

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1880.

The Course of Senator Wallace.

We have read with interest and have published with pleasure all that has been said in explanation or defense of Senator Wallace's course in assenting to the confirmation of Marshal Kerns after he had so positively demanded his rejection and had shown such good reasons why his Democratic colleagues should grant his request. But we have not found anything as yet satisfactory on the subject.

A correspondent of the Patriot at Washington essays to defend Mr. Wallace from an alleged charge of having demanded and procured a share of the supervisors of the census for the Democracy. We do not understand that any fault is found with Senator Wallace on this score. It was expressly given out by the census authorities that these appointments were to be non-partisan and that the Democrats were to have a due share of them; and an equitable number of the supervisors in Pennsylvania was nothing more than Senator Wallace had a right to ask for more than his party had a right to expect him to get.

But it is Senator Wallace's duty to support only good and fit men for office and the Democratic party asks him to favor none of any other kind from its ranks and will justly accuse him if he votes for bad men among its political opponents. Senator Wallace is estopped from asserting now that Marshal Kerns was a fit man for reappointment to an office whose powers he reported to the Senate that he had infamously abused, and whom he denounced as wholly unworthy of his trust. This Senator Wallace did, after taking testimony which fully sustained, in the public opinion, his grave charges against Marshal Kerns. And now, when the Pennsylvania Democracy see their senator suddenly changing from opposition to support of this man for reappointment, on the eve of a presidential election, to the office which he prostituted and abused to their injury in the last presidential election, as demonstrated by Senator Wallace himself, they are agape with wonder and will be oppressed with disgust as soon as they are satisfied that it is as it seems and that Senator Wallace has bargained with Senator Cameron to put in place this objectionable man, receiving in return a certain number of Democratic supervisors; and these, it is further charged against Senator Wallace, selected by him for the good they may do his individual interests and with little concern for the good of the party. This accusation is given its strength by the absolute disregard of the interests of the party and the people shown in the confirmation of Kerns; for we will never admit that the good of the party, any more than that of the people, permits the appointment of unfit men for office. Nothing but public plunder can be behind this appointment on both political sides; and it is plunder for individuals and not for their parties.

The Democratic party professes, if we understand it, to give its offices to no man to administer with an eye single to his own good. It expects him to be alive to the country's good and the party's good, which ought to be the same. If the accusation that Senator Wallace is dicker with Senator Cameron for the partition of offices for his own advantage be true, he will stand condemned before his party at home; and it is this charge that we want him to show to be untrue. It is given substance by other cases than that of Kerns. Mr. Clark, a Democrat, was appointed to be census supervisor in the Columbia, Lackawanna and Luzerne district; his appointment was not confirmed, with Senator Wallace's assent. Now a Republican has been appointed in his stead. If this Republican is confirmed, Democratic patience with Senator Wallace's methods will be very severely tried. The Washington correspondent of the Patriot has only this explanation to offer for Mr. Clark's rejection: that his appointment was not judicious in a political sense, since he resided in Columbia county, whereas the other two counties in the district were more populous and more important to the Democratic party. Mr. Clark's fitness for the place is not disputed, and from other sources we understand that he is an exceptionally good man. Certainly his locality alone was no reason for his rejection, and was not raised against him at home where he was strongly recommended from all over his district.

We desire to treat Senator Wallace fairly; but we are not willing that he shall use the place, given him by the party, for selfish purposes against the general good. He is now accused of this, and he needs to defend himself with the truth, if he has it to disclose. Anonymous communications to newspapers will not do; nor will it answer to reprint such communications in circular form and send them out from Washington to the members of the state central committee and other Democrats, with the comment—also anonymous—that "the reason for this attack and the abuse of Senator Wallace with which the guerrilla press now teems is that his friends seem likely to be in a majority in the state convention."

other leaders that no man owns the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, which is as much the property of its humblest as of its most exalted member.

