The Lancaster Intelligencer

VOLUME XXVI-NO. 241. LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1890. PRICE TWO C

BRICKS FOR PAVING.

THEY ARE THE MATERIAL BEST SUITED FOR STREET BUILDING.

Decatur, Illinois, Has Tried and Found Them Satisfactory—An Engineer's Paper On the Virtues of Bricks.

One of the best articles upon the subject of brick roadways is a paper read before the Iowa Society of Civil Engineers and Surveyors at their meeting held in the city of Des Moines last summer by Wm. Steyh, city engineer of Burlington, Ia., and he gives some data which are original and valuable. The article is as follows:

There has been so much written and said about street pavements that it seems superfluous to discuss this subject further, but so long as the better classes even of streets pavements are open to objections so long will this subject furnish material for discussion by the profession. Without going into lengthy details about the various street pavements now in use I will confine myself to a general statement of their good and bad features. The main questions to be considered in the selection of the material for street pavements are comfort, healthfulness, safety and economy, and the merits of the different kinds may be summed up as follows:

Granite block pavement—Service very good, durable, needing little repair, but very noisy and slippery when worn, especially on steep grades, and first cost expensive.

Asphaltum—Service very good, free from noise and dust, but slippery on steep grades, expensive to repair and first cost expensive.

Brick—Service very good, free from noise and dust, durable, very easily repaired, and first cost moderate if brick can be procured in the immediate vicinity, thereby saving freight charges.

Wood block—Service very good during the first few years, free from noise and dust, but unhealthy and offensive after the wood begins to decay; first cost moderate.

Macadam—Service reasonably good, but very muddy in wet and dusty in dry weather needing constant repairs; first cost moderate.

There are various other pavements in use in different parts of the country, sandstone block, limestone block, cobble stone, etc., but having no experience with any of them I can not say anything for or against them.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the brick pavement has become known outside of a few cities in this country and consequently is as yet in its infancy, but I am justified in saying that wherever it has been introduced it has made friends faster than most of the other pavements.

After describing the limestone macadam pavements of Burlington, with their mud and dust and the efforts to give brick a fair trial, Engineer Steyh says:

In the spring of 1888 a good many of our citizens were alive to the all-absorbing question of how to improve our streets and thereby enhance the value of real estate. The city council was urged to order streets paved regardless of the numerous remonstrances and threats of contesting the assessments. Finally Jefferson street, between Front and Seventh streets, was ordered paved, and although nearly half of the property owners remonstrated against being assessed for the same, not a single one contested the assessment, and to-day property owners in every locality are anxious to get their streets paved. Burlington now has about 50,000 square yards of brick pavement, which will undoubtedly be doubled the coming season. We also laid about 3,000 square yards of granite block pavement last spring, which gives good satisfaction so far, but I do not think Burlington will lay any more granite in the near future, as our citizens are all decidedly in favor of brick.

In order to find out the strength for resistance of the brick used in our pavement, I sent six samples to the United States arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., to be tested. The following table shows the result:

Place of manufacture.	Dimensions of two specimens.	Area of cross sections.	Spalled at pounds.	Crushed at pounds.	Crushing strength per inch.
Burlington	7⅞x3⅞x2¼	9,2031	40,000	84,800	9,214.3
Burlington	8 x3⅞x2¼	8,0094	35,000	58,000	6,736.8
Galesburg	7⅞x3⅞x2¼	8,9263	39,000	48,600	4,965.4
Galesburg	8 x3⅞x2¼	9,3031	30,000	47,200	5,126.7
Abingdon	7⅞x3⅞x2¼	8,1375	31,500	51,800	6,139.2
Abington	7⅞x3⅞x2¼	8,1562	37,700	46,500	5,017.2

Taking the weakest of the samples which commenced to spaul at 30,000 pounds for an area of a little over 9 square inches, which would equal very nearly that portion of the four wheels of a heavy farm wagon resting on the pavement at any one time, it shows that it would require extremely heavy loads to injure the pavements. As the brick pavement presents a very smooth surface the wear is not nearly as great as on granite and other stone block pavements.

So far brick pavements have been constructed mostly in small cities on account of an erroneous opinion that it would not stand the heavy traffic of the large places; but the time is undoubtedly near when brick paving will be adopted for the heaviest traffic. Of course, it will require the very best brick, thoroughly vitrified and made of clay which has enough iron in it to make the brick tough in addition to being hard. The foundation for a good street pavement can not be made with too much care, as a poor foundation will bring the best of paving material into disfavor on account of making the wearing surface irregular. But so long as our streets are dug up for sewer, water, gas or steam connections, so long will there be defective foundations for pavements, no matter how well they may have been constructed originally.

