

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1886.

Mrs. Christiany's Story. This is a nice story that young Mrs. Christiany tells about her living old Mr. Christiany, and his dead friend, old Mr. Chandler. It was suspected at the time that Christiany resigned to make room for Chandler and to take a South American mission, that he made the exchange for a consideration, but it was left for the young and fair Mrs. Christiany, stung by domestic woes, to give to the world the details of the negotiations. When they met at Mr. Christiany's house to fix the bargain and arrange the terms, Mrs. Christiany was not admitted into his presence, but, with abundant precaution, she had old Mr. Christiany's son, young Mr. Christiany, in an adjoining room, where he could hear it all, and he told his stepmother, like a dutiful step-son should.

On that occasion Chandler told Christiany how he had been on to see Hayes and to secure that gentleman's pious assent to the exemplification of civil service reform which would be afforded in bestowing a small mission on Christiany in consideration of his retirement from the Senate. "Mr. Chandler then went on to say that Mr. Christiany could either have the mission to Peru or Central America. The administration had placed these two places at Chandler's disposal. Mr. Chandler also thought that the Japanese mission might be had, as Minister Bingham was talking of coming home, but the Peruvian and Central American missions were absolutely at his disposal." It concluded with Christiany's agreement to take a mission and a money bonus, which was to be paid to his son Henry. Mrs. Christiany's discovery of the transaction led to their matrimonial troubles and these disclosures.

It is a very circumstantial story, at any rate, and not without probability. It is an edifying picture of prevailing political methods and an advanced stage of civil service reform.

FURTHER information concerning the impelling causes of the action of the state central committee with regard to a contest for seats from Philadelphia in the next state convention—which may or may not arise—only strengthens the position assumed yesterday by the INTELLIGENCER. For the same reason that the convention which nominated Mr. Dilf refused to allow Chairman McClelland to supersede the committee on credentials, a minority of the state central committee declined to instruct Chairman Miller that he should decide, even temporarily, a question with which he has nothing to do, and on which he can have no knowledge. It is his business to call the convention to order, to hear who answers to the roll call, and to say that those whose seats are unchallenged shall decide about those whose seats are challenged; after that, and they only, have made the temporary organization. If the state central committee has power to pass upon credentials for temporary purposes, it has the same power for final purposes, and it might as well elect the whole convention as to do that which may determine its complexion and its action.

Mr. McGowan and his six friends of course had a deep interest in saying that the chairman should decide that they and their friends had a prima facie right to their seats, but this only makes their pretensions more pretentious, and there is neither equity in their proceeding nor precedent to sustain it.

THE Harrisburg Patriot very naturally falls into one or two serious errors in commenting on the action of the state central committee at Pittsburgh. First, with reference to the order of the committee that Chairman Miller should put the McGowan delegates on the convention roll it says:

It was high time then that a precedent should be established and that so large a discretion should be taken from the chairman, particularly when there was so much reason to believe that it would be partially and unjustly exercised.

On the contrary, the precedents have already been well established. The chairman has no discretion in the matter, one convention after another has said. His duty is clear and simple, and there is nothing in Mr. Miller's personal character or official conduct to warrant a suspicion that he ever contemplated doing anything else.

THE Patriot further says:

In accordance with the instruction of the committee he will therefore put upon the rolls the regularly elected delegates from Philadelphia, and the convention will determine all questions in regard to contested seats.

It is neither the business of the state central committee, nor of its chairman, to decide who are "the regularly elected delegates from Philadelphia" or any other disputed district. Mr. Miller should ask the convention "to determine all questions in regard to contested seats," and so long as a seat is contested no claimant can be put on the roll at anybody's order.

We can judge better of the county auditors' report when it is published in full and an opportunity given to the public to inspect the county expenses which they passed upon; though unfortunately, owing to the thousands of items, the public cannot have a full view of the expenditures and vouchers over which the auditors have spent several weeks. For example they give us the totals paid to justices and constables, and say that "the costs in these cases were \$2,936.77 less during last year than for the former, which shows a gratifying reform, and the auditors hope that these officials will continue in keeping down these costs as much as they possibly can." But they do not tell us how they reconciled some of the cases of crookedness in this branch of the public service, which they had privately proclaimed so loudly that they had found and were about to investigate. They seem to have turned their dark lantern into the prison management to some purpose, but they do not tell us why they did not scrutinize the poor house management so closely, where some looseness and extravagance are also supposed to prevail. Nor is it enough for the auditors to point out

these things. If what they say is true—and a good deal more is alleged—somebody ought to be held responsible.

