THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 188

A LUCKY BLACK GROUSE.

W A RUSSIAN EXILE SECURED HUCH VALUED PRIVILEGES.

recent to the Wile of a Hard Hearted Initial Wiles His Payor-Leaves from more of Count Adolf Nor-

[Recial Correspondence.] The TONE, Oct. 10.—It was in the year 1971 that the minister of interior mail corders to the governor of the prov-mes of Archangel, which he in turn communicated to the ispravnik (chief of police) to have me returned under guard to Poissraburg, there to avait the further disposition of my case. I was to journey to the capital city in the company of a number of exiles, who, having served out their terms in the prisons of the province, were to be sent to help colo-nine Siberia. It was a rather roundabout way in which to reach their destination, but they were forced to proceed in this way from the fact that at that time no from the fact that at that time no state prisons existed along what would be their line of march across the north-ern part of the Russian possessions.



Thus, to reach Siberia they were comap their journey from that place. The exiles travel slowly, never more than twenty-five versits being passed in one day, and every fourth day is devoted en-tirely to rest. It is only at every fourth station that an etape officer is found, and these are the resting places. At the other stations the gendarmes who ac-company the exiles perform the part of that official. I soon became weary of this slow, monotonous way of traveling, and the prisons where we were forced to sleep were such foul smelling, ill ven-tilated places that I felt I would soon fall ill if I continued to occupy them. The prisons are cleaned but once a year, e accumulation of filth and vermin found in them is simply application. The walls and floor are damp and alto nd in them is simply appalling.

My only hope in bettering my condition. lay in finding some means of separating from the exiles. This I could only do by feigning sickness and letting the others proceed without me. Twenty-four hours after their departure found me conva-lescent and ready to resume my journey. As a man of rank, by law I was entitled to the privilege of one horse, and by the andness of the stape officer I was en-abled to obtain a second horse for the use the gendarme who accompanied me. Thus equipped, I had no difficulty in overtaking the party on foot, in addition to passing three stape stations in twenty-four hours. At the last of these I deided to spend the night, as I was becom-ing enhanced from hard riding. When about to resume my journey in the mornag exhausted from hard riging. boat to resume my journey in the morn-ing I was informed by the stape officer that I would find much difficulty in passthe official at my next halting I out experiencing considerable delay, will the party from which I had parted would reach there. He said the officer it that station was an old soldier, one of the guards of the time of Nicholas I. and a man known throughout the country for his brutal treatment of prisoners. It was with no pleasant thoughts that parted with the officer who had volunand such disagreeable information. Intag my short etay under his roof he d shown me every kindness, and no subt told me what he did to put me on my guard and prepare me somewhat for the reception I was likely to meet. I the reception I was likely to meet. I was within fifteen versus of the prison over which Ivan Dimitrievitch Durakoff exercised such absolute control, and while busy with my thoughts as how best to approach the old tyrant, a mujik (persent) suddenly appeared in the road-way, carrying in his hands a live black grouse. It flashed across my mind that is would be a group the black are the bird is would be a good idea to secure the bird as a present to the old soldier's wife. I thought such a gift might soften the old officer's heart, for it is seldom that a black groups is caught alive, and is there fore regarded as a curiosity. Stopping the mujik I inquired how much he would take for the bird. "Only fifteen kopekas, your honor," was the reply. So the mujil tot his fifteen kopekas and I the bird. Fortune favored me, for on reaching the station the much dreaded official beent, and my first meeting was with his wife, into whose good graces l ingratiated myself by presenting her with the black grouse. I told her she must keep it in remembrance of a prisoner's visit to her home. I then explained to her the situation of affairs, and also related in detail my fear of being locked up by her cruel husband and the endless trouble such delay would cause me, as I was in a great hurry to reach Petersburg as quickly as possible. Ime. Anna Durakoff was a stout middle aged woman; she had kindly gray eyes and beautiful long hair. She ghed at my fears and assured that no ch direful calamity as I predicted uld befall me. She replied: "You shall have three od horses for the next thirty versts: the only use I shall make of my power will be to have you arrested until dinner is ready. I am broiling nice spring chickens, and we have plenty of milk, vegeta-bles and tea. You surely can desire nothing better, and after you have had good meal you can proceed on your ourney. My husband is not at all the bad man people represent him to be. It is true he is strict in the discharge of duty, but withal kind hearted and concrous to a fault, and you need fear no harm at his hands. Will you please be ted while I attend to the dinner?" And ith a smile and a soft "excuse me," she The room in which I was scated gave idence of considerable taste in the fur-shing, notwithstanding that every-ing in it was old fashioned. The halls adorned with old family portraits, were adorned with old family portraits, while at one side of the room an ancient plano formed the chief attraction. In function is not used to exact the form it is not usual to carpet the floors, rugs being employed instead, but in this case the floor was simply painted, and as clean as coop and water could make it. While waiting undame's only child ap-peared on the scene, carrying in her arms the bird which I had just presented her mother. The daughter, Elena, was a pretty, in-teresting girl of perhaps 14 years. Sho was very much pleased with the black grouss, calling it moy miloy (my love) and in every way evincing her pleasure at the unexpected gift. I had base

