FARMER IS HANDICAPPED.

Rattroad Discrimination Prevents Him farketing His Products-Unequal Taxation Also a Big Burden.

The November meeting of the Lancaster City and County Agricultural society was held on Monday afternoon in the Board of Trade rooms, with the following members present; Casper Hiller, Concetoga; John H. Landis, Manor; Henry M. Engle, Marietta; M. D. Kendig, Creswell; John B. Kendig, Willow Street; John R. Donnes, Salabury; Jacob Buckwalter, Salabury; Jacob Buckwalter, East walter, Salabury; Jacob Buckwalter, East
Lampeter; John A. Clark, Drumore; Albert Yeager, East Lampeter; Abraham
Denlinger, Gordonville; J. Frank Landis,
East Lampeter; W. D. Chandler, Druinore; Calvin Cooper, Bird-in-Hand;
J. F. Witmer, Paradise; William
Diffenbach, East Lampeter; Christian
Herr, West Lampeter; Isaao Leeman,
East Lampeter; Jacob L. Brubaker, East
Hempfield; Adam L. Landis, East
Lampeter; Calvin Shaffner, Marietta;
David E. Mayer, Strasburg; Bentamin
Musselman, Strasburg; S. P. Eby, F. R.
Diffenderffer, C.C. Carpenter, Thos. F. McElligott, Daniel Smeych, city; J. Hoffman
Hershey, West Hempfield; John G. Rush,
West Willow; H. H. Mayer, East Hempfield; A. M. Herr, West Lampeter; Simon
Heisey, West Hempfield.
John R. Buckwalter was elected secretary protem., the regular secretary being
absent. valter, Salabury ; Jacob Buckwalter, East

H. M. Engle reported the corn crop in his vicinity better than expected. Two farmers adjoining his property report a yield of 92 bushels to the acre on their fields. Wheat is doing well. If there is a little more pleasant weather, wheat will go into winter quarters in very good condition. Grass is in first-class condition. Threshers report a good yield of wheat.

Casper Hiller also reported a fine corn crop. Wheat is doing well, of early potatoes there was a good crop. Late potatoes did not turn out so well. He has had no scab on his potatoes since he began using phosphates instead of stable manure.

M. D. Kendig reported that there had been some hog cholers in his vicinity, but it had been stamped out.

Mr. Chandler said the corn yield was a good one. Nearly all of the crop has been housed.

J. R. Buckwalter said that the wheat in

J. R. Buckwalter said that the wheat in his section was looking well.

Mr. Groff reported that the early fields of wheat looked well, but the late ones stand thin, but he believed it would come out all right with good weather. AN ESSAY ON GRASS.

H. M. Engle read an essay on the cultiva-tion of grass. So far as its money value is concerned it is the largest of all our crops. The soiling of cattle was recommended, as the grass would not be wasted. The great tage grass would not be wasted. The great requisite for good grass crops is well pre-pared and fertile ground. It ought to be made a special instead of an accidental crop. He considered timothy and clover as the most

a special instead of an accidental crop. He considered timothy and clover as the most in favor.

"Does it pay to keep the boys on the farm?" was the subject of a paper by M. D. Kendig. He said:

The average boy is by nature endowed with certain qualities of mind and heart, the proper exercise of which leads to happiness and success. To bring these into healthy play, there is perhaps no better place than on the farm. It is a fact generally conceded that a rural home is the best place to bring up good men and women. With all this there is a prevailing tendency among the farmer's boys to leave the old home, which they think too dull and uninteresting for one, in some town or city, more congenial to their tastes. Now, this may be all right if agricultural life has no interest or charm for him, and he has a special tact or aptitude for some one of the industrial trades or the learned professions. But before making this change let him well consider whether it is not only the glare and glitter of the social life in the city that is alluring him. I am fully convinced that in many cases it is the social dearth or leanness of the average farmer's life that is driving the bright, ambitious boy away. He is very carefully instructed in the means of getting a living, but not in the means of getting a living, but no how to live. His life is too often made on of unceasing ton; too little opportunity for pleasure, recreation or mental improve-

With the education he receives his tastes and capacities for pleasure enlarge, which must be gratified.

Now if the home is made beautiful and

for the fifth armonizing all without, the tastes thus created will find the highest gratification, and there will be fewer desertions from the old homestead; the boys will not want to leave, nor will it pay them

