

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13, 1884.

Tammany Hall's Adhesion.

Tammany Hall has formally declared its support of the Democratic national ticket by a vote of 810 to 87. An address was issued declaring the reasons for Tammany's opposition to the nomination of Cleveland and defend- ing its action in so strenuously opposing him. It avows the belief of the organization that the nomination was an error of judgment on the part of the leaders of the Democracy, but asserts that Tammany Hall has a profound faith in the Democratic party and principles, and will not abandon them because of mistakes by its chiefs. The address is frank in expression and emphatic in utterance. It is a well conceived paper from the standpoint of Mr. Kelly and his associates, and ex- presses their views with clearness and great force; not concealing or denying their lack of approval of the candidate, they give their adhesion to the party which presents him. They vote for Cleveland because they so only can vote for the Democracy. The position taken is entirely sound and sensible. No one can expect that the views entertained of Cleveland by the leaders of Tammany Hall should be changed by the fact of his nomination. The only fair expectation that could be had was that they should in their action accept the views of the party and support its candidates. When they do this they do their whole duty to the party, whose principles, as they declare, are more important and endur- ing than its rulers. Through all time, men who act together politically must sacrifice individual preferences in select- ing their political agents. The will of some portion of them must prevail over that of others. The majority in democracies must rule. Its stand against Cleveland's nomination was taken by Tammany Hall with so much earnestness and de- termination as to give rise to the appo- sition that the feelings of its members were too much enlisted against him to enable them to support him; and it is greatly to the credit of the organiza- tion, and says much for the wisdom of its leaders, that they have been able to sacrifice their prejudices to their judgment of the political necessity of sustaining their party. A great many of these Democrats of prominence who have raved wildly against John Kelly and Tammany Hall, for their decided expression of their honest opinions, would have been wholly unable to dis- play a like spirit of self sacrifice and con- sideration, if their own had been in- sultingly trodden upon by their party in convention. Tammany Hall's representa- tives were sorely abused at Chicago, and treated as tramps rather than as delegates; which a less wisely led organ- ization would have resented even to its own injury, because mad men are not wise men generally.

Mr. Morosini's Lesson.

Mr. Morosini has not found his daughter, but he has plenty of reporters to seek his company and serve as lightning rods for his indignation. He is very mad. He is going to kill his coachman son-in-law at sight. He did not raise his daughter, he declares, with any intention that she should be a coach man's bride. He gave her \$200 a month and diamonds and everything she wanted. She was a handsome, ornamented girl, filling with joy her father's heart to contemplate. Mr. Morosini thinks that her accomplishments are thrown away on a stableman's bride, and doubt- less he is right. He might have saved money if he had known her destiny. But he should com- mend himself to the old saying that there is no use in crying over spilled milk. He should calm himself and see whether he cannot get a better outcome with his remaining daughters. He should radically change his methods in two particulars. He should not give them everything they want in the way of cash and personal property, and he should give them some part of what they want in the shape of the society of young men. Mr. Morosini denied to the coachman's wife the acquaintance and society of any other men than his servants; and so the coachman took her. If Mr. Morosini had given some nice young man a chance, the coachman would have had no show. Mr. Morosini should have known from his financial experience that an article is always valued accord- ing to its supply, at least in a natural market. Stocks that are as abun- dant as chronos become as cheap; the supply exceeding the demand. So a flood of young men at the Morosini mansion would have probably made them too common to be appreciated, and Mr. Morosini perhaps might have kept his daughter to himself all her life, as he seems to have wished to do. Mr. Morosini, however, has been so used to forcing the natural tendencies of stocks, so as to give the abundant Western Union certificates, for instance, a fictitious value, that he thought he could try the same trick in another shape on his daughter, and make her despise men because she hadn't any, and love instead the jewels and horses and coin- ing of which she had all she wanted. Mr. Morosini knows now that no amount of jewelry, cash or horses are equal in an ordinary woman's eye to one man, even if he is only a coachman. Mr. Morosini, as a wise man, will supply to the remain- ing idols of his heart a selected assort- ment of young men for their amusement, consolation and bliss.

