

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 214

LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1881

Price Two Cents.

CLOTHING.

TAILORING AND GENTS' FURNISHING.

JOHN FALCK,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND GENTS' FURNISHER,
No. 44 West King Street.

Having removed opposite from my old stand to the room occupied for many years by the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company, I am now prepared to show my customers and the public a fine line of goods for the

SPRING TRADE,

which for quality, style and price are equal to any in the city.
A full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods always on hand.
All goods warranted as represented and prices as low as the lowest.
apr15-1md4w JOHN FALCK.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

CHAS. A. HOHMANN

Having Opened a
CLOTHING STORE
No. 154 North Queen St.,
(Hohmann's Old Stand).

Next door to Flinn & Wilson's Store, is prepared to make Clothing to Order at Short Notice and on Reasonable Terms. A complete assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing

of every variety constantly on hand and for sale at remarkably low prices.
apr25-1md4w

SPRING CLOTHING.

OUR STOCK OF

CLOTHING

IS LARGER FOR THE SEASON THAN USUAL,

and the advantages we have are buying in large quantities and

Selling at Lowest Cash Prices,

HAVING BUT ONE PRICE,

so the poorest judge of goods gets as much for his money as the most expert.

OUR \$10 ALL-WOOL SUITS FOR MEN Are worth your seeing.

AND OUR

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

IS FILLED WITH THE CHOICEST OF PATTERNS.

Which we invite you to examine.

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER,

ONE-PRICE HOUSE,
36-38 EAST KING STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

SPRING OPENING

H. GERHART'S

New Tailoring Establishment,
No. 6 East King Street.

I have just completed fitting up one of the finest Tailoring Establishments to be found in this state, and am now prepared to show my customers a stock of goods for the

SPRING TRADE.

which for quality, style and variety of Patterns has never been equaled in this city. I will keep and sell no goods which I cannot recommend to my customers, no matter how low in price.
All goods warranted as represented, and prices as low as the lowest, at

No. 6 East King Street,
Next Door to the New York Store.

H. GERHART.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

SPRING 1881.

D. B. Hostetter & Son's,

No. 24 CENTRE SQUARE.

Having made unusual efforts to bring before the public a fine, stylish and well made stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

we are now prepared to show them in the most carefully selected stocks of clothing in this city, at the Lowest Cash Prices.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING!

IN GREAT VARIETY.
Fine Goods of the Most Stylish Designs and at prices within the reach of all.
Give us a call.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE,
LANCASTER, PA.

DEY GOODS.

LINENS.

LINENS!

We have received new linens from Belfast, Barnsley, Duntermine, Lisie, Brussels, Ghent, Silesia, Bohemia. We have ransacked all Europe for linens, and have a variety of both fabric and finish that could not be gathered in the American market. The goods are fresh, too. That's important; for linens bought in New York may be several years old, and you know starched linens do not improve by age. The dressings used by the manufacturers is not so destructive as starch; but it does injure the fabric in time. We have another advantage in prices. We gain the importer's profit.

The result is we get the best linens in the world, in the best possible condition, and for the least money anybody can get them for. We can give you the importer's profit, and still have enough left.

Now it is proper for you to consider that somebody else may be doing the same thing, and afford the very same advantages. So, if you please, whatever you wish to buy get samples of it from us and from others, and compare.

Or buy our goods, if you like; and if you can do as well elsewhere, bring ours back. This is rather a brave challenge; for, you know nobody wants remnants.

The linens now in are sheeting, pillow, bolster and shirting linens, towels, towels, dollies, napkins, table cloths and table linens.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST! GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST!

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—OFFERING AT—

GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST'S,

25 EAST KING STREET,

We offer Special Bargains in our Dress Goods Department.

We offer Special Bargains in our Notion Department.

We offer Special Bargains in our Domestic Department.

We offer Special Bargains in our Carpet Department.

We offer Special Bargains in our Merchant Tailoring Department.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, we are constantly receiving all the new seasonable goods that the market affords. We consider it no trouble to show goods. We rather esteem it a pleasure for you to have you call, thereby giving us an opportunity to show you the many bargains we are offering.

GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST,

25 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

JACOB M. MARKS JOHN A. CHARLES. JOHN E. ROTH.

LANE & CO.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Dry Goods Offered at Great Bargains,

AT THE OLD RELIABLE STAND,

No. 24 East King Street.

SILK DEPARTMENT.—Special Inducements in Black and Colored Silks.
The general DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT constantly being added to and prices marked down to promote quick sales.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS DEPARTMENT complete in all its details.
CARPETING, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE in immense variety and at very Low Prices.
DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT unsurpassed in quantity and quality, and goods in all the departments guaranteed to be what they are sold for.
Call and see us.

JACOB M. MARKS, JOHN A. CHARLES, JOHN E. ROTH.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

GAS FIXTURES,

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS ON EXHIBITION.

Tarred Paper, The Only Moth Destroyer.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE VERY CHEAP.

Plumber's Supply Depot, Bath Tubs, Bath Boilers, Sinks.

THE FULL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

JOHN L. ARNOLD,

Nos. 11 & 13 EAST ORANGE STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

IRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS!

A TRUE TONIC. SURE APPETISER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APPE- TITE, LOSS OF STRENGTH, LACK OF ENERGY, &c.

It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as *Tindling the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, &c.* The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A. B. C. Book, 72 pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY,

For Sale at OCHERAN'S DRUG STORE, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

HOTELS.

MISHLER HOUSE,

(formerly Clarendon.)
113 and 115 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET (below Chestnut), PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
On the European plan. Meals at all hours, at moderate rates. Rooms \$40, \$30, and \$1 per day. Hotel open all night.

Formerly of the Mishler House, Reading, Pa. HARRY STEWART, Supr.
Formerly of the St. Clair, Atlantic City

TRAIN REGULATION.

Write W. T. SOUTLE & CO., Commission Merchants, 139 1/2 South street, Chicago, Ill., for circulars.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1881.

Editorial Correspondence of INTELLIGENCER.

UP THE VALLEY.

BY CUMBERLAND & SHENANDOAH VALLEY RAILROADS.

A Trip to Luray Cave and Return.

Luray is the county seat of Page county, Va., and on the way to it Jefferson, Clarke and Warren counties are successively passed through, all wedged in between the mountains. They are in the narrow limestone region of Virginia, a good wheat growing and grazing country. As you travel up the valley of course you get above the sea level, and Luray is probably six hundred feet above tide water, on the east or south fork of the Shenandoah, looking northward to Massanutten and on the other side to a broken and much-tossed line of the Blue Ridge, that rises and falls in waves near to the depot is an immense new frame structure that they tell you is a tannery, to be run by a Baltimore firm. Bark is plentiful on these mountain sides and the railroad has supplied the transportation facilities. Over on the other side of the railroad stakes are set, grading is going on, lumber is piled and foundation stones are heaped up in preparation for a new hotel building, which the railroad company will erect for the visitors that are expected to be attracted here by the beauty of the scenery and to visit the cave. It will be three-stories high, and have accommodations for 300 guests. It will overlook the Page valley, with its fatness, and take in from its site the rugged beauties of the surrounding mountains. A stone bridge spans the little river at Luray, and the outside water wheel turns lazily. Luray itself is a straggling, hilly town of 800 population, thin looking stores, a couple of dilapidated taverns, a court house on a cross street, and off to one side of the village the negro settlement with a Baptist and a Methodist church. When the brass band had marched the excursionists through the village and halted at the hotel, the little town was stirred to unworldly excitement. But the visitors were much more intensely moved by the announcement which met them that this was a local option town, that under the law the people of the corporation could vote "no liquor" and the exclusion of its sale from within two miles of the line, and that for four years this had been rigidly maintained. Neither threats, beguilement, or approach upon Virginia hospitality, appeals for the suffering or ridicule for the invasion of an Old Dominion town by the spirit of Puritanism could discover liquor in that place. Stable lifted up his voice against the mother of seven presidents—all of whom he had voted for—and delivered her over, with imprecations, to Riddellberger and Malone, but all to no avail, until George Carpenter was chartered, the shining silver put in his hand and his nose pointed toward the mountain distillery for apple jack.