The paper was discussed by Messrs. Engle, Chandler, Buckwalter and others. COMPETITION WITH CHEAP LANDS. "How can the Pennsylvania farmer compete with the \$15 and \$20 land of the West?" This was the subject of a paper by Calvin Cooper, of Bird-in-Hand. He said: The solution of this question has been a perplexing query to our Lan-caster county farmers for years. With land here at from \$150 to \$200 per acre, an unequal taxation and a discrimination of rates of freight against us, the problem has been a serious one and will ere long, has been a serious one and will ere long, if the present state of the market continues, bring its resulting on equence of financial disaster to many of our overtaxed producers. Let us look at the relative positions of the districts. The propounder of the question does not say whether comparison is to be taken from the Mississippi valley or the cheap lands of our own commonwealth. If the former, I might at once assert that it is impossible for us to compete with them. They have for us to compete with them. They have two of the greatest markets, Chicago and St. Louis, on the continent and with the great trunk lines of railroad are enabled to for ward the product of their farms to the eastern points of shipment for export or consumption at rates but little above that charged from Lancaster to Philadelphia. Numerous in tances have been reported where a less rate has been charged for 1,000 miles than we pay for 100. We therefore under such circumstances could fore under such circumstances count not be successful competitors, with labor and production equal. These discriminating freight rates are and have been the great bane to profitable agriculture throughout the eastern part of Pennsylvania. I believe our soil as fertile and oxeductive as the average of the noted Pennsylvania. I believe our soil as fertile and productive as the average of the noted valleys of the West, and would with a fair and just comparison and with an equal taxation with other commercial interests and the same freight rate per mile be abundantly able to compete with any farming district in this great commonwealth and maintain the present value of our land. But such does not seem to be the happy circumstance at the present time. Yet we hope the time is not far distant when the oppressed tillers of the soil of Eastern Pennsylvania will rejoice in a more equal taxation, and be able to ship

a more equal taxation, and be able to ship our products to the Eastern markets at the same rate per mile as that charged for longer distances.

In the interval let us endeavor to devise In the interval let us endeavor to devise some plan to bridge over the great chasm of bankruptcy. With corn at 30 to 40 cents, wheat at 65 to 70 cents, hay at \$10 to \$13 per ton, potatoes 40 to 50 cents a bushel and other products at equally low prices the problem does not seem an easy one. There are, however, circumstances that are and have been impossiments to financial success. have been impediments to financial success. Extravagance in dress and outfit for the sake of appearance is one of the chief leaks in the bank account. This county is noted for its fine horses and carriages. I venture the assertion there is no county in the commonwealth that can produce as many fine turnouts. City and county seem to vie with each other in the effort to excel-Another source of extravagance is our fencing. The cost of fencing a 100 acre farm, as it is usually done in this vicinity

will make the calculation and charge the amounts expended for material and labor to expense account and compound the interest as it would accrue if invested, will be convinced of the extravagant outlay. Why not abandon this great leach upon our resources? The act of the last Legisleture repealed the old fence laws. Are we not at liberty to abandon all fence-making if we so desire, except for our convenience? Let us see for one moment the enormity of the outlay on a hundred scre farm. If it lay in a square piece there would be required 506 rods of fencing to enclose it, or to divide it into 5 fields of equal size, with the least possible fencing, would require 330 rods, in all equal to 1,250 panels of post and rail lence. To this should be added the extra lane and yard fences which would increase the number at the lowest estimate 100 panels more. To this should be added the loss of the use of ground occupied and interest of the cost of land, and you will readily realize the enormity of the expense. But doubtless many will say they cannot dispense with them. This is only true in their imagination. We have been accustomed and schooled to them as a necessity because it was compulsory to fence against a neighbor's animals. If I have been accustomed and schooled to them as a necessity because it was compulsory to fence against a neighbor's animals. If I have been accustomed and schooled to them as a necessity because it was compulsory to fence against a neighbor's animals. If I have been accustomed and schooled to them as a necessity because it was compulsory to fence against a neighbor's animals. If I have been accustomed and schooled to them as a necessity because it was compulsory to fence against a neighbor's animals. If I have been accustomed and schooled to them as a necessity because it was compulsory to fence against a neighbor's animals. If I have been accustomed and some of the parasites that draw upon the income of the husbandman, let us look for other resources than the crops and in the same of the least

P. C. HILLER'S PRIZE ACRE.

P. C. HILLER'S PRIZE ACRE.

Casper Hiller read a paper on the prize acre of corn, referred to in the INTRILIOKNCER several days ago.

He said that after proper manuring, the main thing in raising a good crop of corn is the right kind of plowing.

The use of the new fangled jointer to the plow is an abomination. It turns the sod from 6 to 8 inches under. This puts it beyond the influence of air, light and heat, and it will not be changed into nitric acid or plant food. Sod should not be buried deeper than three or four inches. In a dy season, this might be hard on corn, and it might be advisable to follow with a subsoil plow and root down four or five inches deeper.

The average of the corn crop in Pannsyl.

vania is said to be only 40 bushels. Now, when 80 or 120 bushels can raised may we when 80 or 120 bushels can raised may we not ask why 40 or less are raised?

Artificial fertilizers, that contain the same elements of stable manure, can be applied. I have known of \$10 worth of fertilizers put on an acre of poor land that would not have produced over fifty bushels of corn which produced over fifty bushels. This \$10 worth of fertilizer was not at all taken up by the corn crop, but it made a good crop of wheat and clover. In theory I can raise 150 bushels of corn per acre all the time. But laying theory and castle building aside, I have this year seen three tracts that produced as follows: 120 bushels per acre, 118 bushels per acre, 80 bushels per acre, and saw where improvements could be made in each.

The most notable was the acre that made

The most notable was the acre that made 80 bushels. This by accident was too thin on the ground—by actual count I found that it averaged less than one stalk a yard in the row-rows being 3 feet 4 inches apart.
I feel very confident that when all con-

ditions are complied with 150 bushels may be grown on an acre.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting will be, "What can we do to keep our roads in proper repair?" All the supervisors and ex-supervisors of the county will be invited to the meeting to scurify will be invited to the meeting to take part in the discussion.