The *Engineering News* of March 20, 1886, reproduces from an article by M. A. Gouvy, published in *Memoirs de la Societe des Ingenieurs Bigils*: "At this time (1879), the city of Budapest was seeking some material better than granite for its city pavements, and made a trial of the *ceramite* on one of its streets. This pavement was made in two distinct beds, first a lower bed or layer, which was simply a complete walling in of the material soil by means of ordinary, hard-burned brick laid on the flat, and second, and upper or wearing surface, of concrete blocks 4x8x4 inches thick. In laying this pavement the natural soil was first dressed to conform to the profile of the streets and carefully rammed; upon this were placed the hard-burned bricks on their flat, having dimensions of 11½x4x3½ inches. Between the joints in this brick bed was poured a grout of cement mortar, and on top was placed a bed of sand 8-10 inch deep. The under brick were placed with their long axis parallel with the street, breaking joints with each other; the ceremite blocks were put on the sand diagonally to the axis of the street and laid dry. Into the joints of this upper surface was then poured a mixture made of one part of hot coal tar, four parts of ordinary pitch and fifteen to twenty parts of sand, according to the size of the sand grains. * * * * * * * The width of joints in this pavement is generally 4-20 inches, varying with the size of sand used. This pavement since 1881, has been used quite extensively in Budapest, some 20,000 square metres being thus covered." [One square metre equal to 10¾ square feet.]

In comparing the various systems this article further says:

"The ceramite gives a smooth surface analogous to that of asphalt and wood, but it is harder; the diagonal lay of the blocks, while avoiding the slipping and affording a better foothold for horses, is the cause of a certain amount of noise, much less than with granite. The objections to granite are already well known, etc., etc. From a hygienic point of view the ceramite is practically next to asphalt as a street paving material, and the dust arising from it is a minimum. The experiments at Budapest show that while the ceramite costs more than asphalt to lay, it costs less to maintain it in good condition, slipping is completely avoided and the wear is almost nothing."

By adopting the manner of laying the brick pavements as in use in Budapest as above described, but using clay brick burnt to flint hardness instead of potter's clay [illegible] the cost of the pavement would be [illegible] of its distance of 5,200 pounds per square inch as found by Dr. Boehm, of the Academy of Berlin, recent tests by the Chicago Forge and Bolt company of twenty-nine samples of pressed building brick show a maximum resisting strength of from 4,000 to 10,800 pounds per square inch, which, by burning to flint hardness, would be so materially increased as to make it equal in strength to any known material.

BRICK PAVING FOR ROADWAYS.

A circular from the Decatur Tile Co., Decatur, Ill., gives information of much value in relation to the use of brick as paving material for public roadways.

Brick for street paving is no longer an experiment. Scores of cities in the United States now use nothing else. In some cities brick has been used in the streets for nearly twenty years, and the paving, with little repair, promises to last as long again. Decatur, Ill., was one of the first cities to adopt brick exclusively for street paving, and now has about ten miles of paved streets, with many blocks under contract. The purpose is to push the work as fast as the finances will permit until the entire city is paved. Decatur has gone through the experimental process, trying brick of various makes, and her experience is a valuable guide to cities contemplating paving with brick. After much experimenting the Decatur Tile Co. has produced a virtrified brick almost impervious to water and equal to granite in wear. By the baking process the surface is glazed and the inside is rendered flint-like to the centre. The brick rings like metal, and brittleness, which characterizes "hard burned brick" from up-draught kilns, is avoided. The test in Decatur demonstrated the vast superiority of these brick over all others, and in 1889 all ordinances for paving specified "down draught" brick. Nothing else can now be used. The first experimental block of Tile company brick was laid by John Grass, contractor, on South Water street, Decatur, in May, 1875, under a guaranty for five years. Not a dollar of repairs has been required, though exposed continuously to the heaviest traffic. The paving is as smooth as a floor, and a guaranty of twenty years would have been safe.

In 1886 four specimens of Tile company brick, picked up at random, were tested by the Chicago Forge and Bolt company, showing the ultimate crushing resistances of the samples to be 252,000, 228,000, 210,000 and 218,000 pounds respectively. The brick measured 7½x2¼x4 inches. The method in Decatur for paving is to bring the earth foundation to a proper grade, the last three inches of grading being finished with the pick and shovel. The surface is then rolled, using a six to ten ton roller. Over this surface is spread four inches of gravel, or sand and gravel, carefully tamped. A course of hard brick is then laid flat, lengthwise with the street, also tamped; on this course is spread an inch and a half of screened sand, gauged and properly smoothed off. On this is laid the top course of extra hard brick on edge, crosswise with the street. Care is taken to break joints in each course. The top course is also tamped. In tamping a two-inch plank is laid on the brick and a forty-pound rammer in the hands of two stout men is used. Experience taught the superiority of tamping over using a roller. After being thoroughly tamped so as to secure a smooth surface, fine screened sand is spread and swept into the crevices, an inch of sand being left on the top after throwing the paving open to travel.

