

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1880.

The Noble Judge.

Judge Patterson says he has no feeling against us and that he would not let his own father say to him what we said without calling him to account for it. That is just right. We are very glad that Judge Patterson has laid his foundation so straight, but it increases our surprise that he has got his superstructure so crooked. Very clearly the judge is very noble in refusing to permit any personal feeling against us to animate his judicial action. We credit his word to this effect, as we have no reason to discredit it; our personal relations have always been friendly and our editorial criticisms upon the judge's official conduct have ever been free from any taint of prejudice or malice. We concede to the judge the motives we claim for ourselves. We are acting in this little affair, on both sides, from a high sense of duty. So far, we deserve credit and applause. We start with good motives. The judge is certainly right, too, in his refusal to let even his own father tell him that the criminal court of which he is a member has permitted an "imposition practiced upon it and a disgrace attaching to it," through the conduct of its prosecuting officers, to pass unnoticed because "all the parties implicated, as well as the judges, belonged to the Republican party;" that is, provided the judge feels that he is innocent, as he does feel, since we have had his own assurance to us in this office that Judge Livingston, having tried the Snyder case, is entirely responsible for the failure to call District Attorney Eshleman and Mr. Brown to account for their imposition upon the court.

The judge naturally felt that he did not want to be blamed for what he considered to be Judge Livingston's fault. He loves Judge Livingston as one descendant of Adam may love another, if he is a good member of the church, praying daily for a full endowment of all the Christian graces; but not any more. We say once more the judge was right. Every tub ought to stand on its own bottom. Judge Patterson's tub thus far had a good bottom; but his next movement knocked all its hoops loose, and made it just the leakiest tub that ever was. What we said was quite aggravating to a just judge. Such a one had a right to complain that we charged the leniency of his court to deeply offending members of the bar to political influence. That is just about what we did charge; and if Judge Patterson had sat himself down and opened his law books to find out the remedy for his wrong provided by the law, he would have found that it lay in an action against us for libel—the same remedy that is provided for the aspersed reputations of people who are not judges. The law does not make judges any better off than common people in this regard.

And so, in truth, the judge, being a judge, ought to have known without consulting his law books. And if he did know that he didn't know much law—as the people may suspect—he made a very bad step indeed when he stepped into the office of Lawyer Hay Brown to get posted; because the people that Lawyer Hay Brown posts so very often—somehow—come to grief, and because Lawyer Hay Brown happened to be one of the lawyers who perpetrated the imposition upon the court which we criticized for permitting, and which Judge Patterson said that Judge Livingston was responsible for not resenting. And then to hear that this innocent, high-minded, independent judge, so zealous of his reputation, had been in council with one of the offending lawyers on the night before and the night after he thundered his anathema against us for charging him with being anything less than embodied judicial purity, zeal and honor—we declare astonished us; a very little.

We advise the judge to drop Brown, lest he be done Brown, as Brown's political friends are apt to be done. Let him trust to the noble impulses that he tells us animate his own bosom, and then he will not think it right to prosecute us, testify against us, render a verdict against us, and sentence us, all by his lone self. Judge, we submit that this is "going it alone" a little too strong. Let us have a jury on it, Judge, to whom you will show the resplendent whiteness of your judicial ermine and prove that Judge Livingston is the nigger in the wood-pile who has made all the mischief.

The Court of Public Opinion. We do not flatter ourselves with the idea that the remarkable outburst of newspaper opinion on our contempt case is owing to any personal or political interest in the editors of this journal, nor to any special professional sympathy with their position as both editors and lawyers, since among the editors of journals from which we quote we recognize friends and foes, Democrats, Republicans and Independents, and for the most part gentlemen who sustain no such relations to their local courts as the editors of the INTELLIGENCER.

