Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 20, 1880.

Twenty Years Ago.

The death of Wm. Bigler, full of years and honors, at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, attracts less attention than it would have done a few years ago. State Senator, Governor, Senator in Congress, Mr. Bigler, was not merely an example of the irreproachable character of our public men in the better days of the republic, he was much more. At every important crisis during his public career he not only accepted responsibilities, but sought them. His administration at Harrisburg was one most deserving of respect for its moral tone, and at the close he preferred an overwhelming popular defeat, rather than yield a particle to the spirit of Know-Nothingism. He made a gallant fight against the then mysterious and powerful order, and although buried for the time under an immense majority, his bold campaign, together with Wise's similar campaign in Virginia, was the beginning of the end of that phenomenal party. But with the momentary success of Know-Nothingism, came in the class of men whose methods have made Pennsylvania corruptions a by-word through the earth.

But Mr. Bigler's demise recalls the more important events of 1860 and '61. He was then a senator and a member of the committee of thirteen, to whom was referred the measure known as the Crittenden compromise. It is perhaps not too much to say that that committee might have had it in its power to preserve the peace of the country. Every Southern member was willing to accept the compromise, although they did not dare to appear as eager as they really were, while the Northern Democrats, Bigler, Bright and Douglas, were earnestly for it. But the Republicans were unyielding. The proposition afterwards submitted by the Peace Congress met with a similar fate. There is much reason to believe that Mr. Lincoln would have welcomed a settlement upon almost any honorable basis; but he did not come into office until it was too late, and in the interval he was not disposed to attempt to control the action of his political friends. He held off as Mr. Tilden did in 1876-7, and from similar motives. But singular as it may seem now, there was no talk of coercion in any quarter. Up to that time no statesman or publicist had ever thought that the Union could, or ought to, be maintained by force. The *Tribune* expressed a universal sentiment when it conceded the revolutionary (not the legal) right of the Southern people to secede, and declared unequivocally against "a Union pinned together with bayonets." While compromise, therefore, was refused, on the high and just ground that the constitution itself was a compromise, and the Southern agitators were entitled to no more than it gave them, military preparations were wholly neglected. Congress distinctly refused to re-enact the force bill, under which President Jackson had proceeded, to increase the regular army, or to give the president authority to call out the militia. War was manifestly not in the contemplation of the dominant party, and Congress saw no necessity for conferring extraordinary powers either upon Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Lincoln. When finally the country was fired by the aggression upon Sumter, and Mr. Lincoln was compelled to meet force with force, he was driven to act without statutory warrant and in the face of the constitution. Had he been less courageous or less certain of the support of public opinion, the omission of that Republican Congress would have insured the immediate and bloodless success of the rebellion. Until then Mr. Seward had secretly negotiated for the peaceful surrender of the fort, and Gen. Scott had amused himself with speculations concerning the size and shape of the "fragments" into which the old Union was about to break, and the location of their several capitals.

THE New York *Herald* of Wednesday contained a letter from a would-be suicide, announcing his intention to shoot himself at a designated place in the Central Park, at 3 o'clock on the next afternoon. The consequence was that there was a great assemblage of people at the place of promised exhibition, but the performer failed to appear. The spectators seemed to be as full of fun as the police were of profanity, and the performance was a very successful entertainment for the originators of the hoax, who, no doubt, enjoyed it exceedingly. And it made some interesting exposures. It showed the idleness, gullibility and brutality of the many people who could be gathered together by such notice and inducement. It showed how difficult is the duty of the conservators of the peace, who in this case were as freely ridiculed for their vain appearance as they would have been severely condemned if they had failed in their attendance, and the promised event had really happened. It further showed how much unhappiness exists in families and how many have members who leave their homes in passion and threatening suicide. The *Herald* office was overrun by women begging to see the handwriting of the notice, that they might know whether the man was a husband or brother who had gone from them in anger. If good sense and good temper were commoner human attributes what a different world would it be!

GEN. BUTLER is about to swoop down from the uncertain flight which he has been winging over the political battle field. From Republican sources comes the announcement that he will shortly make a Hancock speech. The Republicans of course are "not disappointed" and are "rather glad of it." They expect Cessna to get back soon to the party which he denounces as so wicked when he and Butler were in it, in ante-bellum days.

THE Republicans are encouraged again. Somebody who visited their national headquarters is reported by the *Tribune* as speaking confidently of carrying Iowa for Garfield. One day it is Vermont that is safe and next day Iowa.

