the average.

other business.

obligatory.

way of the fire.

South Jersey farmers say the fruit crops

A French iron-clad Surveillante boni-

barded and destroyed a Tunisian fort on

The president has appointed William McMichael of Philadelphia, and John K.

Boies of Hudson, Michigan, to be members

The national committee of the Green-

back party will meet in St. Louis on the

7th of June to elect a chairman in place of

The body of a new-born babe found at

West Monmouth, N. J., had been strangled with the strings of an apron.

by four men, armed with Winchester rifles,

and seriously wounded in the face, breast

The steamer City of Austin was wrecked

on Pelican Shoals, inside of Fernandina bar, Florida, on Sunday, owing to a pilot's

fault, and will be a total loss, with most

of her cargo; the vessel was worth \$100,-

About twelve Republican senators have

can caucus to procure the holding of some

executive sessions at an early day. Unless

five of the signers withdraw their names

from the call, the holding of the caucus is

Benjamin Kithcart, aged 72 years, em-

myra, Burlington county, was burned to

death while burning brush, and his

charred remains were found among the

Some boys while digging in the mead-

ows near the Pennsylvania railroad depot

in Harrison, N. J., dug up six glass fruit

jars. They proceeded to scrape the mud off, and were horrified to find that each

jar contained the body of a fully-developed

child, apparently a day or two old, and all

In Des Moines Jas. Olderbach shot and

instantly killed a pretty Bohemian girl,

named Mary Brooks. He was under the

influence of liquor, and had just had some

conversation with the girl. He asserts

that he did the deed in fun, merely point-

Bishop Borgess, of the Catholic diocese

of Detroit forbids all Catholics to originate

sions on Sundays or holy days. He also

forbids the holding of fairs for the benefit

of churches, schools or charitable institu-

tions, without first submitting the rea-

sons therefor in writing for episcopal ap-

The wife of ex-Representative J. D.

Thompson, of Louis county, Ky., has

been drowned by the capsizing of a small

Thompson, who is a delicate man, clung to

were brought to shore. The wife died and

the husband is suffering from exhaustion

and shock so that his recovery is thought

Thomas Harrigan, a negro convicted for

rape in the state prison in Concord, Mass.

wanted to get rid of hard labor during

long term of confinement. He quietly

went to the circular saw, set it in motion,

took the fingers of his right hand in his

left, and slid the wrist along the groove

until the hand was neatly amputated. He

threw the severed member on the floor,

and, walking up the officer in charge, asked

The steam sole leather tannery of A.

Gunn & Co., at Kingston, Ontaro, has burned. Loss \$50,000. Eight dwellings

on Scott street, Quebec, were burned mak

ing fifteen families homeless. Smith's

box factory, at Greenpoint, Long Island.

was damaged by fire, and several persons

employed in the building were severely

Michael Revoir, a farmer, Valentine

Walker, a half-breed Indian, and James

Williams, a school teacher, 60 years of

age, were in a saloon at Bridgeton, St.

became involved in a dispute and Mr.

whereupon the Indian savagely dragged

killing him almost instantly. Revoir in-

terposed and Walker beat him fatally with

Floods in Minnesota

The floods in Minnesota are increasing

causing great destruction of bridges

houses and other property, and washing out railroad tracks. The ice went out of

Lake Pepin yesterday, and the

Mississippi is now open its entire

length. The towns of Mankato, Granite

wholly or partly submerged. The damage

at Mankato is estimated at \$30,000. So

port the crevasse at the Sny Levee widen-

that the bleeding stump be dressed.

row-boat in a swollen stream.

to be impossible.

is missing.

a fence rail.

ing the pistol playfully without any

to fire it. The humorist is in jail.

of being the mother and murderess.

T. H. Murch, resigned, and to transact

of the board of Indian commissioners.

in that section of the state will be above

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, APRIL 27, 1881

The Time to Purify. election is over, is trying to give its MacVeagh's unauthorized and false party a good washing preparatory to its statement that Grier would as soon have next struggle. The Times seems to be- it. As a matter of salary or congenial general's office, which the Times is now path after Mac Veagh. industriously exposing and denouncing, was used to procure the means of carrying the Indiana election. Ex-Senator Dorsey, the secretary of the national committee, who was given during the winter a | boys under fifteen to smoke, either in the dinner in New York, attended by all the prominent Republican politicians, on account of his valuable services in carrying the Indiana election, is now found to be the chief of a star route ring in which he was represented by his brother and two other confidential friends. The money made in their peculations is believed to have been freely used in securing the national Republican ascendency which was necessary to the continued operations of the contributors.

the country, at least, in exposing these litical strife. Literature, science, agriculnefarious operations. They have been ture, horticulture, shooting and fishing, very great and very bold and have been. and a full and careful condensation of the continued for many years in the face of events of the day, will remain its pervadconstant exposures. The thieves seemed | ing features. to find themselves so well entrenched as to defy exposure. There can be no been barefaced swindles. The fact, conspicious year after year, that was exceeded by many millions to yield enormous profits to the contractors, alone sufficed to show that there was rottenness in the star route service. Instead of ceasing or decreasing with exposure, it grew apace. in the act of stealing a note for 100 francs It appears that nearly every mail letting was made to yield a profit, small or great, of Aucona. He pretended that he was to a ring of favored manipulators. How much earnestness there is in the present effort to correct the evil it would not be safe to predict; but certainly the administration has now a splendid opportunity to put itself in good odor with the and steal from each other instead of people, and its true friends will demand plundering the public who elect and pay that it shall make thorough work of its undertaken reform.