seated about fifteen minutes when the door suddenly opened and Officer Dura-hoff entered. His appearance was suffi-ciently fierces to make the stoutest heart quail. He was a tall, powerful man, who wore his 60 years lightly. His mus-tache, iron gray, was heavy and fierce looking. Added to this he had dark, piercing eyes, which seemed to search the depths of your inmost scul. He was dressed in a full captain's uniform, which well became his tall, handsome form. Such was Van Dimitrievitch Durakoff, the man I so much feared and of whom I had heard such frightful things. things.

things. His appearance did not at all reassure me, and I believed him capable of all he had been accused of. He met me in a very cool, dignified manner. I explained my position to him, and begged that he would cause me no delay, but permit me to continue my journey as I had been doing. I told him I had some money with me sufficient to pay for another horse. I told him, as I had his wife, that it was aboutely necessary for me that it was absolutely necessary for me to be in Petersburg at the earliest possi-ble moment. I had scarcely finished speaking when he shouted, in a voice of thunder: "Oh, no; that is against the law. You will have to remain here un-til your party arrives, which will be some days yet

At this juncture the black grouse entered slowly from another room, seemingly as if aware of my danger, and, if possible, to assist me. Looking at the bird in astonishment, Durakoff ex-claimed: "What is that?" I explained that I brought it a present to his wife. "Oh!" he said, taking my hand and shaking it, "my wife is so fond of birds, and she has never before had in her pos session a live black grouse. A thousand rubles could not make her as happy has the presentation of this bird." Dura koff's whole manner had changed; so there was, after all, a soft side to his character. This man, so cruel to others, had at least a tender regard for the partner of his joys. With a smile he turned to me and said: "I think I can arrange everything in a satisfactory manner fo your departure. I will see that you have fresh horses and all you require until you reach your next resting place."

He then ordered cigars and vodka be brought, with the remark that he kept none but the best liquors. The daughter came bearing the refreshments, and at the same time to look after the bird. At my request she seated herself at the piano and played and sang some Russian songs. The bird, surprised at the un-usual sound, remained perfectly motion-less for some minutes, its attitude sug-gestive of listening, which gave it a very wise look and caused nuch amusement. Dinner was soon served; it was good, and being hungry I did ample justice to the tempting viands, washed down by copious draughts of vodka. Indeed, so much vodka did mine host force upon me that I soon found myself in scarcely a fit condition to continue my journey. When ready to start I caused the officer' wife much merriment by my clumsines in getting into the tarantas.

On parting with Officer Durskoff he handed me a letter to the next etape officer, and in this wise I passed from station to station. The presentation of the black grouse saved me forty days on my journey and the discomfort of etape prison travel. When crossing Lake Ladoga I fell in with some of my

niture. On the floor some straw had been spread, but from long use it had become black with dirt. Tired though I felt, I could not recon-

Tired though I felt, I could not recon-cile myself to resting on it. So I brushed a space clear and, spreading my over-coat on it, slept soundly until 7 o'clock the next morning. The first sight that greeted my waking eyes were the two hangmen (palatch) working in the prison yard. They were both large, powerful men, dressed in the customary red shirt. One of them, Maximoff, had murdered his mother, and was sentenced to hard his mother, and was sentenced to hard labor for life; the other, Paoloff, had brutally murdered his aged father, and had likewise received a life sentence. Both men on being admitted to prison declared their wish to become hangmen. Their request was granted, and they are apparently happy in pursuit of their ghastly occupation. They have good food, and are allowed cigarettes and food, and are allowed cigarettes and three glasses of volka daily. They also have the privilege of selling tobacco and cigarettes to the other prisoners, making a profit of 300 per cent. In their transac-tions. When the gendarme entered my cell I demanded to know the reason of my being placed in such a filthy place. He replied: "The governor was displeased at your manner of speaking, and or-dered you here for punishment." "Go tell your governor that I demand that he send for Prince Suwaroff, the governor general; that I have a very important

state secret to communicate, one which I must tell to him and him alone." In a few minutes the governor (brute of the previous evening) appeared at my cell door and, smiling blandly, said: "What is this state secret you wish to communicate? Make me your confidant, and I will see that you are soon a free man; you will also receive a large re-ward." I answered: "To Prince Suwaroff will I communicate my secret, and to him alone, and it is necessary that I to him alone, and it is necessary that I see him at once." The governor remain-ed quito half an hour, endeavoring to persuade me to communicate my knowl-edge to him. I was proof against all his wiles. He then said: "But you cannot receive the prince in this place. will have you removed to a better cell." But I resolutely refused to change my quarters until I had seen the governor general. No amount of persuasion could