The remarkably wide notice which the case has obtained, as well as the singular unanimity which is expressed regarding its merits, as far as they have been developed, is due to the lively appreciation which the public press has of the importance of the issue presented to every community. We have no hesitation in reproducing them, pending the final adjudication of the matter, because it is right as a matter of news that this reflection of popular sentiment on a topic of current interest should be brought to public attention, and because Judge Patterson in his handling of the case has shown an anxiety to give it an extra-judicial prominence. Not only has he taken the novel and unprecedented course of summoning parties to a rule before him to hear the rule read before a quarter sessions audience, with lengthy introductory remarks, that he did not furnish us a copy of until specially demanded, and followed by a gratuitous disclaimer of personal motives, but it is the common rumor of the street and bar that at every stage of it he has counselled with parties outside of court and outside of the case in regard

to his treatment of it. He is entitled, therefore, to all the satisfaction he can get and the public can get from reading what the press has to say about him and his procedure.

People are naturally interested in the case because of the logical consequences of its final determination. Let it once be established that a court can reach out its hand to execute its summary processes upon those who, outside of its authority, express their honest opinions about it, bring them before its bar and seek to extort from them there an admission that they entertain those opinions, in order to lay a foundation for summary proceedings, and, failing to catch them in this trap, fabricate an account of what it alleges took place, and proceed upon such an invention—when this can be done with impunity and success, there will be no limit to the arbitrary exercise of judicial authority in its infringement upon popular rights.

The Boston Herald applauds the exhibition of the Maine supreme court in reversing its own judgment where its partisan interests are served by conflicting interpretations of the law. Two years ago when a Democrat was suing for his seat in the Legislature of which he had been deprived by a defective return, Maine's Republican judges gravely said: "It is to be regretted that votes are lost by the negligence of town officers, but the obvious remedy is to choose such as know their duty, and, knowing it, will perform it." Now when they flatly reverse themselves by giving out the doctrine that "no person is to be deprived of his position because of the dereliction of those whose duty it was to send in the returns," the Boston Herald undertakes to condone their inconsistent and partisan action with the sophism, "courts are liable to favor technical constructions in single cases, but where the effect is to defeat the will of the people, they are forced to look deeper to find essential equity." This may do to tell of the marines, but the common sense of the people of the country will put this construction upon their remarkable performance: Republican courts are certain to favor technical construction in cases where Republican interests are subserved by so doing, but where the effect is to accrue to the advantage of their political opponents, they can go behind the returns and overturn the law and precedents in order to escape from the trap they had so cunningly devised for their adversaries.

PERSONAL. Major BROWNHEAD, paymaster United States army, was robbed of \$30,000, while on his way from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Reno. Senator LAMAR is able to move about his hotel on crutches. The Mississippi Legislature yesterday, in joint assembly, chose J. Z. GEORGE as U. S. senator. The Pennsylvania editors have elected CLAYTON M. MICHAEL, of the Philadelphia North American, as president of their association. THEODORE TILTON was to lecture in Parsons, Kan., and the committee was at the station to receive him. They stepped up to a long-haired gentleman, and welcomed him with enthusiasm and much ceremony. The long-haired gentleman appeared surprised, and said: "I don't know what you mean by this, but I can remove any pain or lumbago in thirty minutes, without pain, or forfeit my reputation." The committee had taken a "corn doctor" for T. T.

Senator EXTON, who has never recognized Hayes as the legally-elected president—and he is the only Democratic senator who refused to submit to the action of the Electoral commission—is on the war-path because Hayes nominated two Republicans for supervisors of the census in Connecticut, and failed to give the Democrats any. He declares that both of the Republicans shall be rejected, and no Republican shall be confirmed until one Democrat is nominated. Senator-elect GARFIELD, of Ohio, was serenaded in Washington last evening by the Ohio state association. The opening proceedings were interrupted by the breaking down of a platform which had been erected in front of General Garfield's residence. About thirty persons, including the General and several ladies, were upon the platform at the time and were precipitated to the ground. The casualties however, were confined to one sprained ankle. When order was restored General Garfield was introduced and spoke for about twenty minutes.

