THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

A LAVELY DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT OF HORSE RACES AT AGRICULTURAL PAIRS.

Papers Read by Prominent Grangers. Addresses by Prof. David Wilson and Miss Belle M. McSparrap.

The fourth annual meeting of the farmers' institute of Lancaster county was opened on Wednesday at 2 o'clock in the court house. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Calvin Cooper, member of the State Board of Agriculture, after which

Mr. James Woods, of Little Britain township, was elected president, and Mr. Johnson Miller, of Little, secretary.

After the organization had been effected Mr. Cooper delivered an address of welcome in which he stated that the idea of a farmers' institute had been conceived in 1884 in this county and they have since spread all over the state. Lancaster county can claim to be the pioneer of such assemblies. They have been productive of some good among farmers everywhere. By association and dissemination of the best ideas in farming all have been benefitted. The object of such institutes is to discuss the best methods of fertilization and cultivation of cereals, fruits and vegetables. Up to date 47 farmers' institutes have been organized in this state. When it is possible to raise 738 bushels of potatoes to an acre why should farmers be satisfied with 75 bushels? Lancaster county has produced 121 bushels of corn to an acre, but whether it will receive the ceveted prize therefor the speaker had not been informed. Bidding all welcome he said in conclusion it would be the aim of all present to co-operate with one another and thus lighten the endeavors of all to devise means to garner the largest crops from the least acreege possible.

EXPERIMENTS IN FARMING.

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H. G. Rush, of West Willow, read an able paper on the subject of experiments in farming.

The motioes of most agricultural papers would lead one to infer that farming affords the highest degree of happiness. In theory agriculture deserves to be called the foundation of civilization. The fruits of experiment are found only in making a comparison between the savage and civilized life. Experimental farming should be indulged in cautionsly. The speaker thought it good to try to raise as much from an acre as possible. Necessity is the mother of invention, and new ideas have sprung up in agriculture, opening a field of great possibilities. He thought that the experiment of farm representation in our legislative halls would be beneficial to the farming people. The paper being open for discussion Prof. David Wilson, of Port Royal, Juniata county, stated that there is no calling more honorable than that of the farmer. He thought that farmers had a great field before them in the matter of experimental farming.

Mr. J. C. Linville said that in trying

Mr. J. C. Linville said that in trying experiments the farmer sometimes got out of the ruts and became engulfed in the mire. He thought it best to leave experi-mental farming to the state experimental

stations.

Prof. S. R. Heiges, of Cumberland county, thought that labor on the farm bad been exchanged for comfort. In days past horses were used to tread the grain out on the barn floor during the winter months and now it was done by a threshing machine. The farmer used to cut his own wood, now it is done by machinery, as in fact all things are now done. The farmer to-day considers his ease and comfort note and leaves to others much of the farm and leaves to others much of the farm labor and the latter carry away the profits in their pockets. Rev. Dr. C. W. Stewart, of Colerain town-

Rev. Dr. C. W. Stewart, of Colerain township, said that he had threshed grain when a boy by use of the flail. The farmer of to-day, in his estimation, had gained considerable by improved methods of farming and the use of machinery. Crops are five times as large as they were fifty years ago and all is due to new and improved methods of farming.

of farming.

Mr. Johnson Miller thought that the farmer should have some representation in legislative halls.

Mr. Chandler said that farmers should be satisfied with the present situation, and make all the use possible of improved

Mr. Linville did not see why we should go back to the days of "Auld Lang Syne" and be content with all labor and no ease and comfort.

Mr. James Collius had experimented

considerably in his methods of and the mixing of new and impro varieties of seeds with the old seeds. The farmer should experiment some and he will soon find out the best and most practicable methods suited to his soil, ma-chinery, etc. He thought that a great deal of waste on the farm came through the far-

of waste on the farm came through the far-mer's son hitching two horses to his buggy when going to see his "best gir!" when one horse would do as well. As to farmer representation in Legislature Mr. Collins said that if they sent him to Congress or Legislature he would quit farming. SCIENCE ON THE FARM.

Dr. E. O. Lyte, principal of the Millersville State Normal school, followed with
an able address on "Science on the Farm."
The doctor stated that vegetable life is
combustible, and when you, burn a plant
certain chemicals are lost in the air, and in
the residue or ash you find other chemicals,
as soda, potash, phosphoric acid, lime, carbon, etc. When you examine the ash of a
plant and find out what it is composed of
you then know what nature of food to supply to the soil in which the plant grows
in order that it will flourish the best. Soils
should be carefully examined and their should be carefully examined and their composition studied, and farmers would then know which one is best suited for certain crops. When you know the nature of the soil and the ingredients taken therefrom in plant growth, you know just what kind of a fertilizers to use in order to supply the waste of the soil. Water su and drainage should be studied by farmer. A scientific farmer need not nec-essarily be a "book-farmer." All science is the outgrowth of experiments. Educa-tion on the farm is a great advantage. If a farmer knows the nature of an animal or the mechanism of a machine, he will appreclate them the more. The address was discussed by a number of gentlemen present, among whom were Dr. J. P. Wickersham, E. S. Hoover, W. H. Brosius and Prof. David Wilson.

