

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1890.

Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

The more thoughtful members of the Republican party are not disposed to content themselves with answering the attacks on Garfield's record by flippant remarks about "mud-throwing" and the "licentious press." Because these attacks proceed from the Democratic journals and most of the independent newspapers of the country, some of our Republican contemporaries are satisfied with the declaration that they are mere partisan sound and fury, of no more effect in a political campaign than the din of Chinese gongs in modern warfare.

Gen. Garfield is a man of intellectual ability; he is of scholarly studious habits, much given to philosophizing on subjects of political economy and theories of legislation. When he was detected as one of the beneficiaries of Oakes Ames's patronage in the Credit Mobilier business, he frankly said that he had unwarily allowed his fellow congressman of eminent business ability to make an investment for him which recommended itself to his superior judgment, without much inquiry as to its character, with no knowledge that it could or was expected to influence his vote on pending legislation, the public might have been led to put a charitable construction on his conduct.

On the arrival at Bellefontaine on Friday evening of General JAMES A. BEAVER, delegate to Chicago, he was met by a large delegation of citizens and escorted through the town.

Ex-Senator JAMES A. BAYARD died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning after being unconscious for several hours. He had been sinking gradually for several days, his death being hastened by a fall received as he was descending the stairs on Thursday week. There were present at the time of his death Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Dr. J. K. Kane and wife, a daughter of the deceased, and Benjamin Lockwood and wife, of New York, the latter also a daughter of the deceased.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Pittsburgh Post writes to it that "if any Democrat can carry New York and Pennsylvania Judge Black can, and certainly he would carry the Southern states, and simply because every Southern man, black and white, would have confidence in his justice, judgment and inflexible integrity and manly courage. His name would be a tower of strength to his party, for as men prefer diamond to less valuable stones, or rubbish, so do they love to rally around and fight under the banner of a noble heroic leader."

Garfield said this was a loan that he had made from Ames, after having been impoverished by a trip to Europe. Then it was shown that the European trip was made subsequent to this transaction, and a memorandum was produced in Garfield's own handwriting to show that he claimed the stock and more dividends on it than he had received, and, after the testimony was all in, a committee, of which Garfield's party friends were in a majority, reported that Garfield had received dividends on the stock, and he was placed in what the New York Times called "a most distressing position."

His course in the Washington pavement business was very much of the same character, and illustrated the same evasive, equivocating disposition, the same lack of moral courage, and the same lack of common honesty. Serious as the charges are in themselves, they are most important in illustrating the character of the man. Such a man is not fit to be president. Hayes has much of the same disposition, and he has been a conspicuous failure. His duplicity has excited the enmity of his own party and the contempt of the Democracy. The country wants no more of him and none like him.

The heartrending steamboat accident on Long Island sound had all the elements of most terrible shipwreck, and could hardly have been more disastrous to human life or attended with more severe and picturesque incidents of suffering had it happened in mid-ocean. The details are as full of interest as they are of horror, and while some of them exhibit high heroism, others are calculated to confirm faith in human depravity. It seems to be very well established that some carelessness contributed to the disaster, and cowardice and inefficiency in time of danger aggravated the fearful responsibility of the officers and crew of the ill-fated vessel.

SCARCELY a third of the delegates to Cincinnati are instructed; not a fourth of them are committed to any man. All calculations fail to indicate who will be the final choice of the necessary two-thirds. There is certainly no calculable reason to think that Mr. Tilden will be, and many indications that from choice, no less than from necessity, he will not allow his name to go before the convention, but will exert his influence to secure a candidate acceptable to himself and the whole party in his state to the end that he and his campaign of 1876 may be vindicated by the triumph of Democratic principles.

JUDGE TRUNKY appears in the Times's White Horse gallery to-day. He is a very dark horse. Though he has never been entered in a free-for-all race you can never tell the possible speed of a nag that has always distanced the field even in a scrub race.

