

Daily Intelligencer.

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LANCASTER, PA., July 12, 1890.

The Latest Labor Issue.

The war is on between the Carnegie people and the Amalgamated Association. Carnegie is reported to have a million and a half of dollars laid away to pay the cost of his end of the struggle; and the Amalgamated are supposed to have over a hundred thousand dollars salted down for their side; beside a full body of assessable workmen to call upon when their funds get low. The other Allegheny iron mills have generally got to be out of the rain and signed the Amalgamated scale, and look at the fight much as Betsy did on the one between her husband and the bear. If the Carnegie wins, the scale of wages will fall all around; and the men win in the Carnegie will have no advantage over their fellow-manufacturers; which is what they are now striving to get.

Upon the surface their position looks to be sound. Their advertisement shows that by the wages they propose to pay, their labor will receive a handsome reward; but this reward is based upon the assumption that the product of the mills will be maintained at the high water mark of the month of May. And at this mark it is supposed that it can be held if the workmen accept the wages proposed, which are less per ton than is paid elsewhere but greater in the total because of the greater product. The reason for this belief is that the Carnegie has kept full of work is very simple, when it is noted that they pay less per ton for their labor than their competitors and of course can afford to sell for a less price per ton; consequently they will get all the trade and their competitors will dry up.

The result of this situation will be that the Carnegie firm will be doing all the business and that the workmen at other factories will be out of their jobs; and when this is the position of affairs, the Carnegie can put the price of skilled labor where they please. There will be over supply of it, and the price will go down. The idea of the labor association is to keep up the price of labor, even where its rewards are excessive because of the greater product of improved machinery, in order that mills that do not have this labor-saving machinery may be kept in the market and may be enabled to continue to employ their workmen. It is understood that there is a certain amount of the steel product that the market requires; the Carnegie propose to supply the whole of it to the extent of their capacity, being enabled to do so by machine dispensing labor; but here the labor association puts in a bar, saying you must pay as much per ton on your product for the labor as it is, as do your competitors, whom it is our interest to protect and maintain.

It is a very interesting issue, and the right of it is not entirely clear. Upon the one hand it may be said that a man who can make two tons of steel in one mill in the time and with the labor that would make but one ton in another, should not receive as much per ton in the other, and the manufacturer ought to reap the benefit of his superior capital and facilities. And that seems to be a sound proposition, in line with the natural evolution of material interests. To kick against it seems like the old kick against the steam engine and every great improvement in material development. But on the other hand it is clear enough that the steel-workers, who will be thrown out of employment in stopping or delaying the process if they can; the machinery in this case being especially designed to do away with labor. There is no other virtue in it. A smaller number of men do the work of a larger number; and the machinery that enables them to do it is patented and is the special property of the one firm of steel-makers. Here the interests of the workmen and of the other manufacturers are allied, to avoid the fruit of an exclusive advantage given to another by the patent laws of the country. It is an artificial aid upon one side resisted by a banded opposition on the other; it is the Carnegie and the patent laws against all the other steel interests of Allegheny; and which should win? Shall we declare for the cheapened manufacture in the interest of the country? But the how much will the manufacturer be cheapened if the patent protected monopoly commands the business from which all competitors are driven out? We incline to think that the interests of the country are this time with the labor association.

Catching Criminals. Gov. Lowry, of Mississippi, is a governor after our own heart. He proposes to catch the prize fighters who so defiantly resisted his authority and spat upon the laws of Mississippi, which promise imprisonment and fine as a punishment for the deeds they engaged in upon her soil. The governor's first essay at arrest at Nashville miscarried through the decision of the judge that the offense was only a misdemeanor, for which Tennessee refuses extradition. This is not according to the courtesy that should exist between the states, and we do not believe it will prevent the governor of Mississippi from finally grabbing and getting his men, if he sticks to the pursuit as he promises to do.

It is to be concluded that the arrest in Nashville was unlawful, being without a warrant; and the law is always supposed to require and the absence of which justifies resistance to arrest. Sullivan could have safely defied the chief of police without a warrant; and the chief would hardly have ventured to use his pistol, knowing well his lack of proper authority for the arrest. This practice of arrest upon telegram, which has grown up with the telegraph, seems to be prohibited by the law. And yet it is in constant use, and seems to be defended upon the necessity of the case. If there is such a necessity, however, it should be plainly recognized, and authority should be given for arrests upon duly authenticated telegraphic warrants. Clearly it is not safe to permit arrest upon every message telegraphed; if telegraphic arrests are to be sanctioned there should be ade-

quate regulation guarding against their obvious dangers. At present the officer arrests upon them at his peril; which he is generally ready enough to encounter for an adequate reward; and the innocent victims of his cupidity and brutality are many. It seldom pays to call him to account, and the sufferer learns to "grin and bear it" as one of the necessary ills of his progressive country.

