

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1880.

An Audacious Demand.

Mr. Garfield has made a speech in Washington since his nomination, but in it made no reference to the grave accusations that are current against his integrity; and from the same place comes a report that by the advice of his friends he does not propose to make any further explanations of these matters before the public. This decision may be the only one open to him. It is to be presumed that he has said in his defence all that can be said, as he would have had no motive when heretofore seeking to explain his conduct to conceal any part of his defence. As that stands it is simply a denial of the testimony of Oakes Ames that he held stock in the Credit Mobilier and received as profits upon it its par value, and \$329 in excess thereof. To his own statement is added an expression of opinion upon the part of Judge Black that whatever connection Garfield had with the fraud, was had ignorantly, and therefore innocently. We publish elsewhere the statement made by Mr. Garfield in 1876, to his constituents in his congressional district, as embodying his defence. That it is lame and impotent hardly needs to be said. It did not satisfy all of his Republican fellow citizens as appears from the resolutions passed by the Warren Republican convention of that year which we also publish. It presented nothing that was not stated by him to the congressional committee that in 1873 investigated the Credit Mobilier affair, and which reported that:

Mr. Garfield agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds and sold the bonds for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, which together paid the price of the stock and interest and left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the secretary-at-arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.

The New York Times declared then that "Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony." To the allegation that the implicated congressman had acted in ignorance of the true character of the fraud it replies that "those who knew anything about the Union Pacific railroad in the winter of 1867, the purpose and origin of the Credit Mobilier were so well known that they may fairly be said to have been notorious." Again it said: "The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The sources of its profits were well known at the time congressmen bought it." The New York Tribune denouncing the report of the congressional committee which recommends the expulsion only of Oakes Ames and James Brooks said:

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329 which, after the investigation began, was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself. \* \* \* Well, the wickedness of it all, is not that these men were bribed or corruptly influenced, but that they betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transactions to be disgraceful, and now a whole Congress of grown men is to deliberate seriously upon a resolution that puts the sins of all these upon two. Partisanship has never stood so low as this.

This was Republican opinion; and in view of it the audacity of the party which now presents Mr. Garfield as its presidential candidate and his hardihood in accepting the nomination without seeking further to exculpate himself, is made very conspicuous.

Mr. Garfield's disingenuousness in asking his constituents to believe him innocent because he would not be likely to barter his good name for \$329 in glaring. No such charge is made. Though Mr. Garfield received but this amount of money the stock which earned it for him stood in his name on the books of the company and it could have been at any time claimed by him, together with the immense dividends accruing upon it. Prudence withheld him from claiming any more of the swag until time enough should have elapsed to make it probable that it could be taken safely, and when shortly it became apparent that he did not step further into the mire, but in the face of the damning developments he sought to retreat from the compromising steps he had already taken.

His effort is vain; he committed himself too deeply. For his own word he can ask no confidence. His conduct does not entitle him to it. He did not treat the people frankly. Prior to the congressional investigation he denied all manner of connection with its subject, and his memory was revived to a remembrance of his negotiations with Oakes Ames only when he was compelled to face his testimony. In other matters his record had not been clear. His Republican constituents, in Warren county, it will be seen, charged that since his entry into Congress he had steadily arrayed himself with rings and monopolies against the interests of the people. His connection with De Golyer in a successful effort to draw immense sums from the treasury for a worthless wooden pavement is not less scandalous than his Credit Mobilier affiliation. It is not disputed that he took a fee of five thousand dollars to impose this pavement upon the city of Washington while he was chairman of the committee of Congress which had it in charge to provide the money to pay for it. Admitting that he received this fee, the only palliation that he ever offered is the statement that he did nothing to earn it; which would only show that he had defrauded his client without demonstrating that he had not acted indecently in his relation as congressman.

Another charge made against him is that he made an effort to expose and punish the post-traders frauds which Gen. Hagen in 1872 brought to his knowledge. Here his favorite defence of ignorance does not come to his hand. The summary of his alleged offences against the government and the people includes charges of falsehood, corruption

and inefficiency. And a man thus gravely accused asks election to the chief magistracy. Even were he innocent, in the absence of his ability to clearly prove his innocence, his demand is one to be laughed to scorn; as it will be.

