The Lancaster Intelligencer

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TENTH ARBOR DAY.

THE PLANTING AND EXERCISES AT THE HIGH SCHOOL—PEACH TREES PREFERRED.

Plea By Rev. Dr. Hark For a Park—Instrumental and Vocal Music in the High Schools—Nearly 500 Trees Planted.

Arbor Day comes round like the rest of the fixed holidays, except that, to give everybody, old and young, a chance for its observance, we have it twice a year. As a holiday, however, it has some excellent features peculiar to itself. It gives nobody either headache or heartache; it takes nobody from his work except to do positive good for himself or others; it leaves only permanent blessing in its train; and, as the years pass, it should grow into constantly increasing favor until it shall be universally observed.

The Lancaster high school does its full duty in the matter of its observance, always celebrating the occasion with a fitting programme, and affording a pleasant time to everybody who has the good fortune to be present. To-day the boys, as has been their custom on each recurring Arbor Day, planted their trees, at least one for each pupil. At the opening of the morning session instructions were given as to how the planting should be done. The classes then proceeded with their school work until eleven o'clock when, the trees having been brought in by Mr. Daniel Smeych, nurseryman, they were distributed, each boy receiving such tree as he had previously selected and ordered. They were mostly peach trees of the choicest varieties, though there were a few of other kinds.

The exercises of the afternoon began at 2 o'clock, the study hall of the girls' high school presenting an attractive appearance with its show of foliage and flowering plants from the green house of Mr. H. A. Schroyer, which occupied the platform and the windows. The music by the large chorus of 250 voices, under the direction of Prof. Matz, was excellent and the high school orchestra did remarkably good work for lads of their age.

Mr. McCaskey, the principal of the boys' department, during one of the pauses in the programme, which he directed, made an interesting statement as to the number of trees already planted by the school and the number of pupils at work upon musical instruments of different kinds. The 120 boys now in the school have thus far planted 385 trees, the girls about 100, making nearly 500 trees by the pupils at present enrolled. A few years ago probably not a dozen trees could have been reported. Of the number under instruction upon musical instruments there are forty-seven boys and forty-five girls, the instruments including piano, organ, violin, clarionet, flute, cornet, trombone, etc. This result also is in marked contrast with the showing that would have been made five years since. In orchestral instruments it is made possible by the fact that Prof. Thorbahn has organized the high school orchestra and thus afforded a most favorable opportunity for such as desire the best results at moderate outlay.

The following is the

PROGRAMME.

Reading and Prayer.—Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee.
Chorus.—"American Hymn" (Keller.)
Chorus.—"Maid of the Mill" (Adams.)
Chorus.—"The Forget Me Not" (Himmel.)
Instrumental—Overture.—"Poet and Peasant" (Suppe), High School Orchestra.
Chorus.—"I Know a Bank" (Horn.)
Chorus.—"Loving Voices" (Glover.)
Terzetto—(Violins) from opera of "Euryanthe" (Weber), Morris Loeb, C. D. Royer and Prof. Thorbahn.
"A Plea for Public Parks," by Rev. J. Max Hark, D. D., pastor of Moravian church, Lancaster, Pa.
Chorus.—"Sweeter than the Breath of Morning" (Meyerbeer.)
Chorus.—"Sing Glad Songs to Him" (Gounod.)
Chorus.—"A Greenness Light and Tender" (Folksong.)
Concerted Duet—(Violins), Opus 42 (Dancla), Clarence D. Royer and Prof. Thorbahn.
Reading.—Official Arbor-Day Circular (by Dr. E. E. Higbee, Superintendent of Public Instruction), John A. Nauman.
Reading.—"To Autumn" (Keats), Blanche Shackelford.
Instrumental—Medley.—"Prairie Zephyrs" (Swift), High School Orchestra.
Chorus.—(by request) "O Fair Dove" (Gatty.)
Chorus.—"Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah" (Hastings.)
Doxology.—"Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

Following is the address delivered by Rev. J. Max Hark, D. D.:

A PLEA FOR A PUBLIC PARK.

Arbor Day has already proved itself a grand success throughout our country. Wherever it has been instituted it has been a blessing. It has been the cause and occasion of the planting of millions of trees, and has given a mighty impulse to various movements, like our various forestry associations, which are big with promise for the future of our land. Here in our own state, in our own county and city, it has done much probably more than most of us realize, for the æsthetic, moral, sanitary and financial improvement of our people. For a cause yet in its infancy it has thus far accomplished all and more than was expected or hoped for. Indeed, so gratifying has been its success, that I believe the time has come for us to make it the occasion of still greater usefulness, and a decided advance along the line of progress and public benefit which it has inaugurated. The step towards the great end has been taken. Now we are ready to take the next step. We must take it if that end is ever to be reached. And what I conceive that step to be is the subject to which your attention is called this afternoon. I would have you bear in mind, moreover, that while I put my remarks in the specific form of a plea for a public park at Lancaster, I believe them to be generally applicable to the case of every community in the state or country that is in like lamentable parkless condition—and alas! there are many such.

