Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 20, 1881.

The Virginia Issue.

The Northern Republican journals which are urging Republican support in Virginia of the Mahone ticket have great labor in making their course consistent with their profuse declarations of hostility to debt repudiation. The leading organ, the New York *Times*, scrambles over the difficulty by declaring that as neither party in Virginia proposes to pay the whole of the state debt, it feels itself at liberty to give its sympathies, independently of that question, on the principle that it is as much a sin to steal a pin as a greater thing; and so the Mahone party, which proposes to pay a little bit of the state debt, is no more dishonest than its opponents, who desire to pay a bigger bit, but not the whole of it. The position is more ingenious than ingenuous, since the *Times* fails to give its due weight to the fact that the Virginia creditors have consented to accept on a full acquittance what the Democratic party proposes to pay, though it is not the full sum of their bond. If the creditors do not complain probably the *Times* need not. The fact is that the Mahone orators and newspapers in Virginia rail at the bondholders and the Democracy as in coalition and the main part of their capital is the antipathy they thus seek to excite against their political opponents as the bondholders' friends. Under the circumstances, which are very familiar to the *Times*, it is of course very insincere and wholly dishonest in claiming that there is no difference, but in degree, in the repudiation designs of the parties in Virginia, and that one is not more entitled than another to the sympathy of debt-paying advocates.

The Philadelphia *Press*, which has been blowing hot and cold on the Mahone alliance for six months past, being very hot before the administration got cold, and fast cooling with its frigidity, was warmed up again under the seeming political expediencies of the situation and the encouragement of the *Times*, into vehement advocacy of the Mahone "Readjusters;" and reconciles the debt-paying conscience to such a repudiation alliance in pretty much the style of its cotemporary, but with a difference. The *Press* discovers that the Virginia Democrats, though promising to pay more of the debt than the Mahone people, do not intend performance. While the "Readjusters," who offer very little intend to pay that little. Thus the *Press* satisfies itself, or pretends to, that the Mahone party is the real debt-paying party, and as such joyfully embraces it. It is somewhat singular that the Virginia bondholders have not made this notable discovery along with the *Press*. One would think that they would be for the party that proposed to pay, and that they would rather have a little cash than any amount of promises, and would be alert and quite as sagacious as the *Press* in discerning the party that gave them the best assurance of their money. If it be true, as the *Press* alleges, that it is the Mahone people who are the real bondholders' friends, it is notable that the Mahone people do not themselves proclaim it in Virginia, but on the contrary seek to throw the odium and the glory of that connection upon the Democrats.

And here a remarkable thing is to be observed; which is the total difference in the ground taken by these Republican coadjutors of Mahone in the North and his partisans in Virginia. There the contest between two parties that have made nominations for the state offices is distinctly upon the question of repudiation, or, as the advocates of that policy style it, "readjustment" of the state debt. This is the issue upon which the contest is made and the parties are divided. It was strong enough to cause the disruption of the Republican convention and the adjournment of the fragments without making nominations. There is no Republican state ticket. The Democratic ticket is headed by Major Daniel, an uncompromising debt payer, and Mahone's ticket by Mr. Cameron, who claims to be a Democrat and was until now, and who has no difference with his old party, except upon the question of the payment of the debt, upon which he makes his canvass. He dare not make it as a Republican, even if he would, nor as anything but a Democrat, because he must secure Democratic votes to succeed. To gain them he needs to declare himself as good a Democrat as his opponent.

The fight in Virginia, then, is distinctly waged between Democrats—one who has left the old organization and one who stays in it—on the question of the debt; and the Republican journals in the North who support the Democratic readjusters, rather than the Democrat who advocates the payment of the debt according to the agreement made between the state and the bondholders, cannot to any intelligent apprehension twist away from the fact that they sustain those who refuse to keep the plighted faith of the state to its creditors, and oppose those who propose to maintain it.

The object of this Republican support of Mahone is very obvious, and the journals which seek to cover it up with the shallow pretext of the *Times* and the *Press* must have a very small opinion of the intelligence of their readers. The Republican politicians have come to think that Mahone is a necessity to them to be purchased at any price; and since the president's danger, and the possibility of the Senate president being a very important officer, they are more than ever solicitous to keep hold of the vote that controls the choice. Maybe they are doing the right thing for their party success; and maybe not. When they abandon their party in Virginia and hand over its remains to Mahone they give a bird in the hand for one in the bush; which is rash.