It looked more like a Virginia town when after the dinner, which is not a material part of this narrative, the vehicles were announced to convey the party to Luray cavern. They embraced nearly every kind from a fish wagon to a tally-ho, but they answered their purpose admirably and by 2 o'clock p. m. the entire two hundred were gathered at the mouth of the cave. It is on a bleak hillside, three-quarters of a mile southeast of Luray and several hundred feet above it, commanding a splendid outlook of the valley, and not half way to the summit of the hill.

It was some time in the summer of 1878 when B. P. Stedbins and the two Carpbells, Andrew and William, prospecting around this country for caves, discovered the now famous Luray cavern and determined to possess the land on which it was situated. That land, a tract of some 18 acres, had some time previously been sold on a lien against one Buracker and bought in by his son-in-law, Beidler, at \$8 an acre. Under the law of Virginia, however, land thus sold may be put up again at the guarantee of any other than the purchaser to bid ten per cent more. The Campbell's had it put up and bought it at \$17 an acre. They then developed the cave, made extensive explorations and improvements, and boasted of having known of its value and wonders before they had it put up and struck down, and negotiated for the sale of it to the railroad company for about \$10,000. Then Beidler attacked their title on the ground of fraud. He offered to compromise for a fourth interest, but they offered that the court confirmed Beidler's title, and he has sold it to the railroad company for \$37,500.

So a neighbor told us while the party was getting ready for the descent. The preparations all completed the two hundred visitors and a host of guides and curious villagers, attracted by the news of free entrance, filed down a stone stairway for 50 feet between two walls of masonry, and were very soon in the grand entrance chamber, twenty feet high and eighty feet wide. To one who has been at Mammoth cave the first consideration that suggests itself is a comparison of the two. The mouth of the Kentucky wonder, like this, is on a hillside, but wooded where this is bare and with rocks all about it suggestive of caves. The opening there is a cleft that looks like the mouth of a cave and could not well be concealed, and after the passage down a flight of stairs a long tunnel is traversed before the main entrance chamber is reached. That vestibule is a huge quarry covered with a rock ceiling and massive boulders are strewn fantastically about. This entrance to Luray is very like an ordinary cellarway or descent to a vault, with a two-story building over it for the shelter and accommodation of visitors. Emerging from under a low arch-