Thus far the work of tree-planting, that in our state at least, was inaugurated and has been semi-annually stimulated by the observance of Arbor Day, has been almost exclusively an individual work—doubly so; the planting of individual trees by individual persons. It was needed. It is still needed, and probably will be for many years to come. But collective planting, if I may use the expression, is also needed; indeed is now needed more than any other. If our individual tree-planting, comparatively unorganized and unsystematic is to bring its full measure of benefit, then must it soon, very soon, be complemented by collective planting, i. e., by the planting of properly located groves, groups and masses of trees, to be protected and cared for by the public, or at least so that the public as such shall be made to feel a direct and vital interest therein. In other words, since we as individuals have come to realize the benefit and duty of having trees in our yards and before our houses, we ought to be ready now also as a community to realize the same duty and benefit, the need and good of a common park or parks, bearing to all of us collectively the same relation that our private gardens bear to each individually. The planting of public parks, their protection and care, is our next step, logically, naturally, necessarily, in the forward march of our civilization.

The speaker here described the home of his childhood. A natural park of surpassing beauty was spared by the Moravian founders of the village, and there were forests near containing many varieties of trees. When he left home sixteen years ago to reside in Lebanon the lack of trees made that city dreary and him homesick.

Otherwise it was a very comfortable, slightly town, though not dreaming ever to become as beautiful as is the flourishing city of more than 12,000 inhabitants to which it has grown to-day. I afterwards found that strangers visiting that city felt very much as I did, and I find that it is much the same impression that Lancaster makes on strangers. They feel that, with all its comfortable homes, fine business places, peerless markets, and general condition of solid prosperity, there is something lacking, something important wanting which naturally detracts from its otherwise usual desirability as a place of residence. It has almost everything else a city of homes should have, but it has no adequate park. It is a fine house without its spacious yard or garden.

BEAUTY AS IMPORTANT AS UTILITY.

I know that this is nothing more than an æsthetic feeling, one of those feelings that many "practical men" are wont to sneer at. But none the less I maintain that it is a matter of real importance. Æsthetical considerations are as mighty as any others, and are more and more being recognized as such even by the so-called practical world. Indeed, at this very time there is proof of this right here in our city itself. Why are our business men putting up stately structures like that occupied by Mr. Barr on Centre Square, the Foltz building on Chestnut street, those of Mr. Heinitsh, Mr. Arnold, the Lancaster Trust company on North Queen street, not to mention any others that have lately been built or are in course of erection? They are signs and proof that we are slowly awakening to the fact that beauty is as important as utility, that in the end nothing is as useful or as profitable as the beautiful. We have long refused to believe it, but we are beginning to see it now, at least so far as architecture is concerned. Surely the time is not far distant when we shall see and wonder that we were so long about it—that the very crown of Lancaster's beauty, the chief object of her citizens' attachment, and their greatest pride, would be a public park worthy of her wealth and prosperity, worthy of her other comforts and attractions. Yes, and we shall realize, too, that what makes a place attractive, permanantly attractive, and so gives it an importance in the eyes of the world it would otherwise not have, is not only or mainly its good stores, and markets, and great manufactures and mercantile facilities, but also those features of it which appeal specially to the sneered at and despised æsthetic sense. We have an instance of this fact right here in our county. Besides its famous schools, what is it that has made the retired little borough of Lititz as famous as it is, as attractive, and an object of interest to thousands throughout the country? Is it not that beautiful little park which it so religiously cares for and protects, and which has made the name of Lititz Springs as widely known as that of almost any other place in the state? The beauty of that spot is the crown of glory of Lititz. It is the best and the cheapest advertisement of the town. It is worth more to that community than all its business and agricultural interests put together. And yet its only and sufficient appeal is to the world's æsthetic sense—an appeal that always "pays."

Nor is this true only in the sense referred to. Even if the attractions of a park should not serve to bring us into the notice of the world, nor be an advertisement to bring business and fame from abroad, there is a certain subtle and mysterious influence that goes out from every congregation of living trees upon the human lives that have been born and reared in its vicinity that is second only to the attraction of the fireside and family.

Do you want Lancaster's sons and daughters to feel to the end of their days that here in our good old city is their home: Do you want them to be "at home" while here, and to want to be "at home" when abroad; do you want them to be filled with that essential condition of good citizenship, a true local patriotism? Then give them parks under whose trees as children they may romp and play, in whose shady paths as lovers they may learn to walk together the pathway of life, in whose leafy aisles as parents they may with their families oftimes hold sweet communion with Him

"Whose temple is all space,
Whose altar earth, sea, skies."