We feel quite sure that Mr. Wallace will not thank Mr. O'Neill for his ill-timed and rather supercilious defense of him on the floor of the House for the confirmation of Marshal Kerns. Mr. Wallace has given to the public his letters to his fellow senators on this subject, in which he pronounced Kerns a representative of the worst element of Philadelphia Republicanism, an unfit man for the place, and his nomination one that the Senate could not confirm without being faithless to itself.

Mr. O'Neill, another Philadelphia Republican, declares that he knows Mr. Wallace advised and consented to Kerns's confirmation, and praises him that in so doing he rose superior to his party and performed a duty "toward a gentleman worthy of his support." But we repeat, as Mr. Wallace has declared and demonstrated to his party that his duty required him to oppose Kerns, Mr. O'Neill's defense of him for supporting him is one that will not do Mr. Wallace any good among Democrats and for which he will not thank O'Neill.

The Seventh ward election contest, which will cost the county over \$1,000, discloses the astonishing fact that three of the petitioners who protested against certain illegal votes being counted, were themselves legally proved to be illegal voters. It was very much of a dunghill that Bill Dean entered in this main.

MINOR TOPICS. In St. Louis, Mo., with population of nearly half a million, the entire membership of the Protestant churches is said to be less than 20,000, or about one in twenty-five.

The Sixteenth Street Methodist church, Philadelphia, which now ranks among the most prosperous of its district, has been almost entirely renewed in the audience and lecture rooms, and every dollar paid.

NINETEEN students of the Ohio Wesleyan university have been suspended for periods ranging from three to twelve months, for participating in a mask parade last month against the expressed wishes of the faculty.

THE Boston (Baptist) Watchman states that in the three years immediately following Mr. Moody's great Tabernacle meetings in Boston, the accessions by baptism to the thirty-two Baptist churches in Boston and vicinity were only thirty-eight more than in the three years immediately preceding the meetings.

ABOUT fifty persons were sent to the house of the Rev. Dr. Dix in West Twenty-fifth street, New York, yesterday, having received letters asking them to call there upon business of various kinds. They did not see Dr. Dix, but an employee of the postoffice department, who had been sent to the house for the purpose, received them, and explained to them that they had been deceived by the person who had been persecuting Dr. Dix for some time before.

THE New York Observer says: The arrival in this city of a party calling themselves the Salvation Army has made more sensation in the newspaper than elsewhere. One man and seven women from England landed here last week, and commenced singing in public places, getting a crowd to follow them into a public hall, and there continuing what they called an assault on the kingdom of Satan. They will attract the multitude who always run after a new thing, and the more grotesque and disorderly the methods the greater the attraction. It is quite likely that these foreigners are sincerely good and in earnest. But universal experience shows that such measures are of no permanent usefulness, while they disgust many and bring religion itself into contempt.

PERSONAL. Ex-Governor JEWELL's staff gave him a dinner in Hartford on Tuesday. Minister LOWELL left London for Madrid yesterday, being called back by the continued illness of wife. We are pleased to hear that Capt. C. B. BROCKWAY is almost entirely recovered from his recent severe illness, and will soon be able to attend to business. He is one of the few men who have had an opportunity of reading their own obituary notices. VICTOR HUGO's house is said to be furnished with exquisite taste. One of his greatest treasures was confiscated or sold at auction when he was forced to leave France eight-and-twenty years ago. This was the compass used, it is asserted, by Columbus when he discovered America. In Paris Signor Blitz's granddaughter, MARIE VAN ZANT, made her debut at the Opera Comique in "Mignon," and won a genuine artistic success. Her voice is of considerable range, pure in tone, flexible and well under control. She seemed to be well drilled in stage business and exhibited a self-possession and freedom from nervousness which were remarkable in a girl of nineteen. The sudden death of General HECTOR TYNDALE startled and shocked a host of Philadelphia citizens who enjoyed his friendship and had an appreciative sense of his high character as a cultivated gentleman, a brave soldier, and a thorough practical philanthropist. It is less than a month since his brother-in-law and former partner in business, Edward P. Mitchell, died almost as suddenly, and the double bereavement is a grievous one to their relatives.