alter my determination. Prince Suwaroff was sent for, came to my cell and was much surprised to find an old acquaintance amid such horrible surroundings. My ruse succeeded; 1 had no state secret to communicate, but I did have a serious complaint to make against the governor of the prison. The prince, after severely reprimanding the prison officials, ordered that I be immediately conveyed to the department for politicals. It was on the third floor of the prison and possessed at least a few con uforts. the greatest of which was cleanliness. The cells were large, light and airy, containing iron bedsteads and a few other necessaries. Here I remained, waiting orders for the next step in an already

eventful career. Prince Suwaroff, of whom Ispeak, was the governor general of the province of St. Petersburg. He was one of Russia's greatest characters, and so greatly was he beloved by the emperor that when death claimed him, Alexander II refused to place another in his position, but chose rather to abolish the office entirely. His kind heart and genial manner caused him to be the recipient of numerous let. ters from politicians, begging that he intercede with the czar on their behalf knowing him to be the personal friend of the autocrat of Russia, and having perhaps more influence over his imperial master than any other man in the em-COUNT NORROIKOW.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

WHAT THE DELEGATES TO THE GREAT CONFERENCE THINK.

or your excellent consul, translated into French and republished in Paris, which led the Frenchmen into their highly suc-cessful venture.

"By the way," continued this delegate, "By the way," continued this delegate, "Venezuela is a very interesting and prosperous country, as no doubt Dr. Francisco Antonis Silva, the delegate, would be glad to tell you if he could speak English. There is one district of Venezuela in which the breeding of goats is the chief industry. In another district nearly all of the inhabitants find employment in gathering the beans of the dividivi tree, which are crushed and distilled for the large quantities of tan-nin which they contain. In still another district many of the people earn a livelidistrict many of the people carn a liveli-hood gathering gums, balsams and or-chids from the forests. Petroleum, asphalt, gold and silver are some of the treasures to be found in the earth in that country, and the forests contain vast

quantities of mahogany. "American engineers stand high in the estimation of the people of South America. Since Meigs constructed those wonderful railways in Peru our people have thought nothing too difficult for the genius of the United States engineer to overcome. In San Salvador, a little republic of which I dare say you have heard but little in this country, an Amer-ican engineer, Mr. Brannan, is doing some remarkable work in railway building. American engineers are employed on many works in Chili, Peru and the Argentine Republic, and an American company is building a railway in Honduras. Probably it will not be a dozen years before railway communication will be established direct from New York and Chicago, via the city of Mexi co, with all the central and South American capitals. A new era has dawned in our life, and it is the era of rapid progress. We also have much confidence in the completion of the Nicaragua canal, now that an American company has earnestly taken hold of that great project.

"It is my belief that this congress, and the visit we are to make to your manufacturing centers, will greatly stimulate commerce between the United States and our southern countries, even if nothing more tangible than a more intimate acquaintanceship comes from it. I am sure if Americans knew the opportunities for money making that are open to them, in South America especially, they would be more swift in taking ad vantage of them. We have rice fields in which the grain is threshed out in mortars with stone pestles, simply because the people have not the money with which to buy hulling machinery. Much of our wheat and other small grain is harvested with primitive appliances, because we have no machines at hand to do the work with. There are mines

which promise rich returns. "Already the people of the Argentine Republic owe a debt of gratitude to you Americans. It was from your country that the first advances were made toward improving the breeds of sheep and horses down there. The pioneer in that busi-ness was a Mr. Eels, of Vermont, whose merinoes have already greatly improved the quality of the wool on many big farms. A man from Michigan, Mr. Sumner, arrived in the Argentine not long ago with a herd of magnificent Hereford cattle. Your horsemen may be interested in knowing that the Argentinians are infatuated with American trotting horses, which find a ready market there. Fabr lous prices are paid for some animals by gentlemen of Buenos Ayres, but I am sorry to say that when last in that city I was told a number of gentlemen had been shamefully imposed on by Yankee horse traders. The animals sold them had long and brilliant pedigrees, traced back to distinguished thoroughbreds, but when put in races against Argentine half breeds they failed to get a place. As you promising market for American

Frenchmen and Italians.

"Every time I sit down to dinner here

and drink a cup of coffee I think of the

fact that you are the greatest coffee con-

suming country in the world, while the

Central and South American countries

represented in this congress are the cof-

fee growers for the whole universe.