S. R. Downing, of West Chester, who read a paper on this subject at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, will be invited to be present at that meeting.

A FARMER'S INSTITUTE. It was decided to hold a farmer's insti-tute in this city on the 8th and 9th of Janu-ary, and Joseph F. Witmer, H. M. Mayer and Dr. J. P. Wickersham were appointed to arrange a programme, in consultation with Caivin Cooper, local member of the State Board of Agriculture.

LOST HIS LEG UNDER A CAR.

A Conshohocken Man Injured While Trying to Steal a Ride Near Columbia. A man who gave his name as Ishmael Heald, and says that his home is in Conshohocken, Montgomery county, was brought to this city late last night minus a great part of one leg, which he lost in a railroad accident. About 8 o'clock last evening Christian Snyder, of Columbia, a track walker in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, was waiking along just east of St. Charles furnace, which is west of Columbia, when he discovered a man lying along the south track of the railroad. He examined him and found that he had been badly injured, one leg having been crushed. The man was taken to Columbia, where the limb was amputated, just below the knee, by Dr. Craig. Afterwards the man was brought to Lancaster on a freight train, which arrived here at exactly 12 o'clock, and he was taken to the county hospital, where he is doing brought to this city late last night minus a to the county hospital, where he is doing

very well to lay.

The accident happened when the man The accident happened when the man was trying to board a freight train for the purpose of stealing a ride, and it was largely owing to the fact that he was intoxicated. He was very drunk when found by Snyder, and remained in that condition for a long time afterwards, although he was pretty well sobered up by the time he reached Lancaster. When questioned by the persons having him in charge after the accident he was very saucy, and not only refused to tell what his name was or where he hailed from but cursed everybody about him. To-day he has much more sense, as he realizes how badly he is hurt and what a narrow escape from death he had. He is about 26 years of age.

The injured man was brought to this city in the caboose of a freight train, and it

city in the caboose of a freight train, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he was taken out and placed on the old stretcher that has been in use at the station for many years. He was finally put into the wagon which is used for carrying the mails from the station to the postoffice, which rattled off over the rough streets to the hospital. Among the people who saw the man loaded upon the wagon were a number of strangers who at once inquired whether there was no ambulance in the city and whether that was the way all unfortunates were taken to the hospital. When told the true state of facts they were astonished. The Lancaster people were also disgusted and very much ashamed of their city and many of them remarked that it was little

wonder that the INTELLIGENCER advocated the purchase of an ambulance. The ambulance fund now stands at \$122.19, the latest subscription having been one cent formally contributed by an eighteen-inch scholar of the infant school of the Presbyterian Memorial church.

Railroad Changes. Eli Eyde, who for years has been day operator at Marietta for the Pennsylvania during an ordinary business life, say 40 years, would maintain an ordinary family during their remaining years. This doubtless may seem a very wild expression. But I must respectfully assert that the figures will astound any one. The person who LOVE AS A LEVELER.

TOUNG MILLIONAIRE MAURICE DU PONT MARRIES A PRETTY BARNAID.

Never Mind the Why and Wherefore Love Can Lovel Ranks, and Therefore-A Marriage Not For Titles.

The New York World has the following letter from Queenstown dated October 20th:

The Servia cast anchor in this harbor early this beautiful Sunday forencen. Your correspondent engaged "Jerry," the famous jaunting-car driver, and drove at once to the Queen's hotel to see one of the sights of the place, its pretty barmaid, "Tottle" Fitagerald. Every one who has ever been in Queenstown knew "Tottle"—"Tottle of the Queen's hote!." Not to know her was to be a rank cutsider. What "Tottle" said, what "Tottle" thought and her last bos mot were things that everybody had to hear and were glad to remember. To the visitor's surprise he found "Tottle"s "place filled by a tall and excessively muscular Irish girl. The first question asked, naturally, was, "Where is 'Tottle?"

"Oh, 'Tottle' is married."

"Married? I am very glad of it. Shipmates, here's to 'Tottle'! By the way, who did she merry?"

"An American millionaire."

"But tell us his name?"

"Maurice Du Pont, of Wilmington, Del." The New York World has the following

She produced copies of the Cork Examiner and Constitution, containing the follow

MARRIAGES.

DU PONT—FITZGERALD.—Oct. 12, at SS. Peter and Paul's Church, by the Rev. Canon Sheehan, Maurice, second son of E. J. Du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., U. S. A., to Margaret, eldest daughter of P. Fitzgerald, Inchimore, Brosna, County Kerry.

Miss Fitzgerald being a Roman Catholic and Mr. Du Pont a Protestant, a dispensation was obtained in order that she might wed the rich American. She was born at Brosna, in County Kerry, twenty-two years ago, the daughter of a farmer working his own land, assisted by two sons and three daughters. She left her home, and after a year passed in Cork as a barmaid removed to Queenstown, where she soon secured the position in the Queen's hotel from which she has emerged in a blaze of glory.

On June 1 the Canand steamable Firmste.

glory.

On June 1, the Cunard steamship Etruria landed young Maurice Du Pont at Queenstown, his brother, L. C. Du Pont, and his aunt, with several of her children. They stopped at the Queen's hotel. "Tottle" at once attracted the attention of the two brothers. Maurice was clearly smitten at first sight, for, after two weeks' sojourn, the family left for England, but Maurice contrived to separate himself from the rest of the company and returned to practise before "Tottle's" bar.