THE REPUBLICANS. Who Stole the Party Funds? Mr. Griest's Inquiry. A certain class of men seek to be members of the county committee for the purpose of getting possession of and handling the funds of the party, and what they do not retain for themselves they often use in an illegal and improper manner.

The Important Questions. Bellefonte Watchman. If the Senate records show that Senator Wallace voted against the confirmation of this "representative of the very worst elements of Philadelphia Republican politics," who was "not a fit man for the place," there can certainly be no room for censuring him. We have not been able to see the vote.

'Tis True, 'Tis True. And in his feverish dreams Don mutters "at St. Lancaster?"

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

An Extraordinary Performance in Anticipating the Proceedings of the State Convention.

Further information of the doings of the Democratic state central committee at Pittsburgh on Thursday confirms the views editorially expressed in the INTELLIGENCER on Friday. The full meeting of the committee was made up largely of substitutes, and for this, as well as for some other reasons, the action of the committee in undertaking to settle the factional dispute in Philadelphia is not likely to lead the chairman of the state central committee to usurp a power not belonging to him and to do that which the state convention alone has power to do.

The following letter from Mr. Steinman, received too late for publication yesterday, explains the matter concisely:

PITTSBURGH, March 18, 1886. The attendance at the meeting of the state central committee to-day was very full, every district being represented by members and the substitutes, which the committee was very liberal in authorizing, in a few instances admitting representatives who were not residents of the district; Mr. McConkey, of Harrisburg, for instance, appearing for Mr. Buckalew, of Columbia, and voting steadily with the Philadelphia members. The latter succeeded in inducing a bare majority of the full committee to sustain what they called the regular delegation to the convention from Philadelphia, introducing a resolution to instruct the chairman to put their names upon the temporary roll of the convention. This was done after the business of selecting the time and place for the meeting of the convention had been disposed of with little difficulty. The resolution of instruction to the chairman caused a prolonged discussion, being strongly opposed because it was unprecedented, and exhibited a lack of confidence in the fairness of the chairman in making up the roll. It was urged that the committee should not be asked to interfere in the Philadelphia dispute, the settlement of which must be made by the convention itself; and that, moreover, this committee did not have the credentials of the delegates before it nor the information upon which it could render an intelligent decision; that it was setting a bad precedent which would warrant the state central committee in deciding a case of contested election in every district in the state. The Philadelphia members, however, persisted, and by voting solidly for themselves were able, with the help of the substitutes whom they brought out to aid them and with the votes of a number of the members who thought that the McGowan delegates represented the regular organization, to secure the passage of the resolution by the vote of twenty-eight of the fifty members of the committee. Mr. Steinman offered an amendment to the resolution providing that all the Philadelphia delegates whose seats were contested should be kept off the temporary roll, but this was not accepted by the Philadelphians, as it would defeat their voting upon the temporary organization of the convention, which they desired to control, and it was voted down by them and their friends. It is not likely, however, that the convention, whose decision in the Philadelphia matter has been sought to be forestalled in such an extraordinary way, will permit the committee to control its action in regard to the Philadelphia dispute, and it is to be presumed that it will not allow either Philadelphia faction to vote in the Philadelphia on questions affecting the admissibility of their delegations. The right way to settle the chronic Philadelphia fight would seem to be to refuse to the city representation in the convention until it can agree upon its delegation. The discussion in the committee was temperately though earnestly conducted and when it adjourned, after a four hours' session, it was to meet at Harrisburg on the day of the convention at 10 a. m.

THE "Post's" View of It. In its comment on the proceedings of the committee the Post says with truth: We know nothing about the merits of any future contest that may arise in regard to the representation of that city, but this we do know, that the procedure in our state conventions in the matter of contested seats, is established by precedents running back for half a century, and that these precedents, something of "an unwritten law," of which we hear so much these days, cannot be overborne by any instructions the state committee proposes to administer to the chairman. At the Dilf convention, at Liberty hall in 1878, Chairman McClelland, at the instance of Mr. Wallace, attempted an innovation of this character, but the convention sat down on it so quickly that the gallant chairman became somewhat an object of pity. The law of Democratic conventions in this state in the matter of contested seats is so well understood that we hardly think the convention that meets in 1886 will be controlled by instructions from a committee of the party to the convention of 1879. This resolution of instructions, if we catch its drift, contemplates exactly what was attempted in 1878 at the state convention. It changes the unwritten law of the party in determining contested seats, and it does so by a resolution for contests from Philadelphia, and another rule for contests from other counties of the state.