To secure the best results and protect the paving in its life and even surface, the street should be drained by laying drain tile at each side, outside the curbing. Horses do not slip or fall on brick pavements as they do on granite blocks, owing to the small surface between the same. The advantages of brick paving are:

1. Economy in construction.
2. Smoothness of surface.
3. Noiseless almost as wood.
4. No slipping by horses.
5. Freedom from all impurities.
6. Durability next, if not equal, to granite.
7. Economy and convenience in repairs.

BRICK ROADWAY FOUNDATIONS.

Gen. A. Gillmore, in his work on "Roads, Streets and Pavements," says:

"The object of a pavement being to secure a hard, even and durable surface, and not to any considerable extent, nor necessarily, to support the weight of heavy loads, it is evident that the surface will soon subside unequally, forming ruts and depressions, unless it rests upon a firm and solid foundation. A good foundation is as necessary for the stability of a pavement as for that of any other construction. Bad foundations invariably produce bad pavements sooner or later, while with a good foundation the quality of the surface upon which the wear takes place depends upon the material used for paving and the manner of laying it down.

"Among the suitable foundations for a pavement, provided the thickness be adapted to the character of the sub-soil and the nature of the traffic are the following: 1. hydraulic concrete six to eight inches in thickness; 2, rubble stones set on edge, but not in contact, with the interstices filled with concrete; 3, rubble stones set in contact like the sub-pavement of a Telford road; 4, cobble stones firmly set in a form of sand or gravel; 5, small rubble stones of random sizes in a well compacted layer; or 6, a layer of broken stone laid in the manner of a macadamized road."

In speaking of concrete foundations he says:

"Though the most costly, it is the best street foundation, all things considered, that has yet been devised. In a few weeks after laying it becomes a strong, solid monolith, and, even if it should crack in many places in consequence of the great and varying loads upon it, or from unequal powers of resistance, and therefore unequal subsidence of the underlying soil, its superiority to any other kind of bottoming can scarcely be doubted."

Gillespie, in his works on roads, referring to concrete foundations, says:

"This is perhaps the most efficient of all the foundations, but also the most costly at first, though this would be balanced by its permanence and saving of repairs. It admits of access to subterraneous pipes with less injury to the neighboring pavement than any other, for the concrete may be broken through at any point without unsettling the foundation for a considerable distance around, as is the case with foundations of sand or broken stones; and when the concrete is replaced the pavement can be at once reset at its proper level, without the uncertain allowance of setting which is necessary in other cases."

Mr. F. L. Hoge, city engineer of Wheeling, W. Va., says:

"In a large city, with heavy and continuous hauling, I should prefer a foundation six inches of concrete and use the brick as a wearing surface. We ought to pay more and get better work."

Base Ball Notes.

The games of base ball played yesterday resulted as follows:

Players' League—Philadelphia 14, New York 2; Boston 9, Brooklyn 4; Cleveland 14, Buffalo 7; Pittsburg 6, Chicago 0.

National League—Philadelphia 6, New York 1; Brooklyn 7, Boston 3; Cincinnati 8, Pittsburg 2.

American Association—Rochester 9, Athletics 3; Brooklyn 13, Syracuse 7.

Interstate League—Harrisburg 9, York 5; Altoona 4, Easton 1.

A Glimpse of the South.

Frederick D. Orth, a young man, of Marietta, has just returned from Georgia, and in response to an inquiry, writes as follows: "I must inform you how kindly the white residents of the South received me and do receive all Northerners; while the negroes referred to me as a 'damned yankee.'

"It proved to me beyond a doubt that the bloody-shirt-waving newspapers of the North are sadly misrepresenting the people of the South; and further that the negroes, who are the very ones whom the Republican organs represent as being 'outraged and abused,' actually hate a Northern man who may find himself in their immediate neighborhood.

"Consequently affairs are exactly the reverse of what the Republican papers represent. I further found that in many instances the negroes are treated by far better than the poor whites. In fact they have nothing to complain of and their threatening restlessness is all caused by the Republican papers, whose sole object appears to be to inflame a riot amongst them, and [illegible] their columns. 'Another

TOBACCO PLANTS SCARCE.

THE SPRING WEATHER UNFAVORABLE TO THEIR GROWTH.

A Dealer Thinks the Usual Acreage Will Be Reduced Owing to the Seed Famine—Trade Dull In Cased Leaf.

The past week was another dull one in old goods in the leaf tobacco market. Only a few hundred cases changed hands. The New York dealers appear to be giving all their attention to Sumatra and until the boom is over in that goods, very little attention will be paid to Lancaster county cigar leaf.

Farmers were busy the past week in planting the '90 crop and the weather was favorable for the work. In some sections of the county there is a scarcity of plants, and for that reason a large dealer, who has had reports from all sections of the county, believes the acreage will be less this than last year.

Tobacco seed was set at the usual time this spring, but the cool weather retarded its growth. The plants for the late crops are considered in good condition.