Therefore if we should 'over the coffee'

reach a better understanding of our re-

ciprocal trade relations, it would be most

fitting. I am told that the people of the

United States consume more coffee each

year than Germany, Great Britain, Aus-

tria and France combined. Four-fifths

of your requirements are produced in

Brazil and Venezuela, and nearly all of

the remaining fifth in Guatemala, Mex-

ico, San Salvador, Columbia, Costa Rica

and Hayti. Brazil alone supplies one-

half of what is regarded as the average

annual coffee crop of the world. I be-

do not engage in that business.

lish or German houses, which do busi-

ness with the United States simply be-

ruin

cause it pays them to do so. Commi-Baker, of Buence Ayres, sold me last fall that of more than a million dollars' worth

Baker, of Beence Ayren, told me last fall that of more than a million dollars' worth of cheese imported by the Argentinians last year just a thousand dollars' worth country sends great quantities of cheese to Europe, and Europe sends cheese to South America. So with hams. You export hams by the shipload, but you do not export to us. Of 216 tons of hams shipped to Buenos Ayres last year only thirteen tons came direct from the United States, though nearly all of the imported hams were grown and cured in your country and exported to England, or work of regular lines of statemers between from our people purchased. "You ask me how American trade in Central and South America can be best promoted. My reply is, by the establish-ment of regular lines of statemers between yaid communication. That is the first step to be taken, and it must be taken by he people of the United States. It is not or Paris than to come to New York or New Orleans. The Europeans have sought us out with their steamships, and the people of the United States. It is not of our countries. It is not yet to be the Armerican, if he will only bestir himselt." WALTER WELLMAN.

THE SHIPS OF UNCLE SAM

TWIN SISTERS TO THE YORKTOWN NEARLY READY TO LAUNCH.

They are the Concord and the Beunington, and Here Will Be Found an Elaborate and Interesting Description of This Particular Type of Cruiser.

The Yorktown has proved herself so speedy, and to possess such fine weather-ly qualities, that it is very satisfactory to know that her twin sisters are so nearly like her in every important particular. The Bennington and Concord are partially protected cruisers, with three masts, carrying fore and aft sail only, and they have the same dimensions and displacement of their elder sister. The contract for building them was executed on the 15th of November, two years ago, with Messrs. N. F. Palmer & Co., Chester, Pa., who were to have completed them within eighteen months, the contract price, exclusive of armament, being \$490,000 for each vessel.

In this particular they differ from the Yorktown, the cost of which was some \$35,000 less, and the time allowed for her completion but twelve months. The horse power guaranteed to be made is 3,400, a bonus of \$100 to be paid for each horse power developed above the contract figures on trial; but if those figures are not reached a forfeit of \$100 per horse power will be exacted. The engines, which are of the horizontal triple expansion type, are to drive twin screws, and are being built at the Quintard Iron works, in New York. It was not expected when the vessels were designed that the amount of premiums would exceed \$5,000, which would represent but fifty horse power above what the contract

calls for. Although the time for completing these vessels was originally to expire last May, and has been extended, the contractors are now paying forfeit for being behindhand with their work, and unless the horse power developed is greatly in excess of what is anticipated, the premiums will hardly compensate for the cost of the delay. The very apt name of "the eyes of the fleet" was, in the days of the cld time sailing vessels, bestowed on the frigates, which were kept well in advance of the line of battle ships to observe the movements and combinations of the enemy's squadrons and remay easily imagine, Buenos Ayres is not port them as quickly as possible to the commander-in-chief, in order that he

supposed many of the other patterns. Terpolo tables are to be fitted for firing and some of the Bowell torpedom that are being made in this country by the Hotchkiss company will be given a trial. The electric plant is very complete in all its details and embraces numerous improvements suggested by previous ex-periments, and it is fast growing to be a well recognized fact that the use of elec-tricity means increased efficiency on board ship and greater health and com-fort for officers and men. The equip-ment of the naval vessels with electric ighting plants and the excellent require-ments insisted upon by the inspectors and their necessary driving power of sufficient commercial importance to at-tract the attention of the American motificient can be seen in the installa-tions in these vessels, which have com-plete plants of engines and direct driven dynamos of the highest efficiency. As may be gathered from this and other similar descriptions, the modern war-ship represents the highest effort of me-chanical skill and ingenuity, and has become a machine of the costliest pro-duction. High power guns, torpedoes, methods of ventilation and lighting, all tend toward a much greater expense than was occurred twenty or thirty tend toward a much greater expense than was occurred twenty or thirty



THE CONCORD ON THE WAYS. The sentiment of the country seems decidedly in favor of building a fleet capable of efficiently aiding in the defense of our coasts and of maintaining our rights and interests abroad. Such a flect must necessarily be composed of a variety of vessels, armored and unarmored, and can be created only at a con-

siderable expense. Cohgress having already provided for these additional vessels of 2,000 tons has seemingly declared in favor of the swift cruiser, of which type the Concord and Bennington are excellent examples.

A HOUSE FOR \$985.45.

Total.