The Republican Congressional Committee.

The Republican congressional com- mittee, it seems, has been trying to get credit for Arthur's administration as being almost entirely free from official defalcations, and they have circulated as a campaign document a report pre- pared by Acting Secretary of the Treas- ury Conn, which puts the total amount of government defalcations in the last three years at \$5,894,000.

Secretary Foster of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

Secretary Foster of the Democratic con- gressional committee, exposes the fraud in this exhibit by showing that in the past three years the aggregate amount for which suits has been brought by the

government for defalcations is \$1,660, 733.77; and that if to this sum was added the estimated amount of defalcations by public officers, where suits have never been brought to recover, the total amount would foot up over \$6,000,000 instead of \$5,894,000.

The only reply made to this exposition is that defalcations cannot be con- sidered to be such until judgment is recovered against the defaulter. Of course the government officers have not had time to get many judgments upon the defalcations for the past three years.

FRIDAY was an epoch in the Jewish history of Lancaster. Though the original charter for the local synagogue was granted one hundred years ago, the present edifice, the handsome remodel- ing of which has already been de- scribed, is but seventeen years old. Though the members of the local syna- gogue are few in number, they are large in public spirit; and their present hand- some edifice, the re-dedication of which is elsewhere given, reflects credit on themselves and is an ornament to the city.

The cold wave is not quite cold enough to freeze the base ball idles.

WALKER BLAINE has sent another dis- patch from Maine; let the band play.

THE Democratic majority in Arkansas is only 44,136. With a little effort it could have been made unanimous.

ARTHUR is anxious to assume the sena- torial mantle when he leaves the presi- dency. With Mr. Blaine in the presidential chair he will have an excellent chance to get left.

THE way Candidate Hendricks is knock- ing out Candidate Logan in the West is a veritable caution. The Democracy can desire nothing better than to see the spec- tacle continued indefinitely.

IT now turns out that Haroun or Reshid, surnamed "the God," whom all leaders of the Arabian Khalif will remember as the noble Khalif of Bagdad, was a lasciv- ious scoundrel, whose brutalities would fill a volume. When will the iconoclasts cease their work of demolition?

THE experience of one Warner Wilson, of Vernon, Mich., who found that his religious fervor was always increased by being in a state of intoxication, opens a new field of investigation for those who have ever regarded drink and prayer as diametrically opposed. This man appears to have been in sober earnest in his intoxi- cation, and insisted upon getting drunk on his death bed so as to better prepare him- self for passage to another world. The religious enthusiasm stimulated by drink would be hard to distinguish from abso- lute frenzy.

THE strong speech of ex-Senator Walla- ce, extracts from which are printed in another column, is a clear summing up of the prosecution in the case of the people versus the Republican party. He properly places the responsibility for the business stagnation that now prevails in the country, and the languishing merchant marine on the shoulders of the Republican party, under whose administration this distress- ing state of affairs was brought about. He dwells upon the anomaly of a laboring people idle with the winter coming on, and \$400,000,000 of surplus in the treasury wrung from their scanty earnings. His address is the thoughtful one of the states- man anxious for the people's welfare and is well calculated to convert the reasonable man, to the opinion that the Republican party ought to go.

PERSONAL.

REV. CAMPBELL P. MALES, of Detroit, has been appointed by the pope as bishop of Covington, Ky.

HON. JOHN WELSH will be elected presi- dent of the Philadelphia park commission, and Hon. Eli K. Price vice president.

PROF. W. B. HALL, of this city, will attend the Delaware county teachers' in- stitute, commencing Oct. 20, and conduct the singing exercises.

REV. C. J. REINKS, pastor of the Moravian church at Lebanon, was found dead by his father lying on a sofa at his resi- dence, Thursday evening.