way the view that bursts upon you is that of an elaborately decorated grotto, wrought with the delicate handiwork of cunning artificers. In the first chambers you see at once the difference between Mammoth cave and this Luray cavern. The first looks as if it was built by the Titans, the latter as if the fairies had adorned it. For many, many years the former has been a place of resort, but its management has not in all that time displayed the taste and enterprise which the Luray people exhibit upon the occasion of every visitation by a considerable number of people. This consists in the location, arrangement and instantaneous illumination of 3,000 or 6,000 candles, set on the stalagmites and so distributed that they not only light up to view the wonders and beauties of the interior, but glimmering among the stalactites and stalagmites themselves produce an illusion of enchantment that greatly heightens the ordinary effect of the natural curiosities here exhibited. In extent of course Mammoth cave is almost incomparably greater and such general illumination is practically impossible. Of course Luray bids far upon further development to disclose many new avenues and chambers and no adequate conception can yet be formed of its real extent, but at present a few hours trip will probably suffice to traverse its entire route of passage ways, while days will not take one through all the laid out paths of the Mammoth. Its immense halls, long avenues, deep pits, navigable streams and mighty blocks of stone in monster shapes have no counterparts in Luray, but on the other hand the vandalism that has so well nigh robbed Mammoth cave of its greatest beauty in its stalactites, and stalagmites has been checked from the outset at Luray, and there is left there an exhibition that could not be excelled even if its rival had been left in all its pristine glory. It is an advantage that so much of this can be seen without the wearisome marches and toil-some descents and climbing which make up the long route in the Kentucky cave; and for real beauty as much is exhibited in a few hours trip through Luray as can be seen in a day's travel through the other. It would be tedious and utterly inadequate to convey a proper idea to attempt to follow the guide on the route through the avenues and different chambers in detail. Nothing is so hard to give or get a conception of from mere word description as a cave. Luray is already better furnished with board walks, stairways, substantial balustrades and ample protection against all possible dangers than Mammoth cave. With a pair of gum overshoes or thick-soled boots, the journey can be made free from dirt or dampness. The temperature is even at about 58, and the dripping is very slight. The thousands of candles and the candlebrads containing from ten to twenty-five candles each, hung in all the prominent places, greatly heighten the picturesqueness of the scenes and suggest the feasibility of the introduction with good purpose of the electric light. Every ceiling almost is hung thick with stalactites, from the tiny white pipe-stem-like tendrils to great folds of stone, that are curiously draped like the hangings over an Oriental throne or "Saracen's tent." Here is a pillar, which they call Washington's 1x20 feet, that is a stalagmite formed by the drippings of how many thousand years do you think? The "flower garden" is a great mass of low stalagmites, flower and star shaped. Passing up a stairway, to your left, on a ledge of rock, is hanging a row of stones that could not have been better imitations of salt mackerel hung up in bunches if they were cut out for that representation. Pluto's chasms, a huge cleft 500 feet long and 75 feet deep, has a column stalagmite standing in it 40 feet high and thick as a big tree. Skeleton George is another chasm in which when the cave was first found they discovered the bones of what was supposed to have been a middle aged person, Norseman or red man no one knew, nor who built in that cavern the fire which had smoked its roof nor left the other organic remains which were there found. There are veils and cascades of pure white alabaster and an "empress column" of white 70 feet high; the "fallen column" is a huge stalactite like the trunk of a mighty tree that has been detached from the ceiling, and in falling caught where it now hangs obliquely, cemented by a mass at the small end to the other pendants and closely resembling the huge butt of a tree as you see them fallen and caught in the descent in a decaying forest. The "angel's wing" is a white pendant, resembling the object whose name it bears, though the most curious shapes taken by the pendants are those of drapery. The iron has given them a rich brown color, and as they hang in curious curves they look exactly like heavy folded curtains. This device appears again and again in endless variety and in many colors, formed by the degrees of lime, magnesia or iron which compose them. Some of them are transparent, and when a light is placed behind them exhibit a wonderful richness and delicacy of color. Another curious effect of these pendants is the tone given forth when they are struck, and in one place some of twenty of them, hanging in a row, of various sizes and mostly tubular, can with a wooden hammer be played upon like an organ. One of the larger stalagmites is called "The Tower of Babel" from its resemblance to the well-known pictures of that structure, but there are fully twenty which fairly suggest this idea, running in height and all curiously carved as it seems. Giant's Hall looks as if it was crowded with gigantic figures and with candles placed upon them the massive stalagmites could easily be imagined as so many ghostly Titans, lamp bearers in a nether world. The Ball Room is a spacious chamber, away in the recesses of the cave, a mile or two from the entrance and two hundred and sixty feet below the surface. It is laid with a platform big enough for a picnic party to dance on it and with seats for a hundred

way the view that bursts upon you

people; two or three chandeliers furnish ample light and the statuary is as numerous as it is beautiful and grotesque. Near by is a fountain with fully a barrel of crystal clear water in it, and the formation holding it is a perfect rosy-tipped sea shell. Up fifty steps the tourist reaches Campbell's hall, another chamber of dazzling beauty, and on the other side of the ball room is an unexplored gallery which is full of promise to those developing the resources of the cave. On the way thither a curious formation was discovered, a circular pool of water, very like a bird's nest, with three round white pebbles closely resembling bird eggs. The nest was left undisturbed. Over and over you come across pure white and chocolate colored stalagmites that look like just Mother Gruel's moulds of ice cream. These things are not a tithe of the beauties and wonders of Luray cavern. There are enough there to quicken the activity of the scientist, to furnish subjects for the artist or theme for the poet's fantasy; but the ordinary traveler who simply goes to see wonders and beauty is amply recompensed. He forgets that this is the work of nature, until chamber after chamber, with their hundreds of thousands of pillars, fountains, carved and fluted columns, bridges, stalagmites, bridges, tapestry in stone, reliefs and multiform decorations are discovered, he recognizes how far beyond the conception of man or his skill to realize these wonders in stone, is the interior of Luray cavern.