Mr. Steinman's Opinion. After the committee meeting the Post interviewed several members of the committee on the presidency, the action of the committee and other topics. It reports Mr. S. as follows: I only desire the selection of the best and strongest man, as every good Democrat does, and I think Mr. Tilden, in view of the opposition to him in his own state, is clearly not the strongest candidate. In this opinion I believe I am in harmony with the Democracy of Lancaster county.

Mr. Steinman was asked for his opinion on the resolution offered in the committee by the Philadelphia members. He said he opposed the resolution as he stated in the meeting, because it was entirely unprecedented and seemed to show a lack of confidence in the chairman of the committee, which was not warranted by his character and the eminently fair manner in which he treated all the members of the committee at this meeting. He said the soundest reason existed for the usage which has always prevented the committee from interfering with the chairman in the making of the temporary roll for state conventions, in the fact that the committee did not have the credentials of the delegates before it at its meetings and did not possess the information which would enable it to make up the convention's roll. That this interference makes the state committee a committee on credentials and necessitates its professional session, and that this in practice will be impracticable.

DEPUTY MARSHALS.

Mr. O'Neill's Defense of Marshal Kerns and Senator Wallace.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday, "in regard to the slurs cast upon the marshals by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Springer), Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, in a speech of some length, defended the marshals of the House, and a Senate committee sent to Philadelphia to investigate the election had investigated the Democratic side, had come back ashamed of itself and had been afraid to return and examine the Republican side. He also reminded the House that the Democratic Senate had unanimously confirmed the appointment of Marshal Kerns, who had been marshal at that election.

Mr. Springer. How does the gentleman know that it was unanimous? Mr. O'Neill. I know that from having heard it. There are no secrets that are not told out of executive session.

Mr. Springer declared that he had made no attack on Marshal Kerns. Mr. O'Neill retorted the gentleman had attacked the great Republican city of Philadelphia and its officers. The Democrat senator from Pennsylvania (superior in his feelings to those Democrats who had sought to defeat Marshal Kerns) had risen above party and had permitted him to be confirmed.

Randall on Kerns. Mr. Randall (Pa.) did not wish, by his silence, to be understood as being of the opinion that there had been any occasion whatever for United States marshals at the election to which reference had been made. On the contrary, there was none, and the gentleman alluded to had stated under oath that there was no occasion for them. Nor did he want his silence to be construed into a belief that he agreed that the men appointed were of a character of citizens worthy of the recognition of the federal service. He wanted to say further that the appointee (Marshal Kerns) had been confirmed over his written protest.

Mr. O'Neill. That only shows how Senator Wallace performs his duty towards a gentleman who is recognized as a federal marshal. Mr. Cox expressed himself as opposed to every form of recognition of special deputy marshals. He had opposed the bill originally by which they had been placed around the polls. Referring to the election in Philadelphia, he said that there had been 20,000 fraudulent registered voters.

Mr. O'Neill. That has been utterly disproved time and again.

Mr. Cox declared that in Philadelphia all was rottenness. He declared again that he was opposed to recognizing federal supervision over elections. He had voted against the original bill because he knew it was unconstitutional. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]

"Smile on," said Mr. Cox; "crackle your tongue, and recognize the supreme court had said that there was no such thing as a federal election. For one, I will not place the supreme court, as now packed, partisan and demoralized, above the popular branch of the Legislature of the United States." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Kerns Should Have Been Rejected. In the face of the testimony taken by the Wallace committee it is idle to say that these officials were fit for their positions, or that in respect to the confidence of this community. It is equally clear that having made these appointments Marshal Kerns's nomination ought not to have been confirmed.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL. Samuel H. Myers was hanged at Dallas, Texas, yesterday, for the murder of his mother-in-law.

Parsons, "the Avon murderer," was hanged yesterday at Rochester, N. Y. He asserted that he was innocent.

A fire at Penn Yan, N. Y., on Thursday night, destroyed the Plaisted block, Wagner house and some other buildings. Loss, \$40,000.

The state engineer of Louisiana does not fear any serious overflow in the Mississippi until the water reaches the mark of 1874. It is now eighteen inches below that line.