Hard to Please.

The newspapers which essay to stigmatize Horatio Seymour as the "Great Decliner" because he protests an unwillingness which they do not doubt that he entertains, to accept the presidency, speak with little wit or wisdom. It has got to be the habit of many journalists to believe that it is a high misdemeanor for any citizen to refrain from answering any questions which an interviewer may put to him. Many regard men's opinions as public property and insist upon their publication on demand. The public have no such right. No one can properly demand of Mr. Seymour that he shall say whether or no he will accept the presidential nomination until it is tendered to him. Men who decline office in advance of its tender, are criticised by the very journalists who stand ready to denounce them if they refuse to give an explicit answer to a reporter who is commissioned by them to ask the impertinent question. When Mr. Seymour says he does not want the nomination, and furthermore declares that his age and health make it his duty to himself to decline it, he is denounced by the men who solicit this information, as a chronic decliner, who will not stick to his declination at every hazard; when the fact is that if Mr. Seymour accepts the Democratic nomination against his will it will be an act of virtue and self-sacrifice prompted by his willingness to yield his own wish in the interest of the public as declared by the Democratic convention. A selfish man would not do this; he would not take what he did not want; and those who really believe that Mr. Seymour is honest in his declination for public office should give him praise rather than blame if he permits his own desire to be sacrificed to the demand of his party.

We feel no occasion to offer any apology to our readers for the surrender of so large a portion of our space during the current week to the reports of the closing exercises of Franklin and Marshall college, and which seem only to reflect the general interest annually inspired by this event. "College hill" has long been regarded as the fountain head from which have gone forth the streams of knowledge and intelligence that in succeeding years are to fertilize society and make it fruitful of good works. The local pride which our people feel in this noble institution is not only pardonable, it is praiseworthy in that it indicates a degree of popular interest in education whose reflex benefit must exert a potent influence on the well-being of the people in whose midst the institution has grown to the eminence it occupies as a scholastic centre. The steady growth of the institution, of which the late commencement gives evidence, is cause for mutual congratulation, in which all interested in the work of education, the great integer of an elevated society, may share.

Our special advices from Pittsburgh, to-day, confirm the opinion that we have previously expressed, that Mr. Tilden will not be a candidate before the Cincinnati convention, and that the outcome of the deliberations of that body will be such as will be cheerfully ratified by the Democratic sentiment of the country.

PERSONAL.

JAMES B. HOWELL, ex-U. S. senator, died in Keokuk, Iowa, yesterday morning, aged 64 years.

Mr. J. H. SHOENBERGER, the Pittsburgh iron manufacturer, has just settled \$1,000,000 upon his new-made bride, who was Miss Alice Taylor, of New York.

WILLIAM BLACK, the novelist, is a painter, chiefly in water colors. He is living at Brighton, where he and Bret Harte are much together. Black is not a society man, and is very reticent except with intimate friends.

LUDMILLA ASSING, the niece of Varnhagen Von Ense, bequeathed all her uncle's collections, books, sketches, MSS., etc., to the Royal library at Berlin, upon condition that they shall all be exhibited under the title of the Varnhagen collection.

London society has been startled by the announcement of the approaching marriage of the earl of MALMESBURY and Mrs. MORELLE, the Earl being 72 and the bride about half that age, and much sympathy is expressed for the heir presumptive to the title.

Mrs. FLORENCE S. MARTIN and Senator ZEBULON B. VANCE, of North Carolina, were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Samuel Steele, in Oldham county, Ky., Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed by Bishop McKloskey of the Catholic church. Senator Vance was a widower.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON will, it is reported, reappear upon the stage in the autumn in her play, "The Crown of Thorns." The scene of her new play, intended for Miss Davenport, is laid in Russia; the time is fifty years ago, and the heroine is an English Jewess. Miss Dickinson has also been at work upon a comedy drama called "Elfrida; or, the Test of Honor."

