

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, 1880.

The Treasurer's Account.

The finance committee of councils seem to be unanimously in issue with the city treasurer on the question of the correctness of his account. This unanimity of the committee would carry with it a supposition that the committee was right, but for the fact that a little while ago they presented another report on the same subject which they now admit to have been wrong. The statement they make of their difference with the treasurer is not sufficiently full to let the people clearly see the matter at issue. They report apparently a deficiency in the treasurer's accounts of some seventeen hundred dollars and create the impression that he has been found to have really received that much more money with which he has not charged himself, and they ask that the city solicitor be instructed to collect this sum. A careful examination of the report, however, shows that a part at least of the alleged deficiency consists of moneys which have not been collected by the treasurer, but for which the committee say that the law makes him liable by reason of his not having reported by a certain time the fact that they had not been paid to him.

What the law may be in this regard we do not know; but we do know that the citizens of Lancaster do not desire that moneys which their treasurer has not received should be collected from him. If the law requires him to notify the fact of non-payment, and he has not done so, it is right that the law officer of the city should be asked to compel him to do his duty, but he ought hardly to be held responsible, for such a neglect, for the payments of taxes which he did not get and which it was not his duty to collect, unless they were offered to him. We judge from the report of the finance committee that the real grievance it has against the city treasurer is that he will not exhibit his bank account. By the questions which they report that they put to him they seem to believe that he does not have on deposit in any bank the sum of money which he acknowledges that he owes the city. And no doubt that suspicion is justified. There is no doubt either that the city's interests demand that the city treasurer should keep the city moneys separate from his own and on deposit in a reliable bank. But the city has not so provided. It has elected a treasurer whom it has required to give bail in an amount fixed by it, and it has not provided where he should keep its moneys. It has therefore no right to demand that the treasurer shall inform it where its moneys are. When he correctly reports the amount due by him to it, he has reported all that can be demanded from him. They must be satisfied with the knowledge that his bail is good and responsible.

We agree that this is not a sufficient satisfaction, since no man can be fully trusted, and bail have very slippery ways of getting out of their responsibility when they are caught, and the law's delays in holding them are very annoying and expensive. The city councils would do well at the first opportunity to enact that the treasurer shall at all times keep the balance due the city on deposit in bank to the city's credit. Then its finance committee may demand to see the treasurer's bank book and satisfy itself that the city's moneys are within its grasp. But there is no need to charge the treasurer with money he did not get, because the committee is not sure that it will get, when it has a right to call for it, the money he did collect.

Steam Flogging.

Mr. Henry Bergh has not lost all his good sense in his lifetime of devotion to the interests of the brute creation. One often has occasion to think, in hearing of his proceedings, that he permits his sympathy for dumb animals and his enthusiasm in his life work to cloud the intelligence of his endeavors and to force him over the line which common sense sets up against his definition of cruelty to animals. Manifestly Mr. Bergh has no sentimental feeling which keeps him from desiring to inflict pain on man when man deserves it, and he shows plenty of vigorous good sense in discussing the subject of the proper punishment of criminals. His preference for whipping is one which we decidedly entertain, and which is growing daily in popular favor, owing to its obvious and positive advantages. There is nothing urged against it save that it would have a tendency to lower the self-respect of the criminal sufferer. But, as Mr. Bergh aptly remarks, the self-respect of the professional criminal is not of a kind that is entitled to consideration. There is nothing of it to save.

Latest News by Mail.

A temperature of 76 degrees in the shade was experienced in New Orleans yesterday. A fire in Durham, North Carolina, destroyed eight stores and factories and several other buildings, causing a loss of about \$40,000. The steamer State of Pennsylvania, which arrived at Glasgow from New York, lost her bowsprit and overboard on the passage. The receipts of goods at Chicago during November, were 1,104,000 head, a larger number than were ever received in one month at any market. There Ali, who governed Candahar under the British throughout the war, has obtained the vicerey's permission to retire to India, with his family. From some unknown cause the train due at Lockport, N. Y., about 8 o'clock yesterday morning on the New York Central road jumped three miles west of the city. Three persons were injured. The track was obstructed for some time. The secretary of the interior issued an order yesterday, providing for an additional 50 Indian pupils to be educated at the Hampton, Virginia, school, and an additional 100 to be educated at the industrial school at Forest Grove, Oregon. The election commissioners of Warren county, Mississippi (Gen. Chalmers is district), charged with violation of the election law, were admitted yesterday by direction of Judge Hill, of the United States court. At a meeting of the Louisville and Nashville railroad directors in New York yesterday, Mr. H. Victor Newcomb tendered his resignation. In his letter of withdrawal from the position of president Mr. Newcomb recommends the extension of the Memphis division into Arkansas and asks the board to complete the Knoxville branch at once. All the mail trains due in New York yesterday morning were behind time, on account of the snow. The snow fall in New England was especially heavy. A New Hampshire six inches fell, and the roads were obstructed drifts. A furious northeast storm prevailed along the Hudson river yesterday, the depth at Rondout being eight inches. It was believed this storm would end river navigation between Catskill, Hudson and Rondout.