He explained his return thus: "I have seen all that is worth looking at in Europe, and prefer to stay here and fish and sketch, rather than to travel further." To make good his words, fishing, driving and photographing parties, in company with a local celebrity, Christopher Beatty, were thereafter frequently organized "Tottle" was twitted by the frequenters of the bar about her lover, but she always replied that he was only a friend. As days passed Mr. Du Pont seemed to become attached to the restaurant-bar. After distinct, he often sipped his cup of coffe outside the bar, where he could converse with the pretty maid behind it; and, it is said, in the hotel, that during a rush of business, the handsome young millionalre had been known to assist "Tottle" behind the counter in serving drinks. On "Tottle's" afternoon out, Maurice would had been known to assist "Tottle" behind the counter in serving drinks. On "Tottle's" afternoon out, Maurice would take her for drives in the country on a jaunting-car. He drove her to Blarney Castle to kiss the Blarney stone. They also went to Ballycotton, the favorite seaside resort, and sat for hours on the great rocks facing the broad Atlantic. On another occasion he drove her to Morlogue Wood, where the stately beech trees grow. After

occasion he drove her to Morlogue Wood, where the stately beech trees grow. After that, the people began to say that "Tottie" had captured the American millionaire. This made a profound sensation.

The middle of July had now arrived. The weather was charming in every respect, and during the warm summer evenings Maurice Du Pont could be seen lounging in an easy chair in front of the barroom of the Queen's hotel, with one eye cast out over the sea and the other intently fixed on the busy little barmaid within the house. He was now well known to all the Queenstown people. They regarded him with the greatest interest. They studied his attire, from his natty neck wear to his russet shoes, with the utmost respect and care. He had from his natty neck wear to his russet shoes, with the utmost respect and care. He had no confidant and no companion—save "Tottie." He was a great reader, and was "Tottie." He was a great reader, and was among the very first to secure an early copy of the New York papers when the Atlantic liners arrived. The Queenstown regatta was held on the 15th of August, Mr. Du Pont appeared on the promenade drossed in a white flannel suit in the company of Miss Fitzgerald's aunt. Nine days afterwards the young American sailed from Queenstown for New York on the Arizona. promising to return on the Arizona, promising to return on the Teutonic, which would leave New York on the 18th of September. When his departure was known the town gossips declared that "Tottie" had been jilted. Within a week after Mr. Du Pont had sailed "Tottie" left the Queen's hotel and proceeded to Cork, where she took up her abode with her aunt. The young man was as good as his word. The Teutonic touched at Queenstown before daylight on the morning of September 25, and, strangely enough, your correspondent, who to-day detected "Tottie" at the Queen's hotel, was a passenger. So was Maurice Du Pont, He landed in the mists of the morning. He had evidently been apprised of "Totties" departure from Queenstown, for he took the mail train to Cork and was soon installed at the Imperial hotel. He told the happy girl that he had brought the consent of his relatives to their marriage. He made her several very handsome presents, and, together, they went to shops in Cork where they purchased over \$1,506 worth of wedding trousseau. The bans were put-lished. As soon as her dresses could be made they went to the church, and—" so they were married."

Mr. and Mrs. Du Pont left at once for Arizona, promising to return on the reutonic, which would leave New York

Mr. and Mrs. Du Pont left at once for

Mr. and Mrs. Du Pont left at once for Dublin en route for Switzerland, where they will spend several mont's before returning to New York. It is said that "Tottie's" education will be improved during her stay in Switzerland before she is presented to American society. Every man, woman and child in Queenstown speaks kindly and respectfully of her—of her virtue, youth and beauty. She received a great many presents.

A dispatch to the World from Wilmington, Delaware, says: The extensive Du Pont family seem to have been familiar with the intention of the young man to choose himself a wife of foreign birth, a princess perhaps, when he sailed for England a little over a month ago. He told them he was going to marry "an Irish lady." Henry R. Du Pont, attorney-atlaw, seemed to have very little interest in the actions or whereabouts of his relative. He told the World correspondent that he thought Maurice was now in Cork and that he was going to be married.

Wm. Saulsbury, who succeeded to the law practice of one of the Du Ponts, who died a short while ago, said that Maurice had just married "an Irish lady" and was in some part of Great Britain. The young man, he said, was twenty-two years of age and of ample fortune. He would soon

had just married "an Irish lady" and was in some part of Great Britain. The young man, he said, was twenty-two years of age and of ample fortune. He would soon return to this country, and the bride would be installed in one of the mansions on the

be installed in one of the mansions on the Brandywine.

Maurice is a direct descendant of Eleuthere Irenee Du Pont, who had a narrow escape from the guillotine during the red days of Robespierre's reign of terror in Parls. His father and himself were both marked for the headsman, and their time was close at hand when Robespierre's fall changed the order of things and opened their prison doors. They came to America their prison doors. They came to America in the latter part of 1799. The Du Ponts have an international fame.