"NEVER in the history of the country has been such distrust of census returns as exists in the minds of the honest people at present," says the *Examiner* of August 18th, in its editorial on "Bogus Census Returns." It then goes on to read Gen. Walker his duty, ordering a recount. It is suggested that "the best workers in the ward" who were released by Judge Patterson, and who were so cruelly used by Snowden, be given the job, and if it is not then done to please the *Examiner* let them come home and their places be filled by the officers of the Second ward Republican primary election in this city in 1879, who, the *Examiner* says, changed the returns from one majority for Good for recorder to one hundred and forty-seven for Longenecker. The *Examiner* thinks that "from falseness in election returns to falseness in census returns is but a step." Gen. Walker could find plenty of census takers to please the *Examiner* in its party in this county, where, it says, its sworn officers never conduct the primary elections honestly.

PERSONAL.

Professor DAVID L. DOWNING, bandmaster of the Ninth Regiment, New York band, died yesterday morning.

E. D. ZIEGLER, Democratic nominee for district attorney in York county, is in Lancaster to-day.

The Democrats of the Seventeenth Illinois district have renominated Hon. WILLIAM R. MORRISON for Congress by acclamation.

Gen. J. B. WEAVER, the National Greenback candidate for president, stated, in Memphis, Tenn., last night, that he has strong hopes of carrying Arkansas.

Hon. JAMES ALEXANDER SEDDEN, formerly secretary of war of the Confederacy, died yesterday morning, at his residence, in Goochland county, Va., aged 65 years.

GEORGE M. FRANKLIN and family left Lancaster this morning for Brigantine Beach. The party is fully equipped with hunting and fishing gear, and will spend a week at that delightful resort.

General JOSEPH KIDDO, U. S. A., died yesterday, aged 43. Born in Pennsylvania, he enlisted at the outbreak of the war, serving throughout. He was retired in 1870, owing to disability from wounds received in service.

A Berlin despatch says: "The last obstacle to the appointment of Count VON HATZFELD as secretary of state for foreign affairs has been removed, his marriage with the American lady, Miss Moulton, having been legally dissolved."

The cotton exchange of New Orleans, La., yesterday appointed a committee of two hundred to co-operate with other committees to make proper arrangements for the reception of the Texan excursionists on the opening of rail communication with that state.

H. M. NORTH, esq., has been appointed by the American bar association, one of the "local council" for Pennsylvania. Hon. THOS. E. FRANKLIN, L. L. D., of this city, represents Pennsylvania in the executive council of the whole body, made up from one of each state.

Hayes has decided to appoint Judge ADDIS, late of the Southern claims commission, to be commissioner on the part of the United States under the convention, ratifications of which were exchanged between France and the United States in June, for the payment of certain claims on the part of both countries. The American claims are held in the South.

MINOR TOPICS.

THE indications are that the city of Boston will give a majority for Hancock and English of 10,000, and that congressional gains may be expected in Massachusetts. The increasing vote in the Bay state is largely Democratic and there are even hopes of Hancock carrying it.

AN English curate happened recently to preach on the wages of sin and make some uncomplimentary references to the Prodigal Son. A young scapegrace in the congregation fancied that the sermon was aimed at himself. He horsewhipped the curate the next day.

THE chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total value of the exports of domestic bread-stuffs from the United States during the month of July, 1880, were $30,803,504, and during July, 1879, $19,558,046; for the seven months ended July 31, 1880, $151,411,463, and during the same period in 1879, $109,331,153.

THE campaign ground upon which *Harper's Weekly* seems to stand is that Hancock is a good man in bad company and Garfield a bad man in good company. Which seems to lead to the conclusion that Hancock would reform his company and that Garfield would corrupt his, since the files of the Republican papers for 1873 indicate that there is no hope of his company reforming him.—*World.*

PEACHES do not always gladden the heart of the grower. During the recent "glut" a Smyrna farmer sent 1,149 baskets th market—798 to Boston and 351 to New York. The aggregate sales amounted to $701. Of this $436.86 went to pay the freight charges, $70.10 to pay the commission men and the balance, $194.07, was left for the grower. Out of his return he had to pay the cost of picking and delivering at the depot, to say nothing of the cost of tilling and investment.

A YOUNG Mr. Cox is running for Congress in an independent way in the Fourth District of Georgia. At a recent gathering of yeomen he declared his intentions in the following outburst: "If you see fit to send me to Congress I will go to the best of my ability. [Cheers.] I believe I would like to go. [Renewed cheers.] In fact, I know I want to go. [Loud cheers.] I hear that the salary is ample, and, as I have a small family, won't insist on its increase. [Cheers.] As I am fond of vindication, I want to vindicate myself. It has been hurled at me like a thunderbolt that I am too young. In answer to this I say, first, I can't help it, and it is not my fault. Second, I am trying to grow older every day. Third, I am succeeding. Fourth, I am afraid I will be much older than I am before I get to Congress. [Prelonged applause.]

The first bale of new cotton from North Carolina, received yesterday at Norfolk, Va., was graded at low middling, and sold at 13½ cents. This is ten days earlier than last year's first receipt.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Base ball yesterday: At Cincinnati—Providence, 5; Cincinnati, 2.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Entre Nous won the race for the Denham Handicap plate at Egham.