Ex-Assistant secretary Hawley, of the Treasury department, left Washington last night for Illinois, where he will canvass for the Republican nomination for governor.

The motion for a new trial for Edwin Hoyt, convicted murderer of his father, was denied yesterday by the supreme court of Connecticut. His counsel will now appeal to the governor.

The New Jersey court of pardons, on Thursday night, refused to commute the death sentence of Frederick Crill, the Passaic county murderer, to imprisonment for life.

Two hundred and sixty applicants for positions in the interior department, under the recent act authorizing an increase of the force in the pension bureau, were admitted for examination yesterday.

The house of Rep. Bertram Sexton, of Montana, died at Thursday, was burned out yesterday morning by a fire originating from the papers around the catalogue where his body was laid. Mrs. Sexton and four other occupants of the house escaped in their night clothes. The corpse was recovered slightly mangled.

The committee of citizens of Galveston to arrange for General Grant's reception have received a telegram from General Ord, accepting their invitation to be present with his staff on the arrival of General Grant. The revenue cutter McLane has been placed at the committee's disposal. A special train will carry General Grant from Galveston to San Antonio and St. Louis.

STATE ITEMS. The Democratic central club of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., passed a resolution favoring General Hancock for the presidency.

The coming Pennsylvania state agricultural fair, which will be held in Fairmount park, is to have an international feature. Prizes will be offered for foreign as well as domestic dairy products.

Emma Brent, charged with permitting her child, Henry, who was blind and aged seven years, to be neglected, without license by presenting the case to the governor in such a clear and comprehensive statement that the heavy fine was remitted.

About 11 o'clock last Tuesday morning George G. Stier, a well-known and highly-respected German, who had kept a bakery in the city, was shot and killed in Philadelphia for the past ten years, at his store, and, after stopping at the larger store of Jacob Naegle, on the corner of Twentieth and Lombard streets, disappeared, and has not since been heard from.

Annie G. Rapine was arrested in Erie, yesterday for wholesale blackmailing. For some time past prominent families have been terrorized by letters, threatening the exposure of husbands and sons in criminal intimacy with the writer. In some cases the intimacy was well founded, and wealthy men have bled to the tune of hundreds of dollars. The woman recently professed the possession of a list of names, and that this in practice will be impracticable.

Joseph Hanlon, of Philadelphia, a

watchman on the public grounds, and William Delaney were arrested in Harrisburg yesterday on a charge of stealing department reports. It has been ascertained that some of these reports have been sold to William Macklin, a junk dealer, who says he bought them of Hanlon and Delaney at Macklin's establishment. Six hundred treasurer's reports and two hundred state agricultural reports were found minus the covers. Yesterday District Attorney Hollinger discovered a number of agricultural reports and Senate envelopes at Gladfield's paper mill, York county. This material was purchased from Macklin.

Not Love, But Politics. R. A. Raney, a young attorney, and Richard Jolly, traveling salesman, fought a duel near Smoky Ordinary, in Brunswick county, Va., yesterday. Regular duelling pistols were used, and at the first fire Jolly received a slight flesh wound in the arm, while his bullet carried off a lock of his antagonist's hair. Jolly demanded a second shot, but just at this juncture a constable appeared and arrested the party. It was not love, but politics that caused the combat, the young men having been excited to a deadly pitch of mutual animosity by the recent canvass on the state debt question.

A Flaque of Both Your Houses. Eric Osberver. We do not think it good policy now to instruct for Tilden or any other candidate. But at the same time we utterly repudiate the leadership of Mr. Wallace, and are opposed to him setting up a delegation to the national convention, instructed to vote as a unit, and recognizing him as manipulator and manager.

On the other hand, the Democrats who support Mr. Tilden refuse to recognize Mr. Hanlon as a leader to whom the Pennsylvania delegation shall be handed over to control at his own sweet will.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. THE CHURCHES OF GOD. What Salem Has To Say About the East Pennsylvania Eldership. Regarding the action of the East Pennsylvania eldership of the Church of God—published in last Saturday's INTELLIGENCER—in censuring Rev. John Tucker's relation to Salem church, the Salem vestry had a meeting the other day and passed some resolutions setting forth what they think and care about, and what they do not think and do not care for.