Small Business. The Western Union company is said to be negotiating with the postmaster general over the rate of compensation for government messages, but as the statutes leave the fixing of the rate entirely to the discretion of the head of the postal service there can not be much negotiation. It has been the custom to fix a sliding rate of from one to two and a-half cents a word according to the distance. Mr. Wanamaker has reduced the rate to one mill a word. President Green, of the company, is reported to have said that the government business amounted to \$20,000 a year exclusive of the signal service. An officer of the Postal Telegraph company declared that rather than keep accounts at a mill a word they would transact government business free, and that may be just what cheap John is driving at. He would then appear before the public in the novel and startling pose of an enemy of monopoly. The friendless Western Union is to be ostentatiously kicked by a cabinet officer, who evidently thinks it a smart stroke of finance and economy to have a service performed for as near nothing as possible. The telegraph monopoly has few friends, but the principles of justice have many, and it will strike most people as a very small business for a great nation to demand work far below cost. To both the nation and the company the matter is a trifle, but it calls attention to the painful spectacle of a small man in a great office.

The gunboat Petrel is expected to exceed her required speed to such an extent that she will earn a premium of \$30,000 for her builders. We are very much afraid that the "Anglo-American" is coming to America after all, because the French Legislature will confirm the purchase by the minister of fine arts at a price so unreasonable. It is a matter for fear, because it would seem much better to have fifty good paintings for the money, than to not happen to be the work of Millet. An expert is quoted as saying that "from a strictly artistic point of view, as distinct from the Millet mania, the painting is worth perhaps 10,000, or 12,000, on its own merits."

FRANCE has a new military law which differs from the old one chiefly in its sweeping application to all Frenchmen, no matter what their occupation. Every man in France must now give three years of his life to service in the active army; then for several years he will belong to the reserves, and must hold himself in readiness to answer to his country at a moment's notice, and also serve some little time in the manoeuvres in the field. After the seven year period he will belong for six years to what they call the territorial army, and then for nine years more to the territorial reserve, making a total of twenty-five years, so that a man who enters the ranks at twenty-one, will not be free from more or less active military service until he is forty-six. We, in America, can have little conception of the way that martial matters dominate the lives of Frenchmen and Germans.

LANCASTER enthusiasts in chess and checkers have shown a great interest in the problems published every Saturday by the INTELLIGENCER, and we will publish tomorrow the first of a series of checker problems by local players. They Are Enjoying Themselves. Alderman Deen came home last evening from his two days' trip to the East End club at Weisse's island. He reports all the boys in good health and spirits, and they are having a fine time.

The curious case of Captain Mount has again attracted attention by his appointment to the office of custodian of the Washington monument. The captain was an excellent officer with a splendid war record and an unfortunate leaning towards the right hand. He did not often allow himself to totter in that direction, but when he did his subsequent remorse was painful and his good resolutions numerous and emphatic. One day he placed his resignation in the hands of his colonel, with the request that if he ever again succumbed to the temptation of the secret of war, the colonel promised, and in due course of time the captain succumbed and the resignation was sent in and accepted. The captain was trying hard to have the acceptance revoked, urging that he was to have a month's warning, but the law did not allow this, and the check was officer went to work to make a living for his family. The colonel could do at first was a dollar a day as an ordinary laborer. He soon became a boss and was so steady, industrious and capable that he seemed just the man to hold down the Washington monument.

Boys Captured the Cats. The admirers and owners of cats in Camden are up in arms over the sudden disappearance of their feline pets. For the past few weeks complaints have been made all over the city by owners of cats that their animals were missing. The secret of their mysterious disappearance is not at all. The Royal Menagerie and Dime circus is in Camden with a tent full of wild animals. The manager has discovered an inexpensive food for his beasts—live cats, which cost considerably less than fresh meat. The manager's mode of securing the cats is to offer small boys a ticket to the show for every cat brought to him. The cats are small boys, as soon as he learned of the circus man's offer, started out with a bag full of cats to catch and take to the show. After being brought to the circus the cats are stored away until dinner time, when they are thrown into the cages of the hungry tigers and lions.