The Du Ponts have an international fame. Their sporting powder is used all over the world. During the second war with Great Britain the Du Ponts' works, with a capacity of only 2,000 pounds a day, were the sole source of supply for gunpowder for the American armies. In the Mexican war the government sgain got its supplies from the Du Ponta, and later they furnished one-half the powder used in the Crimean

war. These facts are mentioned to show the importance of the family and the repute which has all along attached to their enterprise. They are still the dominant power in the powder markets of the world. There factories are not only flourishing along the Brandywine, but nine of them exist in Per asylvania and several in Ohio. They manufacture 60,000 pounds a day themselves and are said to control nearly all that is manufactured by others. Necessarily they are wealthy. And then the Huguenot stock to which they trace their ancestry gives them social distinction.

Maurice Du Pont has no interest in the works: he never had any; but he has a large fortune into which he came about a year ago, derived from his father's estate. The exact value of his possession and their character cannot be ascertained, as the Du Ponts are both exclusive and secretive and resent any meddling in their affairs.

Maurice Du Pont is shout 22 years of age and was regarded as the most unlikely one of the entire family to contract a marriage with a barmaid. He was a hard student and had just finished an advanced course in electrical engineering at the Johns Hopkins University. He has much of the family pride of his house, is rather a handsome young man, quiet and dignified in his manner.

When last at home in conversing with a young lady about Miss Fitzgerald, he stated she lived with her widowed mother near Cork, and that she was descended from Lord Fitzgerald, an Irish peer, who was prominent in the sixteenth century. The young lady's family were in limited circumstances, but highly respectable; but there was no reference made to her having any connection with a tavern.

Before she consented to marry Mr. Du Pont she took the precaution of writing to a Cutholic priest here, asking concerning him, and the divine wrote back culogizing the young man and his family. When in this country he secured letters and passports as a further mark of his identity. This safeguard in establishing the worth and standing of her husband, and his own talk lead th

CALLS HARRISON A TRAITOR.

Prominent Hoosler Says the President

A Prominent Hoosler Says the President
Turns His Back to Old Friends.

Washington Special to Pittsburg Dispatch.
There is in Washington to-day an Indiana Republican who six months ago was the most enthusiastic and irrepressible Harrison man in all Hooslerdom. Today he has nothing but sneers and hatred for the president, who he says, has betrayed the Republican party. This man is the Hon. David V. Baker, one of the most widely known and effective stump speakers in the state.

There are just two things, in Mr. Baker's opinion, that are responsible for the flat failure of Harrison as president. First, he turned his entire policy in the direction of pleasing the Mugwumps instead of the Republicans who made him, and second, he has allowed his actions to be controlled by the Indianapolis gang of politicians who could not carry their own county for him, while he has utterly forgotten the men who made him what he is.

Mr. Baker claims to be one of the men mainly responsible for the advancement of Benjamin Harrison. In 1860 he helped to nominate him for the first office he ever held, that of reporter of the supreme court of Indiana. In 1881, Mr. Baker was a member of the Indiana Legislature, and was the first man to vote for Benjamin Harrison for the position of United States senator, and on May 30, 1888, in a speech in Portland, Ind., he nominated him for president.

senator, and on May 30, 1828, in a speech in Portland, Ind., he nominated him for president.

Now Baker is a candidate for appointment to a consulship, and he gets the cold shoulder at the White House because he is neither a Mugwump, nor a member of the Indianapolis gang.

There were no bounds to the eloquence of the Hoosier orator when speaking of the man whom he now distrusts and dislikes. For instance, he said in the Fortland speech: "The tongue of slander will be silenced when the people know the ability and purity of our man—that the old blood still flows—that the old stock still lives, and in the person of General Harrison, of Indiana, has sot degenerated, but is noble, pure and good as in the days that tried men's souls."

Now all is changed, and in the opinion of his former culogist, no man lives or ever

Now all is changed, and in the opinion of his former eulogist, no man lives or ever did live, who was such a traitor to his party as Ben Harrison has been to his. Baker says that Harrison sounded his death-knell when he wrote that c'ause in his message announcing that he would follow out the civil service policy laid down by Grover Cleveland, and which cost that disappointed man the electoral vote of New York. "It old President Harrison these things to his face. In the New Denison house, of Indianapolis, I told him frankly that the people of the West, and particularly the people of Indiana, are opposed to the Chinese civil service law, that they demanded the fruits of their hard-earned victory, and they will bury

ana, are opposed to the Chinese civil service law, that they demanded the fruits of their hard-earned victory, and they will bury deep and forever the man who was so false to his past friends and his party as to accept the presidency as the result of the Republican support, and then will sell out to Mugwumps. If we cannot have the Republicans of the immortal Lincoln, then we of the West would much prefer the heroic doctrine of Jackson."

As proof of his charge that the gang of Indianapolis politicians are running the administration, Mr. Baker points to the appointment of Private Secretary Halford, Consul General New, Marshal Ransdell, Minister Porter, Attorney General Miller and others. "They have all the offices,"he says, "and all the influence, and yet what did they do in the campaign? Why, they lost Marion county for the first time that any Republican candidate for president failed to carry it."

Mr. Baker says that it is the honest opinion of a large majority of the Republicans of Ludiana that the man closest to the

ion of a large majority of the Republicans of Indiana that the man closest to the president is Attorney General Miller, a man who knows less of law than of politics, and precious little of either. The Magwamps and the Indianapolis gang, he says, have more influence over Harrison's acts than the combined Republicanism of the country, and he gives it as his opinion, which he thinks is heartly concurred in by the rank and file of the party throughout the state, that were there an election in Indiana to-morrow the Republican ticket would be buried out of sight.