Casting the Electoral Vote.

The electoral colleges of the different states met yesterday, and cast their votes for president and vice president according to their political complexion. There was no meeting of the electors of Georgia, owing to the state law which provides that the meeting of the electors shall take place on the Wednesday following the first Monday in December, as ordered by the act of the legislature. It is claimed by Republican lawyers and officials in Atlanta that the electors have no right to meet and vote next Wednesday, and say therefore Georgia's electoral vote may not be counted for Hancock and English.

PERSONAL.

A grand reception will be given General Grant upon his arrival in Washington December 13. Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick has given another large sum—\$100,000—to the Chicago theological seminary. Cardinal McCloskey expects to visit Charleston and other cities in the South within the next few months. "It is proposed in Clearfield county," says the Wellsboro Agitator, "to put Senator Wallace at the head of a railroad company."

Senator LAMAR, of Mississippi in very feeble health, and it is regarded as possible that he will never be able to leave his home or take his seat in the United States Senate. HAYES it said to be troubled by the question as to whether or not he shall put his message in print. He fears that if he should give the message to the printer the newspapers will get hold of it in advance of its delivery.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S old home at Springfield is reported by the Sangamon, Illinois Monitor to be "a catatomb for vagrants." The building was vacated by a boarding housekeeper recently and since then tramps have found lodging there.

JAMES CLEPHANE, an old and well-known printer of Washington, died yesterday in that city, at the age of 60 years. He was a Scotchman by birth, and assisted as a compositor in the setting up of the Waverley novels. His connection with Washington journalism extended over a period of fifty years.

A NEW Democratic paper, for which it is said \$150,000 has been pledged, is to be started in Brooklyn, New York. GEN. N. P. BARKS lectured in Chickering hall, New York, last evening, on "The American Volunteer." Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, president. General Grant was seated on the platform, and made a brief address after the lecture, referring to the services rendered by the volunteer system of the country.

MINOR TOPICS.

JOHN T. CRAWFORD, an eccentric man, who died in Cincinnati about fortnight ago, left an estate for the building of a home for aged colored men. The will directs that the home shall be built on a tract of 1812 acres on College hill, but it cannot be probated, as one of the witnesses is dead, and the other, John K. French, is a soldier in the regular army somewhere in the West. The property is variously estimated to be worth from \$30,000 to \$100,000.

THOS. J. BRADY, second assistant postmaster general, has purchased the controlling shares of the National Republican of Washington, and will assume full editorial and business control on the 1st of January. Mr. Clapp, who has controlled the paper for several years, retires. The paper has been in a precarious condition for some time, and Mr. Clapp has grown weary of the responsibility. Mr. Brady is expected to speak with a good deal of authority for the Garfield administration.

AN Indiana congressman is of the opinion that Harrison's chances for the United States Senate are not really so good as they appear on the face; that there is a strong combination of all the other contestants, moved by the common purpose of "anything to beat Harrison." This combination leans toward Orth, the strongest man in the field. Orth's friends attribute his withdrawal from the gubernatorial ticket to Harrison and will strain every point inside party lines to defeat the latter.

THE case of Henry Weiss vs. Philip Bernard, the defense made several offers to prove different things. They were overruled by the court, and the jury were instructed to find for the plaintiff, which they did in the sum of \$414.25.