The home of Mr. W. D. HOWELLS, editor of Atlantic Monthly, at Cambridge, bears the quaint name of "Redtop." The lower story is of brick and the second of wood, entirely sheathed in California red-wood shingles. In architecture it is a mixture of a Queen Anne house and a Swiss chalet. Mr. Howells's study is a large and charming room, with a wide fire-place, filled at this season with blazing logs, with a pretty winter-garden, under glass, opening out of it, and a ceiling divided in ancient fashion by beams.

The Situation in Turkey. A Turkish gentleman, who formerly resided in this country, but has returned to his own country, has recently sent a letter to a Boston friend, in which he gives a gloomy picture of the condition of the Christian subjects of the sultan. Since many of the Christian subjects were set off as the result of the war with Russia, those who remain are treated worse than ever before, as revenge is taken on them for the disasters of the war. There are many homeless Christian fugitives in the country who live by robbery, and steal the stock of the farmers and waylay travelers. There are in the country 100,000 men dismissed from the civil and military service of the government, who have been driven out of Roumania, and many of them have turned beggars or robbers, as they are unable to support themselves. The government is bankrupt, and many of the persons in its employ have received no pay for many months. To crown all, the harvest has been bad three years, and the cup of sorrow and misery of the people of the country is full to the brim.

Yesterday was the second day of the Savannah, Ga., Jockey club races. First race.—Bonaventura stakes, for three-year-olds, mile heats. Mamie Fields won, Lucky Hit started, Mamie Fields won, Lucky Hit being distanced in the second heat. Time, 1:48; 1:46. Second race.—mile dash. Hattie F. won, Aaron second, Buckshot third and Shortfellow last. Time, 1:48. Third race.—mile heat. Won by Vagrant, Hawk second. Time, 1:48, 1:53.

MINOR TOPICS.

PASSMORE is in town to-day. Too late, too late. He had better been in Philadelphia last night.

It is believed in London that if the Afghans are left to choose an Ameer they would choose Ayoub Khan, the commander of Herat, who is avowedly hostile to the British and friendly to the Russians.

This is the way the machine runs in Philadelphia. Passmore take notice. Forty-four out of the forty-six delegates to the Republican state convention held a caucus last evening, presided over by Christian Knecass, with Mr. William R. Reed as secretary. It was unanimously agreed upon, on motion of Mr. Moutat, to vote for Mr. James McManes as delegate at large to the national convention. Mr. Edwin N. Benson was named and agreed upon as elector at large. A resolution was adopted unanimously indorsing Hon. John Lemon, of Blair county, as the candidate for auditor general.

THERE is not much risk in making the prediction that the United States government will never get a single cent of the one million eight hundred thousand dollars the late Mr. Lewis bequeathed toward the payment of the national debt. For months and months the lawyers have been wrangling over the affair, compiling volumes upon volumes of testimony and running up bills that by this time must have made a pretty big hole in the estate of the deceased millionaire. To report and print the so-called evidence has cost the newspapers alone a small fortune, and now the result of it all is that the alleged wife of deceased has withdrawn from the legal struggle, leaving to others the task of asserting their claim to the immense property. Lewis died in blissful ignorance of either wife or kinsman.

"A New York Republican politician" announces that a careful canvass of the state shows that if Mr. Conkling attempts to carry the delegation to the national convention he will be defeated in every Assembly district of the state. He says that the friends of Sherman and Blaine are thoroughly organized and are united for the purpose of defeating Grant and a third term. It would be improper to state the character of the organization or any of its details, but it is a fact that it exists and that a good many very substantial men are behind it. The gentlemen who are authority for this statement is connected with the organization, and says that the movement was inaugurated without consultation either with Blaine or Sherman, but to unite all opposition to a third term. This he thinks is overwhelming, and that the state's delegation to the national convention will be divided between those two candidates.