Counterfeit one dollar greenbacks, "D" edition, 1875, and signed A. U. Wyman, treasurer, are in circulation at Montreal.

In St. Louis yesterday was the hottest since August, 1874. The mercury at 11 o'clock a. m. marked 92 degrees, and rose to 101 between 1 and 3 p. m.

Milt Carter was shot and killed in Porter's saloon, Nashville, last evening, by John Holcomb. Carter four months ago killed Holcomb's brother.

The treasury department purchased 340,000 ounces of fine silver yesterday for delivery at the San Francisco, Philadelphia and New Orleans mints.

A number of men overpowered the sheriff of Spaulding county, Ga., and took from his custody a young man named Waldron, who had eloped two weeks previously with his wife's sister, aged 12 years.

Robert Jackson, tobacco manufacturer at No. 40 First street, New York, was committed to Ludlow street jail, in default of $3,000 bail yesterday, by United States Commissioner Duell, for wilfully neglecting to make entry of purchases and sales of tobacco, as prescribed by law, from August, 1879, to August, 1880.

Two burglars in revenge for one of them being shot while attempting to rob George Beiser's residence in Arlington, N. J., set fire to it. Before assistance arrived the entire building was in flames, which rapidly spread to Mr. Moran's residence, adjoining. Both houses were burned to the ground, the loss being $15,000. The burglars escaped.

Fifteen persons were precipitated in a deep cellar at the corner of Mulberry and Worth streets, New York, by the iron grating giving way, and all were more or less injured. They had gathered to witness two police officers arrest a drunken woman. Seven were severely hurt. Officer John Hay had a leg fractured, George Steffler a leg and arm hurt and John Houghton a leg hurt. Several women were among the injured.

STATE ITEMS.

John McCuen, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo railroad was killed at Hydetown by falling from a car.

A call has been issued for a convention of persons interested in the promotion of the sheep and wool industry to meet in the Permanent Exhibition on Wesnesday, September 22.

George A. Shane, of No. 2110 Lombard street, Philadelphia, was held at the Tombs, New York, charged with obtaining $10 from R. K. Harris, of New York, on a bogus telegram from his (Shane's) father. The latter appeared to sustain the complaint.

A barn belonging to Godfrey Ansel, at Edenburg, with its contents, was struck by lightning and burned. Another at Fryburg, owned by George Dichant, was burned with two cows in it. The losses are quite heavy.

Mrs. Helen A. Brown, who died in Erie a few days ago, made the following bequests to Erie institutions: Home for Friendless, $60,000; St. Paul's Episcopal, $5,000; Simpson Methodist church, $1,000 St. Paul's schools, $1,000. All these bequests are in Erie city bonds, at seven per cent, premium.

A synopsis of statistics of the P. E. Diocese of Pennsylvania, comprising Philadelphia and four counties, shows that there are in it at present 199 clergyman, 143 churches and chapels, 25,263 communicants, and an actual value of church property of $6,600,000. The total receipts from all source during the past year were $734,804.04.

A Lie Well Stuck To.

Philadelphia Times.

The newspapers which copied and keep standing at the head of their columns the forged extract from Wade Hampton's Staunton speech prefer to continue to utter the counterfeit, although Senator Hampton has exposed the fraud and put them in possession of the genuine article. "A lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," is their motto. Wade Hampton now writes another denial, and adds in a despairing tone: "What good to deny this story to instantly be confronted with a more desperate fabrication? Is my whole record since the close of the war and all my efforts for a better understanding between the sections—a broad and down-reaching for the union—to be frittered away by the forgeries of an obscure newspaper writer? I neither used the words attributed to me nor anything appoaching them in meaning. I am perplexed and almost discouraged." What good, indeed! Senator Hampton fairly appeals to his record in this matter. He was the first man of prominence in the South to call his emancipated negroes together and advise them as to their political responsibilities. He was among the first to accept negro suffrage, and in South Carolina and throughout the South he has been the most foremost advocate of a cordial acceptance of all the results of the war and the most scrupulous regard for the civil and political rights of the colored men. He has done more by precept and example towards a restoration of the Union sentiment than all of the Longstreets and Mosbys, upon whom the bounty of the government has been showered, put together. But it is considered the fair thing in politics to represent him as a still blatant rebel, fighting the war over and planning a new rebellion, and he will have to get used to it.

BLOOD.

Criminal Deeds of Violence.

David Nunn was found murdered at Uralde, Texas. A Mexican herder is suspected of the crime.

S. B. Alexander fatally wounded officer Joe Ballard, at Waco, Texas, for arresting him. Ballard died last night.

Paul Fountain, of Augusta, Ga., a young man, who was struck on the head on Wednesday night by an unknown negro, died yesterday morning.

Mrs. Elizabeth Benson, of Norfolk, Va., an aged lady, and mother of chief of police Benson, who committed suicide last January, cut her throat yesterday morning with a table-knife, and then drowned herself in a hogshead of water.