That North Queen Street Contract. The bill filed by the mayor of the city and William Miller, one of its citizens, makes it very apparent, if its allegations are correct, that the street committee has exceeded its authority in making a contract for the paving of North Queen street. That the allegations of the petition are correct we know, and it will follow that the injunction asked for will be granted; unless the court concludes that the contract between the members of the street committee and Cunningham & McNichol is a contract made by the said members as individuals and so not binding on the city. This is our conclusion from the facts. We do not well see how these members of the street committee can assume to act by authority of the city of Lancaster in making this wholly unauthorized contract; and we do not see how Cunningham & McNichol can consider, under the law and the ordinances, that their bargain is made with the city of Lancaster, instead of with the individual members of the street committee. That committee is so wholly unauthorized to make this contract for the city, that it hardly seems as though the mayor or any other citizen had any interest in it. Surely no money can ever be drawn from the city treasury on that contract. We know that it is like the contract for laying Centre square with Belgian blocks; which was made with as little authority. We do not expect the city to pay for the paving of Centre square. We gave the contractors notice at the time they were doing the work that it would not be paid for. We believe the bill is yet unpaid by the city and it should remain unpaid forever; not because the Belgian block pavement is not a public improvement, but because it was contracted for without the authority of law, and those who made the contract ought to be made to pay the cost. It is but a just retribution for their lawlessness. We do not know whether there is anything of a dividend to any member of the street committee in these contracts, but we do know that they would be fools to incur such responsibility for nothing. They have taken the risk and we propose that they shall pay for it; unless they have been wise enough to have an understanding with the contractors that they shall not be held if the city refuses to pay the bill. And the question comes how much profit must there be in a job to contractors who do the work without authority and trust to luck for payment?

RIHODE ISLAND has abolished her statute against miscegenation. The wisdom of such action may be open to question, but it will not be disputed that the repeal of the law by Little Rhody's Republican Legislature removes, however tardily, a long-standing subject for ridicule of Republican consistency. The man and brother is recognized at last in this Republican Gibraltar.

MARK TWAIN is worth about \$150,000 which he made from his books, lectures and interests in insurance companies at Hartford.

MR. LOWELL, the minister of the United States to the court of St. James, has presented his credentials to the queen at Buckingham palace.

ROEPPER died in the 71st year of his age. He was well-known in scientific circles of Philadelphia, and also at Yale and Harvard colleges, and for a time held the professorship in the Lehigh university.

SARDON, the dramatist, is described as a good talker; the only fault to be found with him is that he is a little too quick, nervous and effervescent, and when specially interested in conversation flies about the room like one possessed and scintillating with wit.

REV. HERBERT H. HAYDEN, whose trial for the alleged murder of Mary Stannard, in Connecticut, is classed among the most celebrated criminal cases of recent years, lectured last evening to a small audience in the Academy of Music, New York, on "Circumstantial Evidence."

QUEEN MARGARET of Italy is said to look apathetic, dull, and ill; her violent attacks of hysteria are over, but her cheerfulness has not returned. At the recent opening of the Italian Parliament the pale queen was dressed entirely in white—even her mantle was of white satin richly embroidered in gold.

DR. JAMES KING, one of the oldest physicians of Pittsburgh, died suddenly about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He was 63 years of age, and was surgeon general of the state under Gov. Curtin, serving in that capacity till near the close of the war. He assisted at a post mortem examination held on the body of Major William Frew, whom he attended during his illness. The cause of death is supposed to be apoplexy.

FEAD PASHA, the Turkish ex-minister of war, is so poor as to be obliged to sell his jewels. A few days since he entrusted several stones, which he believed to be valuable, to an agent to dispose of. The latter took them to the Count de Menthon, the secretary of the French embassy. In examining the stones one fell from the count's hands and broke. It was only crystal, as were all the others. Fead is believed to have been the victim of a daring theft; but there are many people who strongly doubt his good faith.

MINOR TOPICS.

A NEW YORK Sun correspondent nominates ex-Governor Curtin for the Presidency.