PHASES OF COUNTRY LIFE. Miss Belle M. McSparran, of Drumore

township, followed in an excellent address on "Phases of Country Life." on "Phases of Country Life."
She said that there was a dark and a bright side to all farm life, and the farmer who goes along in life in a slip-shed manner looks on the dark side. Young girls ner looks on the dark side. Young girls raised on the farm are beginning to leave the old home and find situations in the factory, store or kitchen in the cities because the farm life is duil and monotonous. Country debating societies, singing schools and all such means should be employed to keep the girl on the farm and make her life more cheerful. If the Fates ordain a life on the farm, let the best be made of it, and act out the calling with dignity. Make life more cheerful and more worth the living for, and farm life will not be one of drudgery. The country graded schools should be equal to those of the city, so that the young people may be sent into the world on a firm foundation of learning and experience well fitted for life's duties. and experience well fitted for life's duties The question may be asked, why is

The question may be asked, why is a country boy or girl recognized as such the moment he or she gets foot on the city pavement? The fault lies with themselves. It lies with each one to be the equal of his fellowmen. The young lady closed her remarks by the following apt and beautiful quotation from Longfellow:

Our little lives are kept in equipoise By opposite attractions and desires; The struggle of the instinct that enjoys, And the more noble instinct that aspire A vote of thanks for her fine address,

was extended.

The regular essays and addresses having been exhausted the next subject taken up was that of discussions on set subjects. The first one for consideration was; "Why is feeding cattle less profitable in Lancaster ounty than formerly? Mr. Jacob Frantz aught that the fault lay in the numerous le syndicates and dressed beef trusts.

Ten or twelve years ago cattle raising was good in Lancaster county, but since to-bacco farming has been indulged in so extensively it has deteriorated.

The depreciation in the value of farmland was discussed and Mr. Collins attributed it to the rate of interest being too high. Farm products have decreased in value and with them the land accordingly. The government and our own county can more, and then give gilt-edged security to back up their borrowings.

The Bvening Session.

The evening session of the farmers' in-

The evening session of the farmers' institute began at 7:30 o'clock in the court house. There was quite a good sized audience in attendance. During the evening the Normal School (Hee club, composed of young ladies and gentlemen, rendered a number of selections, principal of which were "Sigh No More" and "Annie Laurie,"

Prof. David Wilson

"Annie Laurie."
Prof. David Wilson, of Port Royal, Juniata county, Pa., delivered an address on the "Elements of success in farming." The speaker said that all over the country there appeared to be a depression in farming. Wheat is the principal cereal raised in this country. The best of machinery is engaged in converting this grain into flour and the railroads and ships are called into use to transport this flour into all countries in the world. With all this there are numerous competitors with which our country has to contend. Overproduction is also an element in the depression. The calling of the farmer has been honorable since the time that Adam went forth to till the soil. The great men of the world have gained the elements of their greatness on the farm. A great many farmers owed their lack of success to carelessness in their methods of work on a farm. A farmer should take good care of his animals, implements, etc., use good seed and keep down the expenses in order to succeed and add wealth to his stock of wordly goods. The weeds should be carefully kept down, thorough tillage maintained and the best of fertilizers used. Farmers are not as frugal to-day as formerly and all farmers should endeavor to be economical. Unity of action is another element of success as well on the farm as elsewhere.

The address elicited some discussion as to the elements necessary for success. Some of the disputants took the view that the production of our crops is accomplished at too much expense, and too many acres are in cultivation. One acre should be made to produce as much as two. Farmers should cooperate more for their general good.

William H. Brosins, of Liberty Squars, delivered an addresss on "Winter evenings on the farm." The question is an important one and all farmers should endeavor to make these evenings ones long to be remembered by the boys and girls on the farm. The education of the heart and brain is of paramount-importance to all, and farmers should endeavor to make these evenings ones long to the farm he s

amongst the happiest recollecti

day amongst the happiest recollections of his life.

Considerable discussion was indulged in on the address, and the general impres-sion seemed to be that the long winter eve-nings on the farm should be set apart to literary pursuits, and that debating socie-ties and literary or musical entertainments should be encouraged in all farming com-munities.

This morning a session was opened at

This morning a session was opened at 6:30 o'clock.

John C. Linville, of Gap, delivered an address on "County Fairs." Fairs have a potent influence for evil as well as good. Our county fair managers seem to think that no fair can be run on a sound financial basis without the usual horse races, fakirs and side shows. These features and also such as baby shows, balloon ascensions, immodest marriage exhibitions before assembled crowds should not be allowed. Let the managers of fairs turn over a new leaf and run their fairs for the benefit of showing off agricultural products and industries, and make an earnest endeavor to run such fairs on their own merits.

and make an earnest endeavor to run such fairs on their own merits.

The gentleman's address being open for discussion, Prof. David Wilson, member of the State Board of Agriculture, thought that fairs could not be run without horse races.

Henry M. Engle thought there should be a good exhibition of horses, and there might be an exhibition of trials of speed without their objectionable features.

William H. Branson, of West Chester, member of the State Board of Agriculture, thought that everything germane to an thought that everything germane to an agricultural fair should be brought together and displayed. Farm implements and machinery should be also displayed so that

the farmer can make a comparison between them as to their relative merits. He thought horse racing was proper at county fairs.

D. B. McWilliams, of Juniata county, took the view that the horse must be well shown off at the fair. Another feature must be the giving of premiums to incite competition and rivalry among farmers as to who can raise the best crops. In order to draw a crowd and make the fair a financial success you must introduce at

financial success you must introduce attractive features. S. L. Hartman, city, thought the dis-criminating line should be drawn at all features which have a demoralizing influ-ence, and counteract on the good which has been instilled at home in the minds of the boys and citle

ence, and counteract on the good which has been instilled at home in the minds of the boys and girls.

Prof. S. B. Heiges, of Cumberland county, thought that the horse racing feature should be left out. Men come to the fair ground and take out of it a considerable sum of money in racing premiums, whilst they do not bring one cent of good into the county or to the farmer. Instead of spending money on the keeping of the race track in good order spend the money on your roads and keep them in good order Races are popular but that is no evidence that they are right. The speaker did not like to see such items as he had recently road of an agricultural fair, of which the following is a fair sample: "Our county fair is a grand success; best time made 2:20."