An "Eminent Drinker." FOR THE INTELLIGENCER. It is said—may, it is absolutely stated on the most unquestioned and unquestionable authority—that a young lady in the city of Detroit, Michigan, one day last week, swallowed six millions of living animals, and it never "phased" her. It seems incredible, but it is a fact. An analytical commission "sat on the case" and pronounced the following verdict:

The subscribers, "whose names are herewith attached," do unqualifiedly report that Miss Polly Vander did swallow at one draught 999,000 Nitelia curculio; 1,110,000 Cymatophora solis; 1,500,000 Cymatophora elliptica; 500,000 Stenosis punctata; 1,000,000 Pterostigma speciosa; 900,000 Shizoneura cricoides; and yet we are happy to say she survives and is "doing well."

SOLOX WOODHEAD, CHIEF. PRINX PROTEPLASM, J. C. INFUSORIA. Those are "jaw-breaking" names, but they represent perfectly organized living animals, possessing the power to appropriate aliment, of locomotion and the perpetuation of their species. If any impatient reader is dissatisfied with these names let him translate them into his vernacular, and see how much easier he could recognize these animals under an English or a German name, than he can under their Greek and Latin names. Perhaps we ought to apprise the reader of the fact that these little animals, or animalcules, are entirely invisible to the naked eye, and that the whole "batch" of six millions wouldn't make a grasshopper from starvation for a single day. A single drop of water would form an ample bathing pond for ten thousand of them. Their sphere of knowledge must necessarily be very small, but within that sphere they know as well what to do as the most highly cultured man does within the boundaries of his sphere. The microscope has revealed an invisible flora and fauna immensely greater in numbers than that which is visible to the naked eye. Talk of a "jewel screw" that requires 230,469 to weigh a pound Troy weight, produced by mechanical genius, and it sinks into insignificance when compared with the minute mechanism of nature. Note the above bill of fare ye cold water drinkers, and reflect that that is what you are "gobbling up" a dozen times a day.

Edison's Carbons. The Sunday Engineer seeks to establish the fact that Mr. Edison is simply traveling over a region previously explored by others. In the first place as regards the latest development at Menlo Park, namely, the carbon filament enclosed in the exhausted globe. In 1845 an American inventor named Stark took out, in England, through his agent, King, a patent for producing light by electricity, which had for its basis a series of metal conductors, or of continuous carbon heated to whiteness by the passage of the electric current. The best metal for this purpose was declared to be platinum, and when carbon was used, a thin rod or filament was enclosed in a glass vessel. The specifications state: "A vacuum is previously established in the bell, and the apparatus veritably forms a barometer, with one of the poles of the battery in communication with the column of mercury, and the other with the conductor D." The conductor D is represented as sealed directly into the glass globe or bell, and the reference to the barometer shows clearly that the vacuum produced was what is known as the Torricellian vacuum, which, as far as the absolute exclusion of air goes, is considered by the Sunday Engineer to be fully equivalent for practical purposes to what Mr. Edison produces in his lamps. If, therefore, these lamps are of any practical use, so, also, would lamps be made according to the King patent, which is, of course, open to all the world. As to the countless devices for regulating the current and distributing it through numerous lamps, about which Mr. Edison

has taken out so many patents, it is curious to see how completely they are described in a very many of the old patents. At a meeting of the French Academy, held March 1, 1858, there was received from M. Jobart a communication in which Mr. Edison's experiments seem to have been anticipated. As for the so-called Edison electric generator, the critic considers it a very essential feature of the invention of the well-known Siemens' dynamo-electric machines.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL. Wesley Somers, of Georges, S. C., 18 years old, committed suicide because his father severely chastised him for marrying in opposition to his parents' wishes.

The board of exposition commissioners at Cincinnati has decided, by nearly a unanimous vote, to hold an exposition in 1880 from Wednesday, September 8, to Saturday, October 9.

James Metzler, 35 years old, living at 69 East Randolph street, Chicago, and well known as a gambler, was hanged by the gallows yesterday morning by taking arsenic. No cause is known.

The Polish residents of New York city celebrated the revolution of 1864 by a mass meeting last night. The meeting was well attended, and the Polish sharpshooters were in uniform.

The court-house of Sharp county, Ark., at Evening Shade, was fired on Tuesday night and entirely destroyed, together with all the county records. The loss is estimated at \$20,000; no insurance.