In effect the Salem vestry say that the standing committee of the East Pennsylvania eldership is out of order in entertaining charges preferred by the elders of the Union Bethel church of this city against Elder J. Tucker, a ruling elder in Salem church, for laying on of hands and ordaining Elder J. B. Soule as pastor of Salem, whose moral character the East Pennsylvania eldership declared by a public vote to be unimpeachable.

The vestry further say that an elder in the Union Bethel church some years ago, having made serious charges against some of its members and refused to give the names of the accused to the eldership and its standing committee; and the eldership having refused and still refusing to make proper investigation, 48 members of the Union Bethel left it, organized and chartered Salem, are doing a good work with it in it, and until the East Pennsylvania eldership finishes its unfinished business Salem will pay no heed to its interference in Salem's affairs.

THAT BABY CASE. The Coroner's Inquest. Last evening the coroner's jury, which was empaneled on Thursday to inquire into the facts concerning the death of the child which was found in a house on South Christian street, met in the prothonotary's office. Dr. Compton was called and he testified, as he did on Thursday, that the child had been born dead. The doctor had a talk with the mother of the child since she has been in prison; she told him that the child was born dead and it never cried; after it was born she did not know what to do with it; she placed it in the box, expecting to take it to the country in a few days, where she could bury it. She did not think that decomposition would set in so quickly.

This was the only evidence of any importance, and the jury found that the child was still-born and was unable to see any criminal intent on the part of the mother. The complaint against the mother of the dead child was withdrawn this morning and she was released.

DECORATION DAY. The Committee Organized—Invitations Extended. The committee appointed at a late meeting of George H. Thomas post, G. A. R., to make arrangement for the decoration of the soldiers' graves met in Grand Army hall last evening and organized by the election of the following officers: President H. McElroy; secretary, John H. Barnes; treasurer, John Black, jr. The other members of the committee are J. K. Barr, Edw. Bookmyer, Thomas Gilgore and C. H. Fastnacht.

The committee adopted a resolution inviting the city government, the school board, the Monumental association, the fire department and all secret societies or benevolent societies to participate in the ceremonies on the 30th of May.

Sub-committees to secure an orator and clergyman were also appointed. Tuesday evening of each week was appointed as the time, and Alderman Barr's office, South Duke street, as the place of committee meetings.

Scratched Eggs. We were to-day shown by Abe Miller, four colored eggs which have been scratched by him, and which will be shipped to Brooklyn, a party from that city having ordered them some time ago. One of the eggs has a correct likeness of Horace Greeley on one side, while on the other is the coat-of-arms of Pennsylvania. On a large goose egg Mr. Miller has scratched pictures of Wilhelm, the violinist, and Miss Anna Teresa Berger, the cornetist. Another goose egg contains an excellent picture of Henry Ward Beecher on one side, while on the other is a picture representing a tobacco packer and his boss. On the fourth egg is scratched a picture of the Berger family of musicians as they appear on the stage. The work is remarkably well done, and it shows that Mr. Miller is quite an artist in that line.

Senatorial Party at Donegal Springs. Senators Cameron, Edmunds and Hamilton arrived last evening from Washington D. C., at Marietta, where they will be the guests of Col. James Duffy, and to-day will proceed to Donegal Springs and visit the birth-place of Gen. Simon Cameron, where they will be entertained. The distinguished party will return to Washington on Monday.

CHANGE OF BASE.

Renovate and Business Changes in East King Street.

An unusually large number of removals are taking place among the business houses in the first square of East King street. Watt, Shand & Co., of the New York store, having purchased for their own use the fine new building lately erected by Isaac Stirk, Nos. 8 and 10 East King street, and occupied as a queensware house by High & Martin, the last named firm were compelled to seek another location. They found an eligible one in Sprecher's building, No. 15 East King street, nearly opposite their former stand, now occupied by Russel & Shulmyer, coal dealers. To afford more room for High & Martin Mr. Sprecher has built an addition to the store-room extending 40 feet to the rear, making its entire length 140 feet. In this spacious room Messrs. High & Martin have placed new shelving and fixtures, and are at present busily engaged in removing their goods.

The addition built by Mr. Sprecher to his building No. 15 East King street adds greatly to the convenience of Walter A. Heintzsch, cabinet-maker, who occupies the second and third stories (entrance No. 15), by adding 40 feet to the length of his ware-room, and giving him more space for the display of his fine stock.

