Too Autocratic by Far. We suggest to the trustees of the Mil lersville normal school, that it might perhaps be worth their while to consider whether the present manner of expelling students from the institution might not be amended with great profit to the school in more ways than one. It does not strike us as seemly that the head of a great school, such as this, should expel its students without form or ceremony, wherever he may happen at the time to be; Dr. Brooks declaring to a student in a street car in the streets of Lancaster, "You are expelled," and the student being from that moment expelled and ineligible under the law to admission into any other normal school and deprived thus in the twinkling of an eye of the profession he had chosen, is certainly not an edifying sight to witness in this democratic country. It might not be so unseemly in autocratic Russia, but here it is simply disgusting.

Of course Dr. Brooks was very unwise to thus summarily expel a student in the heat of passion and without just cause. That is so clear that no one will question fenses of students, who are not not Christian associations. punished without a fair trial being awarded them. The trustees of this may even be held to a pecuniary liability act of gross wrong should be perpetrated | that was born of fraud. in the college which they are supposed to govern. If they insist upon giving autocratic power to their chief agent then surely it is their duty to convince themselves that he is competent to wisely exercise it. If they can find a man prodent and wise enough to trust, their confidence may not bring them to grief: but manifestly they do not now have an agent who commands himself sufficiently to command the school efficiently.

Send for the Old Man.

Senator Cameron is having a hard field, although not so requested to do by him, may be said to afford just cause in Senator Cameron for a teeling of disgust. Probably if the possibility of such a thing had dawned upon him a few weeks ago, we might not have had so prolonged a contest for senator; as Donald would have seen the advisability of giving a seat beside himself to brotherin-law MacVeagh, and so earning a title clear to naming the Peansylvania member of the cabinet.

The outset of a Republican administration seems to be very trying to the political health of THE FAMILY. It is not the first time that it has been supposed to have caught its death of cold at the inaugural ceremonics of the fourth of March. Thus it was some twelve yearsago that General Grant chilled the marrow of the old Winnebago's bones by his glance of disdain. And when the illustrious Hayes came in, the young Donald, though his money and Bol Mackey's use of it had undoubtedly se cured Hayes the presidential seat, was very much out in the cold.

This time THE FAMILY had no great reason to look for presidential favor. since the rash Donald had put his fortunes aboard the Grant boat, and that cranky concern had been badly wrecked. Still, the aged Simon had done some thing to turn the sun of favor upon his house by his valuable efforts to bring the Don. sullen stalwarts into the support of the ticket, when it was about to be submerged. This late help saved it and elected Garfield. But our Donald was not active in the cause at any time. He sulked it in his tent in a way which has apparently made him obnoxious to Garfield. If not for that reason, then fer some other, he is out of favor. Still there is hope for him. Old Simon still lives; and if he will take hold of the fortunes of the family, he may make as surprising a change in them as he did when he turned Grant inside out many years ago. Send for the old man.

THE Democratic party has at no time jority in both houses of Congress. Republican presidents have stood ready with their vetoes to obstruct whatever useful legislation might originate with them. often for no better reason than that it did so orignate. At most the Democrats could only prevent the wild waste of corruption that had for years run riot at Washington, attaining its highest pitch under Grant's administration and ocratic succession to the control of the House in 1874 was a breakwater against difference between the power of the lobby in 1874 and its powerlessness, if not its extinction, in 1881. The outgoing of the were passed around the congressmen in Democratic majority is not, how. their behalf. But all the while the Indeever, any better calculated to re- pendents had their work in and such litercall this comparison than the in- ary fellers as Barker and MacVeagh took coming of an administration with Garfield at the head of it and Blaine as its
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Was rejected by 119 yeas to 132 nays, and
in our financial system. It will destroy
have got into a purple the vote was next taken on 319, which was
in our financial system. It will destroy
have got so many friends to oblige that to
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have got so many friends t when jobbery and subsidies flourished in the national capital, and when the lobby waxed fat on the success of its schemes for plunder. They were always for them. never against them. It is auspicious of a return to the old times when they return; and Mr. Randall and his confreres, who are now being eulogized by the independent press for the Democratic policy of retrenchment which they inaugurated and continued, may find that their work has only fairly begun, or that their work has only fairly begun. their work has only fairly begun, or that

it has to be done over under greater dis- Thackeray, Green, Justin McCarthy, advantage than when they led the majority.