THE article from the *Ledger* giving a general idea of the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature will again serve to remind the public of a fact often alluded to in these columns: that there is no prescribed and sufficient way of announcing to the people of the state the enactment of a new law to govern them, and affecting their lives, liberty and happiness. One of the first requisites of sound lawmaking is neglected, and many laws are in operation in this commonwealth many years before a tithe of the people are aware of them.

JUDGE PATTERSON and District Attorney Davis—for neither of whom the INTELLIGENCER will be accused of any partiality—deserve credit for the commendable dispatch of business in the quarter sessions court, one improvement in which is the limitation upon the speeches of counsel in trifling cases. Nevertheless the large number of verdicts of "not guilty," bills ignored and cases abandoned show what a mass of inconsequential business is taken to court to increase the costs of the county. One man with good judgment, a stout arm and a horsewhip could dispense justice in half the cases that plague our sessions.

BY 266 to 77 delegates, the renomination of State Senator Sessions, of New York, is secured. He was the man who was accused of trying to bribe Bradley to desert the stalwart cause in the senatorial struggle. Whether that charge was true or false, Sessions proved his own character by his testimony before the investigating committee, in which he admitted that he was in the habit of using money to secure the passage of such bills as he was interested in, and played poker habitually at such places where games at the poker table were the means by which members lost their virtue and got their bribes.

THE argument of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, which we republished, against senatorial delegates to the state convention has a good deal of strength in it and is worthy the attention of the party.

MINOR TOPICS.

No opium smoker is admitted to church membership by any Christian mission working in China.

FROM the tone of the editorials which the New York *Independent* excludes from its regular editorial department, it is manifest that in Mr. Twining it has the right man in the wrong place.

REFERRING to the cases of the ritualistic clergymen of England, who seem determined to make martyrs of themselves, whether or no, the archbishop of Canterbury very truthfully and wittily says: "If a man is determined to go into jail, it is very difficult to keep him out of it." There are some men who are never happy unless they have a grievance.

THE growing humanitarian view is that in the present condition of the human mind, and the rather uncertain status of theology, it may be well to follow the teacher Longfellow sings about, who

> Skilful alike with tongue and pen,
> He preached to all men everywhere
> The Gospel of the Golden Rule,
> The New Commandment given to men,
> Thinking the deed and not the creed,
> Would help us in our utmost need.

OF 400 Lutheran churches in the Pennsylvania synod, 44 are named St. John's, 30 St. Paul's, 27 Zions, 18 Trinity, 18 St. Peter's, 14 Christ, 10 Salem, 7 St. James', 7 Jerusalem, 7 St. Michael's, 5 St. Luke's, 4 Immanuel's, 4 Grace, 4 Frieden's, 3 St. Mark's, 3 St. Matthew's, 2 St. Thomas', 2 Bethel, 2 Epiphany, 2 Union, one each Augustus, Holy Communion, Transfiguration, David's, Solomon's, Concordia, Himmels, Ebenezer, Zoar, St. Stephen's. The rest are named after the locality or the nearest neighbor.

THEY organized a debating club in Deadwood last week. The fact that the president was a dead shot and sat with two revolvers in hand kept the society in comparative quiet while the questions: "Ought a flush royal to beat four aces?" and "Is it wicked to lynch Mexicans on Sunday?" were debated. But when they tackled the question: "Ought you to fire when a man reaches for his hip pocket, or are you bound to wait till you see whether it's a revolver or whisky bottle he's drawing?" the president couldn't control them and five funerals was the result.

THE growth of the Methodists as a sect has probably been without precedent in rapidity. Their first "preaching house" dates from 1739, at Bristol, England. But before that an unused foundry in London was so used. The worship in Methodist chapels in England to-day is divided into that of the Liturgical and non-Liturgical. Wesleyism combines both, and in many Wesleyan chapels the service differs but little from that of the Episcopal church. A writer of authority computes the adherents of Methodism at 5,000,000 in connection with the Bristol conferences, and 14,000,000 with the American. The ecclesiastical property of the connection in Great Britain may be calculated at £11,000,000, and that in America £18,000,000 sterling.

THE Chautauqua school of philosophy, reminds the Newark *Advertiser* of the pliable schoolmistress who was willing to teach that the world was either square or round, as it might best please the committee. "Chautauqua is not at all particular; the scholars who go there can have any kind of theology they wish and are willing to pay for. The teachers comprise leading clergymen of all the sects. There is Taylor, the Congregationalist, Foster, the Methodist, Schaff, the Presbyterian, Sanders, the Baptist, and others, and although we do not notice either a Catholic or a Universalist, we hope they will be brought to the front, and that all shades of belief will be fairly present from the rankest Calvanism to the Broad church, that takes in everything and everybody."