Indeed, patriotism is not the only virtue that seems to be fostered by the presence of trees. There is good reason to believe that every other virtue is strengthened by the same cause. Not only are the dwellers on the desert and steppes of the East, as on the great treeless plains of the West, almost entirely devoid of anything like the home-feeling, and consequently also of patriotism, while those tribes who inhabited forest lands and woody mountain chains have from ancient times been famous for their love of country and bravery in defence of homes; not only is this the case, but we learn from good authority that the patriotic Germanic nations, living even in the dense forests of northern Europe, were also comparatively the most virtuous people of the continent in olden times, as much nobler and purer and better than the nomad Tartars and Arabs as were the forest-roaming Algonquins and Iroquois of our land better and nobler than the prairie-scouring Pawnees, Apaches and Comanches.

There seem therefore to be strong ethical reasons why forest culture, which in cities must take the form of park culture, should be insisted upon. Does it not follow, indeed, as a corollary from the accepted proposition that good morals are in large degree dependent on good health? And no one will deny the beneficial sanitary influence of trees.

Forests are the scavengers and purifiers of the atmosphere. They are the lungs of the country. A city without clusters of trees, without parks, is almost like a man without lungs.

LANCASTER WELL SITUATED FOR PARKS.

After referring to the floods in the Conemaugh and Susquehanna valleys the speaker believed such calamities could be averted by judicious forest planting. Returning to consideration of a park he said:

It will pay us to plant and support it, in order to beautify and make more attractive our city; in order to foster local pride and patriotism and every other virtue; in order to aid in keeping it healthful and the surrounding country fertile—in fact for a score or more of good and strong reasons.

Dr. Hark inquired of citizens of 21 towns in the state whether they have parks. Eight towns without parks deeply deplore the fact. Thirteen towns have them and agree that in value they are above money and that they are in the direct line of civilization. These gentleman all speak from actual experience. Their cities have tried the thing, and have all found that it does pay to have public parks.

Certainly Lancaster would not be an exception to this. In fact there are few cities in the country more favorably situated than ours for all the purposes of a magnificent park. All that makes Fairmount Park the pride and chief attraction of Philadelphia we have right at hand all along the east and south of our city, all except the planting of some more trees. The Conestoga winds more picturesquely than the Schuylkill, through a landscape more varied, now between low and level banks, anon between rugged, rocky hills of precipitous abruptness, now through shady dells and fern clad vales, and then beneath gently sloping banks, first on this side and then on that, which even now are covered with a flora as beautiful, varied and rare as can be found anywhere. Single trees of surpassing beauty are already growing there, many hills covered with shrubbery and teeming with ferns and flowers and vines, and even some clusters and groves of goodly trees yet remain not inconsiderable in extent. All these along a stream that seems made for pleasure, an ideal stream for boating, for bathing and for fishing. It flows as the natural boundary of the city in that direction in which few towns or cities ever grow to a great extent. Much of the land there will never be needed for building lots. It is needed for a great, noble park. It seems to have been meant from the very beginning for just this one purpose.

Does any one say that Lancaster cannot raise the money? Lancaster, as wealthy a city for its size, almost as any in the state! If McKeesport can afford to have one, and Meadville, and Erie, and Titusville, and Corry, and Carbondale, and Phœnixville, and West Chester, and other cities and boroughs throughout the country, not one of which is proportionately wealthier than solid, flourishing old Lancaster, shall we say that we are too poor? No, there must be other reasons, it cannot be for lack of public spirit—at least I refuse to believe it. When other less important improvements in the city are to be made, as for example, when Duke street is to be newly paved—there is public spirit enough in citizens and in councils to go to work and make them. I believe that the only reason why we are still so far behind many of our sister cities, and even of much smaller towns and villages, in the matter of a public park, is that our citizens have never yet seriously taken the matter into consideration. Perhaps nothing more is needed than to have the opportunity offered some of our wealthy and patriotic citizens to present the site for a park to our city, and thus to erect for themselves a memorial more noble, more useful and far more enduring than any shaft of marble—yes, than any church or chapel even—that could be built. It was in this way that Meadville came to have its two parks. So, too, Phœnixville, whose park perpetuates the memory of the public spirit and liberality of one of its most honored citizens, the late David Reeves. Is there anywhere in the land a grander and more beautiful monument to the memory of any individual than Druid Hill park in Baltimore, which ever keeps fresh and green the public remembrance and gratitude for Mr. Rogers, its founder? We have more than a score of men and women here in Lancaster who would be abundantly able to do for it all that these and others have done for their cities. We have citizens second to none in the commonwealth in public spirit and generosity. Does the project seem too great, that none of these men have become the city's benefactors in this wise? or do they wait to be convinced that the city is prepared to appreciate and to take care of the right kind of a park? If so, they are perhaps right in waiting to be assured of the hearty cooperation of the public.

NEWSPAPERS DO THEIR DUTY.