In the course of his remarks on the refunding bill passed by councils on Wed- Russians, Germans, Spanish, Italians and nesday evening last Mr. Eberly, member | Swiss, each, in his sphere and in his own of select council and of the finance com- way, advocating great truths, and, for mittee, said there was not \$200,000 of the existing city debt now due. Mr. Eberly the great philosophy that the people must should have informed himself better before hazarding such a statement. As a member of the finance committee he should have been better posted. We have obtained the following from the re- Carbonari. Since the genesis of man. cord book of the city debt, showing how much of each loan is redeemable:

Loan of April 22, 1372, reedeemable after 5 years and within 10 years.......\$ 18,600 Loan of May 1, 1672, redeemable April 1, 55,900 oan of May 7, 1875, redeemable after I and within 30 years... Loan of April 12, 1875, redeemable after 1 and within 30 years. Loan of Dec. 10, 1875, redeemable after 1 28,000 and within 30 years...... Loan of Feb 13, 1877, redeemable after 1 and within 30 years.

Loan of Aug. 8, 1878, redeemable after 1 and within 30 years. 29,900

Total\$365,300 The last two loans are 5 per cents.; all

THE editor of the New Era protests that he read its editorial article denounc- judge-advocate-general, is now living in it. We wish to urge upon the trustees of | ing charity begging before it was printed, the school that they should improve the and that he wrote the one begging for the year of his age. lesson that has been thus taught them Y. M. C. A.; and that he can't see any and consider whether they should similarity between the begging he advo- office, in 1861, the ex-presidents of the internal should not deem it my duty to leave this power, that has been grossly cated and the begging he denounced. It United States living were Buchanan, to the passage of the present bill if it abused, in the hands of the principal of is right to beg for Christian associations | PIERCE and FILLMORE; and the defeated | did not contain in its fifth section prethe school. We do not think it should and wrong to beg for churches. All aspirants, Breckinridge, Douglas, John visions which, in my judgment, seriously be entrusted to any man. In all colleges | right. We see the difference. We have | Bell, Edward Everett and Jefferson Davis ; | impair the value and tend to the destructhe academic board considers the of- suspected before that all churches were all dead but Davis.

MR. HAYES distinguishes himself on school should reserve to themselves a retiring from his usurped office, by sendfinal approval of an act having so grave ing in to Congress a message in strong consequences under the law as attach to advocacy of the position of the national the expulsion of a student. The school banks. The veto imposes upon the people the payment of millions of dollars of the large depot and hotel (one building) if the expulsion is manifestly unjust; additional interest to these favored in- of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy rail but even without this consideration the stitutions. It is a harmonious ending road. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$6,000. trustees ought to be unwilling that an that Mr. Hayes makes to a beginning

It looks as though the crowd assembled in Washington, yesterday, would have been better pleased had it been Hancock. But then the "visiting statesmen" from Lancaster had not arrived there yet.

CONGRESSMAN SMITH, of Lancaster county, joined the train band to protest was killed. He leaves a wife and six chilagainst Wayne MacVeagh's appoint- dren. ment. For what good reason Mr. Smith? What do you owe THE FAMILY.

CHRIST. KAUFFMAN'S little finger streak of luck manifestly. To have seems to be weightier with this administrate ders. The two engineers and the two fire-Mac Veagh put into the cabinet by Gar- tration than the loins of a whole congressional delegation.

> IT was a cold day in Washington and Cameron was left.

MINOR TOPICS.

An "expert" testifying before the gas trust investigation in Philadelphia says that coal gas can be put into the holder at 50 cents per 1,000 feet.

THE Indiana House has by a vote deeided that reporters shall have the right to attend prize fights without dauger of arrest, so that they may inform the public of the violation of the law.

In the Pennsylvania delegation all the Democrats but Hendrick B. Wright and Morgan R. Wise voted against the river and harbor job. The Republicans who voted for it are Bayne, Bingham, Dick. Errett, Harmer, Kelley, O'Neill, Shellenberger and Ward. The Republicans who voted no are Fisher, Godshalk, Killinger, Osmer, Overton, Smith and Yocum.

CAMERON, the elder, on route to Cuba, tells his scribe who publishes it in the Press, that the tendency in America is to overeducate the whites and blacks. The balmy air of Southland does not abate Simon's contempt for the "d-n literary fellers" Yet son-in-law MacVeagh has better chances of influence with the incoming admistration than brother-iu-law

THERE is a man in the Camden, N. J., jail, detained there technically for "con- caused considerable excitement in this tempt of court," because of his failure to section. pay the decreed alimony to his divorced wife. Meanwhile his defalcation increases. While he is in jail he cannot carn money to pay it, and so long as he does not pay it he must remain in jail. He thinks the or the state department, or the treasury, chances are good of him staying there forever-to the delight of his "vindictive mother-in-law."