Abram Marburger, salesman of the tobacco house of Abel Bros., was struck with a revolver and killed late on Wednesday night in a questionable house in Denver, Col. Carrie Smith and others were arrested, on a statement of eye-witnesses that she had struck him with a bottle and a friend of hers then fractured his skull with a revolver. Marburger leaves a wife and three children.

Lightning's Havoc.

Lightning played around Bradford yesterday and after striking several smaller tanks, fired tank No. 6 of the Tidewater pipe company, which contained 25,000 barrels of oil. The dense black smoke had just commenced to ascent into the air, when a second peal of thunder followed by a heavy crash was heard, the bolt striking tank No. 410 of the Union pipe lines, fully a quarter of a mile down the valley. The United tank is comparatively isolated, but the Tidewater tank No. 17 is only a short distance from the burning monster. Other small oil fires are reported through these regions.

A severe thunderstorm passed over Urbana, O., yesterday, seriously damaging the United States Rolling Stock works and blowing down the blacksmith shop. Those in the building escaped with slight injuries. B. F. Leonard, the superintendent, escaped by being under the skylight of the roof when it fell. Thirty men are thrown out of work.

Knights Templar.

At Chicago yesterday the following officers of the grand national encampment were elected: Benjamin Dean, of Boston, most eminent grand master; Senator R. E. Withers, of Alexandria, Va., deputy grand master; Charles Roome, president of the Manhattan gas company, New York, grand generalissimo; John P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, Pa., grand captain general; Judge Hugh McCurdy, of Corunna, Michigan, grand senior warden; Wm. Larue Thomas, of Danville, Kentucky, grand junior warden; John W. Simons, of New York city, grand treasurer, and Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa City, grand rector.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

"HOLDS WATER."

The Eastern Reservoir.

The councilmen, clerks and visitors who inspected the work at the eastern reservoir yesterday were pretty unanimous in pronouncing it an excellent job of masonry that will repay the expenditures and give general satisfaction. Of the necessity for it councils and the public were convinced before it was begun and any delay in undertaking it only added to its costliness and trouble. We yesterday published a detailed report of its extent and cost. After it had been carefully inspected, the visitors ascended to the bank to prepare for turning in the water. Owing to some difficulty in making the engineer at the water works understand the signal there was a few minutes delay in getting him to learn that everything was ready, but at 3:20 the water came with a fine dash through the supply main at he top of the southeast corner of the reservoir, and in five minutes it had spread across the bottom of the reservoir showing the slightest difference in the level of the old and new parts of the bottom. By 3:40 the water had touched every part of the bank, on the entire perimeter of the basin, and when about eighteen inches of water had been pumped in it was turned off. Meanwhile certain points where the water bubbled up from air holes in the bricks or little crevices in the cement, had been carefully marked for attention.

About 4 o'clock the visitors took their omnibuses for the water works, and arriving there made an inspection of the machinery, which was found in a satisfactory condition. It works well, is carefully watched, oiled and polished, and everything seems to be kept in excellent mechanical repair by the careful superintendent, who saves to the city much money by his own attention to the pumps and engines. The water works are also managed by one less man than was hitherto employed and paid upon them.

The councilmen returned to the city about 5 p. m. wiser, and after seeing so much water, very sober men.

A False Alarm.

The action of the first water upon the cement caused a reddish hue to tinge the water in the eastern reservoir and Supt. Kitch resolved to give it a complete scrubbing out before finally dedicating it to public use. After the inflow had been stopped at eighteen inches, men were set to work with brooms and were employed until midnight last night in scrubbing the entire floor. The superintendent then let this wash water out by the waste pipe at the bottom of the reservoir on the east side. Its flow caused persons who saw it run down the Groffstown road to believe that the "reservoir had busted." Dr. Boyd, who was making some calls in that direction, brought the news down town and there was quite an excitement among those who heard it. After Superintendent Kitch had gone to bed, weary with his labors, he was twice called up with reports of a great disaster and greater danger, and upon explanation of the work done his panic-stricken informants were eased.

To-day the water not used nor needed from the western reservoir will be run into the eastern, but no doubt is entertained of its complete security and sufficient capacity. By Sunday the accumulations are expected to fill in.

K. OF P.

Return of Sir Knights from Carlisle—Street Parade and Supper.

Inland City Division No. 7, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, returned last evening from their visit to Carlisle. The train entered the depot at half-past 6 o'clock, when and where the Sir Knights of Lancaster Division, No. 6, under command of John Barnhart, Senior Knight Commander, and John L. Vogan, Senior Lieutenant Commander, were assembled to receive the returned Knights.

The ranks were at once formed, and a street parade was had over the route previously agreed upon. Division No. 6, numbered thirty-six men in full uniform, and had at the head of the column the Eden cornet band. Division No. 7, numbered seventy-five men in full uniform, and had at the head of the column Clemmens's City cornet band.