The army worm is reported in Whitehall, Lehigh county, and Nazareth, Northampton county, where large fields of grass and rye have been destroyed by the pest.

Emil Wahl's button manufactory, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of \$7,000, and the stock and machinery about \$10,000, the latter being fully covered by insurance. The building is insured for \$3,000.

One of the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company's stables at Brookside, with twenty-seven mules, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss estimated between five and six thousand dollars. Insurance unknown. Origin of fire unknown.

The extensive land sales in Pike county are over. About 15,000 acres of valuable land have been sold. The prices paid were low, the total amount realized being about \$1,500. The lands were nearly all bought by people from New York.

A heavy rain fell at Stroudsburg, Mon-

day, yesterday, breaking the drought that has prevailed in that section. Farmers say that the hay crop is badly damaged and that all grains are more or less damaged. Fears of a scarcity of food for cattle this winter are entertained. At the instance of Attorney General Palmer, writs of quo warranto were issued yesterday against the Eclectic college of Pennsylvania and the American University of Pennsylvania, commanding them to show by what authority they exercise the franchises, etc., of medical colleges.

In the Philadelphia court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, William Hague, alias Curley Harris, alias Cheeny Hague, charged with the murder of John Davis, alias Jim Riley, was found guilty of murder in the second degree. A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial will be heard this morning.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Garfield's Answer to his Constituents. From Garfield's Address to his district, 1876. I neither purchased nor agreed to purchase the Credit Mobilier stock which Mr. Ames offered to sell me, nor did I receive any dividend arising from it. This appears not only from my own testimony, but from that first given by Mr. Ames, which was overthrown by his subsequent statements, and is strongly confirmed by the fact that in the case of each of those who did purchase the stock there was produced as evidence of the sale either a certificate of stock, receipt of payment, a check drawn in his name of the payee, or entries in Mr. Ames' diary of a stock account marked adjusted and closed, but that no one of these evidences existed in reference to me. This position is further confirmed by the subsequent testimony of Mr. Ames, who, though he claimed to have received \$329 from him on account of stock, yet he repeatedly testified that beyond that amount I never received or demanded any dividend; that none was ever offered to me, nor was the subject alluded to in conversation with Mr. Ames, admitted to me, or was the subject of any correspondence, after December, 1867, the various stock and bond dividends amounted to an aggregate of more than 800 per cent., and that between January, 1868, and May, 1871, all these dividends were paid to several of those who purchased stock. My conduct was wholly innocent, and my position of sole ownership, for during the year 1869 I was borrowing money to build a house in Washington and securing my creditors by mortgages on my property, and all this time it is admitted that I received no dividends and claimed none. The attempt to prove a sale of the stock to me is wholly inconclusive, for it rests first on a check payable to Mr. Ames himself, concerning which he said several times in his testimony he did not know to whom it was paid, and second, upon loose undated entries in his diaries, which neither prove a sale of the stock or any payment on it. The only fact from which it is possible for Mr. Ames to have inferred an agreement to buy the stock was the loan to me of \$800. But that loan was made months before the check of June 22, 1869, and was repaid to me in full in 1869, and after that date there were no transactions of any sort between us, and before the investigation was ended Mr. Ames admitted that on the chief point of difference between us he might be mistaken.

That the offer which Mr. Ames made to me, as I understood it, was one which involved no wrong or impropriety. I had no means of knowing and had no reason for supposing that behind this offer to sell me a small amount of stock lay hidden a scheme to defraud the people of the United States, and to injure the public interest, and on the first intimation of the real nature of the case I declined any further consideration of the subject. That whatever may have been the facts in the case I stated them in my testimony as I later always understood them, and there has been no contradiction, perversion nor evasion on my part.

If there be a citizen of the United States who is willing to believe that for \$329 I have betrayed away my good name and to falsehood and have added to my credit record no more than an address to him, if there be one who thinks that any part of my public life has been gauged on so low a level as these charges would place it, I do not address him. I address those who are willing to believe that it is his right to have the people served by the public and personal honor. I have endeavored in this review to point out the means by which the managers of a corporation wearing a garb of honorable industry have robbed and defrauded a great national enterprise, and attempted by cunning and deception to bring me to enlist in its interests those who would have been the first to crush the attempt had their objects been known.