A MISSOURI newspaper having nominated "the Honorable Adolph Pautz" for the Presidency, the Washington Capital suggests Schurz for Vice President. "Pautz and Schurz would work well together," says the Capital; and the Philadelphia Inquirer names Vest for secretary of state.

"IVAN KALASHNIKOFF," Rubinstein's new opera, must be thought to contain something explosive, as it has been prohibited after its second representation, which the Czar's family attended. Almost anything new in Russia is suspected of an intent to go off suddenly and hurt somebody. The only really safe thing to introduce there would be the Keely motor.

SENATOR CAMERON says his faith in the fact that Grant will be nominated remains unshaken; he don't believe there will be a ballot, but the nomination will be made by acclamation. Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will declare for Grant, and though Blaine claims the Indiana delegation Grant will get the half of it. Further, that Grant's nomination will be assured at least two week before the convention.

MR. ERNEST HART, the eminent sanitary writer, would like to see the teapot banished from the breakfast table. For young people, dyspeptics, and laborers, he thinks nothing equal to hominy porridge. Bread and butter and cocoa is a very good breakfast for working people, he thinks. Tea is a nerve stimulant, and on that account out of place as a breakfast beverage. Unfortunately nerve stimulants are precisely what too many people find that they need in the morning, and tea is decidedly preferable to "cocktails" and the like.

YESTERDAY'S snow storm was accompanied by a lower temperature than occurred during any fall of snow during the past winter. In consequence the snow was unusually dry, and the frost crystals composing the flakes maintained their form longer after reaching the ground. A strong puff of wind would occasionally shatter the falling flakes into snow dust, which penetrated the closest wraps. In sheltered within, where the panes of glass, heated from within, melted the snow, the water was quickly congealed into long, slender icicles, as on a cold winter's day. It would be by no means an unprecedented freak of the weather if ice-bound Europe should yet enjoy a balmy spring, while on this side of the Atlantic we suffered from untimely frosts. Experience has shown that when the temperature has become unequally balanced between the northern and Western continents, its equilibrium is apt to be restored in a way that takes by surprise not only the weather prophets, but even the buds and the birds.

THE ICE CROP.

The Outlook in Maine and the Hudson. According to the representations of the principal officers of the ice companies in New York the outlook for the coming summer is a serious one for consumers. On the Hudson there has been very little ice cut, none over six or seven inches thick, and at the lower points on that river, and up the Rockland river, no ice of any account. As the supply on hand now exists, so far as can be learned from the companies, there is less than there was in 1870, yet in that year the prices ran as high as \$16 per ton for delivery at the wharves in Philadelphia. There are now 100,000 tons, and at one time \$25 per ton; and families, buying in small quantities at the rate of \$30 per ton. Despatches from Maine say that there are 100,000 tons cut on the Kennebec river, and probably as much more elsewhere. The ice is contracted for and available. Dealers there and in Nova Scotia are unwilling to offer prices now, and refuse to contract at any stipulated figures for future delivery. One contract was made recently for 100,000 tons of New Yorkers for 1,000 tons of Maine ice at the rate of \$5 per ton, according to bill of lading, for speedy delivery. The thing to be most feared is that the companies may deem it to their interest to handle less ice at a very high price than a greater quantity with enlarged labor expenditure, at a more moderate rate.

Mr. Clay, president of the Knickerbocker ice company, says that his company has cut a great deal of ice on the upper Hudson and at Schuylkill, but their supplies from Lake Meahog and Rockland Lakes—where they have formerly cut 140,000 tons each winter—have entirely failed this year. Summer prices will not be determined before the first of April, when the cost can be accurately ascertained and the supply in the market measured.

William G. Schenck, president of the Consumers' ice company says: "We have to look to Maine for most of our ice this year. We have recently stored 50,000 or 60,000 tons in five houses at South Gardner, on the Kennebec river, and our export to have left much more. At Germantown we have left over from last year some 8,000 tons; but the house that contains that has a capacity of 70,000 tons, and we have not been able to put a pound in it this winter. Of course we are buying large quantities in Maine, as all the companies are, but none of us intend to put outrageous prices, such as will preclude our selling to the public. The ice-cutters and carriers, both think they have us by the throat now."