W. H. Branson thought that instead of so much horse being exhibited, let us give more premiums for good horned cattle, sheep and hogs. E.S. Hoover, of Manheim township, read an

exhaustive essay on the horse, its breeding, rearing and treatment. The essay was an excellent one and was listened to with a great deal of interest. Mr. Hoover de-scribed the different breeds of horses in detail, and also gave the farmers advice for

detail, and also gave the farmers advice for the raising of colts.

Henry M. Engle, Marietta, read an easay on "Clover, as a Fertilizer." The speaker took the view that clover is an excellent fertilizer, when plowed down, and that it is as cheap to use it in that manner as to feed it to cattle, since cattle feeding no longer pays. Every farmer must judge for him-self as to which is best suited to his own case, whether to plow the clover under or to feed it. Best results are obtained by leaving the growing clover to stand until to feed it. Best results are obtained by leaving the growing clover to stand until the seed is nearly ripe, and then to plow it under. The roots of clover penetrate far down into the sub-soil and draw up the food found there. Close pasturing and permitting weeds to grow up with the crop are baneful.

Mr. Casper Hiller took issue with the cassavist, and thought clover is worth more

Mr. Casper Hiller took issue with the essayist, and thought clover is worth more as a food than as a fertilizer. We have need for all the pasture on the farm. A crop of clover is worth from \$10 to \$20, and we can hardly afford to plow this under. He thought it best to sell the clover hay and buy artificial fertilizer that would be

more beneficial than the clover.

D. B. McWilliams desired to know if burning the clover and using the ash is beneficial, and in reply Prof. Wilson thought that the ash would be more beneficial than to plow under.

Quite a number of gentlemen took part in the discussion, giving their experience in the use of clover as a fertilizer.

Prof. S. B. Heiges, of Cumberland county, followed in an address on "Potatoes and potato culture." The speaker stated that the potato belongs to the large family known as the solanace, and is called solanum tuberosum, Other varieties of the family solanace beneficial to man are the tomato, egg plant and pepper. Haneful varieties are the night shade, bitter awest, Jerusalem cherry, horse nettle, apple of Bodom, apple of Peru, hen bane and thorn apple. The tobacco and petunia plants also belong to the solanace. The diseases of the potato tuber are the scab (tubercinia acables), dry rot (fusisporium solani) and the wet rot. A disease of the plant is curl leaf (botrytis infestans).

The insect enemies of the potato plant are the Colorado potato beetle (doryphora decim-lineata), and the potato fiy. The potato disease was first noticed in Germany in 1842, Canada in 1846. England in 1845, and Ireland in 1846. The potato is a native of America and was introduced into Europe by Sir Walter Raleigh. About 75 per cent. solid food. Scab in potatoes is not caused by any particular kind of fertilizer or manure, but is a fungold growth and generated from a spore. There appears to be an intimate relation between the rot and curl leaf. Every apecies of the family solanace can be infested or incoulated by the botrytis infestans taken from the leaf of the potato stalk. Those botanical families, closely allied to the solanaces, cannot be infested, however. In order to destroy the fungolds of the curl leaf. Prof. Heiges had successfully used a mixture of 1 b. sulphate of copper, 6 bs. slaked lime, and I barrel of water, which he applied by sprinkling. As an insecticide he had added i b. Paris green to th

cide he had added ‡ b. Paris green to this mixture.

New varieties of potatoes are propagated from the small tubers which grow in what is termed the seed-ball or pod. The speaker described in detail the process of cross fertilization of potato plants in order to produce new varieties. Careful cultivation, high manuring and cleanliness gave him at the rate of 384 bushels and 12 pounds of potatoes per acre. His method of planting was to remove all even but one in ing was to remove all eyes but one in a tuber and plant the tuber entirely. He gave his plants a daily sprinkling in the ovening of liquid manure.

JANUARY QUARTER SESSIONS.

A List of Cases to be Prosecuted by District Attorney Reinochl to-day issued his trial list for the January quarter sestions court, beginning Monday, January 20,

sions court, beginning Monday, January 20, Following are the cases for trial:

Monday, January 20.—John J. Kern, false pretense: Martin D. Hess, embezzlement; Wilson Simpson, malicious mischief: Lewis Weber, larceny: Fred Merz, jr., felonious assault; Samuel Johnson, larceny; Charles Stolder, felonious assault; W. W. Sanford, lerceny: W. W. Sanford, defrauding boarding house; William Boyer, felonious entry; William Boyer, Henry Shaub, William Oram, James McClune, Charles Fisher, larceny; Mary Syford, malicious mischief; John Holmes, John Conners, James Gilmore, felonious assault and battery and robbery: Daniel Stanley, assault with intent to race; John Fehr, false pretense; Richard King, burglary.

TUESDAY, January 21.—James O'Reilly, tramp; Herman Bollinger, larceny, felonious entry; Jacob Faust, George Peiffer, horse stealing; Anthony Arner or Amer, John Miller, Chas. Walter, Jacob Diehm, tramp; William Martin, Frederick Pease, larceny; Susan Sweeny, assault and battery; Mary Rothenberger, larceny assault and battery; Adam Wise, larceny; James Malson, felonious assault and battery; John Arndt, larceny; W. D. Alexander, forgory; Albert J. Keech, burglary; Henry Moyer, larceny; John G. Brenner, false pretense.

Wednesday, January 22.—Geo. W. Following are the cases for trial:

WEDNESDAY, January 22. - Geo. W. WEDNESDAY, January 22.— Geo. W. Mummau, William Keefe, F. P. Reem, Phares F. Hollinger, Henry Smith, alias Snyder, Isaac M. Richmond, Geo. M. Young, Christ. Showalter, Harry F. Butzer, fornication and bastardy; George Rowe, carrying concealed deadly weapons; F. P. Ream, seduction; Addison Eby and Lench Desce. consulsays. Harry Shaub Jacob Drace, conspiracy; Harry Shaub,

Jacob Brace, Conspiracy; Harry Shady, larceny.