J. S. Gans' Son's Report.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' son, tobacco broker, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending June 10, 1890:

250 cases 1889 Pennsylvania Havana, p. t.; 140 cases 1888 state Havana, 13 to 15; 235 cases 1888 Pennsylvania Havana, 13 to 14; 275 cases 1887-88 Pennsylvania seed leaf, 8½ to 13; 200 cases 1888 Ohio, p. t.; 200 cases 1888 Wisconsin Havana, 11 to 13; 100 cases 1888 New England Havana, 16 to 37. Total, 1,350 cases.

The Philadelphia Market.

From the Tobacco Leaf.

Trade is quiet. Occasionally a sale of binders and fillers is reported. The king of wrappers just now requires too much attention to look after domestic leaf, but it will be needed, for Sumatra won't do for every purpose. Prices are unsettled.

Sumatra is the talk, first, last and all the time. Not only talk, but sales—quick sales.

Havana has improved in sales over last week.

Receipts for the week—32 cases Connecticut, 285 cases Pennsylvania, 74 cases Little Dutch, 316 cases Wisconsin, 105 cases York state, 564 bales Sumatra, 211 bales Havana and 184 hhds. Virginia and Western leaf tobacco.

Sales show—29 cases Connecticut, 295 cases Pennsylvania, 10 cases Ohio, 28 cases Little Dutch, 284 cases Wisconsin, 33 cases York state, 458 bales Sumatra, 201 bales Havana.

The New York Market.

From the U. S. Tobacco Journal.

The Sumatra boom is still holding out. The extent of purchases is restricted only by the limited quantities of imports and the old stock on hand. Goods are taken as quickly as they are landed, and they are shipped over here as soon as they are bought at an inscription. Extra steamers are pressed into the service of transportation. The inscriptions at Bremen, Amsterdam and Rotterdam, which followed each other closely since the last of last month, yielded about 7,000 bales for the American market, and they will all be in before July 1. Last week's importation of Sumatra amounted to 2,367 bales, which is one of the largest importations on record for a single week. And more than half of this importation has changed hand, already. The total sales for the week amount to 1,600 bales.

At the beginning of the week buyers were inclined to go a little slow on account of (by the Mugwump papers) reported opposition against the McKinley bill by the Senate finance committee. The speed, however, with which the Senate committee is passing the different items of the tariff bill, the few insignificant changes the committee is making in the original schedules, and the cold reception the New York business men's delegation received at the hands of the committee, seem to have had the effect of dampening any sanguine hope of any radical revision of the McKinley bill by the Senate. Hence the continuance of the Sumatra boom.

The importations of Havana have also been exceedingly large the past week. They amounted to 3,400 bales. This large importation reveals the intention of our Havana importers of not taking any chances on the "every part" clause of the tobacco schedule. They want to be on the safe side when the tariff bill passes. Therefore all the goods which are kept in the warehouses at Havana on account of the more favorable climatic influences on them, are speedily ordered into their owners' possession on this side.

From the Tobacco Leaf.

Business has been rather brisk during the week, and all kinds of old tobacco were disposed of. B goods were eagerly sought for. This class of tobacco is very scarce, and to-day commands a good figure.

In 1889 tobacco a few hundred cases were sold, and the indications are that before many days have passed a large business will be done in new packings.

The buying of the new crop in the growing section is fast growing to a close, and the amount in farmers' hands at present is very small indeed—less than for many years for the same period of the year.

Congressman McAdoo's Speech.

In Congressman McAdoo's speech at the great tariff reform meeting in Philadelphia appears the following: "Now, in this bill, outside of this feature of the tin, there is another matter which interests you people of Philadelphia. The Netherlands is possessed of an island called Sumatra. Its climate and its soil are exceedingly favorable to the raising of a certain quality of tobacco. It is a thin leaf without much vein to it. It is the covering, I should say, of eleven-twelfths of the cigars of the poor men of the land. When it is delivered in the tobacco factory it costs, I should think, about $1.80, duty and all, a pound. They propose to raise a wall against this tobacco by making the duty $2 and $2.75 per pound. What will be the result of this? The first result will be the raising of the price of the poor man's cigars. The next result will be a decrease in the number of cigars smoked, and the last result will be the discharge of thousands of men in Philadelphia and in the United States who make cigars for employment."

Granted By the Register.

The following letters were granted by the register of wills, for the week ending Tuesday, June 10:

ADMINISTRATION.—Frederick G. Seith, deceased, late of Lancaster city; David L. Deen, city, administrator.

Paschall Moore, deceased, late of Sadsbury township; A. W. Moore, Sadsbury, administrator.

Henry Gerfin, deceased, late of Columbia borough; Catherine Gerfin, Columbia, administratrix.

Susan Cooper, deceased, late of Columbia borough; Thomas W. Haldeman, Columbia, administrator.

John Harry, deceased, late of East Hempfield township; Joseph C. Buckwalter, Warwick, and Amos F. Harry, East Hempfield, administrators.