WILLIAM SHERMAN, ex United States treasurer at San Francisco, died there, Friday, and was possessed of great wealth, and was a relative of General W. T. Sher- man.

BLAINE'S RAILROAD DEAL.

A transaction in Virginia which is said to have netted a handsome sum.

The Richmond State of Friday afternoon printed a long communication from the pen of Colonel Frank W. Ruffin, the second auditor of the commonwealth, in which he reviewed Mr. Blaine's connection with the Richmond & Allegheny railroad. This road was constructed a few years ago along the law-path of the old James river & Kanawha canal. This property of the canal company, and all its franchises, was surrendered by the state of Virginia to a syndicate, composed, among others, of Messrs. G. Blaine and Hugh McCulloch, upon the condition that they were to con- struct a railroad along the line of the canal, and to pay to the state \$1,000,000. The Richmond & Allegheny has recently been placed in the hands of receivers. After a calling of the cost of construction, the purchase of the James river & Kanawha canal, which was also in the hands of the syndicate, and the amounts of the various mortgages on the road, Colonel Ruffin states that the balance of \$4,255,702.75 remained. Under the company went into bankruptcy on a par with the construction of the road, and has been stolen by the syndicate that had access to it, among whom was Mr. Blaine. Colonel Ruffin then says:

"The eliminating point in the bonds and stocks was in June, 1881, and then Mr. Blaine sold out, having made it said, \$100,000 by the transaction. It was said also that he was displeased at the admin- istration of the road, but certain it is that he got \$100,000, for in June, 1881, as I have taken pains to ascertain, he contracted to build his hundred thousand dollar house in Washington. I know it has been said that this \$100,000 was to be paid to Mr. Blaine for the use of his name in this business and that this was all he got. I do not believe it. Is anyone green enough to believe that such a man as Mr. Blaine has been proved to be would retire from a million of plunder and content himself with only one-fourth of what he might have had by remaining with the other nine of the syndicate? Of course not."

CLOSE of the Montgomery Centennial.

NORRISTOWN, Sept. 13.—The Montgom- ery county centennial closed last night. The number of visitors to the antiquarian exposition during its continuance amounted to 15,000.

TAMMANY NOW IN LINE.

WILL FIRMLY SUPPORT CLEVELAND.

By a vote of 810 to 87 the Organization Agree to stand by the Democratic Candidate—Wallace's speech.

At the Tammany hall meeting in New York, Friday evening, an address "read in the name of the Democratic party of the United States" was reported. After referring to the fact that the Tammany organization is the oldest political organization in the United States, and to its past history, the address stated that the tariff agitation by Tam- many Hall resulted in drawing attention to the necessity of such reduction of duties as would provide means sufficient for the requirements of government and at the same time afford the incidental protection necessary for the farmer and sailor. "We have advocated at all times a reduc- tion of taxation, municipal, state and federal. Home rule and local self-govern- ment have always been cardinal principles of Democracy in Tammany Hall. We have always been against centralization of power as dangerous to our Republic in general, and have not hesitated to condemn unnecessary, unjust and undemo- cratic interference of the state Legislature and executive in our municipal affairs. We have always been against a central and monopoly in 1881 and the ensuing cam- paign of 1882, that resulted in the triumphant election of the present governor of the state."

The address then recites that the Tam- many organization favors a change of "Wet- before the late Legislature, but which were defeated by Republicans uniting with recent Democrats and by votes of Governor Cleveland. The address says that other instances might be mentioned without end, and that the Tammany party will always stand for truth, justice and undisputed facts. We charge upon the Republican party that their policy of large grants of public lands to railroad corporations and their high tax- ation of the individual farmer and small merchant and seaman, have caused the leading causes of our present business distress, and especially are they the causes of the glut of production, the glut of labor and the misery and distress of the miner. We charge, too, that under Republican rule, and as a result of Republican policy, our commerce has been swept from the seas, that our flag is scarcely seen upon the ocean, that the carrying of our own produce to our ports by which our mer- chant and seaman count have earned \$100,000,000 annually has gone to British and German shippers, that our ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia can scarce give decent support to their pilot boats, and that thousands of tons of American vessels lie idle in the wharves of our ports, while the sea is white with the sails and the sky is dark with the smoke of the great merchant fleets of other nations, which swarm to our shores and transport the great carrying trade that our country has so long and so justly earned. Their policy of granting public lands and their stolidity as to our shipping and commercial interests have shrunk our trade, whittled our inventive genius and the capacity for production in a largely in- creased ratio. The result is business depression and overproduction, glut and misery.