THE New York Times calls attention to the somewhat neglected, but certainly indisputable, fact that "the duties of the state department are of far less importance to a strong nation without any foreign in the past twenty years been in control policy than those of the treasury, the inof all branches of the government, and terior, or even the postoffice. The most for only a brief period has it had a ma- striking incongruity about Mr. Blaine's appointment as secretary of state would be the association of so much dash and restlessness with a position requiring chiefly a certain reserved dignity and sprang out and commenced beating him power of sitting still and doing nothing."

IT seems that the Republican factions did not bury the hatchet in the election of Mitchell as senator at all, but transferred their fight to Washington and a scramble emboldened to fresh raids upon the treas. for the cabinet office to be assigned to Gains-Arkansas, 1; California, 2; Georury by his re-election in 1872. The Dem. Pennsylvania. Failing to get a poultice gia, 1; Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michfor Oliver in the shape of a cabinet office the machine people rather incautiously 1; that flood, unquestionably. The record had it given out through their mouthpiece North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania. of three Democratic houses is told in the Quay, that they would be satisfied with Grow. That settled him. Gen. Beaver and Harmer were both tried and papers

> FORNEY thinks the wrestle of the age is Republican side. of mind with money. "The French republic is the real soldier of European civilization, and the seeds planted by Victor Harry Laboratery Edward About Loris Beltzhoover, Bicknell, Coffroth, Felton, Hugo, Laboulaye, Edmund About, Louis Hill, of South Carolina, Ryon, of Pennsyl-Blanc, Emile Girardio, Offenbach, the vania, Tillman, Wise and Wright, leaders in the democracy in that one country, produce a harvest of free thought, re. The Nevada state prison has twelve ligion, labor, science, satire of false society, cooks among its 151 convicts, when the humor and song, placing all the races of Virginia City Chronicle calls "a sad ver-

HAYES' LAST HITCH. HE VETOES THE FUNDING BILL AS

ONE OF HIS FINAL ACTS

Wood and even Disraeli; after them the He Believes that it is Not Right to Take Away Certain Privileges from National Banks, and Thinks the Bill Would Prevent the Organization of New Banks, that reason, compelled to pay tribute to

Thomas Hughes, Austin May, George

Eliot, Ouida, Miss Braddon, Henry La-

bouchere, Edmund Yates, Mrs. Henry

been so powerful or so persuasive."

first assistant postmaster general.

the English tongue."

cratic Senate caucus.

buried in a snow drift.

PERSONAL.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

A fire at Galesburg, Illinois, destroyed

The guests of the hotel had barely time to

The trotting race at Lake George, near

Ticonderoga, N. Y., between the two noted stallions Highland Grey and Ben

Franklin was won by the first-named

horse in three straight heats. Time, 2:25,

An east-bound fast freight train on the

Central railroad turned into a siding at

Westfield, N. J. The locomotive was dis-

abled and fell over and several cars were

wrecked. James Kinsman, the engineer,

A freight train on the Chesapeake &

At Missouri Valley, Iowa, Mr. Sher-

man,a wealthy merchant and grain dealer,

was superintending the work of excava-

refusal of one of his men to go into the ex-

cavation be picked up a shovel and entered.

A few minutes after several tons of earth

Cabinet gossip has now settled down to

the following slate: James G. Blaine.

secretary of state; William Windom, secre

tary of the treasury: Robert Lincoln.

secretary of war; W. H. Hunt, judge of

the court of claims, secretary of the navy

Wayne MacVeagh, attorney general; T.

L. James, postmaster at New York, post-

master general; S. J. Kirkwood, secretary

The body of George B. Sullivan,

young lawyer of Bowagene, Ohio, was

found in a field adjoining the Central rail-

tidings had been received concerning him.

His age was about 30. He leaves a wid

owed mother. His father was Hon, James

Sullivan, one of the ablest lawvers of the

state, who died about two years ago He

argued a case in Niles on Monday after-

noon and left, it was supposed, for home

The dead body of a man has been found

in a snow bank near Newton, N. J. The

corpse is believed to be that of Theodore

Moses, who, several days ago escaped from

around in a large circle many times. His

STATE ITEMS.

ed themselves forward in the advance.

other statesmen have won the presidency

or high places in scholarship, but save

where the Democrats put Buchanan into

the presidency, or Meade. McClellan and

Hancock in the army, the whole destiny of

Jacob Myers, an assistant brewer at St.

Vincent's college, near Latrobe, West-

moreland county, who was fatally beaten

on the night of February 30, and left in

sensible, regained his senses for a short

time, when he made a statement to his

physician, to the effect that, while walk-

ing near the engine house he was accost-

ed by a man and woman. The man sud-

denly drew a revolver and shot at him,

who had been concealed in the vicinity

with clubs until he became insensible.

when he attempted to run, but four men

The Apportionment Bill.