Brick can be substituted in place of stone

Nails Building paper

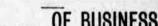
Wardrobe hooks, 4 doz., put up. at 50c.

for the foundation if necessary

Plans and Estimates for the Building of Seven Lionm Dwelling.

offices, A. A. McLEOD, Vice Pres. d'Gen'i M'gr. C. G. HANCOCK. Gen'i Pass'r Agt The following design and plans were furnished to Carpentry and Building by John M. Sherwood, a Syracuse, N. Y., architect. He calls attention to the following points: A

M. Sherwood, a Syracuse, N. Y., architect. He calls attention to the following points: A glance at floor plans will show that a room	LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE BAILROAD.	
or two can be easily added without any change of present house; there is a large	Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after SUNDAY, May 12, 1889.	
cellar under the whole house, with stairs	NORTHWA RD. Bunday. Leave A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. King Street, Lane. 7:00 12:35 5:40 8:05 4:13 1:34 Laneaster	
AN A	Cornwall	
	Arrive at Lebanon	
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	Lancaster	
	King Street, Lanc. 8:35 2:00 8:30 9:20 5:1 A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Railrond. S. S. NEFF, Supt. C. R. R.	
Start Start	Colleges.	
THE T	PEIRCE COLLEGE.	
leading to the kitchen; on the first floor is a ball, with neat whitewood (stained cherry)	OF BUSINESS	
staircase and doors leading into parlor and kitchen; the parlor, dining room and kitchen	PRIRCHAND	
are good sized rooms: on the second floor are three chambers with closets off each, fitted up with wardrobe hooks, etc., and a spare	I DIIUD Short-Hand.	
closet for linens; there is a large closet over all.	Record Building, 0011000 917-918	
ESTIMATE—MASON WORK. 10 cords of stone laid at \$13.50	COLLEGE CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pn.	
Chimney built for \$18	Fourth Floors.	
34 yards of excavating at 20 cents per cubic yard 16 80 Cistern, built at \$22.20	Morning, Afternoon and Night Sessions. Twenty-Fifth Collegiate Year begins TUEN- DAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1889. Twelve hundred and sixty-nine (1209) students	
Total mason work	DAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1889. Twelve hundred and sixty-nine (1209) students last year. Early applications necessary. Send for euroliment blank.	
CARPENTER WORK. \$,000 feet hemiock at \$11	Technical knowledge analifying for business	
Carpenter work at	engagements. Full instruction for commercial and general business vocations. Also Short- Hand and Type-Writing. A faculty of more than a score of practical	
Pantry Porch.	men who have practiced what they teach.	
	ter hing short-hand and type-writing, etc., etc.	
Dining Room. Kitchan. II'-9"x 14'-0" II'-0"x 10'-9".	book eeping : hawyers teaching houses teaching book eeping : successful high school principals ter hing English branches : law reporters ter hing short-hand and type-writing, etc., etc. 'This institution has been exceptionally for- tu ate in the success of the students who have gr duated therefrom."	
1-9 x 10-0	hours and also on Monday, Tuesday and Thurs- day Evenings for the Enrollment of Students.	
	Announcements, etc., sent when requested. Visitors always welcome. Address, THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A.,	
	augl96mMd8 Principal andFounder.	
Parlor.	Housefurnishing Goods.	
12'-6" × 13'-6"	CALL AND SEE	
Porch,	ROCHESTER LAMP! Sixty Candle-Light; Beats them all.	
	Another Lot of Cheap Globes for Gas and Off Stoves.	
FIRST FLOOR. Laid for	THE "PERFECTION" METAL MOULDING and RUBBER CUSHION	
Coved siding	Weather Strip.	
Flooring, 1,600 at \$30 8: 00 Laid for	Beats them all. This strip outwears all others, Keeps out the cold. Stops ratting of windows, Excludes the dust. Keeps out snow and rain.	
and water table, 585 feet at \$25. 22 18 Carpenter work	Beats them all. Shows rip outwears an others, Keeps out the cold. Shops nattling of windows, Excludes the dust. Keeps out snow and rain, Anyone can apply it—no waste or dirt made in applying it. Can be fitted anywhere—no holes to bore, ready for use. I will not split, warp or shrink—a cushion strip is the most perfect. SiAt the Stove, Heater and Range Store of	
Laid for		
ing and labor, at \$6 per window. \$60 00 8 cellar windows, at \$2.50. 7 50 2 attic windows, at \$5	John P. Schaum & Sons,	
Circular window in hall, including leaded glass (stained glass)	34 SOUTH QUEEN ST., LANCASTER PA.	
14 inside doors, trimming, frames, casing and labor, at \$5.75 each	Machinery.	
Front stairs, complete, \$25; attic stairs, \$6, and cellar stairs, \$6	STEAM.	
Pantry, finished for 15 00	We desire to call the attention of consumers of Steam Goods and Engineers' Supplies, to our	
F	We desire to can and Engineers' Supplies, to our of Steam Goods and Engineers' Supplies, to our targe and varied stock of Pipes, Valves, Cocks, Mallenble and Cast Iron Filtings, Asbestos, Vulcabeston and Usudurian, Sheet, Piston and Valve Packings; Scotch and Red Line Reflect- ing Gauge Glasses, Steam Radiators and Steam Heating Apparatus; Set and Can Serows and	
Bed Room, Bed Room,	ing Gauge Glasses, Steam Radiators and Steam Heating Apparatus; Set and Cap Screws, and in fact almost everything required by steam	
11-9" × 10-9" 11-9" × 10-9"	If a transferred states is and the state of the state of the states of t	
	We have positively the largest stock, and be- ing connected with the Telephone Exchange, are prepared to receive and fill all orders in the	
CL. Linen Patter Killer	other dealer in this vicinity. We have positively the largest stock, and be- ing connected with the Telephone Exchange, are prepared to receive and fill all orders in the shortest possible time. When in want of any- thing in our line, call on us for prices and w will convince you of our ability and willing ness to save you Money. Delay and Vexation. Our facilities for furnishing Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Special Machinery, Plumbers' and Gas Fitters' Tools, Patterns, Models, and Iron and Hirss Castings, and for the prompt repair of all kind of machinery are unexcelled in Lancaster, and we respectfully	
	ness to save you Money, Delay and Vexation, Our facilities for furnishing Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Special Machinery,	
Ci. Ci.	Plumbers' and Gas Fitters' Tools, Patterns, Models, and Iron and Brass Castings, and for the prompt repair of all kind of machinery are	
12-4" \$ 12-4"	unexcelled in Lancaster, and we respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.	
	Central Machine Works,	
SECOND FLOOR	LANCASTER, PA. Good Work, Reasonaue Charges, Prompt ness, Telephone connection d3-tflit	
Porches, complete	NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUN NERS, All persons are hereby forbidden	
Nails	NERS,-All persons are hereby forbidden	