IN the case of Markley vs. Burkholder, which was tried last week, a rule for a new trial was granted. Hanover Junction & Susquehanna railroad company vs. M. H. Moore. Action to recover twenty-five shares of stock subscribed to the stock on condition that the defendant should pay for the stock the following morning, for the plaintiff, in regard to the subscription, the defense opened. They claim that as the railroad company did not fulfill their contract they cannot hold defendant liable. They allege that they subscribed to the stock on condition that the railroad would run within 500 yards of their mill. Instead of doing this the road was graded 700 yards farther away from the mill, in all 1,300 or 1,300 yards from it. On trial.

BEFORE Judge Patterson. James Trimble & Co. vs. Thos. D. Kelly. Issue to test the ownership of certain goods, stock and fixtures of a tea and coffee store in this city, claimed by Thomas D. Kelly and seized on a levy by Trimble & Co. in an execution against Wm. D. Kelly. The above amount the property was sold by W. D. Kelly to Thomas D. Kelly on October 13, 1879, and the levy made November 17, 1879. The defendants allege that the sale was not bona fide. On trial.

WILL the Partridge perish? The early snow of this season, it is said, will be severe on the partridges. These birds, hidden in the grass and brush, remain in their haunts while the snow falls, which covers them up. They remain thus covered for days, and may perish under the hardening snow crust. Hunters familiar with this habit of the birds often catch them alive in these hidden places. The warm breath of the partridge causes the snow to melt and their presence may be detected by the air-hole seen on the surface of the snow. Many birds will starve for want of food after the snow covers the earth. Farmers should now protect and feed the birds about their farms. Take pity on the poor partridges; they are hard workers, when the crops are growing, in destroying worms and insects.

SALES of Real Estate. Abner Rinear has sold to Henry W. Lefever a frame house and stable along the railroad in Quarryville for \$1000. H. F. Lefever has sold the double house in Quarryville to Abner Rinear for \$700. J. Galen Lefever has sold to Reuben Mathias for \$375 a frame house and stable in Quarryville. Henry Barrow Quarryville has sold to Daniel Springer, 225 N. Queen, a lot with new buildings in Providence township on private terms.

MR. Susan Willis, alias Plotcher, was arrested on board the steamer Anchora on the arrival of that vessel from New York in the river Clyde on a charge of fraud by means of alleged "spiritualism." She and her husband left London two months ago for America, and it was found that she had connection with the same fraud, but she remains in America.

REPLY TO BERGH.