The apportionment bill, as it passed the

House yesterday afternoon, fixing the

representation upon the basis of 319 mem-

Missouri, 1; Nebraska,

1 : Vermont 1-Total, 3. By this appor-

tionmest the North gains 16 and los es 3;

Very Sad.

and controlled by Simon Cameron."

Progress says: Other states have press

that evening.

men were killed. Dr. Caldwell, of

fell on him, killing him instantly.

Sulphur Spring was also killed.

2:17, 2:131. Attendance good.

The following is the message of Mr Haves vetoing the funding hill : rule at last, that the fendal day is over, To the House of Representatices : Hav and that with the tyrants, whether moning considered the bill entitled "An act arch or money, must also die the savagery to facilitate the refunding of the national of the commune and the secrecy of the debt," I am constrained to return it to the house in which it originated with the folnever have these ideas been so wildly lowing statement of my objections to spoken, sung, written, or uttered; never its passage: The imperative necessity for prompt action, and the pressure of has genius so glorified human progress; the public duties in this closing week never has peace been so entwined with of my term of office, compel me to re culture; never has the revolution of right frain from any attempt to make a full and satisfactory presentation of the objections to the bill. The importance of the passage at the present session of Congress of a suitable measure for the refunding of Blaine has slated ED. McPHERSON for the national debt, which is about to mature, is generally recognized. It has been urged upon the attention of Congress by John Bright says that WENDELL PHIL the secretary of the treasury, and in my LIPS is "the greatest orator who speaks last annual message. If successfully accomplished it will secure a large decrease Mr. PENDLUTON is to take the place of in the annual interest payment of the nation, and I earnestly recommend if the bill Mr. Wallace as chairman of the Demobefore me shall fail, that another measure for this purpose be adopted before the Hon. Joseph Holt, for many years present Congress adjourns. While in my opinion it would be wise to authorize the Paris, France, in poor health, in the 74th secretary of the treasury in his discretion to offer to the public bonds bearing three and a-half per cent. interest in aid of rc-When Lincoln took the presidential interpose my constitutional objection tion of the present national banking sys tem of the country. This system has now been in operation almost twenty years. No safer nor more beneficial banking sys-The body of Miss Catharine Keith, who tem was ever established Its advantages as a business are free to all who have the became lost in a snow storm a week ago, has been found on an unfrequented counnecessary capital. It furnishes a currency try road, six miles from Acton, Ontario, to the public which for convenience and

of the interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The section of the bill before me which relates to the national banking system, and to which objection is made, is not an essential part of the refunding measure. It is as follows: "Section 5. From and after the first day of July, 1881, the three per. centum bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation or as security for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with such bank; but when any such bonds deposited for the purposes aforesaid shall be designated for purchase or redemption by the secretary of the treasury, the banking association de-Ohio collided with the material train near positing the same shall have the Caldwell station. Both were running at right to substitute the issues of full speed and were completely wrecked. the bonds of the United States in The locomotives were shattered to the ten lieu thereof, provided that no bond accepted or continued on deposit as security for circulation or for the safe keeping of the public money; and in case bonds so deposited shall shall not be withdrawn as provided by law within thirty days ting from a high bluff, the dirt being used after interest has ceased thereon, the in filling in around his corn cribs. On the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to the liabilities and proceedings on the part of the controller provided for in section 5,234 of the revised statutes of the United States; and provided further, that section four of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled an act fixing the amount of United States notes providing for the redistribution of the national bank currency, and for other purposes, be and the same is hereby repealed; and sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the revised statutes be, and the same are hereby re-enacted."

the security of the bill-holder has prob-

ably never been equalled by that of any

other banking system. Its notes are se-

cured by the deposit with the government

Under this section it is obvious that no additional banks will hereafter be organized except, possibly, in a few cities or localities where the prevailing rates of interest in ordinary business are extremely low. No new banks can be organized and road near the village of Pakagon. He no increase of the capital of existing banks went to Niles last Monday, since when no can be obtained except by the purchase and deposit of the three per cent. bonds, No other bonds of the United States can be used for the purpose. The one thousand millions of other bonds recently issued by the United States and bearing a higher ate of interest than three per cent., and therefore a better security for the bill holder, cannot after the first of July next be received as security for bank circulation. This is a radical change in the funding law. It takes from the banks the right they have the Sussex county poorhouse. The body heretofore had under the law to purchase was almost naked and was taken to the and deposit as security for their circulation county house for burial. It is believed the any of the bonds issued by the United poor man got lost and froze to death, as States, and deprives the bill holder of the there were tracks where he had walked best security which the banks are able to give by requiring them to deposit bonds

