cases 1887 Pennayivania seed, 14.;
250 cases blue sky in the transaction, hence they are close buyers and ready sellers. Stock here still shows a general assortment, without being heavy. Prices are very steady, while a small like increase is observable if daily transactions are closely scrutinized." Sumatra finds a steady market, while considerably more difficulty is experienced to satisfy the purchaser.

Havena continues to have the on i.

Havena continues to have the ca l.

There was a slight fire at the Storens house last evening, but it caused a great deal of excitement. An alarm was struck from bex 16, at Water and West King streets, and a goodly portion of the town gathered in that violaity. Between 7 and 8 dock the cook of the botel placed some lard in the oven of the stove, in the kitchen. The lard was roon on fire and the soct in the chimney took fire. The firmes shot out of the top of chimney and they looked very dangerous. The fire was finally extinguished without any great damage by meens of throwing sait in the chimney and

Mechanics of Marietta will present to the school board of that borough a number of fine flags. The presentation speech will be On Friday the Marietta Young Men's Christian association will celebrate its anni-

The Rescue fire company, of York, have accepted the La France engine after giving it two trials. The steamer threw a streem through an inch and a haif nezzle 309 feet and ten inches, while another stream was thrown through 950 feet of hose 234 feet.

The Union company will now order one of the came tacks.

## THE BANKS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

We present below a carefully prepared table showing the loans, deposits, surplus and espital of all the banks of Lancaster county. This table was prepared by Mr. Geo. K. Reed, of Reed, McGraffa, & Co., from the reports of the national banks to the government, and may be relied upon as thoroughly accurate. The two binking houses last on the table and the Elizabethtown Exchange bank claim their right to privacy in their business and make no report, while the other two city banking houses at tain the same end and belp along the total by presenting one set of figures for both firms. Attention is particularly called to the enormous volume of the loans and to the fact that on February 26th, 1889, when these reports were taken, there were 24 mational banks, one state bank and four banking houses to this county, and since that date the Concetogs National bank and the Lancaster County Trust and Bafe De-

BARKS.	Capital.	Surplus.	L'opes ts.	Loans.
Mountville Sational Pank	50 00v	1 100	8 69,000 67	9 85,V97 85
Elizabethtown P x hange Bank	80,00	Koreport	Vo raport	No eport
Gap National Bank	80,000			94,408 7
Christiana National Bank	80,00			1 47,048 18
Reystone National Bank, Manbelm	80 CE O			91 850 08
Quarryvule National Bank	60,0: 6		79,127 10	115,219 85
Lincoln National Bank	£0,000	7,800	82.4 6 91	
First National Bank, Marietra	100,000	14,700	93,898 36 264 497 83	199,640 85 224 6 5 75
Central Pational Bank, Coumbia	100,00	1.0.100	88 410 47	187 1'8 94
Central Pational Bant, Coumbia	100,000	7 000 80 0 t	194,891 72	
First National Bank, Mt. Joy	100,100	27 900	61,695	148, 72 85
File bathrown Wattonal Bank	10 (10)	76,100		15 48 9 41
Liuis Bational Batk	100,000	31,000	100.876 94	907 4 3 9
Ephrata Mational Bauk.	179 000	25,6400	16',386 48	2 0 017 57
New Holland National Bank	126 000	40 GX	100 501 21	# 5,037 78
Manhelm Na Ional Bauv	160,000	80 00	69,448 95	202 817 68
First National Bank, Columbia	100,00	40 0.0	275 088 54	611.893.93
Fulton Fational Bank	9 0 1 00	70,000	497,014 12	625 257 67
Northern National Bank	200,00	30,000	140,815 43	\$87,110 40
People's National Sank	20.00	8 100	211,941 50	
First National Bank, Lancister	\$10,000	42,000	264,662 18	818,699 65
Lancaster County Satt nal Bank	300,00	190,0 0	A56 200 26	
Formers' A ational Bank	4~0,000	1.847,000	716,470 87	1,104,817 66
Columbia National Bank	600 00		893 603 71	855,173 24
Two City Banking Houses	140,00		173,663 96	784,270 47
wo Banking Houses	"O Perort	Nor port.	40 report	do report.
Total	8 895 0.0	4 1.10W ILU	90.041.125 Sh	68 MIN 784 M