A Herald correspondent reports the popular sentiment in Illinois to be one-half divided among Palmer, Morrison, Trumbull and Davis, with the other half solid for Seymour. Wisconsin Democrats, for Seymour first and Tilden second. Louisiana, according to a veracious scribe at New Orleans, is parcelled out in various sized chunks between Hancock, Thurman and Bayard; Florida's uninstructed delegation is friendly to Bayard, and on the authority of a correspondent at Omaha, Nebraska's delegation may be put down for Tilden "first, last and all the time;" or, if Tilden don't want it, they are willing to follow his lead, believing the Gramercy sage to be a "statesman of sufficient judgment to name a man of whom the entire party can approve and who will be elected."

ANOTHER indication of the degree of personal freedom likely to prevail in the Democratic national convention is presented in the fact that the four delegates-at-large to Cincinnati from Illinois, are avowed in their preferences for as many different candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination. Gen. John A. McClernand is for Palmer; S. S. Marshall hopes Mr. Morrison will be agreed upon by the delegation; Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, is a red-hot Seymour delegate, and W. T. Dowdall pins his faith to Mr. English, of Indiana.

CONCERNING the possibility of selecting any other than a straight Democrat as the nominee for president at Cincinnati, the popular sentiment of the party is admirably phrased by the Western man who says Senator David Davis can sing with us but he must not expect to lead the choir.

PERSONAL.

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MINOR TOPICS.

CHARLES ROSS now turns up in Michigan but he is three years older than if he had never been stolen.

No Democratic candidate has yet made certain of 200 votes at Cincinnati. It requires 492 to nominate. Tilden leads slightly with Bayard, Seymour, Hancock, Thurman, Field and Hendricks at his heels.

It is understood that the Philadelphia and Reading receivers are dealing with prominent capitalists of Philadelphia and New York with the view of forming a syndicate which will lease all the coal lands of the company. The iron works and other side operations of the company are being speedily closed out.

THE Cincinnati Commercial now for Garfield, the day before his nomination said: "The most contemptible thing thus far at Chicago is the chatter about Garfield. He has not a record to run on for president, and it is extreme foolishness to be wasting time on him. The Garfield talk is merely to interfere with Sherman, and should be discontinued as dishonest."

SENATORS VOORHEES and INGALLS had quite a spat in the Senate on Saturday. Voorhees accused the Republicans of masquerading as the friends of the soldier for clap trap; Ingalls intimated that Voorhees was drunk; Voorhees intimated that Ingalls lied. Then there was reconciliation, apology and forgiveness and the associated press out this:

To Editors: The tilt between Ingalls and Voorhees has been expunged from the Record, and several senators, including Senator Blaine, in behalf of Ingalls, and Senator McDonald, in behalf of Voorhees, have asked us to omit the offensive language and the consequent explanations from our report.

Mlle. JULIETTE COURET, sister of Gustave Courbet, the French painter and revolutionist, and legally his sole heir, has gone to Paris to negotiate a compromise about the three hundred thousand francs that M. Courbet was condemned to pay for pulling down the column of the Place Vendome. The judgment of the court allowed him thirty years' time in which to pay the amount. Mlle. Courbet is willing to pay one-half of the money down for a receipt in full, and promises to devote the surplus to fine art prizes. In her negotiations she has the advantage, as M. Courbet's most valuable pictures are at her house in Switzerland, and if her offer is not accepted the treasury may get nothing.

AFTER Mr. Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati Mr. Conkling did not speak to him, and since he has been inaugurated Mr. Conkling has not been to the White House, has not seen Mr. Hayes, and has asked no favor of the administration. Mr. Conkling, after the nomination of Garfield at Chicago, went to his room at the hotel and locked himself in, and later he paid no attention to an intimation that Mr. Garfield would like to see him. In the Hayes campaign Conkling, although he made one speech, never once mentioned Hayes's name. That he has never spoken to him since his nomination is well known, nor has he signed a letter of recommendation to office. Hayes was weak enough once to invite him to a state dinner, and Conkling was poor enough to pay no attention to the invitation.

THE New York Continental Guard, Captain William Pierce commanding, left for Boston yesterday afternoon via Chicago and St. Louis. They bear a national ensign to be presented to the city of Boston by the city of New Orleans.

Mrs. Elizabeth Young, of No. 426 Third avenue, New York, committed suicide by taking a dose of Paris green. For the past week she was very sick and suffered great agony. This may have led to the deed.