appearance was horrible and the discovery having the least value of any bonds issued by the government. The average rate of taxation of capital employed in banking is more than double the rate of taxation upon capital employed in other legitimate business. der these circumstances, to amend the banking law so as to deprive the banks of the advantage of securing their notes by the most valuable bonds issued by the government, will, it is believed in a large part of the country, be a practical prohibition of the organizing of new banks, and the state of Pennsylvania was threatened prevent the existing banks from enlarging

their capital. The national banking system, if continued at all, will be a monopoly in the hands of those already engaged in it who may purchase good bonds bearing a more favorable rate of interest than the three per cent. bonds prior to next July. To prevent the further organization of banks is to put in jeopardy the whole system by taking from it that feature that makes it as it now is, a banking system free upon the same terms to all who wish to engage in it. Even the existing banks will be in danger of being driven from business by the additional disadvantages to which they will be subjected by this bill. In short, I cannot but regard the fifth of the destruction of the national banking

bers, gives the following gains and losses: Our country after a long period of business depression has just entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity. The withdrawal of the currency from circulation by the national banks and the enigan, 2; Minnesota, 2: Mississippi, forced winding up of the banks in consequence would inevitably bring serious embarrassments and disaster to 1; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 4; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1-Total gains, 29. The business of the country. losses will be ; Maine, 1 ; New Hampshire, Banks of issue are essential instruments of modern commerce. If the present efficient and admirable system of banking is net gain, 13 And the South gains 13 and broken down it will inevitably be followed by recurrence to other and inferior meth-Vote being taken on 322 that number ods of banking. Any measure leading to was rejected by 119 yeas to 132 nays, and such a resuit will be a disturbing element

system.

the national debt is not necessarily connected with the national banking law, and dertaking for us." that any refunding act will defeat its own object if it imperiled the national banking system or seriously impaired its

Executive Mansion, March 3, 1881.

GENERAL HANCOCK IN WASHINGTON. Twenty Mounted Policemen Necesary Keep the Crowd from Drawing

Him to His Hotel. The great feature of yesterday in Washington was the arrival of General Hancock, who left New York on the limited express. He was expected at 4 o'clock, but was in one of the rear sections of the At four all the stands were filled with he is not sometimes mistaken for a Demopeople anxious to see him, and several crat. thousand gathered around the depot. The people waited until 5, when a heavy rain began, and those on the stands were driven away, but a dense crowd remained in and around the depot for four hour until General Hancock arrived. He was met by the special reception committee consisting of General J. R. O'Beirne, Major Bradley and Captain Foot, and the executive inauguration committee, consisting of ex-Postmaster-General Creswell, Colonel H. C. Corbon and Colonel J. W. Thompson. Major Bradley, as soon as the cheering had subsided, welcomed him in a short speech, to which General Hancock replied with thanks only. He was accompanied by Generals Mitchell, Fry and Perry of his

It had been planned to draw his carriage with a team of several hundred men, and the rope, several hundred feet long, was was reluctantly abandoned. Such determde something of the kind in his honor that the precaution was taken to surround his carriage with twenty mounted policemen. The cheering at the depot caused large accessions to the crowd and the pro-

cession to Wormley's hotel was followed by a constantly increasing multitude. A major general's salute was fired at the White lot in honor of his arrival, and there was a handsome display of fireworks all along the route. In front of the National hotel, extend-

ing up the avenue to Seventh street, from fifteen to twenty thousand people were gathered in a perfect mass of humanity so dense as to block all travel for a time save on the street car tracks, which were kept clear only by dint of hard work on the part of the police. The number of ladies in the immense gathering was something remarkable. Some of them stood there four hours, merely to catch a glimpse of the famous general. Perhaps no crowd ever waited more patiently and persistently to see a man who had been defeated for he presidency and whe had nothing wherewith to reward them for their con-

After he had entered Wormley's about ten thousand men joined in cheering and calling for him. He was at last forced to respond. General Creswell introduced him, and he said after the cheering subsided:

"I had noticed that I was to be received by a committee, but I had no idea that I was to be escorted to my hotel either by the military or this great body of entizens. I am therefore greatly honored. Doubly so that you have waited for me so long in this inclement weather. I beg your pardon for my delay and for the weather, and I thank you most heartily for your kindness to me. I bid you goodnight.

The apartments which Hancock occupies at Wormley's are on the ground floor, sent by ladies. General Hancock will open the inaugural ball to-night, but will not appear elsewhere in the ceremo-

\$5 apiece, and supper is to be served at \$1 a head. The menu includes pickled oys ters, chicken salad, roast turkey and ham, ices, cakes, jellies, fruit, lemonade, bread and butter and coffee; 1,500 pounds of turkey, 200 gallons of chicken salad and 250 gallons of coffee are the proportions af the preparations.