M. F. Winch, president of the New York ice company, says: "There has been no ice cut up to date of 70,000 tons, and not much beyond that on the Hudson. There is no more hope of cutting any, and we have taken the ice shoes off our horses there, and laid up the machinery. In all, we have to meet 25,000 tons of our own cutting, as against 75,000 that we should have to meet the demands upon us. We have to rely upon Maine for the major portion of our supply."

KERN'S CONFIRMATION.

Senator Wallace Criticized and Defended. Our readers will bear us out in the statement that we have never more fully criticized the course of Senator Wallace, although we have not always been able to understand it from our Democratic standpoint. But we do think Mr. Wallace owes to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, some explanation of his conduct, in consenting to the confirmation of Cameron's man, Kerns, as marshal of the Eastern district. It was in Senator Wallace's power to say whether he should be confirmed or rejected; and he said he should be confirmed, although he had given the Democrats every assurance that he should not be. Why? Kerns had abused his office to carry elections for the Republicans, he had appointed swarms of Radical strikers—eight hundred in all—at the election of 1878, and had been in the penitentiaries, to harass the Democrats and prevent an honest vote. We can readily see why Senator Cameron should have secured the reappointment of this rascal, but we are at a loss to comprehend why any Democratic senator, and much less a Democratic senator from Pennsylvania, should be willing to confirm him. It is clear that Mr. Wallace did not represent either the feelings, principles or interests of the Democratic party, when he did this thing for the Philadelphia Republican ring. Whom and what, then, did he represent? If he has any explanation to offer, the Democracy would be glad to hear it.

Senator Wallace's Criticized. A great deal of unfriendly criticism of the course of Senator Wallace in regard to the appointment of census supervisors has been indulged in by editors and correspondents of newspapers who are personally opposed to the Democratic party. These critics have been unable to gratify in their political ambitions and others were repelled when they attempted to bully him into the support of measures which he did not approve. The owner of one of these papers, published in Erie, Pa., has recently written to the Philadelphia Intelligencer, in which he has been denouncing the course of Senator Wallace in regard to the Pacific railroads. His integrity to Senator Wallace is his own in the refusal of the senator to vote against the Thurman bill which compels the Pacific railroads to disgorge what they owe to the government. In every respect, which the senator has attacked in the newspaper press the annual of the attack is traceable to some personal grievance of this sort.

It is said by Senator Wallace's critics that he has made a bargain with Senator Cameron for a portion of the census supervisors for Pennsylvania. The same charge might have been made with equal truth against Hon. Charles R. Bucklewell, that gentleman was in the United States Senate. The elder Cameron was his rival in the contest for the nomination of Cameron divided the internal revenue appointments between them. No appointment could be made unless both senators agreed and Democrats and Republicans were rejected by the Senate when they were rejected by the Senate. Bucklewell and Cameron. Did an Democratic journal ever charge Charles R. Bucklewell with entering into a bargain with Senator Cameron? Far from it. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania honored that gentleman for his services to the party, and the federal patronage for his political friends. Senator Wallace has done nothing more and would be denounced as a worthless representative if he did less, by the very newspapers which are now criticizing him.

It is well-known to the initiated that Speaker Randall has had, under the successive Republican administrations since he has been in Congress, a large number of appointments in the departments here in Philadelphia. These are now in the several departments here many persons who were appointed at his solicitation. One of the Republican census supervisors, Dr. Sherwood of Philadelphia, was appointed in pursuance of a promise made by Speaker Randall and Cameron. Did an Democratic journal ever charge Charles R. Bucklewell with entering into a bargain with Senator Cameron? Far from it. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania honored that gentleman for his services to the party, and the federal patronage for his political friends. Senator Wallace has done nothing more and would be denounced as a worthless representative if he did less, by the very newspapers which are now criticizing him.