On the return trip, as we neared the outer chambers, great was our astonishment to see one of the chocolate-colored stalagmites move toward the end of the stalagmites, and with frantic gestures and shuffling attitude extend a bag that looked as if it might contain a jug. It was George Carpenter, of color, who faithful to his trust had brought his half gallon of apple jack and had darted past the guard at the cavern's mouth, on the plea of urgent necessity to minister to extreme wants of the subterranean wanderers. George was a Methodist but at the outside "Aunt July," who had a little cake stand set up for the day, was a Baptist and cheerfully sold her lemonade water to mix with that refreshing mountain dew, and nobody asked whether the revenue tax had been paid. But George pledged his honor that before the distiller would sell him less than a gallon he had "taken oath and writ his name in a book" to come for the other half gallon before the twelvemonth passed, and it was supplied with the means to get it—and send it to Stahle, if he couldn't use it himself.

With increased and well-ordered hotel accommodations for visitors to Luray and a line of coaches at reasonable hire from there to the cavern, liberal excursions from the railroad ought to make it a place of popular resort. A week among those mountains, by that beautiful river and in that historic valley would be a worthy part of any summer programme; and for those who have shorter time to stay, easy excursions from points not farther than this city might be arranged to take the trip over there on the afternoon of some day, spend the night at the hotel, next morning at the cavern and return by 8 p. m. the succeeding evening.

W. U. H.

BALLOT BOX STUFFERS.

No Limitation for Electoral Thieves.

At the election of November, 1877, A. W. Schack and W. J. Whitehouse were candidates for district attorney of Schuylkill county; the former was returned elected and entered upon the duties of his office, but Whitehouse contested his election and a vast amount of testimony was taken before an examiner. This testimony showed pretty clearly that gross frauds had been perpetrated at one poll in Schack's interest, and the examiner, when he presented his report to the court, October 13, 1879 (only twenty-four days before the expiration of the two years given as the limit in which a criminal prosecution may be brought,) recommended that the perpetrators of the fraud be indicted. Pursuant to this recommendation the court referred the matter to Schack, who was in the full exercise of the duties of district attorney, but at the expiration of two weeks, he having done nothing in the matter, Whitehouse, the contestant, had indictments prepared by private counsel, which were submitted to Schack for his signature previous to sending them to the grand jury. Schack, however, refused to sign them, whereupon the court appointed Whitehouse's counsel special district attorney to try those cases. He sent the indictments to the grand jury, which found a true bill in each case. Whitehouse, in consequence of this, provided all indictments drawn under his provisions must be brought within one year, so that in this case the prosecutions would be barred by limitation. This view the lower court coincided in and quashed the indictments. From this decision a writ of error was taken to the supreme court, which, in an opinion by Justice Paxson, reverses the judgment of the lower court and orders that the prosecutions be continued. Justice Paxson holds that the indictments were not drawn under the act of 1839 and continues: "It is to be concluded that offenses which strike at the purity and fairness of elections are of a grave character. Are they indictable at the common law? This is a serious and at the same time comparatively new question, and in considering it we have taken the way of authority to guide us. It was assumed by the learned counsel for the defendants that an indictment will not lie at common law for such acts, they arguing that offenses against the election laws are unknown to the common law; they are purely and exclusively of statutory origin. What is a common law offense?" His honor then quotes from Blackstone, Bishop and Wharton, and cites two cases in Massachusetts where it was held that every qualified voter possessed the statutory right to vote, and any act tending to disturb or unlawfully abridge that right was punishable at common law.

After declaring that the signing of the bills by the special district attorney was a writ of error was taken to the supreme court, which, in an opinion by Justice Paxson, reverses the judgment of the lower court and orders that the prosecutions be continued. Justice Paxson holds that the indictments were not drawn under the act of 1839 and continues: "It is to be concluded that offenses which strike at the purity and fairness of elections are of a grave character. Are they indictable at the common law? This is a serious and at the same time comparatively new question, and in considering it we have taken the way of authority to guide us. It was assumed by the learned counsel for the defendants that an indictment will not lie at common law for such acts, they arguing that offenses against the election laws are unknown to the common law; they are purely and exclusively of statutory origin. What is a common law offense?" His honor then quotes from Blackstone, Bishop and Wharton, and cites two cases in Massachusetts where it was held that every qualified voter possessed the statutory right to vote, and any act tending to disturb or unlawfully abridge that right was punishable at common law.