An incident which contributes a special interest of sentiment to the inauguration is the presence of the aged mother of the new president, who half a century ago gave birth to him in a cabin in the Ohio habitation. It is a thing notable and touching to see this venerable woman, whose early widowhood was passed in penury and in a sore conflict to win for her children a place in the sunshine of life, entering now in the twilight of her years, as its most honored member, the first official household of the land.

PURGED OF THE LOBBY. The Independent Press on the Democratic

Philadelphia Times. The Democratic party, however, must forever bear the honor of the first steps in turning the government back to the course of economy in administration which signalized the early traditions of the country. They set the example of selecting their best and purest men for responsible place and they close their career with the passage of a funding bill marking the highest water mark of national credit and enlightened legislation.

It can never be forgotten that at a time when party domination had come to mean the right to plunder the national treasury, to place notoriously corrupt men in places of trust, the new majority, after fifteen years' exclusion from power, chose Michael C. Kerr to the speekership and drew the lines openly against subsidy and jobs. Since 1875 it has been the complaint of the free-handed in Washington that there was no longer a place for the lobby. The jovial ranks of these sinister make-weights to the legislation between 1861 and 1875 found their occupation gone under the austere regime of Kerr. No member of the obby was permitted to go upon the floor of the House, whereas before his day they had swarmed in the seats of the members. The opulent feasts of the rings which had been wont to enliven the social life of the capital came to an end, aul it is the glory of the retiring party that their tenure was denounced as dull and unprofitable to every form of the shifty trade of lobbying -from the astute long-rolling of the Pacific monopolists to the transparent bullying of the venal newspaper stool-pigeons.

Mr. Randall's Vigorous Leadership. New York Herald. Under the vigorous and firm leadership section of the bill as a step in the direction of Mr. Randall, first in the appropriations committee and next as speaker of the House, the traditional propensity of the party toward rigid economy was boldly and persistently carried out, though the paring down of expenses was sometimes done with an unskilful hand. When it is remembered that economy is in the general opinion of mankind the least gracious of virtues, and that to be saving of the people's money is almost always unpopular, the courage and per tinacity with which the House, under Mr. Randall's leadership, cut down expendi tures and kicked jobs and jobbers out of the capitol deserves greater praise than it has got. It was said by a shrewd Republican when this needed reform was begun : prised yesterday afternoon, on receipt of a "I am glad they have control of the handsome pair of White English poodle Believing that a measure for refunding economize as Raudall is doing would be and will be known as "Paxton" and an ungracious and even an impossible un-

Cameron and MacVeagh. When Cameron learned that Wayne usefulness, and convinced that section MacVeagh had been settled upon as at-five of the bill before me would, if it torney general he had drawn up a petition should become a law, work great harm, I favoring Beaver. This was sent to the herewith return the bill to the House of representatives from the state for signa-Representatives for that further consider-tion, which is provided for in the constitu-private secretary, Mr. S.F. Barr. Only four (Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYRS. Of the delegation would sign it, General Bingham, Errett, Dick and one other.

Barr returned and said : "Senator, it is no use, the members of the delegation will not sign it." Thereupon Senator Cameron said: "Have one drawn up at once recommending A. C. Harmer for postmas-ter general." This was signed by Cam-eron and Mitchell, and by every Republican member of the delegation. The charge made against Mr. MacVeagh is train and did not arrive until nearly 8. | that he is not so good a Republican that

> The severest of the great snow storms of this winter is reported in the Northwest. It raged on Wednesday and yesterday in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois. A high wind blew the snow into huge drifts, and there was a general sus pension of business and travel in the greater poition of the states named. At ladison, Wisconsin, "about three feet of Schmid, Schwebel, Slaymaker, Smeych,

sixteen to eighteen feet high."

Severe Stress of Weather.

All the ice in Newark bay yesterday morning moved down to the long bridge of the New Jersey Central railroad and broke nine of the heavy timbers upholding the structure. For a time trains were permitted to run only on one side of the

bridge, until workmen had strengthened in readiness, but upon being informed of it. Last night most of the ice was broken this he discouraged the idea firmly and it up by steam breakers. The outflowing ice in the Shrewsbury river broke away ination was shown by some of the men to part of the splendid bridge spanning the river from Ocean Beach to the Highlands of Navesink. The stone bulkhead at Oceanic was also badly damaged.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mate Temperance Convention. In the State Temperance convention the following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved, That we call upon the friends of temperance and humanity to take early and definite steps looking to the foundation and support of homes, conducted under religious influences, for the care of those victims of intemperance who will voluntarily place themselves therein for refor-

mation "Resolved, That the president and retary of this convention be requested to sign petitions to the United Sates Senate and House of Representatives, in favor of the commission of inquiry now pending in reference to the traffic in alcoholic liquors.'