Worse Even Than Hayes.

the prospects of civil service reform unwas poor enough, but under Garfield it thinks that it bids fair to be much worse. One department, that of the interior, it declares was managed during Hayes' administration, with discipline and order; intrigue was lessened if not banished; and the work was performed carefully and efficiently without outside interference. This was due, it considers, to the zeal and good sense of Secretary Schurz, who was more loval to Hayes' professions than he was himself. But the treasury department was managed corruptly, it avows, to further Secretary Sherman's political ambition, and it pocket. The postoffice department developed the "amazing and humiliating star route scandals which are now being

Mr. Garfield's secretary of the interior, we are told by this high Republican authority, has re-established the most vi cious methods of the old system, appointing incompetent men over the heads of men of tried capacity, and often at higher salaries, and sacrificing the public interest for private advantage. And the Times has no hope of any interference by Garfield to check these abuses. It does not even see fit to credit him with the good work of his postmaster general, probably considering that here, as in the case of Hayes' secretary of the interior, the subordinate is a good deal more of a man than the chief.

These are notable comments on Mr. Garfield's administration by its political friend, and we have elsewhere copied them in full. They confirm the current impression that the president is too weak in his reform principles and his moral backbone to afford the country any substantial expectation of an honest, efficient and economical administration of the government.

As You Like It.

The Philadelphia Times thinks that Judge Livingston's chief trouble as a judge is his excessive amiability, and believes that in his second term he will bravely conquer this weakness. The man towards whom his amiability has chiefly been extended, to his own detriment, it considers to be his associate, Judge Patterson, whom he permitted to lead him to agree to "the illegal and impolitic arraignment of two reputable members of the bar for contempt and misbehavior in office and a foolish if not malicious dismissal from the bar." We doubt very much whether Judge Livingston will feel properly grateful for such a defense; certainly he has no reason to so feel. A judge who is led by "amiability" into " malice," must be of a queer composition; and to the people whom he judges it does not matter much whether it is the malice or the amiability that leads him for the particular occasion into injustice. The Times affords Judge Livingston an opportunity to ponder whether it is nice to be deemed the amiable tool in the malicious acts of his associate; probably, when he gets through balancing the

man," declines to take the Third as- church this evening. sistant postmaster generalship which the beneficiary of his long lone vote proffers

al share of malice.

a share of his amiability for an addition-

Times explains that Garfield distinct-The New York Times, now that the made at a cabinet meeting, upon Wayne 4 a. m., at Lemuel Coffin's residence.

lieve that cleanliness is a good thing for duties Grier would as soon have one as a party and that it is doing a valuable the other, but as a matter of principle The young woman became lonely, and the office to its own by attempting its purifi- he wants the place promised to him or other day she and a lad named Will H. cation. That may be considered doubtful none. He has a suspicion that Hayes went over the Michigan line, where in view of the fact that the Republicans Brady's successor can make a good deal have certainly carried at least the of glory for himself, and that possibly he last two presidential elections corruptly. was not the man wanted to reap this ad- lonely. The very corruption in the postmaster vantage. Anyhow Grier is on the war

> MINOR TOPICS. THE authorities of one of the Swiss can tons have just passed a law forbidding

> A COPENHAGEN paper, the Nationalt, says that the West Indian islands of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. Juan will shortly pass into the hands of the United States at a price of \$6,000,000.

streets or at home.

THE Germantown Telegraph announce its withdrawal from this date from all participation in political contests. It will hereafter be non-partisan. It craves for peace ane good will, and hence a release But the Times is doing good service to from the harshness and bitterness of po-

THE ears of the West Chester Village doubt that their connections were Recordare shocked by the pomenclature of very powerful to secure them such the contending factions of its political continued immunity in what have friends in this county. Observing that the "Hog Ring" and the "Bull Ring" have become promiscuously " mixed up " the appropriation for these star routes in the present campaign it thinks "one married to Mr. Baird of Glasgow, Scotreform that would look especially well, land. and that the second assistant postmaster now that a reorganization is being made, general was in the habit, at his own will | would be to get some more elegant names and pleasure, of changing contracts so as for the several quarreling and contending cliques."