The Sir Knights made a very handsome appearance on the streets, and performed their various evolutions with grace and precision. The streets, along which they parade passed, were crowded with people who turned out to witness the pageant.

At the conclusion of the parade the Sir Knights were escorted to the Schiller house where an elegant surprise supper had been prepared for them by the wives and daughters of the Sir Knights of No. 7 assisted by the wives and daughters of No. 6. On taking seats at the banquet Sir Knight J. B. Markley, of No. 7, made an eloquent speech thanking the ladies for the magnificent and pleasant surprise which they had prepared for them, and congratulating the Sir Knights of Nos. 6 and 7 on the joyous union thus unexpectedly formed by them around the festive board. He concluded by proposing three cheers and the U-n-i-o-n which was given with a will.

Dr. M. W. Raub of Lancaster lodge, No. 68, responded on behalf of the ladies and division No. 6, bestowing especial praise upon the ladies for the privacy and skill with which they had conducted the entertainment now about to be enjoyed.

The festivities were kept up until half past 9 o'clock, the most cordial good feeling existing between the two divisions.

The following named ladies composed the committee of arrangements of No. 7: Mrs. John Albright, Mrs. John Denlinger, Mrs. Al. Rosenstein, Mrs. Wm. Hennecke They were ably assisted by a committee of ladies of No. 6.

Disappeared.

The Lititz *Record* says that Anna, a sixteen-year-old daughter of John Widermeyer, a book agent living at Bawlton, near Rothsville, disappeared on Aug. 10th, and has not been heard from since. A bundle of clothes stood ready in her sleeping apartment, but she took nothing with her but what she wore. Fears are entertained that she committed suicide, and the neighborhood has been searched in vain. Widermeyer is said to be entirely unconcerned about the girl and has made no effort to institute search. She had been employed as a domestic in the family of Jacob Minnich.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

In noticing the improvements made at Zahm's jewelry store we inadvertently omitted to mention that the design of the new front and all the carpenter work was done by Philip Dinkelberg, the painting by Edward Bookmyer, and the marble work by Lewis Haldy.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Discussion of the Question of Books.

The school board of this city held a special meeting in common council chamber, last evening, to hear and consider the reports of the committee on rules and the book committee, and the report of Superintendent Buehrle referred to them at the last regular meeting.

Members present: G. D. Baker, Brosius, Cochran, Eberly, Eberman, Erisman, Evans, Harris, J. I. Hartman, Jackson, Levergood, McComsey, Reimensnyder, Richards, Samson, Schwebel, Slaymaker, Smeych, Spurrier, Westhaeffer, Wilson, Christian Zecher, Geo. W. Zecher.

John I. Hartman acted as president pro tem. Dr. Levergood, from the special committee on rules, made the following report:

The Superintendent's Recommendations.

To the Lancaster City School Board:

Your committee to whom was referred the recommendations of the city superintendent as contained in his last report, have given the matter their thoughtful consideration and are of the decided opinion that his suggestions merit the approval of the board.

First. The superintendent recommends the substitution of Brooks's Normal Union Arithmetic, part 1, in the primary schools, for Brooks's Normal Mental Arithmetic. As the latter book is also used in the secondary and high schools, and as it is too difficult a work to be placed in the hands of children as young as those who attend the primary schools, we think the proposed change would be a judicious one.

Second. The superintendent recommends the introduction of Dr. Worthington Hooker's "Child's Book of Nature" to be used in the three lower grades of the secondary schools. Your committee have examined this work and were much pleased with it, the interesting subjects contained therein being treated in the plainest and most simple manner.

Third. The superintendent also recommends that Mr. Hooker's "Elements of Physiology" be substituted for the "Outlines of Natural History." Natural physiology is nominally included among the studies of the third division of the secondary schools, it is not taught, however. Your committee think the proposed change would be in every respect a desirable one.

In view of the foregoing your committee respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Brooks's Normal Union Arithmetic, part 1, be substituted in the primary schools for Brooks's Normal Mental Arithmetic.

Resloved, That Hooker's "Child's Book of Nature" be introduced among the studies pursued in the three lower grades of the secondary schools, to be purchased by the board and to remain as its property.

Resolved, That the Elements of Physiology" be substituted in the third division of the Secondary schools for the "Outlines of Natural Philosophy."

JOHN LEVERGOOD,
W. A. MORTON,
W. A. WILSON,
W. MCCOMSEY,
M. BROSIUS,
Committee.

The resolutions were ordered to be considered *seriatim*.

Mr. Erisman presented the following:

Report of the Book Committee.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 19, 1880.

We recommend that the following books be adopted by the board for use in the schools of this city:

First—Brooks's Normal Union arithmetic, part 1, for use in the primary schools, in lieu of Brooks's Normal mental.