TESTAMENTARY—Emanuel Groff, deceased, late of Strasburg township; Elias, Henry L. and John L. Groff, Strasburg township, executors.

Elizabeth Grabill, deceased, late of Upper Leacock township; J. D. Grabill, Upper Leacock, administrator.

Samuel S. High, deceased, late of Lancaster city; Catherine A. High, city, executor.

Samuel G. Behmer, deceased, late of Lancaster city; Ettie H. Behmer, city, executrix.

An Old Lady's Death.

Mrs. Elizabeth Risk, widow of the late James Risk, died very suddenly at her home near Quarryville, on Sunday morning, of heart disease. She was 73 years of age, and a sister of Jacob M. Eckman. Her funeral took place to-day, and the interment was made at Octoraro church.

Sale of Real Estate.

Jacob B. Long, real estate agent, sold yesterday at private sale for Isaac Diller, the large three-story frame dwelling and two acres of land on the Manor turnpike, this side of Millersville, adjoining the Mennonite meeting house on the west, to H.

HEALTH QUERIES.

Census Investigations to Be Pushed Through Physicians.

The following has been issued by the State Board of Health:

To Physicians in Pennsylvania:

An opportunity is afforded in connection with the taking of the census by the United State government, of obtaining statistical information which cannot fail to be of extreme value to the state, as regards the physically defective classes which compose a portion of its population. The State Board of Health, to which has been confided the duty of superintending the collection of vital statistics in this commonwealth, is desirous that these returns should be as full as possible. The medical profession, of all others, should be the first to appreciate the importance of such information. It has been found, however, in conversation with physicians, that many of them entertain the apprehension that the information which they thus impart, may be used in some manner detrimental to the patient, or individual, to whom it refers. In order to remove such obstacle to obtaining complete returns, communications were addressed to the Hon. Robert P. Porter, superintendent of census, and Dr. J. S. Billings, surgeon U. S. A., in charge of vital statistics and statistics of special classes, asking for a guarantee in addition to that already given, "that all information furnished on their schedules would be considered, and treated as strictly confidential, no names being published." To this communication the following replies have been received:

CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 4th, 1890.

SIR: Permit me to acknowledge your favor of the 2d instant, and in reply to state that the only object in obtaining these returns from physicians is to correct the enumerator's return, and under no circumstances will the information received from physicians be used against an individual, but as soon as compared, and enumerator's report corrected, the physician's schedule will be destroyed. They are to be used simply to supplement the information given to enumerators, and in no case will any patient ever know through this office that a physician ever made a report of his case. The superintendent communicated with you on this subject yesterday, and Dr. Billings, now absent, is fully in accord with him in assuring you that no physician need fear that the information given will be used save in the most confidential manner.

In the absence of Dr. J. S. Billings, special agent. Very respectfully,

W. H. OLCOTT,
Acting Chief of Division of Special Classes.

CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1890.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 2d instant and in reply to say that you can assure every physician in your state that whatever information they give to this office will be strictly confidential, so far as names and residences are concerned. That physicians' returns are to be used only to correct information received from enumerators and immediately destroyed as soon as compared; only a few selected clerks will ever see them, and it will be impossible that any information should reach their patients.

Permit me to express my appreciation of your interest in this work, and to assure you that you may pledge this office to fully guard against any personal information being obtained on account of the returns of the physicians;

Very respectfully,
ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

There can, therefore, be no ground for hesitancy on the part of the profession, on the score of professional delicacy, to furnish the information called for in every particular. Respectfully,

BENJAMIN LEE, M. D.,
Superintendent Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DEATH OF GEORGE H. LEMAN.

A Well Known Export on the Value of City Property.

George H. Leman, a well-known resident of this city, died on Monday night, at his residence, No. 38 East German street, aged 60 years. He was a native of Lancaster and lived here all his life. He learned the trade of stove making, and that business he followed a number of years. He was better known as a contractor and builder, and in the past twenty years he erected a number of houses. He was also for a time a collector of taxes.

Last winter he was attacked with the grip and he never fully recovered from that illness. He began failing in health three months ago, but his death was not expected so soon. In politics he was a Republican, but in city matters was independent. He was considered an excellent judge of the value of property and was frequently called upon as an expert in the courts. The only beneficial organization to which he belonged was Conestoga Council, No. 8, O. U. A. M. He was a member of the Duke street M. E. church and was for some years an officer. He leaves a widow but no children. His surving brother is ex-Policeman B. Frank Leman and his sisters are Mrs. Philip Deichler, of this city, and Mrs. Rebecca Boys, of Wilmington, Delaware.

HE WAS HOMESICK.

A Boy Who Got Too Far Away From His Mother.