IN THE HOME OF HIS FRIENDS.

Resolutions of Garfield's Republican Convention, September 7, 1876. Resolutions of Warren (O.) Republican Convention, September 7, 1876.

Fourth. That there is no man to-day officially connected with the administration of our national government against whom are justly preferred more and graver charges of corruption than are publicly made and abundantly sustained against James A. Garfield, the present representative of this congressional district and the nominee of the Republican convention for president of the United States.

Fifth. That since he first entered Congress to this day there is scarcely an instance in which rings and monopolies have been arrayed against the interests of the people that he has been found active in speech or vote upon the side of the latter, out in almost every case he has been the ready champion of the rings and monopolies.

Sixth. That we especially charge him with venality and cowardice in permitting Benjamin H. Butler to attach to the appropriation bill for the relief of the members infamy the salary steal, and in speaking and voting for that measure upon its final passage. And charge him with corrupt disregard of the clearly expressed demand of his constituents that he should vote for its repeal, and for the demand by voting for the Hutchinson amendment.

Seventh. That we further arraign and denounce him for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier, for his false denial thereof before the committee of the House, for his perjured denial thereof before a committee of his peers in Congress, for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the finding of said committee and the evidence against him, when in fact material portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

Eighth. That we further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as chairman of the committee on appropriations for \$5,000 to the DeGolyer pavement ring, to aid them in securing a contract for the work of public works of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to aid said ring in imposing upon the people of said district a pavement which is almost worthless, at a price three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said ring in procuring a contract to procure which it corruptly paid \$97,000 "for influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

Ninth. That we arraign him for the fraudulent manner in which he attempted, in his speech before the House on the 19th day of September, 1874, to shield himself from just censure in receiving the before-named \$5,000, by falsely representing in said speech that the Congress of the United States were not responsible for the

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Special Meeting to Fix Salaries and Elect Teachers. Last of Teachers and Their Salaries. A special meeting of the board of directors of the Lancaster city school district was held in common council chamber last evening. The following named members were present: D. G. Baker, P. D. Baker, Brosius, Carpenter, Cochran, Eberly, Eberman, Eberman, Evans, Harris, D. Hartman, J. I. Hartman, Jackson, Johnson, Levergood, Marshall, McComsey, McConomy, Morton, Richards, Samson, Schmidt, Schwebel, Slaymaker, Smeych, Snyder, Spurrier, Westhaeffer, Wilson, Christian Zocher, Geo. W. Zecher, Warfel, president.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the president, on motion of Mr. John I. Hartman the salaries of teachers of the several grades were fixed for the ensuing school year at the figures paid during the past school year.

At the suggestion of President Warfel the several applications for positions as teachers, together with the recommendations of the applicants, were read. Most of the applicants presented very flattering testimonials as to their scholarship and their efficiency as teachers.

Before proceeding to elect teachers President Warfel called the attention of the board to the fact that the examination of pupils for graduation and transfer was progressing, and that it was desirable that as many members of the board as could do so should be present at the examination.

The board then proceeded to the nomination and election of teachers. On motion, all the teachers or the boys' high school and the girls' high schools were re-elected by acclamation.

At this point President Warfel called D. G. Baker to the chair, and taking the floor made a motion that the election of principals for the boys' secondary schools be postponed until the next regular meeting of the board. He said he had known Mr. Herr, principal of the Mulberry street secondary school for the past ten years, and it would give him great pleasure to vote for his re-election if he could conscientiously do so; but to his own personal knowledge and from complaints made by parents and patrons of the school, the school was badly managed, the pupils were doing no good and it was palpable that Mr. Herr should not be continued in his present position.

Mr. Eberly suggested that the objection to Mr. Herr's re-election was mainly the result of an opposition to him on the part of his assistant teachers. He moved to amend Mr. Warfel's motion to postpone the election of all the teachers of the Mulberry street school.