Thursday, January 23.—John W. Davis, felonious assault and battery; Catharine Baumgardner, adultery.

Saturday, January 25.—Monroe Imhoff, Samul Shank, Leopold Bender, Samuel A. Stevens, desertion; Samuel A. Stevens, surety of peace; Daniel G. Birely, Fred. Merz, jr., desertion; Fred. Merz, jr., J. J. Doesch, Jacob Doutrich, Byron Doutrich, surety of peace; Peter Weinberger, desertion; Wm. W. Weider, surety of peace.

Mary Sues Eva and Robert.

Mary A. Donnelly, the nurse who was stabled by Eva L. Hamilton, at Atlantic City, last summer, has brought suit in New York against Mrs. Hamilton and Robert Ray Hamilton for \$10,000 damages. Judge Beach, of the supreme court, yesterday granted an order for service by sublication. The women claims that by publication. The woman claims that by reasons of her injuries she is incapacitated from performing her duties as a nurse.

It Can Occupy Any Street. It Can Occupy Any Street.

Judge Simonton, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, dissolved the preliminary injunction against the city of Harrisburg, restraining it from interfering with the tracks of the Harrisburg Street Rallway company. The court held that, while the company has the right to occupy any street without the consent of council, it must at the same time submit to any reasonable regulations as to construction, etc., as the city may impose.

The viewers appointed by the court to assess damages caused by the proposed opening of Prospect street, in the Eighth ward, from Manor street to the city limits, met this morning. They went over the route of the proposed street, and adjourned until this afternoon to hear testimony of the land owners as to the value of the

Fox Chaseat Green Tree.

There was a fox chase at the botel of Milton Roop, at Green Tree, Bart township, on Wednesday afternoon. The good weather had the effect of bringing out a large crowd, including many well-known hunters and a number of men of this city. After the usual splendid dinner the fox was dropped and a good chase followed. At last accounts he had not been found.

George Althouse, Michael Groff, John Kailey and Thomas Kailey, have been complained against before Alderman Barr for malicious trespass. These four are the associates of the young men noted on Wednesday as having trespassed on the Malone farm, and who became impudent when ordered off by J. K. Meisky.

Henry Meckley, farmer, of Ephrata town-

ship, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors to Isaac Strohl, of the same township. About \$5,000 are involved in the assigned estate.

Sales of Farms. John S. Baer, Rohrerstown, has purchased of James Collins the Barclay farm of fifty acres, near Dry Wells, in Colerain township, for \$65 per acre.

James Crawford, of this city, has purchased John Witmer's farm of 80 acres in

olerain township, for \$21.90 an acre. The Refrigerator Club.

The Refrigerator club is a social organization of this city, which was started several years ago for holding picnics and fishing parties. They made trips for several years, but for some reason did not go out last year. This evening, with a number of friends, they will hold a supper at Mænnerchor hall, and a good time is expected.

ONE VOTE AGAINST IT.

MR. BERTZFIELD DOES NOT APPROVE THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY ORDINANCE.

Councils Give Franchise Without Rea sonable Restrictions-A Resolution Offered by Mr. Riddle Adopted.

A special meeting of select and common councils was held on Wednesday evening The object of the meeting was to consider the ordinance granting the privilege and right to operate motor cars and erect and maintain poles on the streets of the city, along the line of the Lancaster City Street railway and the East End railway com-

railway and the East End railway com-pany.

In select council there were present:
Messrs. Everta, Haines, Riddle, Rohrer,
Schum, Stormfeits and Long, president.
Select council ordinance granting the
privileges of the streets for an electric milway, as amended, was read a second and a
third time and adopted by a unanimous

third time and adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Riddle offered the following resolution, which was adopted, and in which action common council concurred.

Resolved, That the Lancaster City Street railway company and the East End railway company shall be required to accept select council ordinance No. 2, under their corporate seal, within thirty days from the date of its approval, otherwise its provisions shall become null and vold.

COMMON COUNCIL.

COMMON COUNCIL. When common council was called to order the following members were present: Barungardner, Bradel, Bitner, Brinton, Bertafield, Creabaugh, Dinan, Eager, Frantz, Freeh, Kreider, Rill, Sing, Underwood, Young, Zook, Beard, president.

After the reading of the call for the meeting, the ordinance came over from common councils. It was twice read as a whole and once by sections. It was then adopted by sections and passed finally by a vote of 16 to 1. The only man that voted against it was Mr. Bertzfield.

Following is the ordinance as it passes

councils:

An ordinance giving and granting the privilege and right to operate street cars and erect and maintain poles on the streets of the City of Lancaster, along the line of the Lancaster City Street Railway Line and the East End Railway Company:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Lancaster, that for the purpose of introducing electricity as the motive power, the Lancaster City Street Railway Company and the East End Railway Company, shall have the right to operate motor street cars and erect and maintain poles on both sides of each street along the route of said railways, at such points as the engineer in charge of the said construction of said street railways and the street committee of city councils may deem necessary, and to connect the poles on opposite sides of the streets so as to carry the wires which connect the electric current to the cars.

the poles on opposite sides of the streets so as to carry the wires which connect the electric current to the cars.

Provided said wires shall be maintained at the height of not less than eighteen feet above the grade or surface of the street or streets, and all of the work in locating and erecting said poles and wires shall be subject to the approval of the street committee of city councils.

And provided further, the City of Lancaster shall have the right to the poles to support and convey the city wires as the city of Lancaster may now or hereafter desire to operate, said wires to be erected so as not to Interfero with the operation of said railway.

And provided further, that all poles shall be of wood, uniform in height and thickness as near as possible and tobe painted of a colorapproved by the street committee of city councils.