PROBIBITION AND THE BIBLE shown to Be in Direct Opposition to One

The Roy. R. A. Thompson, of Cowansville, Armstrong county, will undertake to prove, in a brief series of articles written for the Prohibitionists is not only unjustifiable by the teachings of the Bible, but in direct defiance of the clear injunctions of that secred word. Following is the first paper: Is Prohibition right, or is it wrong? Is the abolishing of the two of, or the destruction of the article, liquor, proper or im-

The question then arises, is liquor a blessing or a curse? It must undoubtedly be considered in the latter place or station else why the great hus and ory about destroying, annihilating and eradicating it from the face of the earth?" For there is so sane mind that would for a moment harbor the wish or intention of destroying one of God's blessings.

liquors, either directly or indirectly, near-ly if not all the evils that the present day is cognizant of. We find that its use furnishes our jails with many, very many of their inmates, thereby greatly increasing our public expenses; that it brings nothing but want and desitution to the or of all those held beneath its sway and inrecords of our almshouses and asylums can abundantly testify; that it robe thousands of children of food, clothing, and the comforts of a pleasant home; that it pollutes the minds and influences wrongly the passions of thousands of our fellow men; that it is prolific in the ex-treme towards any and all kinds of evil. either directly or indirectly !

In fact, were we to go on and enumerate all its different propensities towards svil, we would be but repeating what we obof vice, guilt, and immorality. In short, what is it that is unmeritorious that it does not do? Are you not ready, without a moment's hesitation, to stamp upon it the vite enigms of a withering and soul-destroying curse? We fancy that you are so disposed. But stay a moment, friend, before you pass in your verdict. Allow us, please, to interrogate you relative to such a course of proceeding on your part. Taink you, are you right, are you in the line of duty, when so doing?

Although its use does all as above represented and much more; and although its use even murders the soul, yet we most emphatically deny that it is a curse; but, on the other hand, proclaim it a blessing; a blessing, given by the hand of God, to

man, for men's use and benefit ! I would here state that I do not wish to be understood as advocating, of endeavoring to uphold the free and immoderate use of intoxicating liquor of any kind; not at all ; not by any means. On the contrary, without wishing to be egotistical in any respect whatever, I would say that my individual use of intoxicating liquor of any kind has not amounted to one gill per year up to the present date, which has recently my location has frequently been where liquor could have been procured with no trouble wastever, I do not assribe that fact to any merit of my own, but to the grace of God extended. Further, my social circumstances and situation in life are of such a nature, having been blossed with a numerous family of sons and daughters, the mejority of which having arrived at maturity, the free and immederate use of latoxicating beverage would be deplorable in the extreme. By that it will be of served with but a moment's reflection that the writer of this has inducements, seven, yes, seventy times greater, for having the traffic and use of intoxicating liquor put down than he has for having it sustained. I unhesitatingly say that I will hall with joy and satisfaction the day when the dire evil arising from the immoderate and improper from our beloved land.

The reason more particularly for speaking is that I cannot extend approbation to the measures at present made use of to accompitch this great purpose; but, on the con-trary, believe them to be very wrong and improper.

Let us impariisly examine the matter, taking the Word of God as our instructor : it being a clear, correct and infailible guide in all matters of doubt. Let us come forward with unprejudiced and unbiased minds either way, and learn the matter as it is unfolded to us in the sacred pages of

We will open that blessed Book at Deuteronomy, 14:b chapter; we will make use of five verses of that chapter, commencing with the 22 t .