What Local Educators Report. The following reports are taken from the Pennsylvania School Journal:

Superintendent Brecht: Our schools are all in operation and promise a measurable improvement in spirit and activity. The health of the county has never been better, popular sentiment for better schools never

popular sentiment for better schools never stronger, and the enthusiasm of teachers never more promising. These flattering conditions give us a large enrollment, a regular attendance, and a full degree of interest in the branches taught.

Supt. Hoffman, of Columbia: Our term opened with an enrollment of 1,706. We have no entirely inexperienced teachers. We hope, by a careful study of our work, and by earnest endeavor, to increase the efficiency and usefulness of our schools.

Celebrated His Twenty-first Birthday. Harry J. Page, son of Enoch Page, of 342 South Queen street, celebrated his twenty-first birthday last evening, when he gave a party to his friends. The young man is employed at the Examiner office, and among others who were present were the proprietors of that paper, and the young man's fellow workmen. The young man was presented with a beautiful gold watch was presented with a beautiful gold watch by his parents, a fine umbrella by the Messrs, Cochran, and a gold ring by the Examiner printers. Speeches were made by the Cochrans, D. C. Haverstick and others. The affair wound up with an ex-cellent supper, and at a late hour the com-pany dispersed with the best of wishes for the new man.

Worked all Night.

Water Superintendent Frailey and his men worked all night putting in a new Orange street main and a new fire ping at corner of Duke street, where the asphalt blocks will shortly be laid. The work was done at night as it was necessary to shut the water off the big main for some time. A LIGHT VOTE POLLED.

NOT MUCH INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THE ELECTION IN THIS STATE.

A Heated Contest In Virginia-Largely Increased Vote in the Towns-Negroes and Whites Republicans Cut Mahone.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5 .- Clear and cool rentapetrilla, Nov. 8.—Clear and cool weather prevails generally throughout Pennsylvania to-day, and points thus far heard from report a very light vote being polled. In this city the vote is unusually light, even for an "off year."

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.—Very little interest is manifested in the election to-day. A light vote is being polled and no disturbances have been reported. The weather

bances have been reported. The weather is cloudy and cool.

Much Scratching in New York New York, Nov. 5.-The weather

throughout the state is generally fair and cool. Reports so far received indicate an "off year" vote. In this city everything is quiet, and a large amount of scratching Voting by the Australian System. Boston, Nov. 5.—The weather in Masse

chusetts is cloudy and cool with the pros-pect of a continuance of fair weather con-ditions throughout the day and the casting is so far reported as working well. Lowell, Mass., Nov. 5.-Up to noon the

voting proceeded quietly with indications of a total vote in excess of off years. The the new law, is very noticeable.
No Excitoment In Iows.
DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 5.—The weather

is clear and bracing. The election is pro-ceeding quietly with about an average vote being polled.

A BIG BATTLE IN VIRGINIA. Both Sides Active and the Democrats is

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—The weather opened cloudy this morning but cool. The indications are that a full vote is being polled throughout the state. Both parties in this city had their forces at the polle early, but while the Democrats have been voting steadily, the progress have not as voting steadily, the negroes have not, as yet, turned out in their usual strength at this hour. Contrary to the expectation of many, up to noon not a ripple of discord has occurred between the two parties.

Democrats are in high feather and appear confident of victory by a large majority.
Republicans are not faltering in their belief of success, but they will not name
figures, alleging that it is too errly in the

tion, and but little business is being trans-acted. Many of those who have already seted. Many of those who have already voted have begun to gather in knots on the streets and others to visit newspaper offices vainly searching for election news which is as yet scant with professional gatherers. Lexington, Va., Nov. 5.—An unusually large vote is being polled all over this (Rock Bridge) county. The vote is unprecedented here for midday. Democrats are leading here with a good majority, and the same reports have been received from other sections of the county. From present indications Mahone will be beaten here by two hundred or more. Everything is quiet.

NORFOLK, Va. Nov. 5 .- The election is progressing quietly, but actively. In two in the act of putting double tickets in the box. The outlook is for the largest Democratic vote ever polled in this district. Republicans are also active. From presindications Democrats will make decided gains over last fall in Norfolk and

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 5 .- The voting on ooth sides is lively, the whites for Me-Kinney and the negroes for Mahone almost to a man. Several negroes have been ar-rested for trying to vote double ballot. One negro attempted to vote a batch of sixty folded into one. The indications point to a full vote in Danville and vicinity. unprecedented majority for the Democratic licket. All is quiet and there were no

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 5 .- A very full vote s being polled, but everything is passing off quietly. The town is such a busy one bsiness at once, very few of the whites re-maining about the polls.

Winchester, Va., Nov. 5.—A large vote is being polled. Both sides are active and

there are no evidence of any fraud. CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 5.—The voting is fast. There has been no disturbance except the arrest of a negro for interfering with voters. The indications are that a heavy vote will be polled. FORT MONROE, Va., Nov. 5 .- A heavy

vote is being polled.

Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 5.—A heavy vote is being polled. A great many negroes are voting the Democratic ticket. The Democrats will carry the city by a largely in creased majority.