Irish Tenants to Organize. Mr. Parnell authorizes the announcement that the Irish party will immediately meet to organize a league for protection against the landlord syndicate. Conventions will be summoned throughout Ireland. The movement will be worked through the Irish party, which has laid down. Mr. O'Brien arrived in Tipperary on Tuesday. It was rent-day, but none of the tenants paid. They all assembled in the town hall, and Mr. O'Brien announced that a few days—perhaps a few weeks—would see the formation of a league uniting the Irish throughout the world for a final struggle against the landlord. He said that Parnell himself would probably announce the details.

A Delicate Operation. Dr. Carver, of Frederickburg, Md., was called to attend the son of Mrs. Enstace Moore, who was apparently suffering from a troublesome cough. Upon examining the throat the doctor found part of a watch chain protruding from the nasal canal into the throat. On Thursday the chain, about six inches long with an acorn knob at one end, and of it, was taken from the child's nostril. The operation was very delicate one, and was successfully performed and without injuring the child's nose.

No Intermediate Step. Caller at a hotel—I cannot find Colonel Kanack. Clerk—He's not in the barroom? Caller—No. Clerk—My! My! Inquire at the morgue.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST DAY.

The State Teachers' Convention Ends on Thursday Afternoon. Thursday was the third and last day of the convention of the State Teachers' Association, which opened at 10 o'clock in the afternoon. The delegates represented every county and city in the state, and they were all anxious to return to their homes, after their manly and womanly labor performed under the sweetening and willing influence of the daily sessions. The convention was eminently successful in all respects. Every delegate admired the beauty of the Mount Airy and praised the hospitality of the people.

One of the interesting features of the convention was the introduction of the historical portfolio, method of teaching history by object lessons, considered by all leading educators as being the most natural, rapid and best manner of teaching. This method of teaching history was brought to the attention of the association by C. H. McCullough, a former resident of Altoona. The session of the convention was opened by Dr. Higgins, Rev. Hartman, of Altoona, conducted a brief devotional exercise, after which Miss Grove entertained the ladies and the gentlemen. The delegates were most desirous to see the polls were declared open for the election of officers, to remain open until 12 o'clock noon. One of the most interesting features of the convention was the discussion of the condition of the common school teacher and the best means to improve it. Professor Senneker, of West Chester, read a paper on "The State of the Profession," and Dr. Buchler continued the discussion in graphic style. Mr. Michener, of Philadelphia, recognized the necessity of a national system of universal normal training. It would cost the state \$10,000,000 extra. Mr. Geist enumerated some of the objections and inequalities pertaining to the existing system of professional and permanent certificates. A remark by a former speaker called Miss Lloyd to her feet, who stated that what was morally right need not be impracticably possible. We may gain small concessions, but it is the duty of the state to equalize the salaries throughout the state, and, further, it is the duty of the nation to equalize them between the states, as outlined by the Blair educational bill. Dr. Maris, of Philadelphia, said he agreed to his motion, "that the teachers should be educated out of the profession as well as out of the state. The state department, in the person of Deputy Superintendent J. Q. Stewart, promulgated some very positive doctrine to the effect that the teachers should be required to sign a contract to teach a term of less than the minimum of six months.

Miss Lela E. Partridge, of Reading, made an admirable speech on the "History of Methods, which convenes in Altoona on Monday, July 15, in the Fourth ward building, to continue three weeks. Mr. J. R. King then read a paper on "The History of the Association," which was chiefly occupied in hearing and considering reports of committees. The exercises of the convention, in all respects, and was composed of the most eminent educational talent from every county in the state.

GRAND ARMY INDIGNATION. Veterans Decline to Go to Milwaukee Because of the High Railway Fare. The celebrated Grand Army of the Republic circular against the railroads was formulated on Thursday, and will be sent out broadcast through official channels. It is published under the signatures of C. A. Partridge, assistant adjutant general, and James S. Martin, commander of the Illinois department. The circular says: "After a long-continued effort on the part of a large number of our comrades, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, supplemented by earnest appeals to the railroad officials, we have failed to secure for the old soldiers the customary rate of one cent per mile to the point of departure, and we are held at Milwaukee during the last week in August."

In view of the fact that a rate of less than one cent per mile is usually given to the German Turnverein national meeting at Cincinnati, and a rate of one-half cent per mile has been given to the August Fair excursion, there is a general feeling that the men whose services and sacrifices alone made it possible for these railroads to exist and share in the prosperity which has attended the country in recent years, are fairly entitled to at least the rate which has been asked. The refusal of the railroads to give this rate is an unjust discrimination against the veterans of the late war. The comrades are asked, "as a matter of self respect and self defense and out of love for the old soldier, to sign the enclosed petition, and to urge their comrades at the national convention by remaining at home, and to urge their comrades to elect delegates to ex-officio members of the encampment."