"Thou shalt truly tithe all the increase of thy seed, that the field bringeth forth year God, in the place in which he shall choose to

place his name there, the tithe of thy corn, of thy wine and of thine oil; and the firstings of thy herds and of thy flocks; that thou mayest learn to fear the Lord thy God always. "And if the way be too long for thee, so as thou art not able to carry it; and if the

place be too far from thee which the Lord thy God bath blessed thee : "Then shalt thou turn it into money and bind up the money in thy hand, and shall go unto the place which the Lord thy God

"And thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for exen, or for sheep, or for wine, or for strong drink, or for whateoever thy soul desireth God, and thou shalt rejotes, thou and thy household."

Moses, the servant of the Lord, was dur-ing that part of his life from his first visit

log the Israelitee while in bondage in the land of Egypt, until his death, the Lord's mouthpiece unto them. He was authorized and instructed to unfold to them the several duties they were to perform, relative to themselves, and also their duty to God, relative to His worship."

In the part or parage of Scripture above alluded to, we find described the course they were to pursue, and the articles or substances they were to make use of in the fulfilling of the same. Among the articles to be made use of in so doing, we notice that God permits strong drink.

Now, what are we to understand by "strong drink" here alluded to? It evidently is something different from wine, for wine is also required in the same inover what things were to be used, it could not with propriety be said that among those any of them, could be a curse to man, and God require that curse to be made use of in His worship?

We find the Hebrew here told to take that money out of his pocket or from where he had it secured away; to spand it for strong of the liquor, and that they were to rejoice

bition party, with the injunctions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the present day? Directly the reverse! Bo acting directly contrary to the word of God!

But the objection may be here made by
some that God did not then know that liquor would become so injurious and destructive hereafter. In reply, I would say that God knew all things from the beginning. It should be here stated that God's fore-knowledge of all things was not as man's " finding out," but that He knew all by one intuitive glance, distinotively, comprehensively and infallibly,

and in every circumstance respecting them He had the whole panorams or pro-gramme of the world laid out before him, so that he knew of all the evils that ever would occur from the use of intoxicating liquor of any kind; and that, notwith standing all this, he required it to be made use of in his worship. So that we find that it was not a curse, but a blessing, for God requires the utmost purity in all things connected with his worship. It was con-sidered by the Almighty as a blessing, to be used in moderation, and, if it was not a curse then, neither is it a curse now, if

made use of in a proper manner.

I would here state that to any objections brought forward, or in quiries made relative to the matter under consideration, prior to same, I will give no attention. But to all such made subsequentry, will promptly willingly and with pleasure reply. All inquiries made, to be at all times accompanied with the real name and address otherwise they will receive no attention.

## "THE PAYMASTER"

A Wet fley successfully Given to a Large Andience.

B. Harrie in's play "The Paymaster," which has been quite successful, was presented for the first time to a Lancaster sudience. There was a great many people present, the house being crowded. "The Paymaster" is an Irish military drama, full of excitement and stirring incidents. Robert Emmet O'Connor, the hero, is a lieutenant in a regiment com-manded by Col. Francis Houghton, who seeks the hand of Ethel Miley, with whom O'Connor is in love. The colonel charges the paymeter with stealing the regimental money and has him imprisoned. The hero escapes from prison by jumping into a river. The theft of the money is finally traced to Houghton himself and he in his rage tries

A big feature of the play is the large tank of real water, which is used in the second and fourth acts, to represent a river. It contains a tremendous quantity of water, and the scenes are very realistic. Mr. Harrison is the author as well as the star of the play, and he assumes the character of O'Con nor. He is a good sotor with a strong voice and fine stage presence. He caused much excitement when he plunged into the water, and he and Miss Beatrice Lieb, who had the part of Miss Miley, were called before the curtain in their dripping clothes. The supporting company is strong with C:ay Ciements as Col Houghton, Fred. D. Munroe as Capt. Harding, &c. One of the ladies in the company in Gertle Granville Hert, the wife of Tony Hart, formerly of Harrigan & Hart, and she creditably fills the soubsette role of Moyna Sullivan. The performance altogether is very pleas-