Erapelers' Guibe.

PERSENTLYARIA RAILROADSCHED In effect from May B, 199. Trains Line VII LARCANTES and isave and a rive of Philadelphia as follows:

WINTWARD.	Polladriphia.	Leave
News Expression	Hat he	
Mail train vis MLJcyt	7:00 a.m.	SHALP.
Hauover Accoun	830 a. m. ria Columbia	
Prederick Accom	via Columbia	
Harrisburg Accom	216 p. m.	端品
Western Expresst	5:0 p. m.	Line a m.
- BASTWARD.	Leave Lancaster.	Ar.Col.800
Phila. Expresst	20 s. m.	4:25 a. m.

Sensitore Express. Philadelphia Accom. Sunday Mail. Day Express Harrisburg Accom. Mail Traint.

The only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west rune by way

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager.

DHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

and after Mouday, July 1, 1800, traine e Lancaster (King street), as follows: r Reading and intermediate points, week 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45 p. m.; Sunday, 8:55 a

eave Laucaster (King street), as follows:
For Reading and intermediate points, west days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45 p. m.; Bunday, 8:35 p. m.
For Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45 p. m.; For New York via Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 8:45 p. m.; For New York via Allentown, week days, 12:35 p. m.; For New York via Allentown, week days, 12:35 p. m.; For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 8:46 p. m.; For Pottsville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 8:46 p. m.; For Pottsville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 8:46 p. m.; For Pottsville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:40 p. m.; For Harrisburg, week days, 7:50 a. m., 12:35, 5:40 p. m.; For Harrisburg, week days, 7:50 a. m., 12:35, 5:40 p. m.; For Harrisburg, week days, 7:50 a. m., 12:35, 5:40 p. m.; Sunday, 5:55 p. m.
For Marrisburg, week days, 7:50 a. m., 12:35, 5:40 p. m.; Sunday, 5:55 p. m.
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:50 a. m., 12:35, 5:40 p. m.; Sunday, 5:50 a. m.
For Rarrisburg, week days, 7:50 a. m., 12:35, 5:40 p. m.; Sunday, 5:50 a. m.
For Rarrisburg, week days, 7:50 a. m., 12:35, 5:40 p. m.; Sunday, 5:50 a. m.

Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m., 125 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m.; 210 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 a

Leave Philadelphia, week days, 515, 1040 s m., 400 p.m. Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 745 a.m., 130 p.m. Leave New York via Allentown, week days 450 s.m., 150 p.m. Leave Allentown, week days, 532 s.m.; 430

D. m. Leave Pottaville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:35 p. m. Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:30 7:15 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 3:45 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:35 a. m.; Sun-day, 6:50 a. m. Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 11:45 a. m., 200. Sunday 7:10 a. m.

Leave Quarryvills, week days, 6:60, 11:65 a. m., 3:00; Sunday, 7:10 a. m. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf, and Bouth street wharf. For Atlantic City, week days, expresses, 9:00 a. m. and 4:00 and 5:00 p. m.; Accommodation, 2:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; Sunday, Express, 8:00 avd 9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues, Week days.-Express 7:00 and 10:12 a. m. and 4 p. m. Accom-modation, 5:05 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundays-Express, 4 and 5:30 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:05 p. m. Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticke



"BUT YOU CANNOT RECRIVE THE PRINCE HERE.

old acquaintances, whom I had not seen for more than five years, having spent the intervening time in exile. Ame others I met the Polish Princess Branitz-ski; we had been good friends prior to the imprudence which cost me some of the best years of my life. She possesse considerable influence at court, and promised, if need be, to use it in my behalf.