A Decision by Secretary Windom. The secretary of the treasury has decided that all immigrants who come to this country under contract to work for a term of seven English immigrants who recently arrived at New York, per Olam, are prohibited from landing, under the provisions of the alien contract law, until they have been investigated by the collector of customs at New York, and the British minister at Washington, and a formal complaint against his action. He referred to the treasury department that there was no contract either express or implied in the transaction, and that the law is no violation of law. The papers were referred to the solicitor of the treasury, and he has given an opinion that the papers in which the contract was signed, do not constitute a contract, and that the employment is offered them, is a contract within the meaning of the law, and Secretary Windom has acted in accordance with this opinion.

A Remarkable Woman. Mrs. Mollie Corvin, whose matrimonial experiences have made her notorious, she having been married and divorced six times, now lives at her home in Shelbyville, Ind., dangerously wounded, her wounds having been inflicted at a late hour on Tuesday night by Charles Corvin, her husband, who refused to make him her ninth husband. Suttles has been a suitor for her hand for the past two years, and she has refused him her seventh husband to marry him, but, having a lover's quarrel with Suttles, she married another man. They afterward made up, and she returned to her seventh husband, and Suttles resumed his suit. A quarrel arose between them and Suttles secured an entrance to her room Tuesday night and asked her to marry him. Upon his refusal he drew a hatchet from under his coat and cut three terrible gashes in her head, severing one ear from her head, chopping her right hand to pieces, and sinking the blade in her right shoulder.

He Rallied and Countered, Too. From the Chicago Herald. "I am sorry to give you pain, Mr. Ferguson," she said to the kneeling youth, "but your nose is a goose egg this time." "No such thing, Miss Ketchum," he replied, "but you are the one who has got a goose egg on your nose." "You can't prevent me from scoring a home run."

NOT SUPERSTITIOUS, YOU KNOW. No! I am not superstitious, and I really think it is ridiculous. To consider snakes and porcupines are purely superstitions; but from dwelling in a Johnston, whatever the state may be, I trust you in goodness may for long do better.

Female Farmers.

Will the coming year women be a farmer? Suffered all over the broad prairie of the Northwest are hundreds of self-reliant, true blue young heroines, living in small, isolated cabins called shacks, proving up claims, entering homesteads and making money. It is a lonesome, dreary business, this living alone in a wild unsettled prairie, without a face or human form to welcome one or cheer one, and yet all live comfortably together in one house and each be upon her own land. Instead of building four shacks with one room each, but so nicely planned, that each room of the shanty building was on a different quarter section. Each had her own bed in her own room and in that way each claimant at night slept upon her own land, and the Society ladies of the city will wonder, not so much how these young lady settlers get along without social privileges, as how they dared live so alone in the wild prairie. Why, these young women have the grit to hang to this solitary life long enough to prove up a claim at least.

Four young ladies in Dakota last year put their heads together and hit upon an ingenious plan, whereby they could each secure a claim and yet all live comfortably together in one house and each be upon her own land. Instead of building four shacks with one room each, but so nicely planned, that each room of the shanty building was on a different quarter section. Each had her own bed in her own room and in that way each claimant at night slept upon her own land, and the Society ladies of the city will wonder, not so much how these young lady settlers get along without social privileges, as how they dared live so alone in the wild prairie. Why, these young women have the grit to hang to this solitary life long enough to prove up a claim at least.

It is always safest to follow natural methods in treating disease. The old time roots and herb remedies, which our good old red cabin grandmothers knew so well how to prepare, were the best medicines the world ever knew, because they were nature's remedies. The modern science of medicine, and especially such as Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy, give people of the present day an opportunity to secure the healthy medicines which our rugged ancestors used with such splendid results.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALL RUN DOWN. From the weakening effects of warm weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have never tried this peculiar medicine do so now. It will give you strength and appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life, and restored me to my wonted health and strength. WILLIAM H. CROFT, Titon, N. H. GIVES UP TO DIE. "I was completely run down and was for nearly two years under medical treatment being given up to die by physicians. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. At last I consented, and I have never taken anything which helped me as much as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which restored me to health and vigor. I have been taking it about four months, and am now a different being. I can work all day with very little fatigue. I recommend it to anyone whose system is prostrated." NELLIE NORRIS, Peoria, Ill. A GOOD APPETITE. "When I bought Hood's Sarsaparilla I made a good investment of one dollar in medicine for the first time. It has driven off rheumatism and improved my appetite so much that my boarding mistress says I must keep it locked up as she will be compelled to raise my board with every other boarder that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS BURRILL, 127 Tillary street, Brooklyn, N. Y. "We all like Hood's Sarsaparilla, it is so strengthening." LIZZIE HARTFOUR, Auburn, R. I.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 DROPS ONE DOLLAR. (2)

Palace of Fashion.