"The policy that produces and main- tains the federal treasury surplus of \$400,000,000 is an unnecessary burden and destroys our industries. To it more than all else is attributable the business paralysis of the present hour. This money is not used for the benefit of the people and it were now back in the channels of trade and the policy that produced it were reversed every artery of commercial, finan- cial, mining and manufacturing life would throbb with renewed energy. It would employ the idle, give employment to the unemployed, and give an over- flowing treasury, new vaults required to hold the surplus moneys, continued tax- ation, thousands of workmen idle, strikes and lockouts, depression in business—how many of our people are suffering! "Lord Bacon compares money to manure. If gathered it heaps it does no good but becomes offensive. Being spread though ever so thinly over the surface of the earth it fertilizes the whole country. "We believe in lessening taxes, and economy in administration. Just so much money as is necessary to administer the government honestly and with economy should be taken from the people and no more. Every dollar taken beyond this is a restriction upon the rights of the citizen. Each added tax says to the citizen: 'Yes, your earnings are yours; if hereafter you might spend them as you please, but hereafter you shall not do so, for I will spend it for your good or keep it in my treasury for the benefit of the citizen.' "If we look at this subject from the standpoint of the artisan, the miner or the laborer we shall find reduction of taxation, just revenue and cheap government more to him than any other policy. They have come to learn that the remedy for the evils that afflict them is not through govern- ment aid, but through themselves. They can best help themselves by lowering tax- ation in every form, by reducing the cost of local and federal administration and turning their knowledge into a public economy represents other factors than figures. It becomes to hundreds of thousands a vast personal and individual benefit, for it affects their lives and those dependent upon them. The fraction of a cent in the amount of food, its quality or quantity, which saves the father from fever or the wife or children from the myriad forms of disease that arise from want of nutrition. The ability to buy the trifling modicum of stimulus, or of tea or beer, or of a national good or bad, or of a medicinal may be the turning point between health and sickness. Cheaper food and better wages spread happiness everywhere and physical com- fort, relief from anxiety about the loved ones, time for relaxation, for thought and for the education of the children, and from cheapening the necessities of life and from fair wages and steady employ- ment. This question of taxation our sufferings teach us is not a matter of mere statistics. It is full of deep human inter- est, for in it are the causes for our present ills."

EX-Senator WALLACE'S SPEECH.

A striking Democratic Address at the Inter- state Bally at Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

The most remarkable political demon- stration ever made in Harper's Ferry, W. Va., occurred Friday. It was the inter- state Democratic Bally, and Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia united in swelling the enthusiastic throng for Cleveland and Hendricks. There were over 8,000 persons present. Addresses were delivered by E. Boyd Faulkner, of Martinsburg; W. S. Gorman, of Green- and Davis, Col. John R. Fellows, Repre- sentative Conover, ex Governor Carroll and Hon. Wm. A. Wallace. Following

are some of the striking features of the latter's address:

"There are two great issues for the American people to decide in the pending contest. Of these the first and principal one is between official honesty on the one side and secret graft and party bossism on the other. This issue goes to the very life of the republic itself and the highest in- terests of the people, both collectively and as individuals, are involved in the struggle. Long continued possession of the public offices by those in power, has caused them to be held as places for private gain and not as public trusts. The machinery of the government is un- der the protection of the people against official corruption and is only vigorous against their efforts for a change of of- ficials and purity of administration. The other and perhaps an equally important issue is that which affects the business in- terests of the whole people and involves economy of administration and reduction of taxation.