Mr. John I. Hartman opposed postponement. Mr. Warfel had shown that his own mind was made up and that he was prepared to vote. (Mr. Hartman) believed that every other member of the board was also prepared to vote.

Mr. Warfel replied that he had made the motion to postpone at the request of members now present.

Mr. Slaymaker said in reply to the remark of Mr. Eberly, that the opposition to Mr. Herr's re-election was not because his assistants were hostile to him, or were themselves inefficient; on the contrary they were among the very best teachers in the employ of the board; and if Miss Palmer, the first assistant, had had charge of the school the discipline would have been much better than it has been under the charge of Mr. Herr.

Mr. Eberly again took the floor and defended Mr. Herr, but was called to order by Mr. Brosius, who raised the point of order that the merits or demerits of teachers could not be discussed while a motion was pending that the election of teachers be postponed.

The chair sustained the point of order raised by Mr. Brosius.

Mr. Eberly thought the point of order would have come with better grace from the gentleman had it been made while Mr. Herr was being assailed by Mr. Warfel and Mr. Slaymaker.

On motion, Mr. Cochran Mr. Eberly was permitted to proceed, and at considerable length defended Mr. Herr's administration of the school. He said his own son was attending Mr. Herr's school and was getting along with his studies very satisfactorily. The trouble in the school dated back to the time that Mr. Greist was principal, and had its origin in the difficulty that led to Mr. Griest's resignation.

When Mr. Hollinger was elected to take charge of the school the assistants did not support him; and when Mr. Herr was elected as his successor, their feelings were against him also; they wanted Mr. Griest as principal, and their lack of co-operation with Mr. Herr had tended to demoralize the school. A greater cause of demoralization was a quarrel of Mr. Levergood and Mr. Slaymaker over the expulsion of some boys from the school. As fast as Mr. Slaymaker expelled them Mr. Levergood restored them. The pupils knew all about this quarrel, and they have come to believe that they can misbehave as they please—for if one director expels them another will reinstate them. It is the fault of these directors and not of Mr. Herr that the discipline of the school has become lax, and that the school is not a success. Mr. Eberly insisted on giving Mr. Herr fair play.

Mr. McComsey defended the action of the committee in expelling and transferring pupils; it was only after their action that there was anything like discipline in Mr. Herr's school.

Mr. Wilson spoke at some length against postponing the election of principals of the secondary schools, and warmly defended Mr. Herr.

Mr. Johnston moved to amend Mr. Eberly's amendment to Mr. Warfel's motion, by excepting from postponement the election of teachers in the Rockland street secondary school. Mr. Gates, the principal of said school had been in the employ of the board for a dozen years or more and members were not ignorant of his qualifications as a teacher. He had been elected and re-elected time and time again, and if he has heretofore been fit to teach, he is fit now.

Mr. Warfel replied that he had made the motion to postpone at the suggestion of other members, and if the seconder of his motion was willing to withdraw it and proceed with the election, he was also ready.

Finally the motion to postpone was withdrawn, and the board proceeded to elect a principal for the Mulberry street boys' secondary school.

A ballot being taken, resulted as follows: Wm. H. Levergood, of York county, had 14 votes; D. H. Herr, the present teacher, had 11 votes; Clarence V. Lichty, city, had 5 votes, and Herman L. Nissly, of Middletown, had 2 votes.

Neither of the candidates having a majority, a second ballot was taken, when Mr. Levergood had 14 votes, Mr. Herr 11 votes and Mr. Lichty 7 votes.

A third ballot being taken resulted in the election of Mr. Levergood who received 17 votes, to 11 cast for Mr. Herr and 4 for Mr. Lichty.

The assistant teachers in the Mulberry street secondary schools were re-elected with slight opposition, as was also Mr. Gates principal of the Rockland street secondary school, who received 27 votes, to 3 cast for Mr. Nissly and two for Mr. Lichty.

All the other teachers in the employ of the board were re-elected to their present position by acclamation.

To fill the vacancy of second assistant in Miss Dougherty's school caused by the promotion of Miss Villee, all applicants were placed in nomination. On the first ballot there was no election and on the second ballot Miss Blanche Lichty was elected, the vote being for Miss Lichty 18, Miss Carpenter 12, scattering 2.