Our newspapers have for years been educating popular sentiment, and stirring us all up to realize our need and duty in the matter. Their words have not been in vain, but are bound to bear good practical fruit in bringing about this improvement as they have brought about so many others. They can be relied on for all and more than their share of the work. That our city government also is alive to the subject has quite recently been demonstrated. A beginning in the right direction was made by the efforts to purchase the ground for a four-acre park beyond and including the old reservoir. It could be made a beautiful spot, and would unquestionably be of lasting pecuniary and sanitary advantage to the eastern section of the city. Mayor Edgerley and the city councils have shown themselves possessed of the right spirit by what was done in this unsuccessful effort to secure this park, and I think it is a pledge and earnest that any further movement in the line of a grand general park will have the material sympathy and support of our city fathers.

The one thing more that we want, then, is as firm an assurance of the active interest and aid of the great body of our citizens themselves. What is mainly wanted is some competent party to take hold of the work, to make a resolute start. Lancaster is ready to follow—its wealthy benefactors with their special donations, its municipal government with its moral support and a full share of the necessary financial aid, and its entire citizenship with its individual contributions and united cheers and good wishes. Why, it would in a few years' time pay our city street railway companies themselves to lay out such a park along the Conestoga. It would probably pay them to take the whole matter in hand, but if they do not see the way clear to do this, here is another suggestion: The work proposed is one of the purest and most praiseworthy patriotism. What more fit and appropriate than that our Grand Army Posts should turn their attention to and unite their resources upon this worthy enterprise. They have already shown themselves eminently capable for just work, by having given our city as beautiful a soldiers' monument as can be found in the state. Doubly would they prove themselves their city's benefactors, and make every citizen their grateful debtor, if they would resolve to procure for the city a park—a grand memorial park along the Conestoga Four years ago the G. A. R. Post of Carbondale opened a list of contributions for a public park by subscribing $100, and then collecting $4,500 more to start with from their fellow citizens. To-day, through their practical patriotic efforts Carbondale has a beautiful little park, with a handsome monument in it, and an ornamental fountain erected by the Father Mathew Temperance society, while the veterans themselves have planted all the trees and shrubbery, and keep the grass and flower beds in order.

Now, why cannot the same thing be done in Lancaster? Am I not right then, that all that is needed is for some one to make the beginning, some one to start the good work? Whoever does this will earn for himself or his organization the title of public benefactor, will reap the lasting gratitude of all his fellow citizens and of future generations yet unborn. But, better than all else, he will possess the proud satisfaction of having procured a new measure of health and happiness to thirty thousand more of his fellow men, and of having placed the crown of her beauty and glory on Lancaster's fair brow. Time was when she was "the largest inland city of the United States." That time is past and will return no more. But it is in our power to gain for her a far more excellent name and more honorable title. We can make her the most beautiful city in the state. She already is one of the healthiest and most comfortable; give her yet the park that nature meant her to have, and she will be the peer of any other city in the land; she will be one of the ideal home cities of the United States.

TREE TALK.

The Forestry Pavilion at the Paris Exposition.

There is a beautiful grove of fine old trees close to the centre of the city. The Moravian church, of which Dr. Hark is pastor, proposes to sell them to St. John's Lutheran church, to be cut down for the site for a new church building.

Among the marvels of the Paris Exposition is the pavilion of the executive department of forestry, constructed entirely of the trunks of trees. It is on a little hillock of natural rock covered with ivy. The peristyle is formed of high columns, which are magnificent trunks, carefully selected, and straight as arrows. Each species is represented by a perfect specimen. Every specimen carries its certificate of birth in a label fastened to the bark. Most of them are centenarians, and many are 150 years old.

The walls are covered with a mosaic formed of natural wood, bark and tresses of ligneous fibre; the ceilings are also composed of original designs in wood, carved and sawn; the capitals, cornices and balconies are of branches, knotted and twisted, as if they were carved; the roof is made of shingles, with the gray and violet shades of slate.

Columns, supporting a gallery are superb tree-trunks, arranged in pairs of the species, so as to form frames for as many panels, on which are collected the different articles made out of the various woods.

In the centre are the machines which work wood. A fountain gushes from among rocks and ferns, and here and there are suspended stags' horns, boars' heads, skins, furs, while deer, squirrels and other denizens of the forest, carefully stuffed, are grouped around.

On the first floor are cases containing the herbariums and forest-tree seeds; also, carbonized woods, collections of injurious insects and parasitic fungi.

The first Arbor Day was observed in Nebraska seventeen years ago, when 12,000,000 trees were planted. There are now growing in the state 605,000,000 trees. In other states many millions of trees have been planted, and at the present time thirty-four states observe an Arbor Day. A hundred thousand acres of valueless dunes on the Bay of Biscay were planted with trees by Bremontier, which now yield France an annual income of a hundred and thirty thousand francs.