Bection 2. That whenever the city of Lancaster shall hereafter pave or macadamize any street or streets along the line of said street railway companies, with asphalt blocks, Belgian blocks, asphalt sheeting, or broken stone, the said street railway companies, their successors or assigns, shall at the same time pave and macadamize the street occupied by the railways; that is to say, between the tracks of said railways, with the same kind of blocks, or material with which the city of Lancaster paves or macadamizes the said street or streets, and if the said railway companies, their successors or assigns, shall neglect or refuse to do the said

said railway companies, their successors or assigns, shall neglect or refuse to do the said work, then the city of Lancaster shall do the same and recover the cost and expense thereof from the said railway companies.

Section 3. That the said street railway companies, in consideration of the franchise hereby granted shall pay to the treasurer of the city of Lancaster on or before the first day of June, 1890, and annually thereafter, the sum of fity cents on each and every pole which may be crected and maintained by them within the city limits, and the further sum of five dollars for each and every car which said railway companies may use and operate.

Section 4. That the said street railway companies shall be subject to all the pronames shall be subject to all the pro-isions of an ordinance, entitled "An Ordi-iance Regulating Passenger Railway Compa-ties in the City of Lancaster," approved March , 1867.

8, 1887.
Section 5. That the raliway companies shall be required to run their cars at intervals at not less than from 10 to 12 minutes during business hours and that the rate of speed shall not exceed seven miles per hour in the business parts of the city.

ANOTHER PRETTY WEDDING.

Miss Janet Rogers Cameron and Tryon Edwards United in Marriage. Miss Janet Rogers Cameron, daughter of the late Brus Cameron, and granddaughter of the late General Simon Cameron, was of the late General Simon Cameron, was united in marriage to Mr. Tyron Edwards, of Hagerstown, Md., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The marriage took place at the residence of Mr. David Watts, just north of Harrisburg. The entire lower part of the house was decorated with laurel and carnatiens in prefusion made the most fragrant odors. The bridal party entered the parlors to the music of Lohengrin's wedding march. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of the Episcopal church, of Hagerstown, who performed the ceremony, came first, followed by the bridesmaids, Anna Fendrich, Columbia; Sarah Franciscus, Philadelphia; Maud Ludlum and Margaret Dock, of Harrisburg. Next came the bride, leaning upon the arm of her brother-in-law, David Watts, esq., who gave her away, followed by the groom, and Leigh Cooper, of Hagerstown, his best man. The bride wore a beautiful dress of white crepe, trimmed with point duchesses lace. The bridesmaids looked lovely in white fish net dresses over white silk, with yellow surah sashes, each carrying yellow tea roses.

lace. The bridesmaids looked lovely in white fish net dresses over white silk, with yellow surah sashes, each carrying yellow

tea roses.

After the ceremony a superb wedding dinner was given, and the bride and groom left on Limited Express for an Eastern trip. Among the guests present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Patterson, of Safe Harbor; John Fendrich and William Fendrich, of Columbia; Mr. and Mrs. Simon B. Cameron, of Maytown; and Mr. and Mrs. Willis Musser, of this city.

City.

The bride was one of Harrisburg's most prominent society ladies, and a great favorite. The groom is a prominent law-yer of Hagerstown.

The Show Business Is Poor. The business of the opera house has been frightfully bad of late. There is no doubt that it is largely owing to sickness, while poor attractions have lent their aid. It does not seem to matter much, however, whether good or bad shows are played, the whether good or bad shows are played, the people will not turn out to see them. The present managers of the house have been playing to losing business all season. There were very few persons in the opera house last evening to see the second representation of "The Judge" by Odell Williams and a company of seven people. The traveling companies are all complaining of poor business.

The Order of Goats.

In Reading there is a social organization In Reading there is a social organization called the "Ancient Order of Goats," On January 22d they will celebrate their one hundred and first anniversary by holding a dress ball in Mennerchor hall. Several gentlemen of this city have received invitations. Garret R. Evarts, formerly of this city, is one of the committee of arrangements. The motte of the society is "As we journey through life, let us live by the way." us live by the way."

One Hundred Persons Drowned. By the bursting of a waterspout in the province of Nanking, China, a few days ago, upward of 100 persons were drowned, a number of boats were wrecked and a large amount of property of various kinds destroyed.

Twenty-five loaves of bread have been

received at the soup house from the Normal

Horses at a Fire.

Fire was discovered in the Central Park Riding scademy, New York, on Wednesday afternoon. When the firemen reached the burning building flames were shooting from the windows of the hay-loft, on the third floor, and smoke was rolling off the roof in dense black clouds. Down the steep runways, carrying firemen, hose and everything before them, suddenly rushed a long line of frightened horses who had been cut loose from their stalls on the second and third floors by the grooms and attendants.

been cut loose from their stalls on the second and third floors by the grooms and attendanta.

The thoroughly frightened horses crowded into the riding ring, carrying before them two young ladies who were riding in the ring. Their own horses became almost unmanageable, and the ladies were compelled to leap from their saddles and run for the door. They reached it in safety, but could not secure their horses, who joined the galioping host in the ring. Some of the riderless steeds were wrapped in gayly colored blankets, and others had torn their coverings off and were dragging them around under their feet. As they galloped, prancing, kicking and snorting around the ring with their gaudy trappings, the scene presented was not unlike that of some monster circus. From the window on the south side, smoke poured into the large hall, and the men who were trying to control the prancing horses took this as an indication of the spread of the fire.

The large doors leading to Seventh avenue were thrown open and the cavalcade rushed out upon the street.

The horses were all blooded stock used for riding and driving by wealthy New Yorkers. The fire was trifling.

Cause of the Abnormal Weather. From the New York Herald.

Cause of the Abnormal Weather.
From the New York Herald.
The universal interest felt in the weather is especially intense now because of its relation to the prevailing epidemic. Our cable dispatches show that Western Europe has been lately, like our seaboard, under a warm wave of vapor laden air.