Second—White's Greek Lessons and Goodwin's Greek Grammar, in lieu of McClintock & Crook's First Greek Book.

Third—The New American advanced speller in the high school, in lieu of the book now used for that purpose.

Fourth—Bryant and Stratton's Common School Book-keeping in the high and secondary schools, in lieu of Fulton and Eastman's book-keeping, one book to be furnished to each teacher, and he to teach the system from the blackboard and by oval instruction.

Fifth—Hooker's Frist Book in Physiology for use in the secondary schools.

Sixth—Hooker's Book of Nature, parts 1, 2 and 3, for use as a reading book in connection with the readers in use in the secondary schools.

E. J. ERISMAN,
W. A. WILSON.

Messrs. D. G. Baker, Eberly, McComsey, Brosius, Cochran, Eberman and others discussed an amendment suggested by Mr. D. G. Baker, that all the books now in use be retained for a year, which he said was the law and had been the custom for fifteen years. His amendment was accepted.

In answer to inquiries of the committee with regard to the necessity for the changes proposed, Mr. Wilson explained that they are all made upon the earnest recommendation of either the teachers or the superintendent. Mr. Cochran thought that as the arithmetic and speller came from the same publishing houses as the books for which they are substituted, these houses should exchange the books for the ones now in use without cost to the pupils, and moved to amend by inserting after the sections containing these books a proviso making the introduction of books dependent on such actions.

Mr. Wilson objected to this for the reason that the board is making the change. If the publishing house had asked for the change, the board could say that they would take the books if they were given in exchange for the old ones, but as the board is making the change they are in no position to dictate terms. If the publishers should refuse to agree the children would be compelled to use the high grade mental arithmetic for another year and that should not be.

Mr. Erisman also opposed the amendment. Mr. Cochran was mistaken in regard to the exchanging of new for old books by the publishers. They don't do it, but do make a reduction upon the delivery of the old book. He had no doubt that the publishers would make a reduction, but they would not exchange. The effect of their refusal would be as Mr. Wilson said, to make the primary children use that unsuitable arithmetic for another year, and he argued at length on the inadvisability of such action.

Mr. Wilson stated that the rule of exchange, referred to by Mr. Cochran, was only practiced when one publishing house wished to get the books of another house out of the schools and made the offer.

Mr. Cochran said he did not wish to be understood as wanting to force the mental arithmetic on the scholars for another year. He wanted to give them a simpler book at no cost to themselves.

Chairman Hartman thought the gentleman had gone too far in his amendment. The most the board could do was to get introduction price.

Mr. Cochran's amendment—"provided the arithmetic and speller be furnished without cost to the scholars"—was voted upon and lost by a vote of 6 yeas to 16 nays, whereupon Mr. Cochran moved to amend that the books be furnished at introductory prices.

This amendment after discussion was finally adopted.

The report of the book committee was then adopted as amended.

The Committee on Rules.

The report of the committee on rules was next called for and was read by Dr. Levergood. The rules for the guidance of the city superintendant as already published were adopted with some amendments and after amending various other sections the report was adopted as a whole. One of the amendments made by Chairman Hartman will have the effect of shortening the vacations of the public slightly. Heretofore the schools have closed on the last Friday in June and opened on the first Monday in September. Hereafter they will close on the last school day in June and open on the first school day in September.

Mr. Cochran moved that one hundred copies of the rules be published for the use of the board on the best terms.

Dr. Livergood amended that the number of copies be four hundred, and Mr. Eberly further amended that the act of 1850 with its supplements, by which the board is governed, be published in connection with the rules.

Mr. Cochran accepted the amendments and the motion was adopted.

Adjourned.

THE MONUMENT.

A Reading Reporter Interviewing our People.

Mr Conard, of the Reading *Eagle*, visited Lancaster a day or two ago for the purpose of obtaining the views of our citizens as to the advisability of locating the soldiers' monument on its present site in Centre square. Reading is at present agitated by a project for the erection of a similar memorial, and a strong opposition having sprung up against the proposition to erect it in Penn square, the central point of that city, because of the belief that it would prove an obstruction to business and might occasion serious damage to runaway teams and their occupants, the *Eagle* scribe tested the sense of the residents of the immediate neighborhood of Centre Square, this city, upon the matter in a series of interviews, the result of which appears in an article of a column and a half length in yesterday's *Eagle*. The gentlemen interviewed are nearly all engaged in business on or near the square, and with one or two exceptions express themselves unanimously and forcibly as favorable to the present location of the monument. The *Eagle* man describes our beautiful shaft as follows:

It is a handsome one, comprising a marble shaft sixty feet high, inscribed with the names of battles and surmounted by the goddess of liberty with three soldiers of the cavalry, artillery and infantry, and a sailor, respectively on the four corners of the square base. It is surrounded by a low railing, inside of which are flower beds, and a narrow strip of pavement extends all around the outside. The entire space occupied by the monument and pavement is 36½x36½ feet. The square, which is paved with Belgian blocks, is 159 feet 5 inches by 162 feet 1 inch, from curb to curb. The pavement inside the curb along the buildings around the square is 18 feet wide. The principal business houses of the city are on this square and on the streets immediately adjacent. The monument was erected in 1874, but the matter was discussed several years previously. It cost about $25,000, which sum was raised by contributions in both the city and the county, and by entertainments and by the Grand Army posts in the city and county fairs.