The largest trees are the mammoth trees of California. One of a grove in Tulare county, was shown to be 275 feet high, 105 feet in circumference at the base, and 76 feet at a point 12 feet above the ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high and 34 feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

Too Late For Registration.

Samuel Hufford, of Farmersville, who has been practicing as a veterinary surgeon for some years, sent a letter to the prothonotary on Thursday instructing him to add his name to the list of veterinary surgeons, as he had not time to come to town. As the date for non-graduate veterinaries to register has expired, Mr. Hufford will under the law be liable to a penalty for practicing his profession in the future.

Arrangements Perfected.

All the arrangements have been perfected for the reunion of the Jackson Rifles and Lancaster Fencibles this evening, and for the first time since the war the survivors of these military organizations will meet around the festive board. After the street parade the banquet will be held at Roberts' hall.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.

THE CONTENTS OF HAMBURGER & CO.'S TOBACCO FACTORY DESTROYED.

Cigars and Leaf to the Value of Probably $50,000 Are Damaged By Smoke and Water—A Great Crowd Attracted.

Lancaster does not have a great number of fires, but some of those which have taken place within the past year have been quite destructive. The one that occurred on Thursday evening caused a loss which is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000. The flames did not spread to any extent, but the kind of stock that suffered was that which represents a great deal of money.

The fire alarm was struck about 8 o'clock from box 47, which is at Walnut and Prince streets. The firemen have not made better time in a long time and they were soon on the grounds. A gentleman who was standing on East King street, when the alarm was sounded, said that the number had only been rung the third time by the bell on engine house No. 2 when the apparatus of that company passed him. The firemen soon found that the cause of the alarm was a fire in the large building on Prince street, opposite the Mennerchor hall, which is owned by Col. R. Teller, of Philadelphia, and occupied as a cigar manufactory by H. Hamburger & Co., who carry on a very extensive business. The engines were at once stationed as follows: No. 1, Market and Chestnut streets; No. 2, Prince and Chestnut; No. 3, on Prince between Walnut and Chestnut, and No. 4 at Walnut and Prince.

Smoke was pouring from the building in large quantities at different places and Chief Engineer Vondersmith had the door of the office in the front part opened. The thick smoke which poured forth was stifling, but the chief went inside for the purpose of endeavoring to locate the fire, which was not found for a short time afterwards. Several lines of hose were run into the building from Prince street and the water was turned on, but it seemed to do little or no good. The fire was finally found to be in the rear of the building and the firemen proceeded to that part. The flames could be seen through the cracks of the shutters and doors and there was immense volumes of smoke. It was thought by some that the large cigar factory of John F. Reed & Co., and the wholesale grocery of Stentzer & Hollinger would be in danger, but they were not. Ladders were placed against the building by the firemen, who broke in the shutters with their axes, and they soon had streams of water upon the flames, which seemed to be playing havoc. At first the fire appeared to be in the northeastern corner of the building entirely, and when it was extinguished there it broke out in the corner immediately opposite. The flames were very stubborn, but the firemen bravely fought them in a fearful smoke, which at times almost blinded and choked those on the ladders. By the good work of the men the fire was kept entirely in the rear of the building, as it made little headway after its locality was exactly found. The engines were kept at work for a long time and it was half-past nine o'clock before Chief Vondersmith gave the signal tap on the bell, indicating that the fire was out.

A great deal of excitement was caused while the fire was in progress by a report that was circulated in the crowd to the effect that two men were in one of the rooms that was filled with smoke and could not get out. These men were Hoseman William Deen and Frank Falck, an employe of the factory. They entered the front part of the building and ascended to the second story, but the great heat and smoke prevented them from making much of an advance. When they threw open the front windows the report was started that they were suffocating. Two men went to their assistance, through the smoke and heat, and found them all right. They were then gotten out safely, although both were covered with perspiration from the heat. No one attempted to enter that part of the building again until the air had driven the smoke away.

The crowd that gathered at the fire was of immense size, as it was at an hour when a great many people are usually on the streets. They flocked around the corner of Prince and Walnut streets, and the railroad tracks in the rear of the building were covered with them. Several lines of hose were across the railroad tracks, and the train which is due at the station at 8:35 from the west was notified of the fire at Dillerville, so that it stopped before reaching the Prince street crossing. The books, valuable papers and other things belonging to the firm were taken out by Isaac Levi, who is the manager in charge of the cigar factory for Hamburger & Co., with the assistance of several of his cigarmakers, who had come to the fire. The number of cigars that were removed was not great.

The building in which the fire broke out was built by Col. Teller in the year 1876. It is of brick, three stories with attic. It is 120 feet long on the south side and 110 on the north and reaches the whole way from Prince street back to the Pennsylvania railroad tracks. The Teller Brothers, one of the best known tobacco firms in Philadelphia, carried on the leaf tobacco business in the building until December of last year. Then it was rented to Hamburger & Co., a well known tobacco firm having houses in Baltimore and Norfolk. They at once started a large cigar factory and also dealt in tobacco. Their whole business was in charge of Mr. Levi, who moved their stock from the Inquirer building, on North Queen street, to this place.