The salaries of the musical instructors, Prof. Keviski and Matz were fixed the same as last year—\$100 for the former and \$500 for the latter—and both were re-elected by acclamation.

Mr. Slaymaker from the building committee gave notice that he would call a special meeting of the board on Tuesday next, to take action relative to the erection of a new school house on the lot, corner of Lime and Lemon streets.

Adjourned. Following is a list of the teachers of the common schools of Lancaster city, and their salaries for the year commencing Sept. 1st, 1880.

Boys' High School. Salary. J. P. McCaskey, Principal, \$700 00 James C. Gable, 1st Assistant, 270 00 Geo. N. Glover, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Girls' High School. Miss S. H. Brundell, Principal, 600 00 Edward F. Jankowski, 1st Assistant, 250 00 M. H. M. Erismann, 2d Assistant, 200 00 M. E. Gill, Teacher of Drawing, 200 00 Secondary School—Boys. S. W. DIVISION. Wm. H. Levergood, Principal, 650 00 Miss Mary E. Palmer, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Emma Footers, 2d Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION. R. S. Gates, Principal, 600 00 Miss Lizzie Nepper, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Edward J. Baker, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Miss Ida V. Hantel, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Secondary School—Girls. S. W. DIVISION. Miss George Brundell, Principal, 400 00 Emma McCormick, 1st Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION. Miss Clara B. Huber, Principal, 400 00 Annie C. Rathvon, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Nellie Douglas, 2d Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION—SCHOOL. Miss Annie C. Brubaker, Principal, 400 00 Miss Gertrude, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Miss Clara Leitch, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Single Primaries. Miss D. Royce Blair, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Edith B. Clarkson, 2d Assistant, 250 00 African School. Handicraft & Cookery School, 400 00 (English and German.) S. W. DIVISION. Charles Matz, Principal, 700 00 Miss Kate Brundell, 1st Assistant, 270 00 Miss Marie Wilbur, 1st Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION. Miss Mary Zuecher, Principal, 250 00 Mary Guthrie, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Miss F. J. Johnson, Principal, 250 00 Henrietta B. Harkins, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Sarah Miller, 2d Assistant, 250 00 S. W. DIVISION. Miss Matilda Zug, Principal, 250 00 Emily Snyman, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Lora Zug, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Miss Mary Musselman, Principal, 250 00 Jennie S. Davis, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Alice Marshall, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Miss Mary A. Dougherty, Principal, 250 00 Julia Villee, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Harriet Lichty, 2d Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION—DEER STREET. Miss Mary L. Channel, Principal, 250 00 Ella Mason, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Clara O. Spitzer, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Miss Lizzie C. Marshall, Principal, 250 00 Blanche M. McCormick, 1st Ass't., 250 00 Lizzie Carpenter, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Miss Alice Gaudaker, Principal, 250 00 Ella Carpenter, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Annie Carter, 2d Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION—ROCKLAND STREET. Miss Kate Buehler, Principal, 250 00 Emma E. Edmonson, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Margie E. Gable, 2d Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION—LEMON STREET. Miss Emma L. Downey, Principal, 250 00 Nellie Holbrook, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Kate Gilroy, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Miss Annie M. Eiter, Principal, 250 00 Nellie Bayley, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Annie Shirk, 2d Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION—ORANGE STREET. Miss Mary E. Stahl, Principal, 250 00 Sarah E. Smith, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Nellie E. Harkins, 2d Assistant, 250 00 MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS. John E. Keviski, Primary and Secondary schools, 100 00 Charles Matz, High Schools, 500 00

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Opening Night at Robert's Hall. Last evening the festival for the benefit of the Sunday school library of the mission of Christ's Lutheran church opened in Robert's hall, on Prince street. The room in which it is being held has been trimmed with evergreens, flowers, United States flags, flags of all nations, &c. Strawberries, ice cream, cherries, cakes, &c., are for sale on tables, with which the room is filled and which are in charge of the ladies. There is nothing to be chanced off or voted for, and the ticket of admission entitles the holder to a plate of ice cream or strawberries.