While the Spanish war ship Cuba, Espinola was entering the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, her boiler exploded, killing twenty persons and wounding 113, of whom eighty-four were troops that were being transported.

The body of James Williams, colored, was found in the woods near Lawrence, Ind., with his head crushed into a shapeless mass. His wife was found unconscious on the floor of his cabin with her skull crushed, but still alive.

The terrible storms of Thursday and Friday nights flooded Wausau, Wis., carrying off several bridges and 4,000,000 feet of logs. Fifty million feet of logs are jammed in the river and six inches rise in the water will carry them away. The Wisconsin river is thirteen feet above low water mark.

While S. Spinning and wife were out riding in an open carriage near Sandy Run, N. J., their team became frightened and ran away, upsetting the carriage. Mrs. Spinning, who was in a delicate condition, received injuries that are pronounced fatal. One of the horses received such injuries that it had to be shot.

Ex-Governor Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, was thrown from his horse into a pond near his home and drowned. Deceased resided near Jackson, Miss., and was 67 years old. He was governor of Mississippi for two terms and served his state as a member of Congress and of the United States Senate.

The presence of enormous masses of Arctic ice on the coast of Newfoundland is becoming extremely dangerous, especially to steam vessels, which are able to proceed on their course regardless of wind or weather. Her majesty's steamer Flamingo had her bowsprit and foremast dismantled, having struck an enormous iceberg while sailing through a fog, scarcely ten miles from shore.

STATS ITEMS.

To-morrow the Philadelphia census will be finished and the United States expects to return 900,000 population.

Shenandoah valley, Schuylkill county, on Saturday, demolishing two houses in course of erection and one that was occupied, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. Trees and telegraph lines were blown down all along the line of the railroad, obstructing travel.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMENCEMENT.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL.

A Week of Literary Festivities.

The present week marks the annual commencement of Franklin and Marshall college. The unusually large graduating class and the excellent arrangement of literary and social features for the week give promise of a highly interesting and successful commencement season. The first order of the programme was the Baccalaureate sermon yesterday, by the president, preached in the college chapel. To-day the usual examinations of the lower classes and of applicants for admission are being held. To-morrow the annual trustees' meeting will be held and in the evening Gen. Wm. H. Kooz, of Somerset, this state, will deliver the biennial oration before the literary societies. On Wednesday morning the literary societies and the alumni will hold their annual reunion; at noon the alumni dinner will be held in Harbaugh hall; at 3 p. m. the class day exercises on the campus; at 5 o'clock the class of 1870 will hold a decennial social reunion, and in the evening Rev. D. E. Klapp, D. D., of Philadelphia, will deliver the alumni oration. On Thursday the regular commencement exercises will be held, including the baccalaureate orations and conferring of degrees.

There was a large attendance of students resident alumni, local clergy and friends of the college present in the chapel yesterday morning to hear the Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Apple. The following is a brief abstract of the discourse which was delivered in an impressive and telling manner and received with close attention:

"And so it is written: The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a quickening spirit. Howbeit that was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural; and after that which is spiritual: I Cor. xx., 45, 46.

These graphic words, explaining the origin and destiny of man, rise in authority and strength above all human speculations on this subject. Science has not solved the problem of man's origin; it has not disclosed how he emerged from the bosom of that nature, with which he is so closely linked on one side of his being, and has been made to so far transcend its order as to stand forth as its king. The light of revelation makes clear the mystery of science. The sublime temple declares: "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." Only He who formed man could reveal his origin.

Man has proved his likeness sought vainly to solve the mystery of man's destiny. His intuitive consciousness and profoundest thought unite to testify that death does not end all, but revelation is again needed to illumine with the text which science leaves in darkness.

Man, the last and greatest creation of God, deriving his existence from the first head of the race, but at the same time endowed with powers transcending the sphere of nature and fitting him for the existence of freedom and love, is to reach this highest state through the God-man, Jesus Christ, the God-man in a higher spiritual order of existence, of which the natural is only the type and symbol. Jesus Christ, as the absolute head of the universe, is the link that binds together the creature and the Creator, the finite and the infinite, and the communion of infinite life and love. "He is the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending of all the ways of God to man. To accept this sublime revelation and to believe in Jesus Christ the conqueror of the world, is the highest and best of all that man can do. It is infinitely more than all possible attainments in the knowledge and wisdom of earth."