On leaving the steamer nothing would have been easier than for me to escape, as the gendarme who accompanied me was in a beastly state of intoxication, having surrendered himself to the wiles of the very cheapest kind of vodka. It was a sore temptation, as I had not the slightest idea of what would be done with me on reaching Petersburg. But honor forbade that I take advantage of the drunken soldier's plight: probably his life would have paid the forfeit. We reached Petersburg about 1 p. m., and calling the most respectable ishvostchik I saw. I put my inebriated soldier in his carriage and prepared to enter myself, first asking my escort where he was to deliver me up. "To the chief of police," came in drowsy tones. So to the chief of police I ordered the driver to take us. Arriving there, we were told we must proceed to the governor of the province gubernator), which meant another ride of over seven miles. Reaching there, we were ordered to the governor general's

bureau, which was six miles distant. It was now about 5 p. m., and I was feeling hungry, so I decided to stop at a hotel and have some dinner. This through with, we drove to the bureau of the gov ernor general, where the clerk ordered us to the forwarding prison, distant about five miles. This I reached about 8 p. m., and was received by an officer of the guard, who opened the great iron gates leading to the prison and conducted me to the prison itself. Its appearance was the reverse of prepossessing, with its great somber walls towering toward the heavens, gloomy and forbidding, and when the key turned in the locks of the heavy iron doors it was as though some great body had been wrenched out of lace, emitting groans of mortal agony. I entered and was taken up two flights of stairs to the office of the governor of the prison. He was a man of brutal aspect, short, stout, with little beadlike eyes

which glittered with vengeful ire. Scarcely deigning to notice me, he ordered me in brutal tones to pay the ishvostchik eight rubles, which he demanded for our long drive in search of some one to whom I could deliver myself up. I replied that I had no money left wherewith to satisfy the demand, and that it was the duty of the government to see that all my expense were paid. This exasperated the brute, and he ordered the soldier to confine me in cell No. 800. I found myself consigned to the very worst part of the prison, a place set apart for the excluive use of the Scoptsi sect. It was a i. " cell on the ground floor, but so filthy and foul smelling that I could scarcely breathe. It contained no fur-

The Spanish-American Countries Are De veloping Fast, but Their Trade Goes to

Europe-English, French, German and Dutch Investments There.

(Special Correspondence.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- As I mingled last week with the delegates from South and Central America who were in this city attending the American congress, heard them talk of their countries and industries, and noted that almost without exception they were men of superior education and attainments, the lesson was brought home to me, as I dare say it was to many others, that it is the height of conceit for us to call ourselves, as we do, "the Americans." There are other great countries and peoples on this continent. We are not the only Americans.

The United States has less than onehalf the population of the western hemis phere, and by no means all of the culture, progress, literature, art and material resources. We do well to cultivate the acquaintance of our neighbors to the south, who are just now blossoming and blooming both industrially and politically. The delegates from these southern countries are now seeing what we somewhat narrowly term America. They are visiting our cities and towns, our manufacturing establishments and our farmes. Doubtless they will see much and be greatly interested, but with some curiosity concerning the commerce and industries of their own countries I made

inquiry of one of the most intelligent of the delegates from South America, one who has traveled from Patagonia to British America. "This is a great country, a great country," said he, "but we have some great

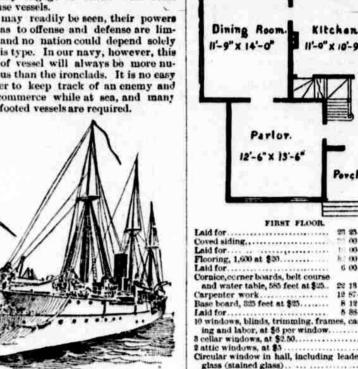
countries, too. You people do not know us; we do not know you. It is not so easy to get from our country to yours. We go often to Paris, to London, even to Berlin, but rarely to New York or New Orleans, which are much nearer. Just now the English appear to be closer to us than any other people. They are investing in our railways, our mines. our stock farms, our steamships, our factories. They pour out money like water for all our securities, corporation as well as governmental. There is apparently no limit to the confidence they have in our future, as there seems to be no bottom to their purse. Will they lose on some of their investments? Ah, sir (and the delegate twisted his black mustache and shrugged his shoulders), no one can tell that. Some have already lost; others are likely to lose. But, no matter. Is it not so in all ventures? And if the English and French lose some money in our enterprises, do they not get all of our trade?