The first story of the building was partially used as an office and there was also a large room in which cigars that were ready for shipment were kept. These were not reached by the flames, but were mostly affected by water and smoke, although some were not damaged. The boilers was also on the first floor in the rear, and they were used for reseeding tobacco and heating the building. There was a closet on this floor in which there were about 100,000 unpacked cigars, which were damaged by fire and smoke. The packing department was on the north side of the second floor, and leaf tobacco in cases was kept on the south side. On the third floor was the cigar factory and tobacco in cases was also kept there. There was a scrap machine on the fourth floor with about two tons of scrap tobacco.

Teller & Brother had about 200 cases of fine Pennsylvania leaf tobacco of the crop of 1887 on the third and second floors. It was sold some time ago and was soon to have been removed. This tobacco was not damaged by water but the smoke and water affected it. Reuben Bertzfield, the agent of the firm, estimates the tobacco to be worth $10,000. Hamburger & Co. had 1,000,000 cigars in the building ready for shipment, and Mr. Levi, their representative, estimates their stock, consisting of manufactured cigars and tobacco, in the building to be worth $42,000.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. The only fire in the building was that under the boilers and that may have been the cause of it. It is thought by some that a match may have been thrown by some one into a large box on the first floor in which waste paper was kept about the time that the factory closed, and that it smouldered for some time. The box stood near the centre of the floor next to a wooden partition, between the tobacco room and the main room, which is almost burned off. From the appearance of that part of the building this morning it is pretty certain that the fire began there.

The factory was closed at 6 o'clock last evening, as it always is, and Mr. H. Hamburger, one of the firm who lives in Norfolk, but was here on business, was with Mr. Levi in the office up to that time. When they left the building George Coulman, who does the reseeding, was still there attending to some work in his line. After supper, shortly before seven o'clock, Messrs. Hamburger and Levi returned to the building and did some work. Coulman banked the boiler fires five minutes before seven o'clock and left the place shortly afterwards with Hamburger and Levi.

People who live in the vicinity of the warehouse smelled something like smoke about or shortly after 7 o'clock. Among those were John and Henry Martin, of the Relay house, which is but a few doors away. At first when they saw smoke coming out of the roof of the building they supposed that some one was making fire in a stove in the factory and paid little attention to it. Later the smoke grew dense and the Messrs. Martin and some other gentlemen who were standing on Prince street noticed it coming out between the shutter cracks in the front. John Martin then struck the alarm which brought the department, when a big fire was discovered.

It was impossible for Hamberger & Co. to estimate their loss this morning. Their insurance on stock was with the following agencies in the different companies:

With Bausman & Burns, Ætna, of Hartford, $3,000; Lancashire, $1,000; North British, $1,000. H. S. Gara, Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $2,000. Shenk & Bausman, Imperial, of England, $1,000; Continental, of New York, $3,000; Western, of Toronto, $2,500. Eckenrode & Myers, St. Paul, of St. Paul, $2,000; London Assurance, $2,000; London and Lancashire, $3,000; New Hampshire, $2,500. Allan A. Herr, Guardian of London, $1,500. H. R. Breneman, Sun, of England, $2,000; Jere Rife, Royal, of England, $2,500. The firm say that they will suffer great loss by being obliged to stop for a time, as they have orders ahead for manufactured cigars sufficient to keep them running for a long time. Seventy hands, many of whom are girls, are temporarily thrown out of work.

The building was damaged only in the rear. The floors are burned through in a number of places and the wood work is all pretty badly used up. There is an insurance of $2,000 on the building with Mr. Gara in the North America company, of Philadelphia. The loss will not reach $1,000, and there may be more insurance in Philadelphia companies. Mr. Gara has $5,000 on the tobacco in the same company.

THE FIRE BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

About 11 o'clock last night the fire broke out again. It was discovered in some cases of tobacco in the second floor, but it was quickly extinguished with buckets of water by three men who had been employed to watch the building over night. But little damage was done.

FIRE AT DENVER.

A Fine Large Building With Its Contents Entirely Destroyed.

On Thursday morning there was a large fire at Denver station, on the Reading & Columbia railroad above Ephrata. At an early hour flames burst from the large barn on the Rollman estate, which is situated on outskirts of the village. It was not long until the whole building was enveloped and it was soon a mass of ruins. The building was of frame and almost new; with it all the hay, straw, wheat and a buggy were burned. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to have been kindled by an incendiary. The building was insured in the Ephrata Mutual company.

A Fire in Ephrata.