He Entirely Opposes a Prison Reform Conference by Suggesting Whipping Scamps by Steam. Carrying His Audience With Him—Applause for the Author of the Little Money for the Cause. A meeting was held in Cooper institute, New York, on Tuesday evening, under the direction of "The Gilbert Library and Prisoners' Aid society." To further prison reform measures and projects leading to the diminution of crime. The attendance was not large, and the Rev. G. W. Mackie, chaplain of the board of managers of the society, in calling the meeting to order, said he could not account for the fact that the elements of the Philadelphia prison reform movement, the Rev. Dr. Armitage, was present. All the others had promised to be there. Mr. Charles A. Bunting, manager of the Christian Home for Intemperate Men, was made chairman, and soon afterwards the Rev. Dr. Armitage, and Mr. Peter Cooper came in. Mr. Mackie was the first speaker. He briefly presented the objects and claims of the society. It had been organized in May, 1877, and its leading objects were to have libraries put in all penal institutions; to give incentives to prisoners to reform; to obtain legislation separating young criminals from those older; to institute evening schools in all penal institutions, and to obtain employment. Of over 63,000 criminals imprisoned in the United States, 40 per cent were illiterate, while 42 per cent were between twenty or thirty years of age. These facts showed the necessity of education. Almost all discharged prisoners were poor, and they needed a helping hand to prevent them from again falling into the hands of the law. The work of the society which has been so well begun by Miss Linda Gilbert, its founder, had grown to such proportions that a large permanent endowment of nearly a million of dollars was needed to carry out its objects. He did not wonder that so few of the doctors of divinity were present, because only five minutes were to be allowed to each speaker. He thought that more radical beneficial measures than the establishment of libraries were necessary to accomplish the objects of the society. Dr. Gotthel made a plea for fair play for convicts, and favored the kind and lenient treatment of prisoners. A man disordered in his conscience should not be treated like a demon, but should be given a helping hand to get him up to a higher plane than he occupied at the time of his arrest. Mr. Henry Bergh was called from the audience and surprised and electrified all present by differing radically from the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers, and vehemently and pungently announcing himself in favor of whipping men into reform. He said: "I had no more idea of speaking when I came to this meeting to-night than I had of dancing a pas seul (laughter). But you have called on me to speak and you must take the consequences. All I shall say will be in direct opposition to the sentiments that have been here expressed. (Sensation.) No man should commit crime. If a man cannot exist among us without committing murder, kill him; 'got him out of the way as soon as possible' (great applause). What do we do with the man who has committed a man who was imprisoned for a most atrocious murder, whose heart was as black as his skin (applause)—was fairly besieged by beautiful women, who begged the favor of his arms, and who had a large number of the cell a bowler of flowers and fruit, and did all in their power to make him imagine that he was a saint and a hero. This maudlin nonsense should stop. (Tumultuous applause.) Why, kind-hearted, honest, poor men are starving while this luxury is maintained. I have been sixteen years in the criminal courts looking after the welfare of what are called the lower animals, but I have a greater respect for them than I ever had before I had an opportunity of comparing them with some of the base and miserable samples of humanity that I have met in the Sixth (Sensation.) A great deal has been said about the necessity of whipping men into reform. I would abolish all of them except the higher grade of prisoners for the incarceration of the worst criminals, and I would set up whipping posts everywhere to scourge the minor offenders. (Great applause and cheering.) I am sure that the lash would be put on feelingly, so that politics could not creep in to help the offender. I would offer a prize or reward for a steam machine that would have no mercy and could not be bribed. (Applause.) Criminals are pampered in such a manner that they are comfortable quarters in the Tombs and on the Island and have so much better food and are so much better lodged than thousands of poor working people are, that they commit all the minor crimes in order to be sent to these comfortable public houses. (Applause.) When will this nonsense stop? (Applause.) We should have the bastinado here. It is a charming style of whipping and makes the recipient cry out lustily that he will not do any more whipping, generally being in word. (Laughter and applause.) When I was in the East I asked my dragoman if these men kept their promises not to do any more, and he looked at me with almost indescribable surprise, as he responded, 'Oh yes, they always keep their word; they are quite contented.' (Laughter and applause.) We want a good deal of that contentment here. (Laughter.) The idea of a whipping-lawyering a man in his own estimation is a farcical one. It is a disgrace to the law; for a man for himself when he preys on society. No; a whipping is the best kind of moral suasion you can give a criminal. (Laughter.) Some want to take the confirmed criminal by the hand as soon as he comes out of prison, and do something for him, perhaps give him an office, perhaps send him to Congress; but they should not do that. For many bad men are already in office. (Laughter and applause.) The best thing you can do to a man who has served a term in prison is to get him sent to where he is not known and his life is a new life; there is no chance for him where he is known, and any attempted reformation based on the supposition that there is false and injurious. I have expressed my honest sentiments, and I hope I will be pardoned by those who differ with me. (Great applause.) (Chaplain Mackie immediately came to the front of the platform and, with a very red face and in a tone of great excitement, cried: 'You cannot reform men by establishing whipping posts. We want to give some money to-night.'") Here nearly all the audience rose and began to go out. Mr. Mackie called out again: "We want money to pay for the hall. Won't some one volunteer to take up a collection?" Many birds will starve a Derby hat to go around, but this only frightened the few who had remained in the auditorium, and they started for the doors with the exception of about twenty, some of whom gave small contributions and when the hat was handed up to Chaplain Mackie he was a perfect study of surprise and chagrin. Mr. Bergh had upset the meeting altogether.

MR. Susan Willis, alias Plotcher, was arrested on board the steamer Anchora on the arrival of that vessel from New York in the river Clyde on a charge of fraud by means of alleged "spiritualism." She and her husband left London two months ago for America, and it was found that she had connection with the same fraud, but she remains in America.

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PRESIDENT GOVERN.

A Letter to the Reading Stockholders. Yesterday President Gowen of the Reading railroad, addressed the following circular letter to the Reading stockholders: PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1880. As I am about to visit Europe on business for the company, and as it is possible that I may not be permitted the first week of January, I think it proper to call your attention to the fact that it is highly important that all shareholders who can possibly do so attend the annual meeting in Philadelphia on the second Monday of January, in effort to elect a new board of directors, and to make at the next election to control the management of the company in the interest of rival lines; and if the effort is successful the future of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad company will be little, if any, better than that of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad company. It is known that over 64,000 shares of the stock of the company are owned and held in the interest of this adverse movement; but as over 31,000 of such shares have been transferred on the books of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad company to vote in the January election, the real adverse holding is but 34,000 shares.