"Adam was made a living soul" means more than the soul life of the animal; it involves a self-conscious existence in the form of personality, a rational and eternal existence. Through the body, man is joined with the external creation; through the spirit, the soul is linked with God. Body and soul make a unity of existence and man is a centre of union between the spiritual and the material, created as "a living soul;" but Christ, the last Adam, was made a "quickening spirit." It is through the spirit that man is united to the Divine life in God in the personal, conscious communion of love.

Born into the world, our being unfolds itself naturally as a part of the highest culture, without the union with God in Christ, only carries the subject further into the trackless paths of spiritual poverty and death.

Man has proved his superiority over the natural creation by his conquest of its domains, and grandeur marks his achievements in the empire of mind. But all this is merely the natural sphere and viewed from a high spiritual standpoint is in itself a melancholy failure. It is because man turned his eyes to earth, to enjoy the transitory world, by which he was to rise to the spiritual sphere, that he was left groveling in the ruins of his fall. The world, with all its conquests and possibilities, is not enough. "Whoever shall drink of the water shall thirst again. Free rein to the physical appetite shall be the body; in the development of the higher life of the soul the physical nature is elevated and honored.

What the soul is for the body the spirit is for the soul. It is through the spirit, or spirit life, that the soul is elevated to its right relation to God and enabled to reach its proper character and destiny. There is a supernatural, spiritual world, corresponding to the natural order of the universe, in which is a higher revelation of the life of God than that of which we are conscious through the natural activities of the soul. This is the world of substantial, eternal realities, of which the natural world is a shadow or picture. It is the world that man's life has its hidden springs, from which it derives its true nourishment, without which the whole order of the universe could not subsist for a single moment. This world alone is abiding, while the whole natural order is continually passing away. The sphere of the spirit's working is deeper than our natural consciousness. We cannot subject it to the study or investigation of our ordinary knowledge. Only those who are spiritually alive in us are subject to experience, but the manner of its working is and remains an unapproachable mystery.

There is a veil that conceals this supernatural world from the natural vision, and when our vision is closed to all earthly scenes the eye of the soul will open upon the wondrous realities of that higher world.

By this spiritual life all men's motives, intentions, and actions are actually measured and judged. The real importance and value of these are determined by the relation in which they stand to this supernatural order of existence. Hence every life that is poised on self, or has mere earthly purposes as its ultimate end, no matter how it may be filled out in the

night of men, becomes utterly empty and vain. He alone possesses true wisdom who in the great work of life makes everything subservient to this higher end of his existence, and conversely, it is the supreme of nature to make the natural or earthly ends the highest object of pursuit. "He that findeth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it."

The divinely declared order of the natural first and then the spiritual, is important to be kept in view to contradict the captivating theory of evolution. The lower order has no latent power to lift itself into the higher. There is an evolution but it is by the power of the quickening spirit. The vital principle lays hold of the organic and transforms it into the living plant. The error that the inorganic can be developing some latent power bloom into the organic gives us the dangerous theory of humanitarianism, according to which all higher life for man is a mere refinement, transformation, or glorification of the natural life, which is the result by a process of development or evolution. In its logical consequences this tremendous root heresy makes man to be his own God.

On the other hand, for every true development the highest must come down into the lower to elevate it. Jesus Christ, the God-man, is the prototype of all creation; in whose image the first Adam was fashioned; and in His incarnation, epiphany, resurrection and glorification he is the completion of the first Adam, the end of our humanity as it returns in the cycle of evolution to rest eternally in the bosom of God.

Jesus as a quickening spirit, contrasted with man as a living soul, possesses in Himself, as absolute source, the principle of that higher supernatural life, which is man's true destiny. In Him the spiritual triumphed over the natural, as well as over the unnatural or abnormal which had been introduced into man's nature by sin. He overthrew the powers of darkness and in His ascension carried our humanity up to the light and peace and rest of the fullness of spiritual life in God.