On Sunday a little boy, who gave his name as George Neador, called at the station house while the chief of police was on duty. He was crying bitterly and said that he wanted to go to his home in Brooklyn. He said that he had come to Lancaster with another boy and they had brought horses to Lancaster. He expected to come here and go right back to Brooklyn, but the man for whom he had brought the horses was out of town. Later the boy who had come with young Neador, and was older, went to the station house. He said that provision had been made at a hotel for the boy and he could stop there comfortably until the owner of the horses returned; Neador was very homesick, however, he kept saying that he wanted to go home to his mother. Finally he left with his companion, who promised to take him home.

Chief of Police Borger wrote a letter to the boy's father and received a reply this morning, thanking him. The boy had left home without permission and they had been telegraphing for him everywhere. At last they gave up and concluded that the boy was drowned. When they found out that he was safe there was great rejoicing in the family. He has no doubt reached home ere this.

An Assault and Battery Case.

M. T. Cormeny was heard by Alderman Barr this morning on a charge of assault and battery. William Kinstry, a stranger, was the prosecutor, and said that he went into Cormeny's hotel on Saturday night and ate some oysters. While he and Harry Care were eating the oysters they made some remarks not very flattering to Mr. Cormeny, and he and Henry Nelson, one of his colored employes, assaulted them. He was unable to positively identify Nelson as one of the assailants, and the case against him was dismissed. Care, who also made a complaint for assault and battery against these parties, failed to appear to prosecute, and the supposition is that he skipped away from town.

Mr. Cormeny's side of the story is that these men came to his place and used insulting language in the presence of his wife, and when remonstrated with they refused to desist and were then put out. The case against Mr. Cormeny was returned to court, and he gave bail for trial.

Democratic Primaries.

The Democratic nominating meetings will be held to-morrow evening at the usual places in this city, when candidates for delegates and members of the county committee will be placed in nomination. The election will be held on Saturday evening and the county convention on Wednesday of next week. In the county districts the nomination and election of delegates will be held on Saturday.

Knights of St. John Fair.

The fair of the Knights of St. John was brought to a close on Monday evening when the articles to be disposed of by vote were awarded to the lucky winners. There still remain several articles to be chanced off this evening. The managers are pleased with the result, the profits being beyond their expectations.

AN ART COLLECTION.

RARE AND INTERESTING THINGS DISPLAYED IN FULTON HALL.

The Young Republicans Have a Fine Exhibition—The Opening on Monday Evening—Gen. Hastings' Address.

The art loan exhibit, for which the Young Republicans have been making preparations for months, was formally opened on Monday evening, with a large audience present. The opera house has been so changed in appearance that one would scarcely recognize it. Great taste has been exercised in the decorations and arrangement of the exhibits, and the hall presents a beautiful appearance.

The lobby decorations were by Hager & Bro., under the direction of Walter C. Hager, and they are very fine. The walls and ceiling have been covered with rich draperies, tastefully arranged. As one passes from the lobby to the auditorium the view is a grand one. The decorations of this apartment was in charge of a committee of the Young Republicans. From the centre of the ceiling to the sides are streamers of red, white and blue bunting; from the centre chandelier hangs the handsome silk banner of the club; around the gallery is a drapery of bunting, ornamented with the caribou, elk and antelope heads loaned for the occasion by Mr. S. T. Davis; at all the supporting posts are groups of small flags and each of the small chandeliers under the gallery has its group of American flags nicely arranged. The stairway leading to the second floor is covered with flags and bunting. In the opera house proper the alcoves have been filled with rare plants from Schroyer's hothouses. The tops of the cases in which the exhibits are were decorated by Rohrer & Bro. and around the enclosure on the stage, reserved for the orchestra, are flowers and plants in profusion, but so arranged as to add to the beauty of the room. Arc electric lights have been placed in the room and a pleasant temperature is kept up at all times by rotary ventilating fans.

Eight o'clock was the hour designated for the opening, and Governor Beaver was on the programme for the opening address. He disappointed the managers by not coming, and did not even notify the committee that he would not be here, after accepting the invitation. Secretary Stone, Edwin Stuart and Major Montooth were also expected to be present, but they, too, disappointed the committee. Of all the invited guests only one, Adjutant General Hastings, put in an appearance, and the committee called upon him to make the opening address.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HASTINGS TALKS.

He was introduced by President John B. Rehm and after telling his audience how he had been pressed into service, with only a few minutes' notice, he said he was glad now that the other fellows did not come, because he had all the glory to himself. He referred to the important part Lancaster city had taken in the history of the country. She had sent one of her favorite sons—Buchanan—to occupy the greatest position on the face of the earth. Another man, prominent in the councils of the nation, a brave, courageous man, who always battled for the truth as he believed it—Stevens—came from the beautiful city of Lancaster. In an important period of the war, when your homes were about being invaded by rebel hordes, a gallant soldier on the battle field of Gettysburg buried them back, and history loves to tell of the great achievement of John Fulton Reynolds, a Lancaster man. In this present exhibit can be seen what art can do. There is a most delightful exhibit of the fine arts and relics, and in conclusion, after wishing the young Republicans success, he formally declared the exhibit open. After his speech, Gen. Hastings was introduced to all who presented themselves, after which he viewed the exhibits.