Special for the Summer. We have a line of magnificent shoes for the summer, consisting of Oxford Ties for Ladies, with button leather fronts, Tongue with Ure and plain toes, tan colors, &c. Also very nice bright Hongkong Button for \$2.00 and one for \$2.25, which cannot be excelled for the money. Plenty of those Half Kangaroo for men, in Bals and Congress, at \$2.25 and the same in Oxford Ties, at \$2.00. Also a full line of Low Price Shoes of all kinds. You can surely be satisfied if you give us a call.

John Wanamaker.

Miscellaneous. SHOES! SHOES! Special for the Summer.

EVERYBODY WANTS IT! THAT IS—EVERYBODY WHO HAS EVER TRIED IT! LEVAN'S FLOUR Still Holds the Fort. We haven't the biggest mills in the world, but there is no better mill anywhere—at least there is no mill that can make better flour. So say thousands of people in this community, and we take their word for it. If you have trouble with your baking, this flour will solve your troubles. The trouble lies with your flour—provided you do not use Levan's Flour. If you are using that article, and still have trouble with your baking, perhaps it is because of the average. It can't be the flour if you use Levan's!

MILLER'S BORAX SOAP.

EVERY ARTICLE UNDER THE SUN. JUNGLE TREE STOCK FARM. STORM KING (2161).

WASH CLOTHES.

EVERY ARTICLE UNDER THE SUN. JUNGLE TREE STOCK FARM. STORM KING (2161).

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH MICHAEL, late of the city of Lancaster, dec'd. Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in the city of Lancaster.

CHAS. M. BOWELL, Executor. 35-36 SOUTH KING STREET.

ESTATE OF HERMAN HISH, late of the city of Lancaster, dec'd. Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in the city of Lancaster.

CHARLES S. GILL, Executor. 10 WEST KING STREET.

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Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 12, 1890. Closed at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

There are a dozen places in Men's Clothing where prices are as if you found half a handful of dollars with each suit.

Light and dark fancy plaid Chevots, silk mixed Cassimeres, gray mixed Cassimeres, light drabs and like seasonable shades and weights. Some sack, some cutaway, some both. \$20 for \$16.50, \$18 for \$15, \$15 for \$12, \$12 for \$10, and so on.

Rafts of right rigs for little or big boys. Near Thirteenth and Market streets corner.

Everything for Tennis—wear or play. No odds who makes your favorite Racket, it's here.

Our own "specials," too, good as the best and nothing to pay for name.

Base Ball, Cricket, and Croquet tools, and whatever tackle the sea or brook angler needs—Abbey & Imbrie's. Basement, northeast of centre.

A batch of fresh Cream Oriental Lace that you can save a third on, 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches, 10 to 20c; market right to be 15 to 30c.

Some of the \$5 Jerseys have been \$20. Five lots—\$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5. Second floor, Chestnut street front. Take elevator.

About 200 dozen honest, sturdy German Napkins, dinner size, go from \$1.10 to 95c a dozen. Nine patterns. Main aisle, south of centre.

A Monitor Oil Stove can't explode. We put it first. Saves oil, saves wick, steady light. With two 3/4-inch burners and top, \$5.50. Other styles up to \$15. Lamp Stoves 75c single, \$1.50 double; extra fine for table, \$3.50.

Retort Gas Stoves, \$1 to \$22. You lose money by sizzling over the Summer range. Basement, northeast of centre.

John Wanamaker.

Miscellaneous. SHOES! SHOES! Special for the Summer.

EVERYBODY WANTS IT! THAT IS—EVERYBODY WHO HAS EVER TRIED IT! LEVAN'S FLOUR Still Holds the Fort. We haven't the biggest mills in the world, but there is no better mill anywhere—at least there is no mill that can make better flour. So say thousands of people in this community, and we take their word for it. If you have trouble with your baking, this flour will solve your troubles. The trouble lies with your flour—provided you do not use Levan's Flour. If you are using that article, and still have trouble with your baking, perhaps it is because of the average. It can't be the flour if you use Levan's!

MILLER'S BORAX SOAP.

EVERY ARTICLE UNDER THE SUN. JUNGLE TREE STOCK FARM. STORM KING (2161).

WASH CLOTHES.

EVERY ARTICLE UNDER THE SUN. JUNGLE TREE STOCK FARM. STORM KING (2161).

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH MICHAEL, late of the city of Lancaster, dec'd. Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all