"The business interests of the people are involved in the question of taxation, and there must be some cause for the present stagnation in business. Furnaces are being blown out; iron and cotton mills are running upon half time; coke ovens and coal mines are being closed, and the able- bodied men are suffering and the ability to gain a livelihood bears hard and still harder upon those who toil; values are shrinking and well hung armed warfare proves that there is difficulty between cap- ital and labor.

"What is the cause of all these ills? What is the remedy? These are the questions to which, as reasoning and reasonable men, we should address our- selves. The masses of the American people will always yield before truth, justice and undisputed facts. We charge upon the Republican party that their policy of large grants of public lands to railroad corporations and their high tax- ation of the individual farmer and small merchant and seaman, have caused the leading causes of our present business distress, and especially are they the causes of the glut of production, the glut of labor and the misery and distress of the miner. We charge, too, that under Republican rule, and as a result of Republican policy, our commerce has been swept from the seas, that our flag is scarcely seen upon the ocean, that the carrying of our own produce to our ports by which our mer- chant and seaman count have earned \$100,000,000 annually has gone to British and German shippers, that our ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia can scarce give decent support to their pilot boats, and that thousands of tons of American vessels lie idle in the wharves of our ports, while the sea is white with the sails and the sky is dark with the smoke of the great merchant fleets of other nations, which swarm to our shores and transport the great carrying trade that our country has so long and so justly earned. Their policy of granting public lands and their stolidity as to our shipping and commercial interests have shrunk our trade, whittled our inventive genius and the capacity for production in a largely in- creased ratio. The result is business depression and overproduction, glut and misery.

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Stabbed in a school room.

Friday morning the public high school of West Chester, was the scene of much excitement, owing to a small boy, named Charles Samples, deliberately stabbing a companion, named Wimer Palmer, as the latter was passing from a class room to his seat. The wound was made by a good sized pocket knife in the thigh. It is said that when Samples did the act without provocation, he being solely actuated through a love for sanguinary exploits. The injured boy was taken into the principal's room, whence, after being properly cared for, he was taken to his home. The young desperado will most likely be arrested and punished for his offense.

Loans and a student's mission.

FRIDAY morning, Sept. 13.—General Logan and party were at evening and were met thousands of people at the depot. General Logan addressed 7,000 people at the skating rink, many of them being unable to gain admittance. The party left for Detroit this morning.

A HEBREW GALA DAY.

THEIR SYNAGOGUE RE-DEDICATED.

Interesting Services at Musical Program—The building opened for worship—History of the Congregation.

Before the hour of seven on Friday evening, the time designated for the be- ginning of the dedicatory exercises at the synagogue, "Sha'rai Shalomim" (Dames of Heaven) on East Orange street, every seat in the building was occupied. In ad- dition to the congregation there were many invited guests present and nearly every congregation in the city was rep- resented, several of them by their clergy- men.

Mrs. H. H. Luckenbach, the regular organist and leader of the choir, was unable to preside at the organ on account of illness, and Prof. Hans was substituted. The choir was further strengthened by the addition of Miss Lelia and Mr. Henry Mellinger, and the several musical exer- cises in the programme were finely ren- dered.

The programme, as published in last evening's INTELLIGENCER, was carried out. Promptly at seven the services were commenced on the entrance of the rabbi, Dr. Ungerleser, accompanied by Philip Bonard, president of the congregation, and Morris Gershal, vice president, into the synagogue, from the door on the south side of the building. They were preceded by a dozen little girls, each carrying a bouquet of flowers. The procession halted at the altar and the rabbi took his position at the pulpit, with the president and vice- president on each side of him. In a moment or two the building committee took possession of the synagogue, and the altar. Al. Rosenstein, the chairman of the building committee, then stepped forward and delivered an address in behalf of the building committee. He announced that the repairs had been made in the synagogue, accord- ing to the plans and specifications and trusted that the committee's work had met with the approbation of the congre- gation. He congratulated the members and warmly hoped realized and urged all to advance the cause of Judaism and increase the membership, so that at some future day the wants of the members may require the erection of a temple that will be a pride to Israel and an ornament to the city. He then delivered the key of the building on the altar.