If proper attention is given to the election by the shareholders, this amount of stock can do but little injury, but owing to the apathy of shareholders and their neglect to exercise the right of voting, such an amount of shares held in one ownership might secure the control of the company. The following table shows the number of votes polled at each election for the last ten years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Number of votes. 1871: 31,250; 1872: 31,250; 1873: 31,250; 1874: 31,250; 1875: 31,250; 1876: 31,250; 1877: 31,250; 1878: 31,250; 1879: 31,250; 1880: 31,250.

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MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

DECEMBER MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL. The Finance Committee's Report. Mr. Boring denounced the report as a fraud, and said it bore a lie on its face. The committee in a former report had charged the city treasurer with being a defaulter to a large amount, and when their report was disproved they went to work and got up this one, which is as false as the other. The evident intention of the committee is to deceive the public and force the treasurer. It was instigated by malice against both the treasurer and him (Mr. Boring). He repeated that the report was a lie and would be proved to be one. On the question of receiving it and adopting the resolution attached he demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Barr, Eberly, Judith, Zecher and Evans, president. Nays—Mr. Boring. The resolution was declared adopted.

Report of Finance Committee. Mr. Zecher, from the finance committee, presented the following report: To the Honorable Select and Common Councils of the City of Lancaster: GENTLEMEN:—Your committee on finance and accounts respectfully present the following report of audit of the city treasurer's accounts up to Nov. 1, 1880, made Nov. 22, 1880:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. City tax collected up to Sept. 1, 1880, full amount, as follows: Real Estate, \$141,111.75; Single Men, 15.00; Total, \$141,126.75.

Water rents collected after July 1, 1880, 500 On Regular Assessment, \$1,825.58 On Extra Assessment, 321.46 Market Rents collected up to Nov. 1, 1880, 296.90

After verifying the receipts, warrants and expenditures with the journal, the committee advised, without attaching their names to the journal as having audited the same. Nov. 30, 1880, the committee met at the city treasurer's office at 7 o'clock for the purpose of attaching their names to the audit made on November 22, 1880, provided the treasurer complied with the act of April 5, 1877 (Digest of ordinances of 1875, sec. 2 page 24) as follows:

"Sec. 2. The accounts to be kept by the treasurer shall exhibit all the receipts and all the expenditures of the city in an intelligible manner, in which the particulars of each item of charge and discharge shall fully and precisely appear. The said treasurer shall verify his cash account at least once in every month to the satisfaction of a standing committee of council."

The committee then propounded the following questions to Mr. Welch, the city treasurer, and the clerk was directed to note the same with the answers thereto: By Chairman Zecher: Question—Where do you make your deposits? Answer—I withhold that answer.

Question—On Nov. 1st you report a balance of \$25,518.06? Answer—That is my report. Question—Will you show us your bank account for that money? Answer—I withhold that answer.

By Mr. Eberly: Question—Did you have the amount as reported by you on Nov. 1st in any banking institution in this city? Answer—Considering that an impudent question, I refuse to answer. By Mr. Barnes: Question—Have the amounts not used in the appropriations of 1879 been credited to the appropriations of 1880? Answer—Yes, sir; every one of the books will show that.

By Mr. McMillen: Question—Will you procure for this committee a certificate of your banker, showing amount of your balance as treasurer on November 1st, 1880? Answer—I withhold that for the present. Respectfully submitted, G. W. ZECHEK, A. J. EBERLY, D. McMULLEN, JOHN H. BARNES.

THE Water Question. A message from the mayor was laid before council in printed slips. It is printed in full on our first page to-day. On motion of Mr. Zecher, the message was referred to the water committee. Mr. Boring wanted to know how soon the special committee would be ready to present facts substantiating their charges against the city treasurer. Mr. Zecher replied that he would answer any question the gentleman chose to ask when he was in his sober senses. The report of the committee had been read and adopted, and the gentleman might have heard of it if he had kept his ears open.

Mr. Boring said he was in his sober senses and would like to ask how long the committee had been engaged in examining the books and gathering the facts presented in their report. President Evans answered that he thought the investigation commenced last June. Mr. Boring then (ironically) offered a resolution that the zeal and energy displayed by the finance and special committees in investigating the accounts of the city treasurer are deserving of the thanks, not only of councils but of the public generally.