The boiler of a steam threshing machine at work on the farm of Malcolm Cameron, near Clinton, Ont., exploded yesterday, killing Duncan McEwer and severely injuring Arthur Wandless. Several others were hurt.

Joseph T. Crowell, formerly president of the New Jersey Senate and speaker of the House, at one time government printer in Washington and for many years city treasurer of Rahway, N. J., has been indicted by the jury of Union county, N. J., for embezzling over \$18,000 of the city's money.

In Brazil, Ind., an explosion occurred in the boiler room of the Vandal coal mine, killing R. R. Roberts, the owner of the mine and injuring William Elder and a blacksmith named Jones, so that they will die. Mr. Roberts was blown into fragments. He was at one time a wealthy banker at Evansville, Indiana.

STAVE ITEMS. Near Oil City the cars cut off the head of an unknown tramp.

Delaware county instructs for Blaine and Passmore.

Wynkoop was acquitted at Carlisle yesterday of poisoning Mrs. Kiehl and as the case against him was much stronger than against Mrs. Zell, who is under sentence of death, her chances are greatly improved.

In Philadelphia while workmen were engaged cleaning out the cess-pool in the rear of the dwelling No. 406 North Front street they brought up a large, hideous pistol, an ordinary carpenter's ticket, and a pair of which they were sharing with particles of hair adhering to it a common butcher's knife and other evidences of a bloody murder committed at the place where it was a disputable sailor's boarding house.

George Goidy and Con. Ryan, attempted to pick pockets on a western bound train passing Philadelphia and Harrisburg, and were promptly arrested. They were taken to Harrisburg they were promptly arrested by Officer Alce Rote, had a hearing before Alderman Price on the same afternoon and were sent to jail in default of \$1,000—the evidence against them being convincing. They were tried yesterday and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year each.

Ambrose Simpson, a tall, slim gentleman about thirty years of age, well known in Nineteenth ward Republicans, Philadelphia, and for many years clerk in the city controller's office left his home 2128 Frankford avenue, where he had also a cigar store, on the night of January 19, being the first day of the year, and in ill-health, and has been found drowned in the Delaware.

B. F. Kennedy, posthumary of Allegheny county, concerning whom a dispatch was sent out giving currency to a rumor that he had defaulted and left town in company with a woman had left a note in which he said that he was in Philadelphia, and that he was in the city and was waiting for a train to return to Allegheny. He is ready to be taken back whenever he is wanted, but expects to return voluntarily as soon as he can visit Leaville. He thinks the false report was circulated to injure him politically.

Early yesterday two heavy freight trains met in collision between Cameron and Sterling on the Philadelphia and Erie rail road. Engineer Dean, of the train going west, the fireman and brakeman on the train going east, were killed, while three other train hands were so badly injured that they are not expected to survive. The operator at Cameron had orders to hold the train back until the other train had passed. He was arrested and lodged in jail. As threats of lynching him were made Sheriff Honsler, with fifty men is now guarding the jail. Two locomotives and twenty cars were totally wrecked.

Hunted by His Victim's Face. In Milwaukee, Wis., W. W. Notting, ham, who has been employed in Ascherman & Co.'s cigar factory under the name of Parker, appeared in the Central police station and asked to be taken into custody for murder. He said that six years ago he had killed one John Gaylor in a street fight in Norfolk, Va., though the shot was intended for another man. During six years' wanderings in all parts of the country the face of his victim has been constantly before him, and he now wants to be taken back to Norfolk and punished for the murder. He has worked under different names throughout the South and West, and says that he is well known in Kansas and Texas. He was in the Confederate army throughout the war. His statement was telegraphed to Norfolk and his detention until a requisition can be secured.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. BURGULARY. Harry Myers's Saloon Entered and Robbed.