The immediate cause of vernal weather both in America and Western Europe seems to be the peculiar position of the high atmospheric pressure on the Atlantic. This wast high pressure wave, stretching from the English Channel southwest to the American cast, has been pouring its stores of warm cast, the storms, when moving east from the Mississippi valley, to take a sharp turn to the northeast, thus drawing in upon the continent the warm vapors of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean. Our London cable dispatch yesterday stated that "the storms which have recently come in from the Atlantic toward the European coasts have generally moved north of Scotland," which likewise explains the present warm, wet weather in England.

The primal cause of the phenomenen is most probably a "running down on solar energy," which Lockyer and other astrono-

The primal cause of the phenomenen is most probably a "running down on solar energy," which Lockyer and other astronomers think characterizes a period, like the present, when the sun is quiet. Had the sun's heat exerted last month on the tropical ocean been up to the full measure, the barometer there would have failen, the trade winds would have freshened and the permanent wave of high atmospheric pressure in the North Atlantic must have gravitated toward the equator—thus allowing tated toward the equator—thus allowing our storm centres from the southwest to travel on a line crossing Cape Hatteras and running thence toward the Bay of Biscay. In this case, cold currents would have been drawn down upon the United States and

Western Europe.
The Herald's ocean weather reports indicate that some change in this direction will shortly occur. Incoming tropical steamers report "very strong trades."

A Man's Sudden Death. No. 18 Caroline street, this city, died very suddenly at his home Wednesday evening. He was down street during the afternoon, He was down street during the afternoon, and upon his return home was suddenly taken very ill. A physician was sent for, but before his arrival the man was dead. Coroner Honaman impanneled a jury consisting of C. S. Herr, Joseph Henderson, H. W. May, Philip Hatter, Charles Pridy and H. Rill. They found that the cause of death was hemorrhage, the result of a rupture of a blood vessel. Deceased was 72 years of age, and for fourteen years was foreman in the tobacco warehouse of Jacob L. Fry. For some years past he has been making cigars in a small way at his home. He was a hard-working man, faithful to his employers, whose confidence he enjoyed. He leaves a wife, son and daughter.

University Extension.

The extension plan which is being discussed by the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, is thus described:

Professors and lecturers of the university staff will be sent out to establish courses of lectures on popular and advanced topics in all the larger towns and cities within one hundred or two hundred miles of the city. The residents of these localities will be encouraged in every way to attend, instruction will be given at a convenient time, and the effect of the plan will be to establish a score of branches of the university in all the country round. Efficient men will have charge of the work and an immense impetus will thus be given to educational work. University Extension

New York, Jan. 9.—Joseph Kosko committed suicide to-day at his home in the tenement house, 197 Second street, by cutting the arteries in his wrist with razor. He was a Russian nobleman, and in 863 he held high official position under the Russian government and possessed rich paternal estates. He was suspected of being concerned in a conspiracy against the government, exiled to Siberia, and his estates were confiscated. When he was released he returned to Lithnania, but failed in his efforts to restore his fortunes; Five years ago, with his wife and five children, and the remnant of his property, about \$10,000, he came to this country. They went to Phonixville, Pa., where he opened a grocery store and engaged in farming. He was unsuccessful and lost all his money. About a year ago he came to this city, where he vainly struggled to make a living.

Again Postponed. New York, Jan. 9 .- The base ball in unction suit brought against John W. Ward to restrain him from playing with any other than the New York club was again postponed to-day till next

British War Ships at Zanzibar. ZANZIBAR, Jan. 9.-The largest fleet of British war ships over assembled in these waters is now here, and other men-of-war of the same nationality are constantly arriving. The excitement occasioned by the presence of the fleet is intense, and specuation is rife concerning the object of the

Muldoon Gives Ball. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.-William Muldoon Sullivan's trainer, who was arrested yesterday and paroled, gave \$600 bonds to-day in a police court to appear for examination or Governor Lowry's requisition. Planing Mill Burned.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Jan. 9.- The planing mill of Ely & Brown was burned this morning with a considerable amount of lumber and finished work. Loss, \$15,000; insurance \$8,500. Another Term for Wilson.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 9.-In the Demo-

eratic caucus to-day Senator Wilson was renominated by acclamation to succeed himself as United States senator. Madrid, Jan. 9. - Influenza is spreading

in this city. . Appeals from Conoy, Clay, Bart and Penn townships were disposed of by the county commissioners to-day.

THE SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Miss Purcell Charged With Murder and Dr. Kniffin With Being Accessory.

Emma Purcell and Dr. Kniffin were arrested in Trenton on Wednesday. She is charged with the murder of Mrs. Kniffin and he with being an accomplice. Miss Purcell was the last witness called by the coroner at the inquest. She came up the grand jury room stairs with her sister and brother.

the grand jury room stairs with her sister and brother.

She was attired in a black silk dress, black Jersey cost and black walking hat and veil. She had an air of self-possession, but was a triffe nervous. She took the oath and had got scated in the witness chair when Coroner Bower asked: "What is your full name, Miss Purcell?"

The answer did not come, and instead Lawyer Chauncey H. Beasley rose and said: "I instruct the witness not to answer, and I think the law upholds me in it. While she has not been arrested, yet, ever since the horrible murder was committed she has been under surveillance. She has had an officer with her everywhore she turned, and she was not allowed to leave the house when her friends desired to take her elsewhere. She has been a prisoner of the county to all intents and purposes, and I instruct her not to answer."

Mr. Beasley presented affidavits to substantiate his allere.

purposes, and I instruct her not to suswer."

Mr. Beasley presented affidavits to substantiate his claim. Prosecutor Stockton directed Coroner Bower to put the question again, so that a formal refusal could be recorded. He did so, and Mr. Barton dictated her answer, which she repeated.