Meantime Messrs. Watt, Shand & Co. are having the property vacated by High & Martin fitted up in the best style for their own use. Not only are new shelving, counters, show-cases, &c., being put in, but the partition that now divides the front of the building into two rooms (one of which is occupied by the new gas company) will be torn out, throwing the entire first floor into a single room, and making it one of the largest and handsomest store rooms in the city. As soon as these improvements shall be completed, Watt, Shand & Co. will move into their new quarters, vacating their present place of business at No. 22 East King street. Meantime the gas light company will remove their office to one of the store-rooms in the Examiner building, North Queen street.

As soon as Watt, Shand & Co. remove from their present stand, that property will be arranged for the accommodation of Aug. Rhoads, jeweler, Sprecher & Pfeiffer, state roofers, and Russel & Shulmyer, coal dealers. A partition will be put up dividing the large store room into two apartments, the larger of which, No. 20, will afford ample space for Mr. Rhoads, and No. 22 will be jointly occupied as an office by Sprecher & Pfeiffer and Russel & Shulmyer.

The store room, No. 13 East King street, to be vacated by Mr. Rhoads, will be occupied by Mr. B. Astrich, of Hoboken, New Jersey, whose line of business will embrace a very extensive assortment of ladies' and gents' wares, laces and fancy goods.

The upper stories of the building will be occupied by Philip Bernard, proprietor of the Key West cigar factory.

The store room in Gable's building, No. 30 East King street, is being occupied by Swartz & Co., of Reading, who will within a few days open therein a large assortment of hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods. Jacob Gable, the owner and late occupant of the above store room, will remove his office to No. 30 South Duke street.

Mr. M. Levy will remove his boot and shoe store from No. 5 East King to No. 3 East King street, and the room now occupied by him will be taken by S. Cohen & Co., of Columbia, and be opened as a hat, cap and general furnishing store.

Colahan & Co., dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, and now occupying No. 3 East King street, will in a few days remove to No. 131 North Queen street.

Dr. I. Norman Broomell, surgeon dentist, has taken the rooms No. 35 East King street, lately occupied by Dr. Wm. M. Whiteside, deceased, and will continue the practice of dentistry therein.

Dr. J. O. Boyd is engaged to-day in removing his office from No. 11 South Queen street to No. 246 West King street, adjoining Mrs. McCormick's drug store.

Robert J. Evans, esq., will remove his law office to the rooms vacated Dr. Boyd.

TAKING THE COSTS. Seventh Ward Contested Election. Last evening Commissioner Fulton and the counsel in the Seventh ward contested election case met the clerk of the court of quarter sessions and his deputy, together with the constables and witnesses concerned in the case, for the purpose of taking the bill of costs. The constables were sworn to the number of subpoenas they had served and the number of miles they had traveled. The witnesses were sworn as to the number of days they were in attendance at the hearing of the case.

Among those claiming witness fees were Wm. M. Deen, Charles Schwebel, Adam Ripple and Matthias Resh, all of whom were petitioners in the case and three of whom were themselves proven to be illegal voters! Their claim was disallowed. The respondent Mr. Merzinger, who was in attendance almost every day of the trial and was declared elected, made no claim for witness fees.

The total amount of costs will, it is thought, be about \$1,000—a less sum than was generally anticipated.

SOMETIMES. Figures Will Lie. A glaring error occurred in the report of the county auditors as printed in the INTELLIGENCER yesterday. The balance found in the hands of Isaac H. Schaeffer, treasurer of the board of prison inspectors, was stated to be \$4,199.45, whereas the figures should have been \$99.45. The compositor mistook a hieroglyphic by which the reporter intended to represent a dollar mark (\$) for the figures 41. On looking at the copy, we don't blame the compositor, for the hieroglyphic certainly looks more like "41" than "\$." We are sorry that Mr. Schaeffer has \$4,100 less in his hands than the compositor thought he had, and we are also sorry that our reporter writes such an abominably bad hand.

Stocking Streams With Trout. The Allentown Item of Friday says: "Yesterday Hon. Geo. T. Gross received 12,000 brook trout from the hatching houses at Marietta, Lancaster county, which he distributed in the afternoon in Trout creek and the Little Lehigh. Mr. Gross has for several years been receiving brook trout, with which he has been stocking streams in this vicinity, and ere long there will be lots of good trout fishing in these waters."