There promises to be an imposing demonstration by the State Knights of the Golden Esgie when the Select Castle meets in Harrisburg on April 22 Preparations have been under way for six months or longer, and the affair will eclipse any similar event in the history of the order. It is expected that there will be 19,000 in line, comprising commanderies and castles from all parts of the state. Two elegant flags will be presented to the commanderies having the largest number of men in line. Local committees are at work, and everything is in fine shape for the meeting. During the section of the Select Castle there will be an excursion of delegates to the Gettysburg battle-field.

by Alderman Halbach last evening on a charge of defrauding L. Siegier, hotelkeeper, out of a board bill. Emerich was at Siegler's hotel one week and then skipped away. He remained away from town until a few days ago when he was seen at Renfuzz' hotel and arrested. In default of ball he was committed for trial.

THE ROOMING NORTHWEST. Great Rivers and Mountains - Cable Cars in the Woods.
Special Corr. of the INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligencer

BAN FRANCISCO, March 11.-After leav ing Walle Wells, where I had a delightful time, I proceeded down the Columbia valley by rail. At Wallula the river breaks through between the Casades and Blue mountains in a deep gorge. Lower down, as we crossed the John Day, the river outs through the bed of an old lake and here the geologists have found an inexhaustible supply (1 bones and traced the descent of many species, particularly

We did not go far before a sudden turn in the river showed Mt. Hood in the distance framed between the palleades of the river. The first impression is so sublime that one feels as though they had never seen a mountain before and this opens up a new world. As the river turns ts anowy sides are hidden, but from time to time they gather majesty as the nearer mountains of the river change to rugged volcanie rock worn into fantastic shapes by wind and weather. Here the river seems to have two and sometimes three or four palisades, rising like gigantic steps as t has shrunk from its former enormous dimensions. The Dalles or rapids are passed about middsy, but as the river is now lower than it has ever been it did not

The water crowds itself into a cravice that has never yet been sounded, but is very building locks to throw the upper river open to navigation without portage; they will be enormously expensive, but of great

The ratiroad from here on still more plosely bugs the mountain and is sometimes ompletely overhung by the clift from which the track room was blasted.

The cliffs from here on are covered with

numberiess waterfalls, and the timber

becomes more gigantic.

Reaching Portland that evening 1 took a brief look at the main street and started for Seattle is the oldest town on the sound, and evidently does not intend to be outdone by Tacoma, the upstart of the N. P. R. R.
The city is beautifully situated on a number of rather steep hills between the sound and Lake Washington.

Westward beyond the sound are the jagged peaks of the Olympic range. To the north Mt. Baker's series of peaks rise from the Cascade range that forms the eastern horizon. To the south Mt. Ranter rises no grand as Hood, but without its setting. Scattle bas all the rush of Helena, and

perhaps in a more enduring form, as the harbor, iron and coal mines, agriculture and enormous timber, represent millions in themselves, besides the gold in the mountains and the connections being built to the Canadian Pacific railroad and Spokane Falls. They are doing things on city laid out for about 100,000 already. Cable cars run through the untouched forcet to reach the lake. The enormous pine hemicoks of this coast are fenced in. and have the city gas and water pipes laid to their roots and the ever-present patent medicine eigns natied to their trunks.

Taking the steamer from there in the afternoon I had a glorious ride down the sound to Tacoma, which I saw to the best of my ability that night. It is much better iald out than its rivel and has more fine buildings, but as well as I could judge by a night and morning view it was not as ruebing. sound and Olympic mountain being the great object. Motor care do the rest very

rapidly. I left there in the morning for Portland and ran through a great hop producing tract, (one ton to the acre is expected,) and also through much heavy

Oa reaching the Columbia the whole train is taken on board a ferry and started again on the other side. The hotels at Portland do not amount to

much, but they are building a tremendous one that promises well like everything out here. I was shown around the city by a young lawyer to whom 1 had a letter, and was very much pleased with it.

Portland is built almost entirely of wood. except the business and wholesale portions. It does not show its great wealth, but claims to be the third richest city (per capits) but evidently not counting Helens.