EPHRATA, Oct. 18.—At 12 o'clock last night the citizens of this place were aroused by the cry of fire. It was soon discovered that a building of A. M. Baker at the Eagle hotel, in the centre of town, was in flames. George Kafroth, a saddler, occupied the upper part, and the lower part contained scales used for weighing cattle. In the lower part the fire was first seen by Mr. Baker and it spread very rapidly. It took only a short time until the fire company was ready to pour a stream of water on the raging flames. The hose was fastened to the water plug in front of J. B. Keller's house. But had it not been for willing hands that were using the buckets, Mr. Baker's big barn, which was near the fire, and Mr. F. W. Hull's office and lumber pile would have been destroyed. As it was the combination saddler shop and scale house was entirely destroyed. The building was of two story and in size 20x24 feet. It was insured in the Northern Mutual company for $375. Kafroth had an insurance of $1,000 in the New England company, which will not cover the loss. The fire was an incendiary's work.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

Committees Appointed, Business Transacted and a Female College Visited.

The synod of the Reformed church of the United States reconvened in Allentown on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Religious services were conducted by Rev. J. M. Titzel, D. D., the newly elected president. Rev. W. F. Moro, Catasauqua, was elected corresponding secretary, and Revs. D. W. Gerhard, B. B. Ferer and T. M. Yundt were appointed reporters.

Rev. J. W. Meminger and Elder G. W. Hensel were appointed the committee on theological seminary. Elder Hensel is also on the committee on nominations. Rev. D. W. Gerhard is on the publication committee.

A lengthy discussion followed the consideration of the question relating to reception of members removing from the bounds of one charge to another. The following resolution was adopted: "That it is the duty of members of the church removing from the bounds of one congregation to ask the proper authorities for a certificate of dismission. If they refuse or neglect to issue such certificate to persons duly entitled to them there is no reason why such person should not be received without certificate by the congregation into whose bounds they have removed. Provided, always that the consistory of the congregation are satisfied that such application has been made and the person or persons are entitled to such certificate."

It was decided to postpone indefinitely the question of issuing a new English hymn book. The synod in a body visited and inspected the Allentown Female college and were welcomed by an address by Miss Rupp, President Titzel responding. In the evening a missionary service was held in Zion's church and addresses on home missions were delivered by Revs. J. H. Sechler, J. F. Delong and A. C. Whitmer.

Knights of St. John Officers.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year at the meeting of the Knights of St. John on Thursday evening:

Commander, Martin Dillich; vice commander, F. Wm. Rehm; secretary, H. A. Schmidt; treasurer, Charles Zech; finance committee, Wm. Guerrinne, John Bradel, John Scheid, A. P. Kirchner, Jos. Diehl; standing committee, Southwest ward, Fred. J. Bradel, Henry Hertz; Northwest ward, John Conneian, Martin Deitcher; Southeast ward, F. Hepting, Aug. Steinwandel; Northeast ward, J. McLaughlin, J. Bentz; janitor, Martin Deitcher; commanding officer, Fred. Shroad; first assistant, James Gillen; second assistant, A. P. Kirchner; third assistant, Charles Diehl.

Recommend an Inter-County Bridge.

The viewers appointed by the courts of Chester and Lancaster county met on Thursday to consider a petition for an inter-county bridge over the Octorara creek, at Woods' Fording, between Little Britain township, Lancaster county, and West Nottingham township, Chester county. The viewers agreed to recommend to the courts of these counties the building of the bridge, and their recommendation will be presented to the November grand jury of Lancaster county, and also to the next grand jury of Chester county. It must also receive the approval of the courts of both counties and the commissioners before it can be built.

Took His Boy Home.

George W. Springer, of Cressona, arrived in this city this morning for his boy, John W., who ran away from home and was detained at the station house, after his arrest at the ash pit of the Penn rolling mill. He says his boy and another named John Crow were enticed away from home five weeks ago last Monday. Crow was arrested at Mahanoy City, but his boy could not be found although a description of him was sent to all the towns in the coal regions. The first information he received about his son was Chief Smeltz's telegram, that he was under arrest here. Mr. Springer took his son home on the noon train today, on the Reading railroad.

Will Be Released on Saturday.

P. D. Baker was in Harrisburg yesterday looking after the case of Millard Hildebrand, who was recommended a pardon this week. He was assured that the necessary papers will be sent to the Eastern penitentiary by Saturday, when the young man will be released.

BIG GAME AT PENRYN.

The Philadelphia League and Athletic Clubs to Play Next Wednesday.

Arrangements have been made to have the Athletics and Philadelphia League clubs play one of their games for the local championship at Penryn park. It will take place on next Wednesday afternoon and promises to be largely patronized. In order that Lancaster people may have an opportunity of witnessing the game a special train will be run to the grounds, leaving this city after dinner. The large woods present a beautiful appearance at present and it will be a golden opportunity for nutting parties and gatherers of autumn leaves to spend a day in the woods. Mr. Eckert intends keeping his restaurant open for the accommodation of such folks. This game was arranged on account of the failure of the St. Louis to come East and play the Athletics.