> In the Chamber of Deputies at Rome the other day, Signor Teodosio de Dominicis, deputy from Basilicata, was caught (820) from another deputy, Signor Elia, only practicing a little joke on his fellowmember; but he has borne a bad character for a long time, and there is no doubt of his guilt. If congressmen must steal our statesmen should imitate the Romans

WHEN Chicago built a tunnel two miles under Lake Michigan, it was loudly pro-The leading Republican organ of the claimed that the problem of how to get country does not take a cheerful view of pure water for a great city had been solved, but a south wind and a flood in the der President Garfield. Under Hayes it | Chicago river carries all the decaying matter in that sluggish stream out into the lake, a swift rush of impurity pollutes the source of the city's water supply, and the people of Chicago have to boil water if they drink. It only takes the concurrence of three such events as flood, tide and wind to destroy St. Petersburg and Chicago may go yet more more easily.

It is reported that the House legislative apportionment committee has agreed on a bill which increases the number of members to 203, and is throughout an infamous gerrymander. The following counties are to each gain representatives : Philadelphia likely to live ten or twenty years. might have truthfully said also to fill his one, Allegheny two, Clearfield one, Delaware one, Fayette one, Luzerne two, Mc-Kean one and Westmoreland one. The following counties each lose one representative : Bucks, Berks, Carbon, Venango, Erie, Crawford, Lackawanna and Franklin. Dauphin and Lebanon counties are combined into one senatorial district, and Philadelphia is so cut up as to give the Republicans almost the entire delegation.

> THREE persons were convicted of manslaughter recently in England for the homicide of a boy, whilst they were engaged in rifle practice, as it could not be determined who fired the fatal shot. In this case, Regina vs. Salmon and others, the defendants set up a 100 yards target near a dwelling house, and one of the rifle balls struck and killed the boy in a tree in his father's garden 393 yards off. . The rifle was sighted for 950 yards, and would carry a deadly bullet for a mile. Chief Justice Coleridge said in his opinion: "If a person does a thing which in itself is dangerour, and without taking proper precaution to prevent danger arising, and if he so does it and kills a person, it is a criminal act as against that person. That would make it clearly manslaughter as regards the prisoner whose shot killed the boy. It follows as the result of the culpable ignorance of this one that each of the prisoners is answerable for the acts of the others, they all being engaged in one common pursuit,"

The funeral of the late JAMES T. FIELDS was entirely private. There were many offerings of flowers. Among those present were Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Holmes, Dr. Collyer, of New York, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Whipple and Mr. Aldrich. Rev. Dr. Bortol

JOHN GORHAM PALFREY, the historian, statesman and editor, died in Boston yesterday. He was born in Boston, May 2, 1796, and as preacher, professor, editor of the North American Review and historian of New England he was one of the men whom Boston delighted to honor in his ripe old

In justice to Dorsey it should be said that he did not pay for that famous dinner at Delmonico's. It was paid for in subscriptions of \$250 apiece by fifteen eminent turned, caught Mr. Mattes by the neck Republican citizens, each of whom sup and dealt him several severe blows on the posed that the others had invited him to face, the marks of which are still apparthe banquet as a tribute to his merits, until they met and compared notes after learning that the bill remained unpaid.

The Church of the Disciples, Boston, pendence, even at the cost of trading off the simple declaration being "Faith in homes and families; but the flames drew Christ as the Son of God, and a desire to co-operate in the study and practice of and flee for life, when some fifteen men | That is the milk in the cocoanut. Christianity." The anniversary will be from other villages arrived, and the united MR. GRIER, "the original Garfield appropriately commenmorated in the efforts of all prevailed. The flames leaped

adelphia on Wednesday evening last, and on taken.

him. The Wilkesbarre Record of the Thursday preached the sermon in the consecration services of the church of the ly promised Grier the Second as Holy Trinity. He was apparently in his and two other persons were injured by a sistant posmaster generalship and usual health, but rose on Saturday mornthat the change to the Third was ing feeling unwell, and died yesterday at

Miss JESSIE KIMBALL, a widow's daughter in Cleveland, will be eighteen years old next Saturday, and on that day gets her the Island of Tabarca. The French troop fortune of \$500,000. Mrs. K. is in Europe. probably land there to-day. no marriage license is required, and now neither she, nor he, nor their future is

Mr. and Mrs. GARFIELD sends flowers every Sunday to the little "Disciple" church wherein they attend service. It is wooden building of the plainest sort. The service is simple, and when it is over friendly salutations are exchanged by the members of the congregation. The president nods or shakes hands with some acquaintance, and Mrs. Garfield invites recognition by her gentle ways and kindly

Hymen had a field day yesterday WHITELAW REID was married in New York to the daughter of the rich California banker, D. O. Mills. She wore white satin, trimmed with lace, a lace veil and | 000 and the cargo \$75,000. diamond ornaments. There were two bridesmaids, and no best man. Many dissigned a call for a meeting of the Republitinguished people were at the wedding. The newly married couple started for Ohio to visit Mr. Reid's inxalid mother. Early in May they will return to New York and sail for Europe. Pitts. burgh had a fashionable wedding ployed on Lippincott's farm, near Palin the nuptials of Miss Anna G. Wells. daughter of the owner of the Philadelphia Piess, to Robert J. Cook, a lawyer and a ashes. It is generally supposed that he celebrated oarsman who captained the was overcome by the heat and fell in the famous crew of Yale college. Senator Frelinghuysen's son was married yesterday to Miss Ida Planture, and Miss Rathleen Tobias, a Philadelphia belle, was

How They do it in Reading.