"By instruction of counsel I refuse to answer." She seemed glad the ordeal was over and ran to the arms of her sister. This was the first look the public had of her face since the tragedy, as her veil was removed at the request of a juryman. Everybody's eyes followed the two women as they descended the stairs, thinking, no doubt, that they were going back to their home, but when they reached the bottom surprise was in store for them. Instead of taking her out of the door Detective Leahey conducted her to the grand jury room before the police justice, where a warrant prepared Tuesday night charging her with murder was awaiting answer by her. She was left in the room with an officer, when Detective Leahey went out and soon returned with Dr. Kniffin, who looked pale, but composed. He walked through the crowd about the door with his hand behind his back, which gave him a most tranquil appearance.

There are two long tables in the grand

back, which gave him a most transpare, pearance.

There are two long tables in the grand jury room. At the end of one of these sat David Purcell, Miss Purcell, Mrs. Palmer and Dr. Palmer. When Dr. Kniffin arrived the complaint was produced, which Lawyer Barton copied. David Purcell walked about, talking first to the group around Miss Purcell and then to the one around Dr. Kniffin. Finally the police justice read the complaint. It was as follows:

State of New Jersey, county of Mercer, (a. s.):
On the 6th of January, 1890, personally appeared before me one of the police justices of the city of Trenton, Charles Pilger, who on his oath complained that at the city aforesaid, on the 3d of January, A. D. 1880, one Myra Kniffin, was by some person or persons maliciously and feloniously killed, and that he hath just and reasonable cause to suspect and doth auspect that Emma Purcell and Arthur S. Kniffin did feloniously kill the said Myra S. Kniffin or were accessories thereto, against the laws of the state. He therefore prays that the said Emma Purcell and Arthur S. Kniffin may be apprehended and held to answer said complaint and be further dealt with according to law.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6th day of January. Charles Piloes.

The document was also signed by the police justice. When the sentence "that Emma Purcell and Arthur S. Kniffin did feloniously kill" was read, the eyes of Mrs. Palmer filled with tears and she took the hand of Miss Purcell consolingly. Miss Purcell did not even change color and bore herself with composure. Dr. Kniffin was disposed to weep, but he commanded himself. While there was an interval of wait-

herself with composure. Dr. Kniffin was disposed to weep, but he commanded himself. While there was an interval of waiting for Mr. Beasley some conversation occurred about a story printed in the Evening Sun to the effect that Dr. Kniffin before he attempted suicide had made a will in which he had divided his property between his son Lennie and Miss Purcell. Mr. Barton said that only one will was made, and that was executed Monday morning just after midnight. There had been no codicil to this and the name of Miss Purcell did not occur in it, although there were bequests to

this and the name of Miss Purcell did not occur in it, although there were bequests to the amount of about \$600.

When Mr. Beasley arrived the two lawyers held a consultation and they finally entered a plea of "not gullty" as to both and waived an examination. The crowd that awaited in the witness room, through which the prisoners had to pass to get to the jall, were not driven out. The commitment was formally made out and the prisoners taken to the jail. Their friends were permitted to accompany them. The is awyers went in search of Chief Justice Beasley to get a writ of habeas corpus.

The counsel were unsuccessful in obtaining a writ of habeas corpus on Wednesday night.

Charged With Embezziement. Calvin M. Smith, a driver in the employ of the Acme oil company, was given partial hearing on Wednesday evening b partial hearing on Wednesday evening by Alderman Halbach. The charge against him is embezzlement, on complaint of H. G. Hein, the agent. The testimony heard showed a discrepancy between the amount received by Smith for oil sold to Philip Darnes and the amount he turned over to the company's agent. A final hearing will be had on uext Monday evening, when a number of other parties to whom Smith delivered oil will be heard.

Conspiracy and False Pretense. son, of White Oak, have been prosecuted before Alderman Halbach, by Samuel before Alderman Halbach, by Samuel Eshleman, for conspiracy to defraud and false pretense. Eshleman alleges that the father called on him to borrow \$350. He represented that he had \$1,000 in the Lititz bank and needed that additional amount to buy a car load of horses in Somerset county and he would repay it when the horses were sold. He was given the money. Instead of using it to buy horses it was appropriated to pay a note in bank. A few days after this transaction Diehm transferred all his property to his son, and for so doing he and the son were prosecuted for conspiracy to defraud. for conspiracy to defraud.

Death of Rev. Rogers Owen, D. D. The Rev. Roger Owen, D. D., the founder and for more than thirty years the pastor of the Chestnut Hill Presbyterian church, of the Chestnut Hill Presbyterian church, died yesterday at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia. He was born in Wales, October 15, 1813. His collegiate training was received at Jefferson college, Washington, Pa., from which he graduated in 1839. He studied theology at Princeton seminary and was ordained by the presbytery at Madison, Indiana, September 24, 1843. He remained pastor of, the church at Madison until 1844, when he became pastor of the church at Columbia, Pa., where he remained for six years.

A Big Cocking Main. A cocking main for \$500 a side, and the

same amount on each fight, took place in a Philadelphia stable, on Wednesday morning, between New York and Phila-delphia. Twenty-one cocks were shown delphia. Twenty-one cocks were shown by each side and thirteen pairs weighed in. Philadelphia won seven of eleven battles and the main. The longest battle lasted fifty-five minutes.

Brook Trout Fry Ready.

The Pennsylvania commissioners of fisheries are now ready to distribute brook trout fry. Applications for fry should be made to Henry C. Ford, 1,823 Vine street, Philadelphia James V. Long, 75 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg; H. C. Demuth, Lancastor; S. R. Stillwell, Scranton; L. Streucastor; S. R. Stillwell, Scranton; S. Stillwell, Scranton; S caster: S. B. Stillwell, Scranton: L. Streu ber, Erie, and W. L. Powell, Harrisburg.