The president, evidently annoyed, ruled the resolution out of order. Mr. Boring then moved that the report of the finance committee be recommitted to the committee. The motion was not seconded. Mr. Boring again denounced the special and finance committees in severe language and left the room, but returned and made a rambling speech in defense of the treasurer, whom he declared would come out all right despite the efforts to ruin him. Mr. Judith presented the report of the special committee with amendment relative to the removal of awnings. Adjourned.

Common Council. The following named members were present: Messrs. Barr, Barnes, Beard, Boos, Borger, Brown, Corney, Davis, Downey, Hartley, Hays, Johnson, Lichty, McMillen, Smecher, Springer, Stormfeltz, White, Yackly, Levergood, president.

Resignation of Edin G. Snyder. The minutes of the November meeting having been read and approved, President Levergood handed to the clerk the resignation of Edin G. Snyder, of the State Legislature; the clerk read as follows: To the President and Members of Common Council of Lancaster City, Pa.: GENTLEMEN: I herewith tender my resignation as a member of your honorable body and in connection therewith to say that I am by no means indifferent to the kind treatment I have received from one and all of you while acting in the capacity of councilman, and hope that wherever any of our lots may be cast among men the same pleasant relations that characterized my body may always be preserved. Most truly yours, EDIN G. SNYDER.

LANCASTER, PA., Nov. 9, 1880. Dr. Davis moved that Mr. Snyder's resignation be accepted, which motion being agreed to, Mr. McMillen moved that council

REMARKS OF THE SUBJECT.

ROBERT A. EVANS, JOHN LEVINGHOPE, GEORGE W. ZECHEK, JOHN H. BARNES, D. McMULLEN, A. J. EBERLY.

Mr. Eberly moved the reception of the report and the adoption of the resolution. The yeas and nays were called and resulted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Barr, Eberly, Judith, Zecher and Evans, president. Nays—Mr. Boring. The resolution was declared adopted.

Report of Finance Committee. Mr. Zecher, from the finance committee, presented the following report: To the Honorable Select and Common Councils of the City of Lancaster: GENTLEMEN:—Your committee on finance and accounts respectfully present the following report of audit of the city treasurer's accounts up to Nov. 1, 1880, made Nov. 22, 1880:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. City tax collected up to Sept. 1, 1880, full amount, as follows: Real Estate, \$141,111.75; Single Men, 15.00; Total, \$141,126.75.

Water rents collected after July 1, 1880, 500 On Regular Assessment, \$1,825.58 On Extra Assessment, 321.46 Market Rents collected up to Nov. 1, 1880, 296.90

After verifying the receipts, warrants and expenditures with the journal, the committee advised, without attaching their names to the journal as having audited the same. Nov. 30, 1880, the committee met at the city treasurer's office at 7 o'clock for the purpose of attaching their names to the audit made on November 22, 1880, provided the treasurer complied with the act of April 5, 1877 (Digest of ordinances of 1875, sec. 2 page 24) as follows:

"Sec. 2. The accounts to be kept by the treasurer shall exhibit all the receipts and all the expenditures of the city in an intelligible manner, in which the particulars of each item of charge and discharge shall fully and precisely appear. The said treasurer shall verify his cash account at least once in every month to the satisfaction of a standing committee of council."

The committee then propounded the following questions to Mr. Welch, the city treasurer, and the clerk was directed to note the same with the answers thereto: By Chairman Zecher: Question—Where do you make your deposits? Answer—I withhold that answer.

Question—On Nov. 1st you report a balance of \$25,518.06? Answer—That is my report. Question—Will you show us your bank account for that money? Answer—I withhold that answer.

By Mr. Eberly: Question—Did you have the amount as reported by you on Nov. 1st in any banking institution in this city? Answer—Considering that an impudent question, I refuse to answer. By Mr. Barnes: Question—Have the amounts not used in the appropriations of 1879 been credited to the appropriations of 1880? Answer—Yes, sir; every one of the books will show that.

By Mr. McMillen: Question—Will you procure for this committee a certificate of your banker, showing amount of your balance as treasurer on November 1st, 1880? Answer—I withhold that for the present. Respectfully submitted, G. W. ZECHEK, A. J. EBERLY, D. McMULLEN, JOHN H. BARNES.