There is in Reading a man about sixty years old who owns a horse and cart and makes a living by hauling ashes and doing other odd jobs about town. He is in excellent health, and works nearly every day of his life. He is opposed to what he calls the wicked speculation in deathbed life insurance," and he has had considerable amusement at the expense of those who dabble in it. Now and then he tells an or participate in public picnics or excuragent to send around a speculator. The speculator is informed of "a good sub When he is approaching the old man leigns feebleness and says, "No, no; they won't take me. I'm not well enough." 'Yes they will," says the speculator; proval. "I'll see that you are taken all right. Just you sign this blank application. I'll

you in for \$5,000. The old man coughs, complains that his lungs are nearly gone, and says : "Well, I'll sign; but I guess the company won't his wife with heroic energy for nearly half pass me. Dr. - was here yesterday and an hour, when help arrrived and they examined me. I don't know what he reported."

Another very weak attempt at coughing here follows, the blank application is signed, the subject is paid \$10, and the speculator departs, saying as he goes. "Good by, Mr. —; hope you'll soon get over your cold and get stronger."

When the speculator is out of sight the old man straightens up, laughs heartily, puts his \$10 in his vest pocket, and says: 'The rascal! Insuring me for \$5,000 for his own benefit, and then having the impudence to wish me an early recovery !" The old man goes to see his friends, and they tell him he is looking better than ever, while he knows he is as healthy as a buck. In that way he has captured about a dozen speculators, and is insured for about \$70,000. The policies are hardly worth pocket room, because the old man is

The poor old people who are insured have all sorts of agreements with those who own the policies. Some are furnished so much coal per year; while others re-ceive flour and other provisions. Sons have their parents' lives insured largely. Brothers insure brothers. Parents insure their children at all ages; but the heaviest business is in insuring poor old people on the brink of the grave for the benefit of strangers.

STATE ITEMS.

Henry Sylvester Redman, aged 13, would jump the train in Harrisburg despite parental remonstrance. He was horribly mangled under the wheels yester-

On Monday next, the Pennsylvania railroad company's elevated extension on Filbert street, Philadelphia, will be opened for freight traffic.

The gasoline in the chandelier wagon attached to Forepaugh's circus exploded after being loaded on a railway car at Huntingdon, and the wagon and contents were consumed. Loss \$3,000; no insurance.

\$1,900 having been subscribed by the benevolent citizens of Reading to rebuild the house of W. B. Moser in the destruction of which his two children perished, and the new building being erected, a vile incendiary set it on fire last night and burned it to the ground.

At the Barnum circus in Philadelphia yesterday as Cordona was leaping through a hoop of fire, on the back of a spirited horse, the animal swerved from his course causing his flank to strike R. H. Dockrill. the equestrian director, throwing him senseless to the edge of the ring. He was | wide. only slightly injured.

The visit of the little Indians from Carlisle has had the effect to direct the attentions of Philadelphians more strongly than ever to the training school at Carlisle. The wisest and best friends of the Indian race confidently believe that the solution of the Indian problem may be found in the multiplication of this training school.

Hugh Ferguson, judge; James Beatty, inspector, and Andrew Kelley, inspector, of the Eighteenth division, Fourth ward, Philadelphia, charged with making false return of the votes at the last election, plead guilty and were sent to jail for eight nonths. Thomas Regan, of the Eighth ward, was convicted of illegal voting.

The fight over the Bethlehem postoffice has got out upon the street, and last evening Mattes, the appointee, got into an altercation with Major Selfridge, a remonstrant, and called him a dirty liar and other harsh names. Mr. Selfridge then ent. They have gore to law.

and a hamlet of some thirty inhabitants, all farmers. They saw forest fires were nearer and nearer, and the disheartened men were about to abandon their farms what terms the deadlock is to be broken. up thirty feet in the air, and the heat was Rev. A.H. Vinton, D. D., arrived in Philed, and precautionary measures are being her appointed a notary public by Govered, and precautionary measures are being nor Hoyt, his commission to date from April

GENERAL WEAVER. LATEST NEWS BY MAIL. A brakeman, named Winnens, was killed railroad accident, near Rondout.