The new spiritual creation, of which Jesus Christ is the central sun, shines forth in its majesty and glory through the Word of God. Commensurate with the grandeur of His presence and underlying that record as the spiritual mystery that underlies the natural, the glory of the new creation emerges, so to speak, through the old. From the first word of Genesis to the last in Revelation the Bible, as the Word of God, exhibits to the eye of faith the coming of the Kingdom of grace and glory, pointing everywhere to its great central luminary. As Christ glorified the natural and raised our humanity to honor and immortality, so His Word through the Holy Spirit is resplendent with the light of the heavenly world, and life-giving in Divine energy.

In conclusion the preacher held before the graduating class Christ and His words as the end of all seeking; the Bible as the lamp for their feet and a light for their pathway, that all knowledge might be illumined and worked by the heavenly wisdom unfolding for all who seek the truth.

The sermon, of which the above is a mere outline, was a masterly exposition of the Christological philosophy of the institution and a literal copy of it has been prepared to be published in full in the Annual Collegian, a paper to be issued next Thursday, with a full report of all the commencement exercises, under enterprising editorial direction.

FIRES ON SATURDAY.

Two Barns Struck by Lightning and Destroyed. During the storm on Saturday afternoon, which was rather severe in the east end of the county and accompanied by some hail, a large barn owned by Gottlieb Grillbortzer and located in Leacock township, about two miles north of Intercourse, was struck by lightning and completely destroyed, together with a part of its contents. The building, a large frame structure some 40x70 feet, stood facing the south, and the lightning struck it at the western end, the bolt entering the roof and setting fire to the hay inside. Although it was raining at the time, the flames spread rapidly, and nothing could be done by the neighbors who quickly gathered, but save what of the contents could be gotten out of the lower part of the building. Of these, all of Mr. Grillbortzer's farming utensils, some 60 bushels of wheat, harness, wagons and carriages were saved. No live stock was burned, and the cattle were in the pasture-field. The balance of the contents, consisting of about 20 tons of hay, 250 bushels of threshed wheat, and 100 bushels of corn were burned. Attached to the barn buildings on the west side was a wagon shed, and on the east side a large corn-house, both of which were destroyed. In fact the flames made a clean sweep. A visit to the scene yesterday afternoon showed absolutely nothing left but the cracked and broken foundation walls and ashes, not a vestige of the timbers being saved, and even the sills, windows and door-caps set in the walls burned out. Around the fruit and shade trees were scorched and blackened, and it was with difficulty the house and other buildings were saved. Mr. Grillbortzer's loss will probably reach \$2,000, on which he carried no insurance, as he belongs to a sect of Mennonites, known as the "New Lights," who believe not in such things. Neither had the barn the protection of a lightning rod. The structure, though quite an old one, having been erected some 45 years ago, was a good substantial one, in excellent repair. It will be rebuilt at once, the contract for the stone work being already awarded.

Barren in Intercourse. On Saturday afternoon a barn which belonged to Mrs. Doster, wife of Daniel Doster, deceased, who resides in Warwick township, near Pine Hill, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed by fire, together with a new tobacco shed, 100 bushels of wheat and a lot of farming implements. The barn was formerly used as a distillery and a lot of apparatus used in that business were burned. The buildings were insured in the Penn Township mutual, but the insurance will not cover the loss.

Terrific Storm at Washington Borough.

Last evening about 5 o'clock a terrific storm, accompanied by rain, visited Washington borough. The wind was very high and did some damage. A frame tobacco shed, owned by Lewis C. Wilson, was blown down. An empty box car on the siding at the depot was blown a distance of eighty feet.

Flager Crushed.

Charles McCaughrin, had the index finger of his left hand badly crushed this morning while using a sledge hammer at the Penn iron works. By accident the hammer slipped and Mr. McCaughrin's hand was caught and crushed between it and the drill with which he was working.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY FRAUDS.

A Stormy Session of the Investigating Committee—Great Noise and Small Result.

The committee of investigation appointed by the board of return judges of the late Republican primary election re-assembled at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon for adjournment.