After declaring that the signing of the bills by the special district attorney was a writ of error was taken to the supreme court, which, in an opinion by Justice Paxson, reverses the judgment of the lower court and orders that the prosecutions be continued. Justice Paxson holds that the indictments were not drawn under the act of 1839 and continues: "It is to be concluded that offenses which strike at the purity and fairness of elections are of a grave character. Are they indictable at the common law? This is a serious and at the same time comparatively new question, and in considering it we have taken the way of authority to guide us. It was assumed by the learned counsel for the defendants that an indictment will not lie at common law for such acts, they arguing that offenses against the election laws are unknown to the common law; they are purely and exclusively of statutory origin. What is a common law offense?" His honor then quotes from Blackstone, Bishop and Wharton, and cites two cases in Massachusetts where it was held that every qualified voter possessed the statutory right to vote, and any act tending to disturb or unlawfully abridge that right was punishable at common law.

After declaring that the signing of the bills by the special district attorney was a writ of error was taken to the supreme court, which, in an opinion by Justice Paxson, reverses the judgment of the lower court and orders that the prosecutions be continued. Justice Paxson holds that the indictments were not drawn under the act of 1839 and continues: "It is to be concluded that offenses which strike at the purity and fairness of elections are of a grave character. Are they indictable at the common law? This is a serious and at the same time comparatively new question, and in considering it we have taken the way of authority to guide us. It was assumed by the learned counsel for the defendants that an indictment will not lie at common law for such acts, they arguing that offenses against the election laws are unknown to the common law; they are purely and exclusively of statutory origin. What is a common law offense?" His honor then quotes from Blackstone, Bishop and Wharton, and cites two cases in Massachusetts where it was held that every qualified voter possessed the statutory right to vote, and any act tending to disturb or unlawfully abridge that right was punishable at common law.

After declaring that the signing of the bills by the special district attorney was a writ of error was taken to the supreme court, which, in an opinion by Justice Paxson, reverses the judgment of the lower court and orders that the prosecutions be continued. Justice Paxson holds that the indictments were not drawn under the act of 1839 and continues: "It is to be concluded that offenses which strike at the purity and fairness of elections are of a grave character. Are they indictable at the common law? This is a serious and at the same time comparatively new question, and in considering it we have taken the way of authority to guide us. It was assumed by the learned counsel for the defendants that an indictment will not lie at common law for such acts, they arguing that offenses against the election laws are unknown to the common law; they are purely and exclusively of statutory origin. What is a common law offense?" His honor then quotes from Blackstone, Bishop and Wharton, and cites two cases in Massachusetts where it was held that every qualified voter possessed the statutory right to vote, and any act tending to disturb or unlawfully abridge that right was punishable at common law.

After declaring that the signing of the bills by the special district attorney was a writ of error was taken to the supreme court, which, in an opinion by Justice Paxson, reverses the judgment of the lower court and orders that the prosecutions be continued. Justice Paxson holds that the indictments were not drawn under the act of 1839 and continues: "It is to be concluded that offenses which strike at the purity and fairness of elections are of a grave character. Are they indictable at the common law? This is a serious and at the same time comparatively new question, and in considering it we have taken the way of authority to guide us. It was assumed by the learned counsel for the defendants that an indictment will not lie at common law for such acts, they arguing that offenses against the election laws are unknown to the common law; they are purely and exclusively of statutory origin. What is a common law offense?" His honor then quotes from Blackstone, Bishop and Wharton, and cites two cases in Massachusetts where it was held that every qualified voter possessed the statutory right to vote, and any act tending to disturb or unlawfully abridge that right was punishable at common law.

After declaring that the signing of the bills by the special district attorney was a writ of error was taken to the supreme court, which, in an opinion by Justice Paxson, reverses the judgment of the lower court and orders that the prosecutions be continued. Justice Paxson holds that the indictments were not drawn under the act of 1839 and continues: "It is to be concluded that offenses which strike at the purity and fairness of elections are of a grave character. Are they indictable at the common law? This is a serious and at the same time comparatively new question, and in considering it we have taken the way of authority to guide us. It was assumed by the learned counsel for the defendants that an indictment will not lie at common law for such acts, they arguing that offenses against the election laws are unknown to the common law; they are purely and exclusively of statutory origin. What is a common law offense?" His honor then quotes from Blackstone, Bishop and Wharton, and cites two cases in Massachusetts where it was held that every qualified voter possessed the statutory right to vote, and any act tending to disturb or unlawfully abridge that right was punishable at common law.