THE GREENBACK LEADER AT FUL-TON OPERA HOUSE.

He Makes a Speech on the Money Question—The National Banks Fiercely Denounced—What Caused the Panic—Hew the Boudholders Fatten off the People—The Greenback the
Only True Faper Currency
—The Issues of the Future, and the Mission of the New Party.

Gen. James B. Weaver, the leader of the Greenback party in Congress, and late the candidate of that party for the presidency of the United States, made a speech at Fulton opera house last night. The hall was not more than one-fourth filled, but the general, nevertheless, spoke with great warmth and feeling, and was listened to with close attention, and occasionally heartily cheesed. He was conducted to the stage and in

A domestic has been arrested on suspicion troduced to the audience by Mr. R. J. Houston, the acknowledged leader of the B. F. Ackerman, living ten miles north of Blossom Prairie, Texas, while at the party in this city. house of one of his tenants was fired upon Gen. Weaver commenced by saving that

it had been his pleasure to address his fellow citizens almost every day and sometimes twice a day for some weeks past, and his audiences had generally been very large ; if the attendance was not so large on the present accasion it was probably because the people had not been awakened to the great importance of the money question; they have been too busy with their own affairs to properly investigate tne subject and have been misled by the influence of those whose interest it is to misrepresent the party. This should not discourage those who favor the Greenback policy. The old Abolition party, the Free Soil party and now pow-erful Republican party, had labored under the same disadvantages and had triumphed in the end. General Weaver said he would attempt to set forth as clearly and briefly as possible the true principles of the Greenback-National party. He believed that Democratic and Republicans and all other parties were equally interested in the success of these principles; he believed they were equally nonest in their political views, and that if they would forego their party prejudices and investigate the true condition or affairs they would support the Greenback principles. He wished it to be distinctly understood that the Greenback party did not propose to carry the election by any disorder or subversion of the rights of property; on the contrary their object was to conserve these rights and more firmly secure them to to the whole people. Our ancestors who framed our present system of government brought not only great ability but great virtue to aid them in the

to posterity, and they were willing to suffer in the fulfilment of that duty. They believed in free government, and that no clares that Congress shall regulate comwilling that this great power shall be del tem is at war with the principles of free government. They are given power to expand and contract the currency at their of produce and labor. In the old slave party will speedily end. times capital said it should own labor. publican party, and now, although capiprice of labor, and that is just as bad.

happiness of the people, therefore it should | question, the regulation of be issued by the people through their rep injured. Geo. Bloomfield, aged 23, was resentatives, and not by the banks. The caught under a falling wall and burned to death, and a painter named Breckenberg, circulation determines the price of labor, Louis county, Mo. Walker and Revoir Williams interposed on behalf of Revoir, him out of the saloon, flung him on the ground and pounded him on the head with used it to the oppression and impoverishlarge rock, crushing in his skull and ment of the people. In 1873 the great General Weaver gave a graphic descrippanic overtook the country and labor in all | tion of the way in which the bosses of the its branches was paralyzed. And then old parties manage to control them through Congress under pretense of affording relief | the agency of the caucus, and concluded enacted a law authorizing the national his address by declaring that "the man or in part! The banks rapidly retired their the prayer-meeting is an arrant hypomoney. The argument was that over-production had caused the panic; that there was so much food in the world that people were starving to death; the shoemakers had made so many shoes people were compelled to go bare-foot; there was so much cloth Falls, Carver and Montevideo are nanufactured that people were obliged to wear rags; there was so much rain that all the streams went dry! This was the logic far only two lives are reported lost in the of the banks and of the government and flooded region. The river at St. Paul rose they acted upon it by largely contracting two feet yesterday, and the booms, two the volume of currency. What was the miles above the city, were swept down the result? Prices went down; wages went stream. Advices from Quincy, Illinois, redown; your property was taken from you and sold for half its value; the capitalist ing, and that a strip of cultivated land bought it; the people at large were beggared; and then the capitalist again went to Congress and in January, 1875, secured the enactment of another law removing the limits of bank circulation, so that prices might go up again and they could sell out at a large profit. And then the Republican politicians chuckled and said : "Didn't we tell you so? didn't we say there would be good times when we once got down to hard pan?" These infamous laws were passed in the intesest of a favored class, and to the detriment of the whole people

three to eight miles in width and fifty in length is already under water. Below Quincy the Mississippi river is ten miles General Weaver at some length related the circumstances attending the transition of our country from a pure republic to a money oligarchy, and declared that to-day we are only a republic in name. He next reviewed the inauguration of Lincoln : the breaking out of the rebellion; the efforts made to obtain money to quell it; the refusal of England and of our own money kings to loan us money for spring or fall. Now is as favorable a the purpose, and, finally, the issue of the greenback dollar, by which the war was successfully carried on and the government re-established. But it is objected that the greenback became depreciated. So it did; but why? Not because of any lack of confidence in its value ceived as a legal tender for customs duties and interest on the public debt.