I think I shall go from here to Salt Lake in two or three days but may run down the const to see the gold fever patients. J. C. F.

Rev Cyrus Cert Against Prohibition.
From the Chambersburg Valley Spirit.
The following letter was received this morning by the editor of the Spirit from the Rev. Cyrus Cort, the able pastor of the Reformed congregations at Greencastle and Middleburg, and well known throughout the county as a preacher and writer:

"Please inform your readers that the use of my name as a delegate at large to the Prohibition convention in Chambersburg, March 15, was wholly unwarranted. My views on Prohibition are well known to everybody in this community and through out the county generally and it looks as if there was a manifest attempt to piace me in a false position by this unfair and dishonest use of my name. As long as I hold my present orthodox views respecting the inspiration and integrity of God's word I must regard prohibition as unscriptural and wrong in principle. I could not consistently endorse prohibition without nutilifying or perverting many parts and passages of the sacred scriptures and at the sume time running counter to what I consider the genius and sim of free and constitutional government.

"These views are confirmed by the history of prohibitory legislation and the inexorable logic of events. As a practical measure of temperance reform prohibition has been largely a faiture and tends to create a community of spies, informers and hypocrits, the most abominable state of society that we can conceive. High license is self-enforcing, but prohibition cannot be made effective without an army of paid detectives who obtain evidence by false hood and treachery."

detectives who obtain evidence by false hood and treachery."

London, March 19 -In the House of Commone to day Sir. James Ferguson, of the foreign office, announced that a portion of the channel squadron, composed of several war vessels, had been sent to Tanglers in the interest of ud the sultan of Morocco which has not as yet been settled.

Sir William Harcourt, in a speech, challenged the conduct of the government in public for attending to public business, at the service of the Londin Times to work up evidence for the Parnell commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 19.-Mre. Louis Wormser while having her bair dressed in the Palace hotel here last evening, previous to her at-tending the nuptials of a friend, expired enddenly. Bright's disease is believed to have been the cause. Deceased was the wife of the brother of Mr. Isidore Wormser, the prominent New York banker.

WORUESTER, Mass , March 19 -At the athletic tournsment here last night, A. L. Hosmer, the Boston careman, won the ten mile professional walk in 1 hour 23 min-utes 14 seconds, besting L. H. Foy, his closest competitor, by 29 seconds. The first prize was 100.

# THE MUNICIPAL BILL

ANOTHER AMERICAN THAT WILL DE MADE TO THE MEASURE.

echoter can Retain the Old System of Gor orument If it Desires—A Member of the Supreme Court Advises the Law-Makers to Change the Bill.

HARRISBURG, March 19—In the Senate to day bills were passed finally as follows: The joint resolution proposing to extend the bill providing for the clearification of oilies; to expedite the sterribation of money arising from sales of real estate upon execution; to provide for valuation of life insurance policies, requiring companies to keep men an amount of money in reserve as world, if invested at 4 per cent, be sufficient to pay all claims, (the rate is now 4½ per cent); to prevent the spread of contagnost discusses among domestic spinals.

Bills were defeated reducing the limits of expenses of the board of health; and providing that husband and wife may testify against each other in certain coord. In the House the bill to encourage the planting of trees along the roadside was negatively reported.

Kapp, of Lebance, falled in the content of the same pay the planting of trees along the roadside was negatively reported.

planting of trees along the roadake was negatively reported.

Kapp, of Lebanon, failed in the attempt to have the bill for the incorporation of street railway companies placed on the orientes, because the proposition did not receive the two-thirds vote. Brook a, Philadelphia, was the principal objector.

Bills wer passed fidally: Defining the duties and powers of recorders of third class cities; ropealing the set of 1876 so far as it illmits the amount of damage to be paid by the county for the purchase of bridges over any stream on the line of an adjoining county; authorising ship companies transporting freight between states to hold real estate in Pennsylvanie.