HARRISONBURO, Va., Nov. 5 .- The vote s not quite as full as at this time last year. Many white and colored Republicans are voting against Mahone. The indications are that this precinct, which gave Harrison 141 majority, will give at least 50 for Mc

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 5. - A pretty full vote is being polled. The colored vote is nearly solid for Mahone. The Democrats will probably carry the city by 50 majority.
STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 5.—The election is

passing off quietly and voting is rapid. At one o'clock 1,165 votes had been east in the city. The entire vote in 1888 was 1,234. Cleveland's majority was 204 in the city. McKinney's will reach 400. There are indications from the county of a large vote and a Democratic majority of at least 1.500 in the city and county. Cleveland's ma jority was 998. Good For 20,000

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. f-Dispatches received at the Gazette office up to 2 o'clock t is afternoon, indicate a decided Demoeratic victory, and that majority may reach proportions of the most sanguine ex-

FORAKER BEING SCRATCHED. Fair Weather Prevalls and a Heavy Vote Expected.
Columbus, Nov. 5.—The indications

till noon are that a heavy vote will polled. Foraker is being scratched, but not to the extent anticipated by Democrats. There is little scratching on the legislative CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5 .- Republicans

were encouraged this morning by reports of fair weather in Northern Ohio At Republican, headquarters, in this city, it was estimated that the absence of rain meant from 2,500 to 3,000 Republican votes on the western reserve. Voters going to the polls this morning found instead of long lines of politicians and ticket peddlers, next little election booths upon which were heaped the tickets. Courteous officials were in charge and voters were supplied with tick ets of their choice as speedily as votes could be accepted by the judges and clerks. The voting between six and eight o'clock was fairly heavy. Later in the forenoon it became lighter, increasing again at noon. TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

A Light Vote Polled at All the Ward A Light Vote Polled at All the Wards in the City.

To-day's election has been the tamest ever held in this city. There was no excitement at any of the ward polls, and a greater portion of the day there were no persons at the polls except the Democratic and Republican window book men.

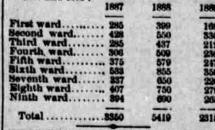
At no time were there more than half a dosen voters at the polls of the inside wards, while at other elections they could be numbered by the score.

Neither party up to 3 o'clock made any effort to get out the vote. At only one or two were there carriages run for infirm or sick men.

two were there carriages run for infirm of sick men.

No objection was made on account of taxes at any of the polla, Indications point to a very light vote.

Following was the vote at 3 o'clock, compared with the vote cast at the same hour in 1887 and 1888:



THE VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER. Official Figures of the Election in Lan-

caster County in 1887.

Following shows the number of votes received by Candidates Hart and McGrann in the districts of Lancaster county. The returns of the election to-day are to be compared with those of 1887:

	DISTRICTS.	STATE TREASURES.			
		1887		1880	
		Hart	McGrann.	Boyer	Bigler
	Lancaster.	100	914		
	lat ward 2d ward 3d ward 3d ward 4th ward 5th ward 6th ward 7th ward 3th ward 8th ward 8th ward 9th ward Bart Brecknock Cornaryon	180 281 283 887 887 183 879 73 125 138 176 905 171 100	210 211 211 211 211 211 211 211 211 211	********	
	Clay Cocalico East Cocalico West Columbia, Ist ward 3d ward Sd ward		116 87 157		
	Drumore East Donegal East	580 256 164 994 220 154 167	271 225 316 50 79 94 103		
	Karl Kast.	158 67 138 80 814	97 97 80 88 180		
	Bitte Hall Rari West Eden Kilsabeth	156 178 261 144 98 147 571 186	81 82 27 111 36 67		
	Ephrata Fulton Hempfield East, Landisville Peteraburg Rohrerstown Hempfield West.	129 106 134	180 64 34 81 68		
	Landsville Petersburg Rohrerstown Hempfield West, Mountville Northwestern Jorwood Bilver Spring Lampeter East Lampeter West Lancaster Twp	160 57 68 160 860 257 114 289 216	84 76 45 19 11 70		
	Lampeter Kast Lampeter West Lamcaster Twp Leacock Leacock Upper Little Bor Little Britain Manheim Bor lat ward 3d ward 3d ward Manheim Twp Manor, Millerwille Manor (New)	168	21 70 65		
	1st ward 2d ward 3d ward Manheim Twp	78 141 18 300	65 50 16 155		
	Milleraville Manor (New), Indiantown Marietta Bor Marietta Bor Marietta Bor Mit Joy Hor Lower Upper Millon Grove Paradise Penn Pequea	278 95 170 206 290 250	58 43 190 104		
I	Mt. Joy Twp. Lower	95	61		
	Milton Grove Paradise Penn Pequea Providence. Rapho.	235 144 218 242	92 78 10 68		
	Rapho, Newtown Sporting Hill Strickler's S. H Union Square. Sallsbury White Horse.	95 77 89	17		
1	White Horse	108	19		

TELEGRAPHIC TAPS. The Western Refrigerating Co.'s ware house in Chicago burned last night. Ter and a half million eggs were destroyed Loss, \$95,000; well insured.