He got \$2.50 for his trouble and risk, and with success, and return to Columbia with with success, and return to Columbia with Other paper money was issued by the government that never depreciated. The took nothing else. sixty millions of demand notes never depreciated a cent; they were always at par Pottsville Chronicle. with gold, because they bore on their face the

tion of the greenback dollar to 34 cent was largely owing to a deliberate conspir-acy entered into by a band of speculators to raise the price of corn, regardless of the disastrous effects it would have upon both the people and the government. He also quoted from ex-Secretary John Sherman, who held that it was good policy to depreciate the greenbacks so that they would come the more readily into the treasury in exchange for bonds ! Gen. Weaver said this was certainly good policy for the bondholder, who thus received three dollars for one, and six per cent. interest in gold; but what kind of policy was it for the people who had to foot the bill? No wonder the bankers declared our banking system the best in the world when it enriched them at the expense of the people. Gen. Weaver presented an array of official figures to show that the people had already paid to the bondholders in interest alone many hundreds of millions of dollars more than they (the bondholders) had invested in behalf of the government, and that the people still owe the debt, and cannot pay it as long as the present system of banking is tolerated; because the banks are founded on the bonds. He introduced figures to show that had the greenback been made a full legal tender at the beginning of the war, all the expenses of the

debt at the close of the war would not have exceeded thirteen hundred million dollars. Gen. Weaver next gave an amusing description of the favoritism shown bondholders and bankers under existing laws which absolve them from the payment of all taxes of every descrip tion, enable them to deposit their bonds with their government, receive national bank notes in lieu of them, draw interest in gold on their bonds, and at the same time have nine-tenths of their entire capital for banking purposes. He contrasted this system of favoritism to the bankers, who fatten off the government with the cold shoulder given to the poor crippled soldier who saved the nation from disruption. Any kind of money is good enough for him, and he must be taxed to the fullest extent, while only gold and taxation are good enough for banker. General Weaver briefly defended the bill introduced by him into Congress, providing for pay ing the soldier the difference between the depreciated paper dollar with which his services were paid, and the gold dollar of the bond holder.

Gen. Weaver had no faith in either of

the old parties, but he believed the Green-

government could have been met without

issuing of bonds, and the national

back would speedily come into power. It made no war upon capital, but insisted that labor, by which all capital is produced, must be protected. When labor struck work. They might have yielded to against capital in 1977, the strong arm of the demands of Great Britain and lived the state was called upon to protect comfortably under the British govern-ment but they felt that they owed a duty down in their tracks. Everybody said this was right; it was necessary to quell the riot and restore order. But when capital struck against labor a few power essential to the happiness of the weeks ago; when the banks threatened whole people should be allowed to pass to withdraw, and some of them did without of the hands of those not chosen by draw their circulation, for the express purthe people. In the constitution framed pose of intimidating the government, what by them it is provided that Congress, the was then done? Did the government ashave power to declare war. Would it their interest, and under their threats, be safe to delegate the power to declare Mr. Hayes vetoed the 3 per cent. funding war to the gunsmiths and powder manu- bill. It was vetoed because it provided facturers? Certainly not, though none that the banks should be compelled to others know so well the use and power take the 3 per cent. bonds. Hayes hauled of war munitions. The constitution de- down the flag of the nation and surrendered to the banks, and Garfield runs up merce, but it gives no power to fix the the white flag in token of his subprice of butter, hay, or other commodities. mission to them! Garfield, who took Congress is given the power to coin money an oath to support the constitution and regulate the value thereof. Are you and enforce the laws, declares that the greenback is not money, and yet the law egated to those who are not responsible to says it is money and makes it a legal tenyou for its issue? The national bank sys. der for all debts except to the favored bondholder. Gen. Weaver said he regard ed Garfield as the James Buchanan of the Republican party and believed he was the own pleasure and thus regulate the prices agent at whose hands the power of that The question then is, What party shall take its place? That system was overthrown by the Re- Not the Democratic party which for a quarter of a century has vainly been trytal has abandoned its claim to our labor, ing to defeat it. The successor of the it still holds that capital shall control the Republican party will be the new National orice of labor, and that is just as bad. Greenback party. The great issues Money is essential to the prosperity and of the future will be the money commerce among the states, and the free and cheap transmission of information people, and not the banks, should deter- by telegraph. The Greenback party favors mine the amount of money necessary to three kinds of money, gold, silver and their use. A distinguished advocate of paper, and it holds that the government hard money has said that, other things should issue all of it. It now issues the being equal, the volume of money in gold and silver and why should it not, inthe larger the volume of money the higher Greenback party also favors governmental delphis, is well known to Lancasterians, as the price of labor, and vice versa. This control of the great railroad and telegraph St. John's was his first parish, becoming is undoubtedly true, and being true it is | lines, that they may be used in the interevident that the power that can determine the volume of money determines the pay of labor. This immense power has been cannot be settled by the old pargiven to the national banks, and they have ties, which are divided against themselves, but must be settled by the new party.