Mr. Rosenstein was followed by the rabbi, who delivered the following prayer: "O, Eternal God: We thank Thee that Thou hast kept us alive and preserved us and brought us to enjoy this day, when we devote to Thy service this house among the places of assembly of the people Thou hast chosen as the messengers of Thy truth and power. O, be with us this day and sanctify the work of our hands, that we may humbly offer up to Thy service and bless O God, this house and this congregation. Thy children who have strenu- ously labored to erect unto Thy name a house of prayer, there to call unto Thee and to send forth the desire of their hearts and will be devoted to Thy sacred object. Let us also beseech The O Father of Mercy, to cause this place of worship to become a bond of true union to all who resort hither; may they feel that they are Israelites who owe to Thee obedience, in- stead of Thee our art and God, King; may they feel that they are members of the household of Jacob, in order that they may regard all true believers as brothers and friends; may they feel that they are children of God, and may they be kind- ness to all men, of every country and every persuasion, in order that they may exercise righteousness and charity in all their pursuits towards all. May it be also Thy will our Father and God of our ancestors, that the children of the congregation, the children of Thee and Thy house, may be held out over this house, that it may never want for those who will flock to it to worship Thee after the ordinances of Thy law, so that they may be worthy of Thy law, and worthy of Thy presence with all Israel, our brethren. Amen.

The prayer was followed by the reading of scriptures by the rabbi and responses by the choir, after which there was a pro- ceeding of the trustees, building commit- tee, officers and members of the rabbi, around the synagogue. The scrolls were then deposited in the ark and Rabbi Ungerleser delivered the following dedicatory prayer: "And now in the name of God do we dedicate this building in which we are about to hold our services as a house of prayer and of worship, and we further declare that this house shall be forever a witness against us in the judgment of God; that we mean now and for all time, a congregation of Israelites, to believe fully and faithfully in the sole existence of the eternal God, who created the heavens and formed the earth, whose spirit gives knowledge, whose mercy saves, and whose power delivers; yes, that we will be servants in life and unto death—of the Lord our God, the omnipotent One. Seventeen years, we have been in this house, and we know how it is in humility and thankfulness, how it has elapsed since the doors of this house of prayer were opened to admit the faithful to the footstool of Thy glory, which is visibly present in our midst. O, so do Thou come now and dwell in the midst of us, though unseen by our bodily eyes, in our walls, and fill our hearts with Thy spirit, so that we may devote ourselves to Thy service, live in the fear and consecrate our thoughts and our will, even though as we are commanded in the law which Thou didst make known to our fathers; that many who now desire no portion in Israel may be awakened to see the errors of their ways and return unto Thee with a true and sincere repentance, to know Thee, to fear Thee and to love Thee, and to be like Thyself upon the face of the earth. Be also pleased to give me Thy servant and to all who will be to thee a shepherd, holy zeal, wisdom and wisdom, to guide them rightly, and to point to them the way they should do; without fear or favor, tell them of their faults and reprove them when reproof is required, and to have like- wise a suavity of manner to make lovely to all the words he has to teach, and to make pleasant unto Thy children the accepted mode of worship, the pure religion, the sacred precepts. Let the spirit of coun- sel and understanding rest on the man- agers of this congregation and its members, that they may resolve only on what will promote Thy kingdom and spread good- will and friendship among all Thy servants who dwell in this city; on the rulers and the people of this city and country. Also display Thy grace, that peace may dwell here and the clashing of armor be not heard and plenty and contentment reign everywhere, so that we, Thy servants, Thy household, whose lot is cast here may not be disturbed by the sound of battles, the pinching of famine, by political vio- lence or oppression, and thus prevented from pursuing the course marked out to us in Thy law, which is the life and per- manence of Israel. Yes, be with us in our omings in and going out, and may much spiritual blessing flow unto us from the meetings within these walls, and let us feel Thy presence wherever we may be assembled; and give us the strength to proclaim Thy glory and to propagate Thy faith, and let us be made conscious that Thou art, indeed, our God, the creator of the world, the God of Israel, to all eternity. 'Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of hosts, the whole earth is full of Thy glory.'"