A Jurist That Was One Mind. A Hansburg Telegraph reporter interviewed one of the jurors on the Petroff case. He was not at all reticent in regard to telling what transpired in the jury room, and in answer to the reporter's question of why the jury remained out so long, said: "The first thing we did after we went out to select a foreman, our choice falling on Mr. Pottiger. Then Mr. Warren Zollinger was selected as secretary and the indictment was produced. Mr. Ferris started in to read it, but the writing was not of the best and he gave up in despair when about half way through and Mr. Zollinger finished. After we were thoroughly satisfied as to its contents, the foreman put the question as to whose story we believed, Petroff's or Watson's, and all said we believed Petroff. He asked which one we believed of Petroff and Maclay, and the unanimous answer was Maclay. After a short deliberation in which it was developed that we were all pretty much of one mind, the foreman again asked that all should give a verdict of guilty should hold up their right hands, and every hand went up. He had then been out about half an hour. A consultation followed regarding the disposition of the costs. Some seemed to think that the result of the verdict would free Petroff of the costs and they did not want to do that. They wanted to give him all they could. Finally they made up their minds that he would have to pay the costs of a guilty. The jury stood back. They did not get into court so quick, because they were afraid it would look as if they had decided with unseemly haste, and they waited until half-past eleven talking it over. The opinion among all was that Petroff knew too much—he was too positive as to the exact minute. Watson and Maclay were indistinct and created a very favorable impression by their plain, unassuming manner. There was but one opinion from the time we left the court room, and that was unanimous as to Petroff's guilt."

JUDGE KELLEY TAKES THE FLOOR. Nat McKay's Attempt to Improperly Influence the Veteran's Vote. In the House yesterday morning Mr. Kelley rose to make a personal explanation. He sent to the clerk's desk to be read an article from the Philadelphia Bulletin giving a description of a scene which recently occurred between himself and Mr. Nathaniel McKay, of Philadelphia, who has been very active in Washington in connection with the various attempts to introduce Demerara sugars at a lower rate of duty than they ought to bear. The paragraph referred to also contained the statement that Judge Kelley's course as a member of the committee on ways and means was very displeasing to his constituents, and they would punish him for it.

Judge Kelley's explanation was brief and to the point. He said that, recently, at the end of nineteen years' service in Congress, he had for the first time been corruptly approached in order to secure his vote. He had repelled the attempt as it deserved, but he should never have published the infamy of one who had been his friend had not this recent friend given to a newspaper a false version of what had occurred.

Hugo Von Ulrich was arrested in New Orleans yesterday and committed without bail to answer the charge of breaking into the house of his divorced wife, with intent to kill her. This is a capital offense under the laws of Louisiana.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The Ohio Republican convention will meet in Columbus on April 28.

Horace Binney, of Boston and Philadelphia, died suddenly at Newport, R. I., last night.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill repealing the act prohibiting marriages between blacks and whites.

By a railroad collision at Englewood, Ill., yesterday morning, Jacob Lieber, a brakeman, was fatally injured, and his son aged 25, was killed.

San Francisco, March 11, 9 p. m.—O'Leary, 344 miles; Weston, 335. Interest in the match is increasing. Both men are in good condition, although Weston is the fresher.

The steam yacht Arrow was burned on Geneva lake, Wisconsin, yesterday morning. A discharged employee is suspected of having set her on fire, and the people threaten to lynch him if caught.

A fire in Augusta, Ga., Wednesday night, destroyed Murray's stable, with seven horses, a store room of R. M. May & Co., containing 150 vehicles, the grocery store of John D. McCarthy, and several smaller buildings. Loss, \$30,000.

The Missouri state Republican committee was reorganized by the election of Chauncey J. Filley, late postmaster of St. Louis, in place of Gen. George H. Shields. Filley is a strong Grant man. Shields is for Blaine.

A schooner is reported ashore three miles north of Little Egg Harbor inlet. Her sails have been blown away and she lies with her bow on the beach, the crew and saving crew have gone to the rescue. The wind is blowing almost a tornado from the northeast.