> Gen. Weaver is a man of fine physique. nearly six feet in height, well proportioned and graceful. He speaks fluently and forcibly, albeit he appears to be easily annoisily left the gallery, or when some ship. thoughtless person in the audience made a remark that was overheard by the orator. On these occasions the speaker "stopped short" for a moment and looked daggers at the offenders. On the whole the audience was a very orderly and attentive one, and Gen. Weaver was listened to with close attention and apparently made a very

favorable impression on his hearers. Planting Water Lilies. Many people in these parts who have of late years essayed to cultivate water lilies with only a moderate degree of success will be pleased to bear from a high au thority on such subjects that if properly treated there is scarcely anything easier to grow. In the first place, the bottom of the pond should be more or less muddy, and the water from say one to three feet in depth. Tie a stone to the bulb or root sufficiently heavy to keep it in its place at the bottom. Then with a stick with a blunt end gently force it into the mud and let it alone. we have no doubt that if the bulb is sufficieutly weighty it would grow by merely letting it drop to the bottom. Still, push ing it carefully into the mud is the surest. The planting should take place in the

A Till Tapper. The alley gate between Schoenberger' Excelsior beer saloon and Charles W. Eckert's fruit store, on East King street, was left open last night, and, as it was warm for his fruit, Eckert also left open of being one of the best clerks in the de-That "social gathering" of Democratic on the part of the people, but because the wide transom above his back door. It partment, and had the respect and esteem the wide transom above his back door. It of his principal and all of his associates. was the easiest thing in the world for a stamping upon it that it would not be rethief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he expects to leave for Buena thief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he expects to leave for Buena thief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he expects to leave for Buena thief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he expects to leave for Buena thief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he expects to leave for Buena thief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he expects to leave for Buena thief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he expects to leave for Buena thief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he expects to leave for Buena thief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he expects to leave for Buena thief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he expects to leave for Buena thief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he expects to leave for Buena thief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he expects to leave for Buena thief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he expects to leave for Buena thief to walk back, crawl in through the In a few days he has an interest.

State Medical Society.

The Pennsylvania state medical society assurance that they were a legal tender for everything. Gen. Weaver at this point of his remarks paid a high complident of the society, will deliver an address with a handsome silver vase and card-rewith a handsome silver vase and card-rewith gold. Mr. Thorp, who ment to Thaddeus Stevens, whom he declared to be the greatest statesman of his day, and who was the first to insist on address is usually looked upon as one of for the last two years, intends to leave having the greenback made a legal tender the events of the meeting, and Dr. Carlor shortly for his old home at Waltham, Mass., for all debts. He also presented documentary evidence to show that the depreciation.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Livingston The jury in the case of Martin H. Grube favor of the plaintiff for \$198.80. Before Judge Patterson.

A. Guthrie, for the use of George Lamparter, vs. John E. Weaver. This was an action to recover \$29.98, the amount of a due bill dated December 13, 1876. Guthrie showed that the due bill was given to him by the defendant and it was af erwards transferred to Lamparter, who was refused payment when it was demanded. The deense was that the due bill was paid when a settlement of a partnership between Guthrie and the defendant was made. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for \$35.45.

The case of the American Mechanica building and loan association of Lancaster county vs. J. Kahler Snyder was the last one on the list for trial. This case was to have been tried by Judge Weeks, of York. as both of our judges had at one time been interested in this association. After the jury had been selected and before they were sworn it was learned that the defendant was unable to leave the house, having been injured rather seriously in a runaway yesterday (an account of which appears elsewhere). A certificate from Dr. Welchaus, Snyder's physician, showing his inability to leave the house, was presented to the court, and the case was continued. Judge Weeks was to have arrived here at 1½ o'clock, but word was telegraphed to him that he should not

Opinious Filed. In the suit of com'th of Pennsylvania vs. Christopher Liller, barber, in which a penalty was imposed by Alderman Spurrier for working on Sunday, and the procoedings of the magistrate were certioraried, Judge Patterson filed the opinion of the court, in which the exceptions were disnissed and the proceedings of the magistrate were sustained.

In a similar suit which was brought against Henry Wolf before Alderman Donnelly, of the Eighth ward, the exceptions were sustained and proceedings of the magistrate set aside.

A FIRE AND A FIGHT. The Fire a Slight One, but the Fight not so Slight.

Last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock fire was discovered in a stable belonging to Mrs. Magdelena Heitshu, situated on North Queen street between Walnut and Lemon. The fire was a slight one, and it was extinguished in a short time before much damage was done. The building was of frame and insured. It was occupied by Jacob Shirk. The loss will be slight. Edward Cohen, who has a tobacco ware-house near by, had several cases of tobacco slightly damaged by water.