Police Cases. Mayor MacGonigle had before him this morning five lodgers, and one disorderly, all of whom were discharged. Alderman Barr, committed J. H. Brennan for 30 days, for drunken and disorderly conduct.

New Strawberries. Strawberries have made their appearance in the Lancaster markets and they are selling at 40 cents per box. They were brought from Florida.

THE DRAMA.

"An Arabian Night" at Fulton Hall.

Mr. Augustus Daly's prolific pen has turned out much that is rapid and inane, and much indeed that is surrounded by an atmosphere of positive immorality. In view of his name on the appearance of his name on the posters as sponsor for the new comedy of "An Arabian Night" which was produced at Fulton opera house last evening, was not at all reassuring nor calculated to inspire much confidence in the quality of the play. It is therefore with pleasure that we are enabled to commend the performance last evening as altogether enjoyable, and by long odds the best work Mr. Daly has ever done in the line of play-writing. The title of the comedy is suggestive of spectacular effect, and therefore calculated to wholly mislead the public as to its character. The general theme of the play may be briefly sketched as follows: Alexander Sprinkle, a retired stock-broker, notwithstanding the unpopularity of his business experience, the fact of his being married and settled, with a mother-in-law, and in every way associated with the monotonous humdrum of conventionality, retains much of the youthful romance of his disposition. He is constantly relapsing into dreams of unreality and adventure, and the consequence of this indulgence in the realms of fancy are often of a commonplace and unromantic nature. Haroun-al-Raschid, the far-famed caliph of "The Arabian Nights," is the hero whose adventures most delight his poetic soul. To such an extent does he carry his admiration of the great eastern potentate that the impulse to imitate him at times is irresistible. While making a railway journey he has accidentally encountered a young lady whom he finds without the means of continuing her trip, when to her astonishment she is extricated in the most princely manner by a gentlemanly looking stranger, who presents her with a through ticket to her destination, and on being asked his name that she may gratefully remember it, is given the classic title of Haroun-al-Raschid. The sudden appearance of this young lady, who turns out to be as romantic as himself and who follows him into his own house to thank him and repay her obligation, throws him into a state of unenviable embarrassment, for Mrs. Sprinkle is absent from home on a visit to some relatives, having left her mother, Mrs. Wallabout Weebles, in charge of her husband's domestic comforts. Kate Sprinkle, his niece, is hourly expected from Europe, where she is at school, and Sprinkle is reading the letter announcing her coming when surprised by the visit of the fair stranger of his railroad journey, whose name is Rosa Maybloom, occupation, bareback rider in the "Greatest Show Under the Heavens," and who figures on the bills under the high-sounding designation of the "Wild Rose of Yucatan." So he hits upon the idea of presenting Rosa to the stern old lady as his niece Kate, handing her the letter in evidence. At this point of the complications Kate Sprinkle arrives and Sprinkle is obliged to hide her in a boarding house. Then Mrs. Weebles takes fancy to the supposititious niece and endeavors to bring about a match between her and Lafayette Moodle, who is her soft-headed nephew. Signor Hercules Smith, the champion cannon-ball thrower of the world, comes in search of the young lady, who had become tired of circus life, and run away. Mrs. Sprinkle then returns and the complications which issue can more easily be imagined than described.

Of course there are innumerable comic and ludicrous incidents in the development of the story thus briefly outlined. To undertake to mention even a portion of them would occupy too much space and besides take away much of their piquancy on the reproduction of the piece in this city, which it was announced from the stage would be repeated on the 3d of April, and when doubtless it will be witnessed by a large audience (the house last evening was scarcely nine tenths full, owing probably to the unpleasant weather.) The humor is light and frothy, but after quaffing the draught one is at least not subjected to the unpleasant discovery of the sediment of impurity in the bottom of the cup, from which some of Mr. Daly's other plays are not so entirely free, and which so frequently constitutes a bar to the approval of the modern society comedy. The spectator is kept in constant merriment by the pranks of the Wild Rose of Yucatan, and the apparently intricate difficulties in which she has involved her romantic "benefactor." Miss Carlotta Evelyn made the character of the circus rider about as bewitching and vivacious as it could be, while Mrs. Maeder in the role of "that mother-in-law," was the living realization of the popular idea of this exasperating personage