Last night the restaurant and dining rooms of Harry Myers, in the basement of Locher's building, corner of West King street and Centre Square, was robbed. This morning about daybreak when it was reopened, it was discovered that burglars had during the night entered the saloon and stolen a small amount of money, several bottles of liquor and some fine cigars. The thieves effected an entrance by going down the back stairway between Locher's and Strine's buildings and opening the back door of the saloon with nippers—the key having been left in the lock on the inside of the door. The money drawer behind the bar was then forced, and the lock being broken completely off, and the money contained in it—not less than \$2.50 more than \$1—was stolen. The cigar case was opened and about one hundred of the best brands of cigars taken. Several bottles of liquor standing behind the bar were "sampled," but the thieves took only the best—including a bottle each of Belagat's old brandy, gin and sherry. Nothing was taken from the dining room adjoining, where a large haul of table-ware might have been made. The thieves were evidently well-acquainted with the premises, but Mr. Myers has no suspicion as to who they were.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

The Drift of Public Opinion—Expressed Within and Without His Claimed Jurisdiction—The Examiner.

It is not our purpose now to express any opinion whether an officer of the court, who may happen to also edit a newspaper, can say through his paper or print with impunity assertions that the court is corrupt. The whole question, we do not doubt, has been thoroughly argued and the law, so far as this court is concerned, made plain before the public.

A Violent Presumption. Lawyer Warfield's New Era.

Had the editor of the New Era charged the court with being "implicated" in a "prostitution of the machinery of justice" without being able to sustain the charge, the court would clearly have had no right to proceed against him for contempt of court, he not being an officer of the court nor having committed the offense in the court's presence. How far the fact of Messrs. Steinman and Hensel being attorneys and thereby officers of the court, may extend the jurisdiction of a judge over them is a question which never directly interested us sufficiently to investigate. It is to be presumed that Judge Patterson looked into the law of the matter before taking the course he did, and that he satisfied himself on that point before ordering the rule to be served. It is a question which seriously concerns him and those who act in the dual capacity of editors and lawyers; but it is not exactly one of our funerals. On the other hand, Messrs. Steinman and Hensel deny the right of a judge to proceed against them for contempt for an act done outside the court, and quote the act of 1863 and an opinion of Chief Justice Gibson, and the supreme court of Kansas to sustain their position. The same act also quoted gives us the right to proceed against the offending parties by indictment for libel or in an action for damages before a jury. So, if the contempt itself should fall into contempt, the public may reasonably expect to be entertained with another little diversion on account of "the best workers in the ward."

Barking up the Wrong Tree. Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

As we understand the case between the Lancaster INTELLIGENCER, its editors and the Lancaster court, the said honorable court is barking up the wrong tree. It happens that the editor of the INTELLIGENCER is also practicing attorney. The court was sharply criticized in the INTELLIGENCER and Judge Patterson worked himself into a state of mind so that he will not permit himself to be happy until the said attorneys have shown cause why they should be allowed to practice law, and why they are not also editors of a newspaper which occasionally rasps court officers. It will be interesting to learn what kind of law the judge had in his head when he issued the rule to show cause. Of course, he can't disbar the attorneys for what the editor of the newspaper has said.

An Exhibition of Ignorance and Assumption. Altoona Daily Sun.

That the judiciary should be held apart from politics is a proposition that few will dispute who care anything at all for the purity of the ermine. That the judge who panders to partisan prejudices, or permits his judgment to be warped by selfish and personal considerations, is unfit to hold a position upon the bench, as well as becoming thereby a fit subject for newspaper criticism, is also a fact no more to be gained than the first. We are led to these expressions by an event which occurred recently in the court held at Lancaster, and which has been the subject of our honor Judge Patterson upon the bench. It was no more nor less than the citation before the bar of the court of A. J. Steinman and W. U. Hensel, esqs., to answer in the capacity of attorneys practicing before the court, for an alleged contempt in criticizing through the columns of the INTELLIGENCER newspaper, of the proprietors and editors, the action of the court in the trying of a certain case. For this alleged offense committed in their capacity as editors and publishers, this wise and most learned judge proposes to take a rule to strike their names from the list of attorneys. A more ridiculous exhibition of ignorance and assumption never disgraced and belittled the bench of this or any other commonwealth, and precious little honor will ever be reaped by an attorney, in such a field, unless it be when he is held under contempt. Perhaps, before proceeding further, Judge Patterson might wish to advance the point, and if possible, digest the plain meaning of section 7, of the bill of rights in the constitution of Pennsylvania. It covers the case at issue completely, and is as follows:

Our brethren of the INTELLIGENCER will have the sympathy and support of all the editors of all fair-minded people throughout the country, and if a tyrannical despot on the bench dares to do what he has threatened, they have an ample field in the sanetum and magnificent opportunities will be presented through which they will be able to get more than even.