The building which was on fire is situated in the rear of the engine house of the Washington fire company. The only companies that were in service at the fire were the Friendship and the "Washy." Both had streams on the fire and in some way they became engaged in a water fight. This led to something more serious and bricks and stones were thrown. Christian Nixdorf, George Lutz, Harry Gensemer, and a young man named John Hook, Harry Bable and Frank Witmer, of the Friendship, were hit with bricks and more or less cut and bruised. The one who is the most seriously injured is Lutz, who has an ugly cut. A young man named Bowman while standing on a fence near the fire was also struck by a brick and had his head injured. It is not known who started the brick-throwing. Each company claims that the other began it, and like all fights of this kind it is pretty difficult to get at the real facts. It is claimed by some of the firemen that bricks were thrown by some boys were at the had no connection with either company. Frank R Howell, a member of the Empire hock and ladder company, while at work at the fire, stepped on a rusty nail in a board and injured his foot, which is quite sore to-day.

Several members of different companies

fell into a cess pool in the neighborhood, and, although they did not injure themselves it gave them an opportunity to swear in several different colors.

As foreshalowed in these columns the vestry of St. John's P. E. church has unanimously invited a former rector of the parish to the place made vacant by Mr. Barker's resignation. Rev. Dr. E. W. stead of the banks, issue the paper? The Appleton, now of Cheltenham near Philaassistant minister July 1, 1857, and rector April 24, 1859. He left the parish July 1, 1861, on account of impaired health, spending some time in Europe. On his return he took a charge in Trenton, New Jersey, and afterwards made a tour to the Holy Land, returning with restored health and vigor, and for the past twelve years has been rector of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, Pa. In his farewell address to the Young Men's society of St. banks to retire their circulation in whole who is not as honest at the polls as he is at John's, which he had organized, he said. I would be willing to spend all my days in this humble parish, for I shall never find another like it." His parishioners and citizens generally cherish the kindliest recollections and highest regard for him, and far beyond the limits of his noyed and irritated, as was evidenced last parish the hope is expressed that he will evening on several occasions when boys sceept the orgent call to St. John's rector-

> Kather Serious Driving Accident. Yesterday Capt. E. McMellen, pro thonotary, and J. Kahler Snyder started to drive to the Blue Ball for the purpose of looking at a bridge. When they reached point near the second toll gate from this city, on the New Holland turnpike, the spindle of the front axle of the buggy sudlenly broke. The wagon was let down upon the horse's heels and he began to kick and run. Mr. McMellen was unable to stop the horse, so he jumped out of the buggy, still keeping hold of the lines, which broke. Mr. Mc-Mellen was thrown heavily to the ground and was badly bruised about the legs. Snyder also jumped out of the buggy, fell on a stone pile and had one of his knees badly cut. He was bruised about the body in different places and also had his head cut. The horse was soon caught, but the buggy was badly broken. The gentlemen did not allow the accident to hinder them from attending to the business. They secured another buggy and after looking at the bridge they drove back to the city. Snyder is to-day unable to leave his bed.

Going West.

Columbia Herald. This week closes the career of Mr. John C. Clark, of this place, as a clerk in the auditor general's office. During his term in that office he made himself the reputation of his principal and all of his a a freight our filled with the filthy lucre.

On Monday the employees of the motion meets at Lancaster on May 11. Dr. John department of the Lancaster watch factory on that evening at the opera house, before ceiver lined with gold. Mr. Thorp, who the assembled society and citizens. This has been employed in the watch factory regard of his numerous friends.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Sunday School Convention To-morrow. The Lutherans in and around Lancaster propose to meet during to-morrow, at Grace church, Rev. C. Elvin Houpt, pastor, to discuss various topics of interest in Sunday school life. Those suggested are the following: "How can parents aid the Sunday school?" "Who should teach in Sunday school?" "Impiety and its prevention in the school." "The parochial school system." "Does the present system of Sunday schools meet the wants of the church ?" "How to form interests and maintain adult classes." Though maintained under the auspices of the district conference of the Lutheran church. it will be an open meeting for all who may wish to hear these vital subjects discussed.

Politics and Crushed Ice.

Notary Public.

26th, and run for three years.

Phil'a Chronicle-Herald. in Lancaster county, means business In Pike county, about fifteen miles from Colonel Duffy is the warm friend of Simon Milford, is a little clearing in the forest, Cameron, whose Donegal farm is not far Cameron, whose Donegal farm is not far distant. Duffy's was only a stopping place on the way to Cameron's, where, it pro's and con's, he would like just as was founded 40 years ago to-day, with well to be attributed a little more indevene even at the cost of trading of the simple declaration being "Faith in long they to led to save their homes and families; but the flames drew tainty that they took their crushed ice with politics on it. Now let us see on

George O. Roland, of New Holland, has