J. W. Johnson, esq., counsel for A. J. Eberly, who contests the nomination of T. J. Davis as district attorney, was not present, and after waiting for him for some time, the chairman of the committee said there being no business before the committee a motion to adjourn would be in order. It was decided, however, to give Mr. Johnson a few minutes grace, and about half-past two he put in an appearance.

The committee passed a resolution that they would listen to no more speeches, but would proceed to hear evidence of the alleged frauds at the primary election.

John H. Fry, president of the board of return judges, was sworn, and on being shown the return papers of the Third ward, Columbia, identified them as the returns received by him when the judges met in convention. He said he received them from the return judge of the ward, but on cross-examination said he received one of the papers from Samuel A. Groff. After the board adjourned he kept the papers in his office for a day or two and then had them locked up in the vault of the U. S. revenue office.

Mr. Johnson produced two affidavits which he proposed to read. Mr. Davis objected to the acceptance of affidavits as testimony, and demanded that the affidavits be brought before the committee so that they might be cross-examined as to their testimony.

The committee decided that they would take the affidavits, read them, and then decide whether they would receive them as testimony.

Mr. Johnson insisted on reading the affidavits himself and refused to place them in the hands of the committee, declaring that he would not part with them until he had copies of them made.

The committee would not allow them to be read until they knew what they contained, and Mr. Davis also claimed the right to see them before they were offered in evidence.

Mr. Johnson refused to let either the committee or Davis see them until after he had read them to the committee. Great confusion ensued and the most insulting epithets were bandied between counsel, and Johnson finally withdrew the affidavits, charging the committee with a determination to decide this case against him without hearing the testimony, but assuring them if they did not hear it, there was another tribunal that would.

The committee said they were ready to hear any direct testimony that Mr. Johnson had to offer.

Levi Semsing was then called and sworn. He testified that he knew Milton Misher, judge of election of the Third ward, Columbia; he saw him at Lancaster on the Sunday night after the primary election; he saw him filling up return papers.

Another scene of turmoil followed. Mr. Davis and Mr. Cochran objected to the reception of this testimony, as it was calculated to prejudice a criminal case now pending against Mr. Misher, and said the case when tried will fully develop all the facts in the present case.

Percy Schock, of the committee, offered a resolution to the effect that inasmuch as a criminal charge for tampering with the primary election return is now pending in court against Milton Misher, the further consideration of the Third ward Columbia case be postponed.

The resolution was adopted by the committee after long speeches had been made by Johnson, Cochran and Davis—Messrs. Gast, Huber, Redecker and Schock voting against, and Messrs. Swope and White no.

John H. Fry was recalled and shown the returns of the Third ward, city. Chairman Huber asked him whether said return papers had been in his custody ever since the adjournment of the board of return judges, and he answered that they had been in his custody all the time, first in his office and finally in the vault of the revenue office. On cross-examination he admitted that other persons had access to them and that A. J. Eberly had taken away the poll-book and kept it a whole day.

Chairman Huber declared that he had positive knowledge of the fact that not only the return papers but the ballot-box of the Third ward had been in possession of these contestants since the adjournment of the return judges, and had been hawked all over the town with a view of manufacturing testimony in this case.

Mr. Johnson now offered as evidence an affidavit to the effect that the vote of the Third ward, city, had been falsely returned.

Davis and Cochran opposed the offer, until they and the committee had had an opportunity of examining the affidavit and being made acquainted with its contents, and the committee sustained them.

came out, though he would not swear that they did not. Joe Huber, who was judge of election, carried the ballot box up stairs, the inspectors and clerks followed and witness brought up the rear. It would have been impossible to change the ballots in the box on the way up stairs, but he thought the box itself might have been changed. Clay Myers was standing on the stairway and witness had some difficulty in passing him. On cross-examination witness said he saw no unfairness in the count; did not know that the ballot box had been changed, and if changed, could not tell how his marked tickets could get into the other box.

Mr. Johnson next offered an affidavit signed by Sylvester Kennedy, return judge for Salisbury, to the effect that the poll-book showed that 402 votes were cast at the late primary election, that district attorney on several tickets was scratched and voted blank, and that notwithstanding the scratches the votes returned for district attorney foot up 404.