A history of the Congregation.

After a selection by the choir, Mr. Philip Bernard read a history of the congregation, from which we abstract the following: Nearly 100 years ago a colony of our co-religionists settled in our beautiful city of Lancaster. Among them were two well-known Hebrews of that day, Jacob Nunn and Joseph Simon. Both are buried in the Hebrew cemetery, in the north- eastern part of the city. Brother Nunn died at the age of 77 and Brother Simon in 1820 at the ripe age of 92 years. It was not until 1836 that several of our Hebrews applied for and were granted a charter for a church by the Legislature. Among those honored names, only three are among us and members of the congre- gation: Brothers Joseph Eckstein, Abra- ham Hirsh and Herman Hirsh. For some time the congregation worshipped in the western end of the city, but in 1857 this house of worship was erected. Of those who were members when the synagogue was built the following are still members: Joseph Eckstein, Abraham Hirsh, Levi Rosenstein, Jacob Loeb, Herman Hirsh, Herman Hirsh, Julius Loeb, A. Adler and Adolph Albeck.

From nine members in 1874, the con- gregation increased to 17 in 1880, and now numbers 35. The president extended thanks on behalf of the congregation to the building com- mittee for their efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties, and to the ladies of the congregation for their present altar vestment. He concluded by formally handing over the building to the charge of the rabbi, after thanking him for his handsome gift of the memorial window. After a selection by the choir, the rabbi preached the dedicatory sermon from Hagal 3, 9. The sermon was fol- lowed by the singing of Psalm 150, "Hal- lelujah," and the dedicatory exercises were concluded.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Illness Recovered by a Priest and a Philo- sophical Reciter of Four Young Ladies.

Rev. Robert E. Burke, pastor of the Catholic church at Mount Holly, N. J., and F. A. Fairchild, of No. 815 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, recently re- cured four young ladies from drowning in the lake at Bro's mill Friday. There was to be a picnic at the head of the lake, and Laura Pritchard, Mary Kelly, Kate Ryan, Estie Graham, Theresa Cook and Alice Kelly, all of Mount Holly, decided to row the lake by themselves in advance of the rest of the party. When about three hundred yards from shore the two girls, who were rowing, became tired and de- sired to be relieved. Two of the others exchanged positions with them when the boat tipped over and threw all of the occupants in the water. Two of them managed to catch hold of the upturned boat and thus keep afloat, but the others were unable to do so. Their screams for help were heard by Father Burke and Mr. Fairchild, who threw off their coats and plunged into the water. They managed to reach the straggling girls and swim with them to the boat, and sup- posed that all were saved when one of them cried out that Miss Graham was missing. At that instant Father Burke saw the girl just sinking for the last time a short distance away, and by diving managed to secure a hold on her and drag her to the boat, where, although nearly exhausted, he managed to sup- port her until the other two had reached shore, when all were lifted safely in and taken to the hotel.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Interesting Local and General News of the Moment.

The York club is playing here to-day, and they play the second game on Mon- day.

The Lancaster were defeated in Williamsport on Friday by the score of 14 to 7.

Murphy had revenge on the Trentons yesterday. The Philadelphia pitcher hit him to pitch and he was so efficient that the watermelon raisers could get five hits.