"We think you people of the United States slow and unenterprising, because you do not come down and invest with us and trade with us as do the English and French. For instance, I was talking not long ago with your consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela. For a long time he endeavored to persuade capitalists of the United States to invest in a proposed railway from Maracaibo to Merida, traversing the rich coffee regions of the Cordillera. But his suggestions bore no fruit, except in Paris, where a company was organized to build the railway. The Venezuelan government guaranteed 7 per cent. interest on the capital and granted other extraordinary privileges. The company has made a very nice thing of it, and you Americans might just as well have had the profit, for it is an actual fact that it was the suggestion

could so dispose of his own vessels as to trotters. The Argentine gentlemen who have paid from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per anivantage. mal for the refuse of New York auction stables are now pretty careful what they

"A singular fact with reference to the ception, in our own particular case, we have not succeeded in thus far getting recent great boom in building, railways and manufactures in the Argentine Rethe flect of battle ships-as their speed in an emergency and their ability to public is that practically all of the lumber and timber used there has been cover about 6,000 miles under economibrought from the United States. While cal steaming conditions render them exthere are large forests of soft woods in the country, they are so remote from the rivers and the coast that it has been found cheaper to import from North American ports. Buenos Avres has a splendid harbor, which is constantly crowded with shipping from all parts of the world. I say all parts. Perhaps I had better except the United States. Though a large number of sailing vessels. from American ports arrive at Buenos defense vessels. Ayres each year, but a small number of them fly the flag of the United States.

both as to offense and defense are limited, and no nation could depend solely Among hundreds of steamers in that on this type. In our navy, however, this port I have again and again looked in class of vessel will always be more nuvain for the flag of your country. While merous than the ironclads. It is no easy the trade of the Argentine Republic with the United States is growing rapidly, I matter to keep track of an enemy and his commerce while at sca, and many believe there are not more than one hunfleet footed vessels are required. dred Americans in the whole republic. There are thousands of Englishmen,



THE YORKTOWN.

lieve American enterprise and American machinery are needed in this industry. The main batteries of these vessels are Why, the best Brazilian plantations desix 6-inch, breech loading rifles, and the pend almost entirely upon the hoe. They guns are finished and ready to be put use the plow very little. The coffee aboard when required. Very probably, farmers know little or nothing about were the vessels to be designed again conserving the soil. It is never enthese guns would give way to others of riched, and the art of rotation in crops, lesser caliber and greater rapidity of fire. No stronger proof than this could be so commonly practiced by your farmers. had of the rapid strides that are conis almost unknown to ours. Coffee is, in many sections, the only crop, and stantly being made in all matters that when disaster comes to that, as it does relate to the armament and machinery sometimes come, both planter and merof war vessels.

chant find themselves on the verge of Here we have hardly two years since the vessels were designed and their guns, "During a winter's residence in Cuba although by no means antiquated, would I became somewhat familiar with the have to yield to the march of events and coffee industry there. It is a wonder to be replaced by others of more modern me that a greater number of Americans design. Such matters are all the more surprising when we consider that the "All over South and Central America guns aboard of our wooden vessels were there are fine opportunities for your capimade over twenty-five years ago, and it tal and your men of ability and energy. was not until new cruisers were thought Take, for instance, the Argentine Reof that steps were taken to construct public. American trade with that counhigh powered artillery, as it is called. try is confined chiefly to lumber and The secondary battery, as the installapetroleum, though something is being tion of rapid fire and machine guns is done in agricultural implements and termed, consists of two 6-pounder, two machinery. American pianos, cook 3-pounder and two 1-pounder rapid fire stoves, beer and salt and canned fish are guns, four 37mm, revolving cannon and also finding a market there. But in the two Gatlings. Whether these rapid fire whole of the Argentine Republic there is guns will all be of the Hotchkiss pattern not one distinctive American importing 11 -- mosaibly not been determined. OF P . very marked improvehouse. A number of wealthy firms handle American goods, but they are either Eng-

ment in the tord rapid fire artillery of the smaller enhanced, and the Driggs-Schroeder system at present bids fair to

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUN NERS, All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the hands of the Cornwall na Speedwell exists in Lebanon or Lancaster counties, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shouling or fighing, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all tres-passing on said lands of the undersigned after his holice. 10 00 5 00 55 00 \$954 25 1 20 \$100 45

Ice. W.M. COLEMAN FREEMAN R. PEBRY ALDER EDW. C. FREEMAN, Attorneys for B. W. Ogleman's Heirs,

staircase and doors leading into pa kitchen; the parlor, dining room and are good sized rooms; on the second three chambers with closets off each catch the enemy at the greatest disad-Such a title would by no means be a up with wardrobe hooks, etc., and misnomer to vessels of the size of the closet for linens; there is a large clo Concord and Bennington-with this ex-.11

yard tremely valuable for scouting purposes. Their other duties are to scour the seas, fight vessels of their own class, destroy commerce, and, in fact, be to the navy what cavalry very often is to an army. These cruisers cannot beat off an enemy fleet of ironclads sent to destroy our seaport towns, nor could they hope to successfully engage in battle with coast As may readily be seen, their powers