Continuing his speech for the Times before the Parnell commission Sir Henry James said that Parnellism was conspiring to rupture the union between Great Britain and Ireland, and Parnell's last visit to America was really to secure : upport for the treasonable aims of the league and he had appealed to men well known as plotters against the British government. The iron excitement at Glasgow con-tinues. Prices rose 60 shillings.

The president formally opened the Southern exposition at Montgomery, Al-bama, by touching a telegraph key at the White House.

In Allentown this morning George Seis-lone's bending works, the city bakery and the Dowelpin works were burned. Loss \$10,000. No insurance.
Four men were burned to death and fiv

injured by the outbreak of metal from Cole-man's furnace, at Colebrook, on Monday. On Sunday a son of farmer Edward C Hurst, near Climax Springs, Missouri, was beaten by John and Robert Swanagan. The boy told his father, and with W. B. Green, a neighbor, they pur-sued the Swanagana. John Swanagan opened fire with a double-barrelled gun, killing Green and mortally wounding Hurst. The whole population is searching for the murderer.

in Johnstown, Pa., last night by Charles Carter, also colored, in a fight over a white woman of bad reputation.

E. C. Black is a night watchman whose beat is in the Fourth ward. Last night he was about going on his beat at nine o'clock when George A. Tripple, groceryman, of No. 42 South Queen street, called his attention to a colored man who seemed to be acting suspiciously about the house of a neighbor, Dr. Campbell, druggist. Gable kept his eye on the negro until he went into the yard. The watchman then arrested him.

He proved to be "Tide" Morgan, a hod-carrier. When Gable went to the station house this morning he found that Morgan had been set at liberty by Sergeant Erisman. The watchman was very angry at the action of the officer, as no reason for the man's discharge was given. The mayor himself was displeased. E. C. Black is a night watchman whos

WRATHER PORECASTS. Washington, D. C., Nov. f.—For Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair, coider westerly winds. PRICE TWO CENT THE NEW MARKET HOP

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING TO

spect It This Evening-The Contributed to Its Er

rection the new building was constructed to not of the handsomest in the city) and L. Haines, chairingan, J. P. Stormalita, ward P. Brinton and John J. How The total cost of the building was the The new structure occupies the site of four houses erected in 1854, but which we changed into two about twenty years at This site cost the city when pures \$32,000. The contract price for the the wan \$8,042.32 and the contractors we Stoner & Evans.

The market house, which is illuminate by a number of the large electric lies will be thrown open for the inspection the public to-night, and everybody is a vited to look at the building, which realis a great credit to the city. The market committee have worked hard in superiormittee have worked hard in superiormity of the people will have an opportunity of a ling the result of their labors.

MEETING OF STREET COMMITTE

North Queen Street Between Paguare and Orange To Be Repaired.
At the meeting of the street committee on Monday evening, proposals we opened for a new plank floor for the Limiteet bridge. The bidders were Mark E. Bradycamp, \$184.60, joints it required each; Gable & Smeych, \$198. limit feet 79 cents each, heavy \$2.83. The contents was awarded to Mr. Bradycamp, and work is to be done under the supervise of Chairman Riddle and Mr. Stormfelt.
The clerk was directed to advertise a proposals for the building of a sewer Strawberry street, between Mulberry Water, the work to be done providing the property owners contribute towards to cost.

It was decided to rappair North Ones.

cost.

It was decided to repair North Queen street between Penn Square and Orange street. If necessary to make a good job, all the Belgian blocks will be taken up and relaid.

It was decided to repair North Prince street, between James and New streets.

The committee fixed 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning for the inspection of Duke street, between Lemon and James, paved with asphalt blocks by Hinden & Frichey. The committee inspected the street the morning and adjourned to meet this evening, when action will be taken on the seceptance of the work from the contractors. The Cigarmakers Union.

At a largely attended meeting of the Cigarmakers Union, No. 257, of this city, held last evening the following was unani-

mously stopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that organisation is the only means by which the wage worker can defend himself against the eigeroschments of the capitalist, and

WHEREAS, The workingmen of Central Pennsylvania are not sufficiently organisate to resist such encroachments, therefore by

Resolved, That this Union make an of to bring about a federation of the divergence and labor organizations of Car Pennsylvania, and by unity of action a about the organization of all the wor-people under its jurisdiction. Another Gunning Accident.

Albert Harman, a young men whe sides near Mountville, on the road leading from that place to Millersville, met with a severe accident while out gunning yearnday. He was standing with the butt of the gun upon the ground and he had his hand over the muzzle. The piece slipped and the trigger catching upon something, was pulled back. This caused the gun to be discharged. The load of shot street Harman in the hand, tearing off the thumb and foreinger and lacerating the accountinger terribly. After the accident the young man had the wound dream to a physician, and his sport with the gut will be over for this season at least.

LIMITED LOCALS. Walter Fisher was heard by Alde Barr, on Monday evening, on a cha assault and bettery, preferred by I Dunio. The prosecutrix failed to out a case, and the alderman dismissi

News Express, due here at 6:25, forty minutes late this morning own the first the fact that Washington Express, o P. W. & B. road, for New York, he wroak at Bridge street, in Philadelphi Mayor James R. Kenney, of Respressident of the Order sons of Autof Pennsylvania, has appointed Ever Glest, of Tarre Hill, district departs a country.