James Black, chairman of the business committee, made a report which had been unanimously adopted by the committee. The report embraces resolutions:

"First. That total abstinence demands for its permanance the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, by constitutional provision and statute law.

"Second. That this convention declare the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be the wish and will of the good citizens of Pennsylvania, and that their enactment would remove the liquor vuestion from partisan politics and give prohibition the strength and stability which attaches to all principles incorporated in organic law by a vote of the people.

"Third. That this convention may be accepted as representing the temperance them. sentiment of the people, and we therefore request the General Assembly, now in session, to passs the prohibitory constitutional amendment now pending before that body.

Fourth. That as from information received the probabilities are that 'the Temperance Law,' from its place on the calendar of the House of Representatives, cannot be reached at the present session, therefore, we refer the measure to the executive committee to be appointed by this convention.

Fifth. That the Pennsylvania Temperance union is empowered to call other state conventions after consultation with other temperance organizations, and that, for the purpose of more efficiently organizing all the temperance forces of the state, and uniting them upon one common platform, wilderness seven miles from any human having for its object the ultimate overthrow of the liquor traffic, immediately temperance organization be requested to send two delegates each, to meet in canference with the executive committee of the State Temperance union, to prosecute the work of the state."

These resolutions, after considerable dis cussion, were adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted during the afternoon session endorsing the action of the state of Ohio, looking to the coucerted action of all Christian organizations in that State and in the nation for the special purposes of securing the united action of all Christians in voting only for pronounced temperance men; also, that the action of the state of Tennessee, forbidding the sale of liquor within four miles of an incorporated school, commends itself as a wise measure, as a stepping stone to further efforts of reform.

The following resolution was proposed "Resolved. That, with a view of securing so far as possible the benefits of prohibition and of educating and preparing the people for a successful vote on the proposed constitutional amendment, this convention urge upon the present Legislature the enactment of a local option law, to be adopted or rejected by a vote of the several counties of the commonwealth.'

It was moved to amend by striking out local option" and insert "prohibitory," but after a long discussion the amend ment was voted down and the original resolution agreed to. After the transaction of some unimpor-

tant business the convention adjourned

THE STORM.

Suow-Hail-Wind-Rain-Siush-Mud. Last evening a snow storm set and continued violently all night, attaining a depth several The wind blew violently and inches. towards morning the snow was followed alternately by hail or rain until daybreak, after which time the rain continued to fall all forenoon, converting the snow on the streets into slush and mud through which it was almost impossible to wade. The wind did considerable harm. Between Lancaster and Dillerville ten or twelve telegraph poles were blow down, and the wires broken. Fences and trees were also down. The roof of the court house leaked so badly that the janitor was obliged to shovel the snow from it. Buildings with leaky roofs, in other parts of the city suffered severely. There were many heavy snow slides from the roofs this morning, but we hear of no one being hurt

Presented with a Pair of Poodles The members of Friendship fire company No. 2, of this city, were agreeably sur "Bess" respectively. The Friendship boys are highly delighted with this kind nish material and labor for the said Wilson

Foreing the Season.

Mrs. Henry Hess, residing a mile and a-half north of Lititz, recently took up some ground from the garden, and placed it in a box wherein she sowed some garden seeds. After the seeds had grown up, she was surprised, on examining the plants, to find snugly seated in the box ten | and the plans and specifications thereto live grasshoppers.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

Bills Pald—Reports of Committees—City Superintendent's Report—The James Street Building—Petition for

A stated meeting of the board of directors of Lancaster school district was held in common council chamber last

. The following named members were present:

Messrs, Baker, Breneman, Cochran, Eberman, Erisman, Evans, Haas, Harris, Hartman D., Hartman J. I., Herr, Jackson, Johnston, Levergood, Marshall, Mc-Comsey, McConomy, Morten, Oblender, Reimensnyder, Rhoads, Richards, Samson, snow has fallen, and the drifts are from Westhaeffer, Wilson, Zecher Christian, Zecher Geo. W., Warfel, president.