Last night Clemens' city band attended the festival and rendered several pieces of music. This evening Ketter's orchestra will be there, and to-morrow evening the band will take their place. The fair closes to-morrow night.

En Route for Cincinnati.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night a special train of six Pullman cars, having New York men on board, passed through this city on their way to Cincinnati.

There were a large number of delegates on the Chicago express west at 11 o'clock this forenoon. The Connecticut delegation had a special car on the train. Speaker Randall was a passenger on the same train. He came out on the platform when the train stopped and shook hands with a number of friends.

Runaway.

This morning two horses hitched to a brewery wagon, belonging to Conrad Koehler, of the Lion brewery, frightened at an object while standing in the yard of the brewery and started to run. In turning into Church street the tongue of the wagon was broken off and kegs of beer were thrown along the way. The horses were caught in Middle street and beyond the breaking of the tongue there was no other damage.

Assessor vs. The County.

The case of J. R. Fitzgerald, assessor, of Mount Joy, against the county of Lancaster to recover \$90, alleged to be due him for making extra assessments, was heard before Alderman Wiley this morning, and the alderman reserved his decision. The defence is that Fitzgerald had been paid in full.

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ADJOURNED.

Following is a list of the teachers of the common schools of Lancaster city, and their salaries for the year commencing Sept. 1st, 1880.

Boys' High School. Salary. J. P. McCaskey, Principal, \$700 00 James C. Gable, 1st Assistant, 270 00 Geo. N. Glover, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Girls' High School. Miss S. H. Brundell, Principal, 600 00 Edward F. Jankowski, 1st Assistant, 250 00 M. H. M. Erismann, 2d Assistant, 200 00 M. E. Gill, Teacher of Drawing, 200 00 Secondary School—Boys. S. W. DIVISION. Wm. H. Levergood, Principal, 650 00 Miss Mary E. Palmer, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Emma Footers, 2d Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION. R. S. Gates, Principal, 600 00 Miss Lizzie Nepper, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Edward J. Baker, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Miss Ida V. Hantel, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Secondary School—Girls. S. W. DIVISION. Miss George Brundell, Principal, 400 00 Emma McCormick, 1st Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION. Miss Clara B. Huber, Principal, 400 00 Annie C. Rathvon, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Nellie Douglas, 2d Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION—SCHOOL. Miss Annie C. Brubaker, Principal, 400 00 Miss Gertrude, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Miss Clara Leitch, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Single Primaries. Miss D. Royce Blair, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Edith B. Clarkson, 2d Assistant, 250 00 African School. Handicraft & Cookery School, 400 00 (English and German.) S. W. DIVISION. Charles Matz, Principal, 700 00 Miss Kate Brundell, 1st Assistant, 270 00 Miss Marie Wilbur, 1st Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION. Miss Mary Zuecher, Principal, 250 00 Mary Guthrie, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Miss F. J. Johnson, Principal, 250 00 Henrietta B. Harkins, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Sarah Miller, 2d Assistant, 250 00 S. W. DIVISION. Miss Matilda Zug, Principal, 250 00 Emily Snyman, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Lora Zug, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Miss Mary Musselman, Principal, 250 00 Jennie S. Davis, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Alice Marshall, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Miss Mary A. Dougherty, Principal, 250 00 Julia Villee, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Harriet Lichty, 2d Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION—DEER STREET. Miss Mary L. Channel, Principal, 250 00 Ella Mason, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Clara O. Spitzer, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Miss Lizzie C. Marshall, Principal, 250 00 Blanche M. McCormick, 1st Ass't., 250 00 Lizzie Carpenter, 2d Assistant, 250 00 Miss Alice Gaudaker, Principal, 250 00 Ella Carpenter, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Annie Carter, 2d Assistant, 250 00 S. E. DIVISION—ROCKLAND STREET. Miss Kate Buehler, Principal, 250 00 Emma E. Edmonson, 1st Assistant, 250 00 Margie E. Gable, 2d Assistant, 250 00