All hail a free, untrammelled press. Tears Him to Pieces. Bellefonte Watchman.

Possibly others may, but the editors of this journal never, have heard of a more outrageous assumption of power on the part of a judge than that of the editor of one of the courts of Lancaster county, named Patterson, who ruled into court, on Wednesday last, the editors of the Lancaster INTELLIGENCER, both of whom are members of the bar in that city, to show cause why they should not be removed from the list of attorneys. The editors of the INTELLIGENCER are practicing lawyers at the Lancaster bar, and taking advantage of this fact, Judge Patterson took exception to an article in their paper of Tuesday evening and commanded the editors to appear in court on Wednesday morning, where the judge tried to get our brethren of the craft to commit themselves in the capacity of lawyers. The dirty trick would not work, however, as the editors were too sharp for him. The judge still thinks he has power over lawyers in their editorial capacity and will attempt to disbar them from the bar. To us this seems about as small a business as a judge could get into.

That is the Point. Philadelphia Record.

The Lancaster editors object to editorial comments being tortured into attorney's criticisms. Which Would Not Work. York Pennsylvanian.

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In the Metropolitan Papers. The New York Sun has a half column account of the affair headed: "Judge Patterson's anger—Can lawyers be disbarred for what they say as editors?—New and strange sequels of an old liquor case—A Pennsylvania magistrate on his dignity—A queer colloquy in the court room."

Masonic Officers Installed. Last evening D. G. M. Baumgardner accompanied by Dr. Henry Carpenter, Major R. W. Shenk and Wm. A. Morton, as installation officers, visited Christiansia for the purpose of installing the recently elected officers of Christiansia lodge No. 417. The visitors were met at the depot by a delegation of brethren and were escorted to the residence of Samuel Slokom, esq., where they were sumptuously entertained by that gentleman and his family. Following are the installed officers of Christiansia lodge:

W. M.—Geo. M. Knight. S. W.—Cyrus Lingerfeld. J. W.—Isaac F. McGowan. Treas.—S. Slokom. Sec.—E. Garrett.

The Lancaster gentlemen returned to this city in the 11:30 train last night.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

January Regular Term. Thursday Afternoon.—District Attorney Eshleman addressed the court and suggested that the cause of justice would be best served by taking a verdict of "not guilty, county for costs" in the case of Com'th vs. Franklin Smith. Judge Patterson said the court fully concurred with the district attorney. The case against defendant had not been made out; it was not shown that the teacher had inflicted any more punishment than was necessary to subdue the boy. The law permits the whipping of pupils, and if a small whip like the one used is not sufficient to conquer a refractory child, the teacher may use a cowhide. The misconduct of school children is often owing to the want of authority and discipline at home. Parents who permit their children to grow up without proper restraint, must expect them to grow up lawless men and women. Teachers, while the pupils are in their care, possess all the powers of the parent, even to inflict severe corporal punishment when milder means fail. The court instructed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty. The jury did so without leaving the box.

Com'th vs. David Lowe, larceny. The defendant was charged, in connection with Henry Myers and Henry Keller, with stealing, breaking up and selling the fragments of a large copper kettle belonging to Barbara Sherrick, of Springville. Both Myers and Keller pleaded guilty and implicated Lowe, but there was no other evidence against him. Judge Patterson charged the jury to acquit, saying he would never give his consent to the conviction of a defendant on the unsupported evidence of confessed accomplices. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box.