THE FRITCHEY ROBBERY.

The Robber Recognized in Arkansas, but not Arrested.

Many of our readers will remember the robbery of J. U. Fritchey's jewelry store, corner East King and Duke streets, and the unsuccessful efforts that were made to capture the robbers, one of whom was known to be George Evans, for whose capture a reward was offered. Mr. Fritchey, who is now travelling in the Southwest, in a private letter to his brother dated Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 10, 1880, gives the following particulars of a meeting he had with the robbers.

"Yesterday afternoon while on the train for Little Rock there was a fuss between some cow-boys and wood-choppers in the smoking car. Well, one of the cow-boys jumped up and took one of the wood-choppers round the waist and would have thrown him from the window if the conductor had not prevented it. The train was going at about forty miles an hour. The minute I got my eyes on the cow-boy who was trying to push the man through the window, I recognized George Evans, the man on whom I had a reward of two hundred dollars. He is a desperate character, and I believe, had he recognized me, he would have killed me. He appeared to be the leader of the gang. I kept low and didn't make myself known, you bet. I knew it would be death for me to try to arrest him, as these cow-boys don't think anything of killing a man. I got off at this place this morning and he went on to Texas. You remember I told you I had trace of him when down here before.

Mr. Fritchey added that it was his intention to go to Sherman and Hot Springs, Ark., and thence to Texas.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Conductor Killed—A Freight Jumper Fatally Injured.

Yesterday morning James Mullen, conductor of a shifting engine at the grain elevator, Philadelphia, while coupling cars got his foot caught under one of the cross ties, the earth having been removed from under it, and being unable to get away was run over by the cars and had one of his legs terribly crushed. He was taken to the hospital where he died last night. Mr. Mullen was married to a daughter of Michael Bartley, of Dillerville, this county. He leaves a wife and three children.

At an early hour this morning a young man named Richard Cunningham attempted to jump off the extra freight train east, at Eby's curve, a short distance east of Kinzer's. The train was moving rapidly and he fell upon his head, injuring it very severely and breaking one of his legs. He was removed in an unconscious condition to Paradise, where he had been employed as a workman in Wenger's coach works. He was attended by Dr. Leaman, but his injuries are so serious that his recovery is very doubtful. He was a single man aged 22, and his home was at Chatham, Chester county.

Hotel Sharpers.

On Monday of last week two men appeared at the Cross Keys hotel, West King street, representing themselves to be dealers in cured meats and fish. They had with them several barrels of meat and fish, all of which they disposed of by the Thursday following. When it was suggested that they should attend to their hotel bill they showed a telegraph dispatch from Philadelphia announcing that five tierce of cured meats had been shipped to them, in care of the Cross Keys hotel. This satisfied the landlord for the the time being, as he supposed the goods would be ample security for the board. But the goods never came to hand, and the meat dealers suddenly disappeared without settling their bill. One of them gave his name as Birch; the name of the other is not remembered. Their bill was about $8.

About the same time another party of meat dealers appeared at the Merrimac house, North Prince street, and ran up a boarding bill of some $10 and then skipped. One of them was named Reed, and both were from Philadelphia.

Temperance Lecture.

Mrs. Mason Clayton will deliver an address at the First M. E church next Sunday morning at the regular hour of service. The lady will also speak in St. John's Lutheran church at half past seven in the evening.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

The August Term of Criminal Business.

Thursday afternoon. Court re-assembled at 2½ o'clock.

The case of commonwealth vs. John Sheetz for larceny, and George W. Evans, accessory after the fact, were attached for trial. In July last there was stolen from the wharf of E. N. Smith, of Columbia, agent for Sener & Sons, 848 feet of lumber. The lumber was sold to Chief Burgess Hall, of Washington borough, by Sheetz, Evans being in his company. The lumber was identified by the mark placed on it at Lock Haven. The defendants were heard to say in Evans's tavern that they would go to Smith's, get the lumber and dispose of it at Washington borough.

The defense was that the lumber was picked up on the river by the defendants. A number of witnesses testified that the character of defendants for honesty prior to this charge was good. The jury acquitted the defendants.

On motion of Wm. A. Atlee the court allowed a *nol. pros.* to be entered on payment of costs in the cases against Thomas J. and Tempest Wilson, indicted for violating the liquor laws.