THE ART EXHIBIT.

It would be a great task to attempt a description of the hundreds of articles on exhibition. There are 824 catalogued articles and many others not numbered. Among them are works of the old masters, and the handsomest pictures of which the parlors of Lancaster's residents can boast.

Among the exhibitors of many articles are Charles Steigerwalt, Leon Von Ossko, H. C. Demuth, Mrs. F. Shroder, Mayor Clark, George M. Steinman, S. H. Zahm, Mrs. C. J. Swarr, S. C. Slaymaker and J. B. Martin & Co. Mr. Steigerwalt's exhibits consist of autographs, archæological idols, arms, books, engravings, historic china plates, coins, medals and curios: Mr. Von Ossko exhibits many fine paintings; Mr. Demuth, relics of the old fire department; Mrs. Shroder, old china; Mayor Clark, old city documents; Mr. Steinman, records and photographs of old buildings; Mr. Zahm, relics; Mrs. Swarr, old china and glassware; Mr. Slaymaker, revolutionary relics, and J. B. Martin & Co., fine china.

The exhibit will be kept open until the 21st, and in no place in the city can an hour be more more pleasantly spent than in the opera house for the next two weeks.

The committees in charge of the work had arduous labors to perform, but they got through them with credit to themselves, for such a collection of art and curios has never before been gathered in this city.

The general committee appointed last April is: C. L. Durban, chairman; H. I. Spencer, A. B. Hassler, Jno. B. Rehm, C. A. Westhaeffer, Geo. H. DeHaven, E. E. Steigerwalt, C. G. Strickler, Chas. W. Heitshu, J. B. Roth, jr., Chas. T. Steigerwalt, Morris Zook, W. W. Griel. Subcommittees—Reception and art, Mrs. Leon Von Ossko, chairman; Mrs. J. E. Baker, Mrs. Marriott Brosius, Mrs. B. Frank Eshleman, Mrs. Chas. J. Swarr, Mrs. J. Harold Wickersham, Mrs. Thos. C. Wiley, Mrs. F. A. Muhlenberg; decoration, Chas. W. Heitshu, chairman; Chas. S. Hoffmeier, John N. Hetrick, Mrs. C. S. Hoffmeier, Miss Mary E. Sharp, Miss Martha H. Davis, Miss Ina C. Getz, Miss Ella Greiner; curio, Chas. T. Steigerwalt, chairman; M. B. Hartman, Wm. Slaymaker, Wm. L. Marshall, W. S. Martin, J. George Kamm, John C. Carter, M. B. Rife, J. Harold Wickersham, H. C. Demuth; arrangement of exhibits, E. E. Steigerwalt, chairman; H. M. Herr, James Rose, Mrs. J. J. Smaling, Mrs. James Rose, Miss Annie G. Roth, Miss Bertha Amer, Mrs. E. E. Steigerwalt; music, Harry I. Spencer, chairman; Harry E. Stoner, P. Eck. Slaymaker, Mrs. C. E. Netscher, Miss Ella Musser, Miss Daisy Smaling, Miss Marguerite K. Heinitsh; pictures, Geo. H. DeHaven, chairman; John Reist, H. M. Shroder, Mrs. S. E. Baily, Miss Esther Metzger, Miss Kate Eicholtz, Miss Sallie DeHaven, Mrs. H. T. Nathorst; miscellaneous, W. W. Griel, chairman; H. M. Griel, Miss Kate D. Shirk, Miss Josephine Franklin, Miss Mary Wade, Miss Ella Shirk; mercantile exhibits, C. G. Strickler; privileges, John B. Rehm; floors and tables, John B. Roth, jr.; show cases, C. A. Westhaeffer; insurance, A. B. Hassler; attendants, Morris Zook, chairman; Mrs. J. Harry Rathfon, Mrs. Frank B. McClain, Mrs. Lillie Rathfon, Mrs. J. K. Barr, Mrs. Ellie Rine, Mrs. Walter C. Herr, Mrs. Harry L. Zook, Mrs. Laura Rathfon, Misses Minnie Zortman, Nannie Levan, Ora Miller, Mamie Miller, Lou Martin, Blanche Fahnestock, Alice Fahnestock, Kate Fahnestock, Bertha Blickenderfer, Edith Brady, Sallie Humphreville, Mena Wolf, Laura DeHaven, Ida Smith, Margie Gundaker, Annie Kauffman, Annie Bitner, Lou MacNeal, Lizzie Binkley, Sue Bursk, Hattie Bursk, Katie Zook, Ida Hall, Emma Geist, Mary Hurst, Marion Donnelly, Helen Wiley, Libbie Hartman, Ida Yecker, Katie Coreoran, Edith Baily, Mary Hanrahan, Ella Keenan, Tessie Mahan, Emily Messenkop, Jennie Hartman, Lizzie Yecker, Bessie Gast, Annie Wolf, Alice Harnish, Lida V. Kendig, Ida Colby, Mamie Berner, Sadie McMellen, Bettie Carter, Gertrude Brosius, Helena Hoch, Emma Hoch, Jennie Potts, Lillie Marshall, Mary Bowman, Lillie Herr, Delphine Messenkop, Lillie Morrow; H. I. Spencer, secretary; C. A. Westhaeffer, treasurer.