Mr. Johnson said he thought the evidence he had offered was sufficient to make out a case that frauds had been practised of sufficient magnitude to change the result so far as the nomination of district attorney and one assemblyman were concerned. He would prepare copies of the affidavits and hand them to the committee as soon as possible—but he could not do so to-day.

Percy Schock, of the committee, asked Mr. Johnson when he would bring before the committee witnesses to testify as to the alleged frauds, as he had promised to do.

Mr. Johnson said he would have no further evidence to offer unless rebutting evidence were offered on the other side. (Derisive laughter by the Davis men.)

On motion of Mr. Davis, the statement that Mr. Johnson would have no more evidence to offer, was made part of the record.

The Davis men seemed to be elated with the result, and a majority of the committee seemed to regard the contest as a miserable farce, but Mr. Johnson in his peculiarly threatening way, warned them that if they did not give consideration to his offer of evidence, there was a way of bringing the matter before a higher tribunal. He was determined that light should be let in upon this dark subject.

Finally, after a world of "chinning," the committee adjourned to meet in Grant hall on Saturday next, to decide what to do with Mr. Johnson's affidavits.

After the committee had adjourned Mr. Johnson asked a representative of the INTELLIGENCER what he thought of the case. The reporter told him very frankly that he had no case, and asked in return why the seventy-three Third ward voters who are said to have voted for Mr. Eberly were not brought forward to testify. Mr. Johnson replied that he could not reach them. "You made out reach all the witnesses you wanted in the Seventh ward contested election," said the reporter. "Yes, in that case we could compel them to come in through process of court," replied Mr. Johnson. "And it is possible," said the reporter, "that seventy-three Republican voters who have been defrauded of their votes and had them counted for the man against whom they voted, will not testify against the fraud except on compulsion?" Mr. Johnson shook his head and said many of the witnesses would not come before the committee.

Mr. Davis on being interviewed said he could get a score of the men who have said they voted for Eberly to swear that they voted for him (Davis); that many of them don't know who they voted for, and that neither Sam Powell, nor any other man, can tell positively how any twenty-one men vote, if they choose to deceive him.

Some of Mr. Davis's adherents declare their belief that Johnson's object in the present contest is to get Eberly "in a hole; to induce him to run against or oppose the regular nominee, so that he (Eberly) will be killed off as a candidate three years hence, and thus give Johnson a better chance to secure his coveted "second term."

Installation of a Pastor.

Last evening Rev. W. F. Lichten, of Woodstock, Virginia, was installed as pastor of St. Luke's Reformed mission, Marietta avenue. A full house had assembled and the chapel was well illuminated. Beautiful decorations in the way of a fine cross of flowers, with geranium plants at its base, added much to the religious services. The exercises opened with a chant, "O, All ye Works of the Lord, Bless ye the Lord" was well rendered by the Sunday school, which had seats in the front part of the chapel, and was assisted by the mission choir. After singing the hymn "Sun of My Soul," Rev. Dr. Thos. G. Apple offered a prayer and subsequently read the 84th psalm. Rev. Dr. J. H. Dubs then preached an eloquent sermon suitable to the occasion, basing his remarks on the text, John xv., 16, and was assisted in the installation by Rev. Dr. Theo. Apple, superintendent of Reformed mission. The exercises were of an impressive nature and were followed with close attention throughout.

Robbery at Intercourse.

The residence of Joseph Murr, in Intercourse, was entered on last Thursday night by a very daring robber, but the scamp was scared off before securing more than a silver watch and chain valued at \$35. Mrs. M. was awakened by a noise in her bedroom and saw a man standing near the bed with Mr. Murr's clothing in hand, apparently searching them. Thinking it was her husband, she said, aloud, "What are you doing, Joe?" when the thief turned and ran down stairs and escaped. He had evidently made arrangements to take a good load of booty away with him had he not been disturbed in his operations, as two of Mr. M.'s best suits were found tied up, ready for removal. A window and shutter had been carelessly left open, through which an entrance was easily effected. It is in order to suppose that that family at least will close their house up hereafter.

The Local Tobacco Market.

Nothing has been done during the past week in 1878 Pennsylvania, and as only a few hundred cases remain unsold