Mr. Baker, from the superintending committee, reported that the James street school building had been finished, accepted and occupied, the schools being organized on the plan proposed by the city superintendent

Mr. Evans, from the finance committee, presented the following bills, which, having been examined and approved by the committee, were ordered to be paid Amos C. Rote, cleaning windows of school houses \$24.07; R. M. Morrow, lumber and labor, \$19.90; John Baer's Sons, desks and settees, \$853.27 : Rife & Kaufnan, insurance premium, \$87.50; James S. Lanning, kindling wood, \$1; gas bills for Chestnut street and high schools, \$15; Steinman & Hensel, advertising, \$10.50; Levi Powl, repairing desks and school houses, \$16.65; A. K. Hoffmeier, twelve chairs, \$10; Chas. H. Barr, books and stationery, \$23,71; A. K. Hoffmeier, repairing desks, hanging shades, &c., \$9.80; Reilly & Keller, coal, \$90 40.

Mr. Erisman, from the book committee, presented a resolution for the purchase of two copies of the latest edition of Webster's unabridged dictionary for the use of the James street schools. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. J. I. Hartman, from the committee on buildings and grounds, reported the acceptance of the James street building and stated that arrangements were being made for the alteration of the most southern of the old buildings on the West Chestnut street lot, so as to fit it for use on the single room plan.

Mr. David Hartman, from the school furniture committee, reported that the committee had contracted with Mr. Slough for the book-cases they were directed by the board to procure for the high-school building, and had bargained for desks for the pupils and teachers of the West Chestnut street school building. constitutional and statutory prohibition of soon to be remodeled Also for several umbrella stands and a chair for the office of the city superintendent.

Mr. Samson, from the night school committee, reported that the boys' night school was pretty well attended, but the girls' school and the colored school were so poorly attended that the committee recommended them to be closed. On motion the committee was directed to close

The city superintendent's report was LANCASTER, Pa., March 3, 1881.

GENTLEMEN-I herewith submit my report of the public schools, for the month of February.

The whole number of pupils enrolled was 2887; the average attendance was 2,278, and the average percentage of attendance was 79. The enrollment of pupils in the night schools was 83, the average attendance 48, and the average percentage 53. These numbers show an in crease of 160 in the average attendance, due no doubt to the milder weather and to the gradual disappearance of the measles from among the pupils.

The number of visits made by the visiting committees, as reported by the teachers was 14, of which C. Schwebel made 4; L. Richards 1; Dr. J. Levergood 2; after the adjournment of the present ses. H. Z. Rhoads 2; P. McConomy 3, and sion of the Legislature, or sooner if F. W. Haus 2. Other directors visited as deemed desirable, each state and county follows: J. W. Jackson, 5; E. G. Snyder. 1; J. B. Warfel, 3: L. Richards, 12; Rev. Riemen nyder, 2; D. Hartman, 5; W. O. Marshall, 4; J. Samson, 1; Wm. McComsey, 16; D. G. Baker, 1; C. Zecher, 7; H. R. Breneman, 3; H. E. Slaymaker, 4; F W. Haas, 3; H. Z. Rhoads, 2; J. I. Hartman, 1; C. Schwebel, 1. Making 72 visits in all.

The number of visits made to the schools by the city superintendent was 61. The new building on West James street was occupied on the last day of the month. The number of pupils enrolled by the teachers, there, according to a statement received to day is as follows: Miss Powers advanced secondary, 54 seats, 49 pupils; Miss Downey, secondary, 58 seats, 57 pupils; Miss Musselman, advanced primary, 60 seats, 60 pupils and Miss Marshall, primary, 60 seats, 60 pupils. In admitting pupils to this school, the line adopted was the middle of North Water street, on the east and the middle of W. Walnut street, on the south. The change in the eastern boundary was found necessary for want of room to accommodate all the pupils residing in the district, and the committee, therefore, instructed the superintendent to adhere to the line which he had originally recommended to them. The schools seem to be well organized, and the work is progressing very satisfactorily.

I have the honor to be your humble

servant.

R. K. BUEHRLE.

J. P. McCaskey's. Miss S. H. Bundell's. W. H. 'evergoot's. A. C. Brubaker's..... dary Dougherty's..... M. J. Bruning's..... L. C. Marshall's..... Ella Carpenter's..... Kate Buckins's..... M. E. Stabl's L. H. Clarkson's Danddridge B. Couzzins'.....

NIGHT SCHOOLS. Miss I. V. Hantelt. Mr. D. B. Couzzins' The following petition was presented

Totals and Averages 2887 2278 79

and read : To the Honorable Members of the School Board of the City of Lancaster : The petition of the undersigned respect. fully represents that they were sub-contractors under Andrew Wilson, who had contracted to build a school house for the Laucaster city school district, on West nish material and labor for the said Wilson remembrance of their Harrisburg f. iends. to a very large amount which was put into the building; that before they had fully complied with the terms of their respective contracts the said Wilson absconded, leaving the building uncompleted, and their claims for materials and labor furnished unpaid; that it became necessary for the bail of the contractor to finish the building according to the terms of the contract,

attached; and in order to facilitate the