THE CONCERTS.

The following will assist in the concerts to be given each evening during the continuance of the loan exhibition: Walter Bausman, musical conductor; Chas. L. Bowman, leader of orchestra.

Soloists—Mrs. Aimee Goerke, Columbia; Mrs. Alice Elias, Mrs. C. E. Netscher; Misses Mae Emory, Millersville; Mame E. Worley, Harrisburg; Leila Baer, Gussie Diffenderfer, Mary E. Locher, Margie Myers, Ella Musser, Kate Shirk, Daisy Smaling, M. Grace Wylie, Geo. F. Hambright, Walter W. Hollinger, Dr. E. B. Ilyus, Alton Kolb, C. G. Landis, Frank B. McClain, D. H. Sensenig, Henry M. Shroder, John J. Smaling; instrumentalists, Misses Westlake, Millersville; Bertha Amer, Ina C. Getz, Lula M. Getz, Etta Herr, Katharine Knapp, Louise Knapp, Edith Metzger, Callie Shaeffer, Mrs. Harry L. Zook, Wm. H. Hager, Harry D. Hopkins, Clarence Royer, Frank Shroder, J. K. Small, Ambrose Stein, Wm. Tobias; ladies' chorus, Misses Amy Ball, Ella Ball, Lillian Boehringer, Stella Carpenter, Mary E. Locher, Ella Musser, Sue Martin, Mrs. C. E. Netscher, Gussie Diffenderfer, Mame E. Etchella, Anna C. Hess, Emma Hatz, Clara Hoch, Marguerite K. Heinitsh, Katharine Knapp, Mary A. Kreider, Annie Lowell, Harriet R. Quinn, M. Lou Rohrer, Margaret Reilly, Daisy Smaling, Kate Ryan, Kate Shirk, Esther Spindler, Annie Swartzwelder, M. Grace Wylie; men's chorus, Paul Dougherty, Geo. F. Hambright, Chas. W. Heitshu, Chas. S. Hoffmeier, Dr. E. B. Ilyus, Alton Kolb, C. G. Landis, Dr. Wm. H. Lowell, F. B. McClain, Wm. E. Powell, James Prangley, D. H. Sensenig, P. Eck. Slaymaker, H. E. Stoner, Harry I. Spencer; High School orchestra, Carl Thorbahn, leader; Millersville Normal School Glee club, D. A. Overholser, leader; Young Men's Democratic Society orchestra, Prof. F. W. Haas, leader; Franklin and Marshall College Mandolin club, E. G. Eby, leader; The Young Republican orchestra, Chas. L. Bowman, leader.

In addition to the concerts given each evening there will be music furnished by a special orchestra, under the leadership of Charles L. Bowman.

MONDAY EVENING'S CONCERTS.

Following was the programme of the concert last evening: Mixed chorus, "To Thee, O, Country," Eichberg; tenor solo, "My Queen," Blummenthal, Henry M. Shroder; ladies' chorus, "Hunting Song," Hummel; bass solo, "Thy Sentinel Am I," Watson, John J. Smaling; mixed chorus, "Bridal Chorus, from Rose Maiden, Cowen; trombone solo Adam Stark.

As before noted, the exhibit is well worth a visit. Many articles are publicly on exhibition for the first time, and there may not be another opportunity to see them. They are so arranged that they can be readily seen and with the catalogue issued all about the article can be learned from it. for the explanation and descri ption of each article is full.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker Praised and the President Censured.

At Monday's session in New York of the Reformed Presbyterian synod the report of the committee on temperance was read. It provided for the total abolition of the liquor traffic and that only unfermented wine be allowed at the Lord's supper. In regard to tobacco the report declared that no young man should be eligible to the ministry who used tobacco in any form. The report says: "We note with special satisfaction the examp'e set by Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker in giving their splendid entertainments without wine. They have set a noble example." The report touches upon the discussion in Congress on the temperance question and the fact that a special commission is now deliberating upon the effects of the liquor traffic.

The recent decision of the supreme court respecting "original packages," the report says, has its favorable side, in that it makes national legislation upon the liquor traffic necessary. Speaking of the influence and power of the liquor interest, it says: "On state occasions liquors weight the table presided over by our Christian president and his lady. The vice president goes in this respect to a greater excess, and besides this, derives a profit from the sale of liquors on property which he owns and controls."

LIMITED LOCALS.

Some friends at Ephrata sent a box of a hundred frogs to J. L. Steinmetz, esq.

It was reported in York on Monday that Walker