After declaring that the signing of the bills by the special district attorney was a writ of error was taken to the supreme court, which, in an opinion by Justice Paxson, reverses the judgment of the lower court and orders that the prosecutions be continued. Justice Paxson holds that the indictments were not drawn under the act of 1839 and continues: "It is to be concluded that offenses which strike at the purity and fairness of elections are of a grave character. Are they indictable at the common law? This is a serious and at the same time comparatively new question, and in considering it we have taken the way of authority to guide us. It was assumed by the learned counsel for the defendants that an indictment will not lie at common law for such acts, they arguing that offenses against the election laws are unknown to the common law; they are purely and exclusively of statutory origin. What is a common law offense?" His honor then quotes from Blackstone, Bishop and Wharton, and cites two cases in Massachusetts where it was held that every qualified voter possessed the statutory right to vote, and any act tending to disturb or unlawfully abridge that right was punishable at common law.

After declaring that the signing of the bills by the special district attorney was a writ of error was taken to the supreme court, which, in an opinion by Justice Paxson, reverses the judgment of the lower court and orders that the prosecutions be continued. Justice Paxson holds that the indictments were not drawn under the act of 1839 and continues: "It is to be concluded that offenses which strike at the purity and fairness of elections are of a grave character. Are they indictable at the common law? This is a serious and at the same time comparatively new question, and in considering it we have taken the way of authority to guide us. It was assumed by the learned counsel for the defendants that an indictment will not lie at common law for such acts, they arguing that offenses against the election laws are unknown to the common law; they are purely and exclusively of statutory origin. What is a common law offense?" His honor then quotes from Blackstone, Bishop and Wharton, and cites two cases in Massachusetts where it was held that every qualified voter possessed the statutory right to vote, and any act tending to disturb or unlawfully abridge that right was punishable at common law.

After declaring that the signing of the bills by the special district attorney was a writ of error was taken to the supreme court, which, in an opinion by Justice Paxson, reverses the judgment of the lower court and orders that the prosecutions be continued. Justice Paxson holds that the indictments were not drawn under the act of 1839 and continues: "It is to be concluded that offenses which strike at the purity and fairness of elections are of a grave character. Are they indictable at the common law? This is a serious and at the same time comparatively new question, and in considering it we have taken the way of authority to guide us. It was assumed by the learned counsel for the defendants that an indictment will not lie at common law for such acts, they arguing that offenses against the election laws are unknown to the common law; they are purely and exclusively of statutory origin. What is a common law offense?" His honor then quotes from Blackstone, Bishop and Wharton, and cites two cases in Massachusetts where it was held that every qualified voter possessed the statutory right to vote, and any act tending to disturb or unlawfully abridge that right was punishable at common law.

After declaring that the signing of the bills by the special district attorney was a writ of error was taken to the supreme court, which, in an opinion by Justice Paxson, reverses the judgment of the lower court and orders that the prosecutions be continued. Justice Paxson holds that the indictments were not drawn under the act of 1839 and continues: "It is to be concluded that offenses which strike at the purity and fairness of elections are of a grave character. Are they indictable at the common law? This is a serious and at the same time comparatively new question, and in considering it we have taken the way of authority to guide us. It was assumed by the learned counsel for the defendants that an indictment will not lie at common law for such acts, they arguing that offenses against the election laws are unknown to the common law; they are purely and exclusively of statutory origin. What is a common law offense?" His honor then quotes from Blackstone, Bishop and Wharton, and cites two cases in Massachusetts where it was held that every qualified voter possessed the statutory right to vote, and any act tending to disturb or unlawfully abridge that right was punishable at common law.

After declaring that the signing of the bills by the special district attorney was a writ of error was taken to the supreme court, which, in an opinion by Justice Paxson, reverses the judgment of the lower court and orders that the prosecutions