The jury in the case of Valler, who killed his father and shot his mother and brother, at Strongsville, O., on the night of the 21st of October, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, penalty, imprisonment for life. The jury was out twenty-three hours.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

As announced in the INTELLIGENCER of Wednesday, the street committee has made a contract with Messrs. Cunningham and McNicol for paving North Queen street from Centre square to Orange street with Belgian blocks, on the same conditions that East King street and Centre square were paved by the same firm. We are informed that the contract has been duly signed, and the contractors have given bonds for the faithful performance of the work. The street committee claim authority to make the contract by virtue of the resolution passed by city council authorizing the paving of East King street, said resolution authorizing the paving of other streets on condition that the property owners thereof subscribe and pay \$2 per lineal foot of their respective fronts along the streets to be paved.

On the other hand, Mayor MacGonigle and many citizens and members of city council contend that the street committee have no authority to make such contracts, and they are taking steps to prevent the street committee from proceeding with the work. The following bill in equity has been framed and presented in court:

In the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, sitting in Equity, between John T. MacGonigle, Mayor of the City of Lancaster, and William Miller, a citizen of the said City of Lancaster, and an owner and holder of real estate within the said City of Lancaster and a taxpayer of the said City, and R. W. Shenk, John A. Boring, William Sales, Hulbert E. Anderson, Henry Doerr, Amiazah C. Barr, Thomas Hays, Philip Lebzelter and William D. Sprecher, all citizens of the said City of Lancaster, and Thomas Cunningham & Daniel McNichol, partners trading as Cunningham & McNichol.

1. That John T. MacGonigle, Mayor of the City of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and that William Miller is a citizen of the said City of Lancaster, an owner of real estate therein and a taxpayer to the said City.

2. That by the 23rd Section of the Act of the General Assembly, approved April 5, 1867, P. L. 1867, page 783, it is, inter alia, made the duty of the Mayor of the City of Lancaster to be vigilant and active in causing the laws of the Commonwealth and the laws and ordinances of the said City to be executed and enforced therein.

3. That by the 33rd section of the said Act of the general assembly, approved April 5, 1867, it is provided: "That the several departments of the said city shall annually, on or before the said meeting in the month of June, present estimates to councils of the probable amount of receipts, and of the amounts that in their judgment will be required during the current fiscal year, for the public service in the city, and the making of such improvements as they may deem necessary, and the amount so appropriated shall be disbursed in such manner as councils may direct, from time to time, by joint resolution of the said city council."

4. That by the 4th Section of the Act of the General Assembly, approved March 15, 1855, p. l. 1855, page 81, it is provided: "That the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Lancaster, in Select and Common Councils assembled, shall not have the power or authority to erect, construct, or make any public improvements for the benefit of the said city, where the expenditure thereof will exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, unless the erection, construction, or making of the said public improvements is first authorized by an ordinance, passed for that purpose, agreeably to the provisions of the following sections for this Act. Provided, That this section shall not be construed so as to apply to the erecting, constructing, and making of such public improvements as are paid out of the regular annual appropriations."

5. That by the 6th Section of the said Act of the General Assembly, approved March 15, 1855, p. l. 1855, page 81, it is provided: "That the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of the City of Lancaster, in Select and Common Councils assembled, shall not have the power or authority to erect, construct, or make any public improvements for the benefit of the said city, where the expenditure thereof will exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, unless the erection, construction, or making of the said public improvements is first authorized by an ordinance, passed for that purpose, agreeably to the provisions of the following sections for this Act. Provided, That this section shall not be construed so as to apply to the erecting, constructing, and making of such public improvements as are paid out of the regular annual appropriations."

6. That by the 7th Section of the said Act of the General Assembly, approved May 23, 1874, P. L. 1874, page 230, it is provided: "No money shall be paid out of the city treasury except upon appropriations made by law, and in no manner drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof."

BELGIAN BLOCKS.

The North Queen Street Contract. Bill of Equity to Restrain the Street Committee—Subscriptions to Pave the Second Square of North Queen Street, &c.

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