The Cab Drivers' Ball. The cab drivers of this city intend hold-ing a ball to-morrow evening in Roberts' hall. As they are a jolly lot of fellows, hall. As they are a jolly lot of fellows, with plenty of friends, the number of tickets sold has been very large. A big time is expected.

Pension Increased. The pension of Jacob Geiges, this city, has been increased.

THE LATEST CREMATION.

WILLIAM BIEMENSDERFER TURNED TO ARMES IN THE RETORT HE BUILT.

He Dies on Sunday and is Incinerated on Wednesday Afternoon—A Veteran of the Late Rebellion.

The body of William Blemensderfer, who died at his home, No. 639 East Chestaut street, on Sunday, was cremated at the Lancaster crematorium on Wednesday Services were first held at the house and the body was then taken to the creme-torium. It was placed in the retort and was soon consumed. The sahes were re-moved this morning.

torium. It was placed in the retort and was soon consumed. The sakes were removed this morning.

The deceased was about 60 years of age and was a fire brick layer by trade. During the war he served in Lieutenand Bushby's detachment of Veteran Reserves, unassigned. He was enrolled February 1, 1862, and discharged February 1, 1865, and discharged of the Lancaster crematorium in which he incinerated a number of bedies. He superintended the building of crematoriums in Philadelphia, Detroit and other places. He was the janitor of the one in New York for a year, and for eighteen months had charge of the one in Philadelphia, up to last summer, when failing health compelled him to come home.

He was a firm believer in cremation, and it was his desire that his body be disposed of in that way. He leaves a wife and several children.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Physicians Have Little Hope of Alfonse Surviving the Illness Which Attacked Him Several Days Ago.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—The illness of the infant king has assumed a most alarming phase.

During the night he had convulsions and During the night he had convulsi high fever. He is extremely weak. The royal physicians have little if any hope of

At 2 o'clock this morning it seemed as though he was dead, but he subsequ

Senor Sagasta, the prime minister, has been summoned to the palace, where he is awaiting the end.

(Alfonso XIII, of Spain, is the posthu-mous son of Alfonso XII. He was born May 17, 1886, and is therefore 3 years 5 months and 23 days old. He was pro-claimed king on the day of his birth with his mother as queen regent).

Tried to Kill His Sweetheart. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—William Torrens, a young man, has been paying attention to Bella Carter, a corvant girl employed by a family
residing at 30th and Chestnut streets.
He called on the young lady
last evening, and a quarrel arcse between them, whereupon Torrens drew a revol and fired twice, one ball entering a Carter's body. Torrens then disappear Carter's body. Torrens then dispressed and a physician was called who extracted the bullet and dressed the young woman's wound. The police were notified, but Torrens could not be found until this morning, when his dead body was found in an out-house in the rear of the dwelling. in an out-house in the rear of the dwe

Reading Railroad Managers Meet.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The meeting of
the board of managers of the Reading railroad company, to take action on the ques-

road company, to take action on the question of payment of interest on preferred bonds of that company, was held this afternoon at the office of the company.

There were present President Austin Corbin, A. J. Antelo, Samuel R. Shipley, Geo. De B. Keim, Thomas Cochran, Stephen A. Caldwell and Geo. F. Baer. At the conclusion of the meeting, which la two hours, the following was given out for publication: "No formal action will be taken on the subject of interest upon income bonds until the first meeting of the board after the annual election (which takes place Monday, 13th inst.) But members of the board are unanimously of the opinion, from an examination of accounts the from an examination of accounts, that no interest has been earned or can be paid upon any series of the preference bonds."

Objections to Corporation Men. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9.—The senate candidates were all present at the Jackson banquet last night, but work at headquarters proceeded. Among the developments last night is an address prepared by Judge Blandin, of Cleveland, and addressed to members of the Legislature, calling upon them to not elect a man to the Senate who is identified with corporations. The appeal is signed by Allen W. Thurman, H. G. Booth, Irvine Dungan and E. Blandin.

Two Killed by a Falling Wall. NEW YORK, Jan. 9 .- A wall of the new Presbyterian church at 296 Throop street, Brooklyn, fell at 4:30 this morning, crushing a three-story frame building adjoining and killing two persons and injuring four. The killed are David Purdy, 16 years, and Mamie Purdy, aged 15 years. The injured are Mrs. Purdy, Mrs. Sarah De Mott, Miss Carrie Purdy aged 19, and Richard Poole, aged 7. The victims occupied the house that was demolished.

Indians Give Up Their Land.

Spokane Falls, Wash., Jan. 9.—The final papers of the treaty between the United States and the Coeur d'Alene Indians was signed last night. The treaty conveys 222,000 acres of the most valuable part of the Coeur d'Alene reservation, embracing the largest portion of the beautiful lake of the same name and much rich mineral and fine timber land.

Heavy Loss; No Insurance completely destroyed Grannis Bros' planing mill and lumber yards, together with almost the entire block between Sixth and Seventh streets. Loss, \$40,000; no insurance. The fire tarted in the engine room from boilers.

The Deaths of a Day. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The number of deaths in this city during the 24 hours end-

ing at noon to-day reported to the bareau of vital statistics was 294, a decrease of 45 as compared with the preceeding 24 hours. Of these deaths 24 were attributed to consumption, 22 to bronchitis and 63 to preumonia, 14 to influenza.

Given a Hearing. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The ways and means committee to-day heard arguments of parties interested in the question of tariff on beans, chair cane and wood pulp.

A New Bank for Bradford.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The controller of the currency has authorized the Commercial National bank, of Bratford, Pa., to begin business with a capital of \$100,000. Congressman Kelley Still Alive. Washington, Jan. 9.—This morning's report from Judge Kelley's sick room is

he is still alive." WEATHER FORECASTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9 .- Por

Eastern Pennsylvania: weather; westerly winds;