This morning between 9 and 10 o'clock was the time designated for the selection of the York club to play the first game of the Lancaster base ball club against the Metro- politan club, of New York, for damages for breach of contract, but the selection was postponed until next Wednesday, on account of the inability of counsel to attend to the matter.

Games Played Friday.

Providence 3, Buffalo 2; Washington, D. C., 10, New York 1; National 5, Pittsburgh Union 4; Balti- more (ten innings); Baltimore Union 4, Wilmington 3; Boston 3, Boston Union 6, Kansas City Union 3; Newburyport, Mass., Cleveland 10, Newburyport 4; Lawrence, Mass., Boston 10, Lawrence 9; St. Louis; Metropolitan 11, St. Louis 8; Louisville (ten innings); Louisville 8, Virginia 7.

TESTIMONY BY THE SUT OF THE FULTON BARK VERSUS DENLINGER.

H. E. Slaymaker, Jere Rohrer and John H. Metzler, the arbitrators chosen to determine the suit of the Fulton National Club, vs. B. L. Denlinger for \$5,000, met in the open court of the Metropolitan Club, a large attendance of witnesses and spectators. S. H. Reynolds and J. Hay Brown represented the Fulton bank, and Mr. Brons and B. F. Esheleman Mr. Denlinger. The only witness put on the stand by the bank was Amos B. Hostetter, and he testified that Mr. Denlinger signed the note. The defense in their cross exam- ination endeavored to show that Hostetter admitted that he had forged the name of Denlinger, and that Hostetter said he did make such an admission, and was in- deed to do so by his father-in-law and Dr. Musser, so as to settle with the bank for \$2,500 and save his father-in-law \$2,500. For the defense Mr. Denlinger testified that he did not sign his name to the note, and other witnesses were called by the bank, and the statement was made by Amos B. Hostetter that he had forged the name of Denlinger, was voluntary and that no such inducements were held out to him as he had testified to in his deposition. The examination of witnesses was not concluded when we went to press.

Stuck in a school room.

Friday morning the public high school of West Chester, was the scene of much excitement, owing to a small boy, named Charles Samples, deliberately stabbing a companion, named Wimer Palmer, as the latter was passing from a class room to his seat. The wound was made by a good sized pocket knife in the thigh. It is said that when Samples did the act without provocation, he being solely actuated through a love for sanguinary exploits. The injured boy was taken into the principal's room, whence, after being properly cared for, he was taken to his home. The young desperado will most likely be arrested and punished for his offense.

Loans and a student's mission.

FRIDAY morning, Sept. 13.—General Logan and party were at evening and were met thousands of people at the depot. General Logan addressed 7,000 people at the skating rink, many of them being unable to gain admittance. The party left for Detroit this morning.

COLUMBIA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Business Transacted at Last Evening's Meet- ing of Borough Council—The Latest Sta- tistics of Borough Council—The Latest Sta- tistics of Borough Council.

The regular monthly business meeting of council was held in the council chamber last evening, with every member present. Minutes read and approved. Several citizens of Manor street were present and asked that Plano street be opened into Manor street, and that the cobble stone gutter and replace them with brick. The main platform at Front and Locust streets is to be cut down on a level with the street, and not higher than the rail- road tracks. Finance committee's report was as follows: Receipts..... \$11,588 05 Expenditures..... 11,286 03 Balance on hand..... \$ 302 02

The property committee rented the corner room in the opera house, posses- sion to be taken on Oct. 1, 1884. The road committee reported the repairing of several streets. They had enforced the citizens on Union street, be- tween Second and Third, to remove the cobble stone gutter and replace them with brick.

The fire committee stated that the engines of the Columbia and Vigilant com- panies, and which will be taken to York on the 18th inst., will have to be returned to Columbia before night.

The sanitary and police committees re- port the sanitary condition of the town to be good.

The dog catcher this summer caught 36 dogs, and killed 25 of them. Several Columbians have dogs, but refuse to have them registered or to pay their taxes.

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