As a result of an interview with a member of the supreme court, the bill for the

ber of the supreme court, the bill for the government of cities of the third class will be amended so as to exclude, if desired, cities from its operation which were char-tered before the adoption of the constitution

and which have not eccepted the provis A POSITION FOR EDITOR REID.

Blaine Succeeds In Patring Wattelew on Harrison's Lutte List.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The precident sent to the Senate to day the following Andrew C. Bradley, of the District of

Columbia, to be assistant justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

John R. McFie, of New Mexico, to be amoniate Juntion of the supreme court of the territory of New Mexico. Frank Aikens, of Dakots, to be see

Whitelaw Reid, of New York, to minister to France.
Julius Goldschmidt, of Wisconsis,

general at Vienna.

The nomination of Rugene Mobuyler, of New York, to be avaietant accretary of state, is withdrawn, he having declined the

nominations: Rathbone Gardener, district attorney for Rhode Island; Etberto West district attorney for Montane; James Perry and A. C. Smith, existent a contain in the marine horytic service. geone in the marine housel nervice break. D. Siaughter, marshel for bracks; S. A. Whitfield, second contracts
postmaster general; Abraham D. Hanen,
third assistant postmaster general; S. R.
Thayer, minister to the Netherlands;
William W. Thomse, jr, minister to
Norway and Sweden, and a number of
army premotions and postmesters, including among the latter William Wellace, at
Indianapolis.

In the Sanate to day, Messer, Hissoric

In the Senate to day, Mesers, Hiscock, Sherman, Voorhees and Eustie were appointed as a select committee on the contennial celebration in New York.

The Paris edition of the New York fierald of this morning, says: The refusal of the copper syndicate to receive my more ore from the mines precipitated a crisis in London, which was reproduced in Paris, without, however, producing a pasis. This was the result of the prompt sotion of the minister of finance, who, taking time by the foreight, directed the bank of France to come to the sections of the Comptoir d'Eccompte to the extent of 40,000,000., (58,000,000.) one-half of which was guaranteed by the leading Faris bank-ing firms.

ing firms.

They held a meeting on Monday night and decided to organize a new company entitled National Comptoir d'Escompte.

The hourse is PARIS, March 19 —2 P. M.—The bource is dull. Comptoir o'Ecompte is quoted at 160 france, Societe des Metaux at 50 france. LONDON, March 19.—The stock market is quiet but firm. Copper is better with sel-

Panis, March, 19 -3 P. M -Tae Comp-toir d'Escompte is now quoted at 167 france 50 centimes.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Explosions in the basement of the five story tenement of 512 Third avenue this morning caused consternation among tenants and they fied to the street. The basement and first floor of the building were occupied by Peat Gaulier as a paint factory. What council the explosions could not be learned, but there were several of them. Each explision was as loud and distinct su the discharge of a cannon. The plate glass in the windows of the store was shattered as was also the rear part of the building under which the explosion took place. The building caught fire and before the firmes could be exting ulabed, a loss of \$10,000 was entailed.

Anderson, Ind., March 19—People heresboute have been much annoyed lately by a gang of tramps who have been insuling women. Eight of them were found in the Midland depot last night where they had forced an entrance and taken possession. The town marchal and thirty citiums armed with poles and barret shaves went to the depot and formed a gunties along the railroad. The tramps were made to run through these lines, being well belabored as they passed on. They were unmercifully whipped, the blood trickling from many of them. It has been nearly three years since Anderson was bothered by tramps, it being the custom here to run through a guntiet into the river. them through a gauntlet into the river.

PHILADELPHIA, Ma oh 19—Two cults for dam-ges were instituted against the Pennsylvania relirost yesterday. Mrs. Richard Harrison seeks to recover \$100,000 for the death of her husband at Parkesbang station, on January 4 h, last. It to claimed he was thrown under the car wheels by the breaking of the step as he were heaville.

M'ss Sarah J. Siewart wants \$50 000 for the killing of her mother, at North Penn Junetico, on February 19

WASHINGTON, P. C., March 19
Kastern Pennsylvanie: Enio, et
ery temperature, meribanisty