Com'th vs. Henry Hildebrand, adultery with Annie Harlach. Defendant pleaded guilty and his counsel asked for sentence. The district attorney asked that sentence be deferred, there being other serious charges against the defendant. Com'th vs. Peter Foreman, assault and battery. Complainant Wm. T. Mock testified that defendant and a man named Wm. Hindman assaulted him and choked him on the road in front of Jacob Groff's house, Churchtown, on the night of the 24th of May last. Mrs. Groff, who saw the affair, corroborated Mock's statement. For the defense it was shown that Mock was a married man and had been seen keeping close company with a young sister of Hindman, only 16 years old, who was employed as a domestic in Foreman's house and had been pleased by her brother under Foreman's special care, and at the time of the alleged assault, after 11 o'clock at night, Foreman and Hindman had gone to Groff's and seen Mock in company with the girl, and on meeting him asked him what he meant by keeping her company, whereupon Mock raised his hands as if to strike, and Foreman then caught him by the shoulder pushing him back but not hurting him. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty with costs to be equally divided between the defendant and prosecutor.

Com'th vs. Isaac Hauck and Jesse Lafferty, larceny. The prosecutor, John M. Musser, of Earl township, testified that he was the owner of a piece of woodland near the Welsh mountains. He had missed from this land a quantity of posts, rails, cord wood and poles. He does not know who took it away. He brought several witnesses who swore that they had seen Hauck carrying away wood from Musser's land on a hand cart, and one or two of them had seen Lafferty in his company, but only one of them (A. Mrs. Mull) had ever seen Lafferty take away any wood.

For the defense, a number of residents of the neighborhood testified to the good character of both defendants; they passed their homes very frequently and never saw any kind of wood at either place except old dead wood which would have rotted on the ground had it not been gathered. One witness testified that he had heard Mrs. Mull say that she had cleared a defendant in a former suit before this court by swearing falsely, and several witnesses swore that Mrs. Mull could not have seen defendants haul wood from the point at which she was standing when she saw them. On trial.

The grand jury returned the following bills: True Bills: John Lichtenberger, entering out-house to commit felony (4 indictments); Mary Wise, malicious mischief; John Diehm, felonious assault; Geo. W. Mumma, assault and battery; Leonard Schoenberger, assault and battery; Isaac Hauck, larceny; Jesse Lafferty, larceny.

Friday Morning.—In the cases of Com'th vs. Isaac Hauck and Jesse Lafferty, larceny, the charge was not pressed against the latter and in regard to both the jury rendered verdicts of not guilty. Com'th vs. Henry Witmer, of Chickies, fornication and bastardy. Elizabeth Confort, of this city, who is married woman, but don't know where her husband is, testified that the defendant is the father of the child, which was begotten either in the last week of March, 1879, or early in April, and born in December. Several witnesses, who live near the prosecutrix, testified that they have not seen her husband for five or six years; a son of the woman had not seen his father for five years and he believed him to be dead. The defendant being called to the stand testified that he was not the father of the child; the prosecutrix told him she was married. Two witnesses heard the prosecutrix say that she intended putting this crime on Witmer as he had \$800 in bank and she wanted \$200 of it to furnish her house. She told another that a young man (the defendant is old looking) was the father of the child. Dr. Westhaeffer testified that this was a mature child. The case of Albert S. Rissler, charged with seduction, was not pressed, on payment of costs.

In the following cases verdicts of not guilty were taken: Moses Gant, violating the liquor law; Samuel Overly, jr., and John Gallagher, malicious mischief. The grand jury returned the following bills: True Bills.—Thomas E. Wilson, perjury; Fredk. Wolf, John Wagner, Isaac Smith and James Fite, assault and battery; William Williams, larceny. Ignored.—J. L. Patterson, neglect of duty, with county for costs.

The Grand Jury. This morning this body went to visit the different institutions of the county.

About Again. Robert Carroll, who had his foot cut off by the cars at the Pennsylvania depot, a few months ago, is able to be about. He was down street this morning on crutches but is looking very well.