The Philadelphia and Athletic clubs played a second game yesterday for the championship and the Leaguers were beaten by 10 to 1.

The other exhibition games of yesterday were Cleveland 4, Cincinnati 0; Columbus 9, Indianapolis 5.

The New York and Brooklyn clubs commence playing for the world's championship to-day.

"HANS, THE BOATMAN."

Played at the Opera House By Charles Arnold and Company.

The opera house has been pretty well occupied this week and already three different companies have been here. The third was that of Charles Arnold, who came last night in the play of "Hans, The Boatman." Mr. Arnold was a stranger to the people of Lancaster and as a result his audience was small. His play, which was written by Clay M. Greene, was first played by him in England where it ran for a long time, after which he spent a year in Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Arnold is a German comedian something on the style of Joe Emmett and Charlie Ellis. The people were pleased with him last evening, and at intervals he kept them laughing and in tears by his interpretation of the character of *Hans*, the boatman. He sang sweetly a number of good ballads. Among the support of Mr. Arnold who are deserving of mention are Julius Kahn as *Yank Thursby*, Katie Blancke as *Gladys Farrell*, and Lillie May Harman as *Fritz*. The last named is a very clever little girl, who has accompanied Mr. Arnold in his tour through foreign countries. A beautiful St. Bernard dog was also introduced in the play.

This evening Rice's "Evangeline," with James R. Mafflt, Big George Fortesque, Pete Daily and other parties, will be here.

DRAWING NEAR.

That Wonderful British Syndicate Appears in Harrisburg.

Harrisburg papers publish a letter received by President Hildrup, of the Harrisburg Car company, from C. A. Avery, of New York, who represents an English syndicate. It makes an offer of half a million dollars for the entire assets of the car company, the purchasers to resume the liabilities. The offer is half cash, and the agent has called for authority to make the offer four-fifths in cash and one-fifth in bonds. A condition of the offer is that the property be found on examination to be a paying buiness investment, showing satisfactory net earnings for a period of years. The stockholders have received blanks to be filled out and returned if they agree to the sale. There is not much fear that the stockholders will refuse to sell. President Hildrup says he has the assent of a large amount of stock already, and a representative of the syndicate is expected next week to make a thorough examination into the affairs of the concern. The works will be enlarged and an increase of capital stock will be one of the first steps of the new company.

Injustice to Missouri Miners.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—State Labor Commissioner Merwether has returned to Jefferson City from a tour of inspection among the coal mines in the northern counties of Missouri. He reports on the part of some operators methods of tyranny and opression, and violations of law so flagrant and of such long standing that it would be difficult to believe them did not the commissioner have sworn documents proving the truth of every statement made. One company in this state paid their men in pasteboard checks that are not redeemable in cash for ten years, and this has been done for a number of years. Several miners were discharged by this company because they did not trade enough at the company's store. What is true of this company is true of nearly all others.

To Be Buried on Monday.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 18.—At this writing the arrangements for General Hartranft's funeral or at least that part which requires the sanction of the family are as they were last night. Senior Grand Warden Irving P. Wanger, of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, Past Commanders Wm. D. Perry and Thaddeus S. Adie, of Hutchinson Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar, were in consultation with the family this morning. Upon them will probably fall the burden of the local arrangements and preparations. The only decision reached was that the funeral should take place at 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, and the body should lay in state at the court house.

To afford all necessary facilities the third week of the October common pleas court will not be convened until Tuesday.

Engineer and Fireman Hurt.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 18.—A railroad accident happened at 2 o'clock this morning in the suburbs of this city in which two persons, Engineer George Garrabrand and Fireman Frank Anderson, were badly hurt and one engine was wrecked. An east bound freight train composed of five cars loaded with merchandise, the caboose and two freight cars were burned. A drover who was riding in the burned caboose claims to have lost $3,000 which was in his satchel.

Few Callers at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct 18.—The president had comparatively few callers to-day, the principal ones being Secretary Noble, Attorney General Miller, Secretary Rusk and Representatives Cannon and Anderson. The regular meeting of the cabinet was held in the afternoon and several important questions were considered.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Fourth-class Pennsylvania postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: W. B. Bechtel, Bally; R. R. Webbert, Bolling Springs; D. D. Herbst, Hartley; P. S. Quinckel, Manchester; D. W. Wagner, Shartlesville.

Dying From Her Injuries.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Annie Green, the 13-year-old girl of Kearney, N. J., who was struck with a sand bag on Tuesday night, is reported to be sinking to-day. There is no clue to the assailant.

A Pennsylvanian Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—John S. Martin, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed confidential clerk to the commissioner of railroads, vice Kemper, resigned.

Selecting a Jury.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The weary work of securing a jury in the C