John G. Thompson was charged with the larceny of a razor from Simon R. Barton, a colored barber, living at Columbia. The razor was taken from prosecutor's shop while he was absent at dinner. The razer was recovered from Henry Newomer it having been given to him by defendant.

The defendant testified in his own behalf that he had traded shoes for a razor with a friend whom he met on the road. The jury convicted him and the court sentenced him to an imprisonment of 2½ months.

Herman Ehrhart was charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods. Kinger Bender, residing near Mechanicsburg, testified that his spring house was robbed of a can of lard and several handkerchiefs on July 24. James Mervine, who also stands charged with the larceny, was called as a commonwealth's witness and testified that on the night of July 24, with defendants permission, he took his team out of the stable and by his direction went to Heller's Church, where he met two men, who put the lard and chickens on the wagon. It was delivered at Ehrharts stable on the following morning at 5 o'clock where he was arrested by Officer Lentz.

On trial when court adjourned until 9 o'clock Friday morning.

Report of Grand Jury.

The grand jury made the following returns:

True Bills.—Joseph W. Sitler, John S. Detweiler, Moses Wallick, William P. Mundis, Jacob Dellinger, Henry Long, T. J. and G. W. Marsh, malicious mischief; Herman Eberhart, receiving stolen goods; James Mervine, larceny; Abraham Deets, fornication and bastardy; James S. Eckman, forgery; Herman Miller, maintaining a nuisance; Thomas Houston, tramp, and J. Milton Mishler, violating election laws. Haldeman Jackson, Wm. Frew, Jacob Read, George Fisher, Noah Keeny, George Sheetz (two indictments), Frank Hogentogel, Samuel Aubel, Jeremiah Secats (two indictments), Charles Lightheiser, Henry Duck, Matthew Johnson, Wesley Lot and William Wittich, violating fish laws; Bryson Painter, John Drachbar, assault and battery; M. D. L. Moore, conspiracy to procure an elopement.

Ignored.—Levi Detweiler, carrying concealed deadly weapons, with prosecutor for costs, and David Sweigart, assault with intent to commit a rape, county for costs; John Drachbar and Bryson Painter, larceny.

All the witnesses in the case of the com'th vs. J. Milton Mishler, charged with violation of the election laws, were discharged from any further attendance this court.

Friday Morning.—Court met at 9o'clock. A *nol. pros* was entered in the case against Samuel Aubel, charged with violating the fish laws, on payment of costs.

The trial of the case against Herman Ehrhart for receiving stolen goods, was resumed. Officer Lentz testified to seeing Mervine driving up Christian street, early in the morning after the larceny and to following it to Ehrhart's stable where he was waiting to receive it. A warrant was procured by Officer Adams, while Lentz watched the premises. The stolen goods were found in Ehrharts posession.

The defendant testified that he was a dealer in country produce, and on the day before the larceny he had bought a large lot of produce from farmers; Mervine took his team to go to the county for produce and he had bought and paid Mervine for the goods found in his wagon, and afterwards ascertained to be stolen. Mervine told defendant that he had bought the produce from two men near Heller's church Ehrhart said he was at the stable early on that morning to secure a lot of pigeons which he had bought on market.

It was also proven that James Mervine, the principal witness on the part of the commonwealth, had, before this offense was committed, been convicted of larceny and that at the station house on the morning of his arrest, he said to several persons that Ehrhart had nothing to do with the larceny of the lard. A number of witnesses testified that defendant's character for honesty was good. The jury had not agreed upon their verdict when court adjourned.

The case of commonwealth vs. Harry McAlpine, alias Wild Harry, was next attached. Defendant was charged with felonious assault and battery on George H. Hartman. The prosecutor testified that on Sunday evening, June 26th, the defendant drove into his yard and wanted to exchange the horse he had hired from him, for a faster one. Mr. Hartman told him he could not have the horse. Defendant said he would have it, pulled out his pistol, and said that he would shoot as fast as they came up; he then drew a second pistol. Mr. Hartman offered him his money back but he refused to take it. The defendant was under the influence of liquor at the time the pistol was drawn. Mr. Hartman's testimony was corroborated. Officer Swenk testified to arresting the defendant and finding on his person a pistol that was not loaded.

The commonwealth did not press for a conviction of the felonious assault, and the jury under the direction of the court, rendered a verdict of simple assault and battery. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs of prosecution.

Thomas Houston, who has spent the greater portion of the last ten years in prison for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, plead guilty to being a tramp and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

James Mervine plead guilty to the larceny of a can of lard from Kinzer Bender and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Court adjourned until 2½ o'clock.

Reading Visitors in New Holland.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: "The Misses Leaman, of this city have been the guests for several days past of the Misses Kinzer, of New Holland, Lancaster county. A number of other Reading ladies have been visiting friends in New Holland, among whom may be named the following: Miss Henniger, daughter of John R. Henniger, undertaker, who is the guest of her brother,