DER CHRISTLICHER KUNDSCHAFTER, published and edited by Elder John F. Weishampel, comes to us this week in mourning for the late John S. Gable, and with a poem to his memory, for the republication of which we cannot find space to-day. That Elder Welshampel is not pleased with some of the comments of the church organs on Brother Gable may be inferred from his fervid editorial observation that: "The death of Brother Gable has been alluded to editorially by the D. D. who rules the ring that wants to rule the Church of God, in such a heartless and cold spirit, that shows no degree of sorrow for the loss of that great and good man, that we can readily believe the demise has caused the reverse of sorrow. The fallen worthy told us some time ago, that he was told some time before, that the immaculate editor had declared he could not get along well as long as that man was in the board of publication, and he worked him out of it by a trickstering manœuvre. Then the board had lost its brains, as a good brother said. Next this good conservator, who had kept the ring in check, was elected upon the board of education, and soon the college project took a tangible form through his masterly management. But the Lord saw fit to call him suddenly away from that unnecessary work. Now the brains have gone out of that board too, and the learned D. D. will have to supply the rest with some of his superabundance, and no doubt he will gladly do so, since the object of his hatred is removed out of his way. O, the deceitfulness of the hearts of some men! And such hypocrites want to rule the Church." It is sad to think that "rings" and "tricks" should flourish in the "Church of God."

PERSONAL.

The amount embezzled by Captain HOWGATE, ex-disbursing officer of the signal service, is now stated at $70,000.

Dr. C. A. GREENE writes us that the president will die from bad treatment. "He asked for beefsteak and they gave him quinine."

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has given the sum of 20,000 florins towards rebuilding the Czech threatre, which was destroyed by fire recently.

Rear Admiral J. H. SPOTTS arrived at Rio Janerio on the 22d ult., and on the 25th relieved Rear Admiral BRYSON of the command of the South Atlantic squadron.

KATE SHELLY, of Boone, Iowa, is reported dangerously ill from the effects of exposure while saving a passenger train from destruction during a storm, on the night of July 6th.

CLARKSON N. POTTER, of New York, has been elected president of the American Bar association. H. M. NORTH, esq., of this county, is one of the members of the local council for Pennsylvania.

Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY is operating a ranche near San Antonio, Texas, and is contributing a series of letters to the Boston *Herald*. Ae expresses himself as much pleased with Texas and the people, and finds much in his Mexican neighbors to praise.

JOHN H. ADAMS, one of the first settlers of the Northwest, died on Wednesday night at Green Bay, Wisconsin, aged 59 years. He was a member of the Senate of Illinois from 1852 to 1868, and at the time of his death was president of the Second national bank of Freeport, Illinois.

The present Duke of WELLINGTON, who is seventy-four years of age, has drawn a pension of $20,000 a year since the death of his father, in 1852. He has also $160,000 a year from estates given to his father by the government, and the interest on $3,500,000 voted to the great duke by the British Parliament after the battle of Waterloo.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The temperature reached 103 degrees in the shade at Des Moins, Iowa, on Thursday afternoon.

The wheat in New Brunswick is reported to be damaged by rust and the potatoes by bugs.

Harvey Fellbourn was beaten and stabbed by masked robbers in one of the streets of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Wednesday night

It now appears that the disaster attending the bull fight at Marseilles, on Sunday last, resulted in the death of twenty-seven person, and the wounding of 306.

An æronaut of Armentieres ascended from Montpelier on Sunday and has not since been heard of. It is presumed that he was lost at sea.

Our exports of domestic breadstuffs during the seven months ending July 31, 1881, were valued at $131,962,709, against $153,586,362 during the corresponding period of 1880.

An incendiary fire in the central block at New Britain, Connecticut, yesterday morning, caused damage to the amount of about $45,000. William Williams, colored, was arrested on suspicion of having started the fire.

Rodney Willis and Ezra Skillman, both colored, being rivals in love, fought a duel with daggers in a stable yard at Princeton, New Jersey, on Thursday. Willis was dangerously wounded and Skillman was lodged in jail.

James Corrigan had his skull fractured by George Johnson in a saloon quarrel in Chicago on Thursday evening and died of his injuries yesterday. Johnson and his three brothers, who were also in the fight, were arrested.

William Baker, thirteen years of age, fired at a bird with a pistol in Halifax, on Thursday evening. The weapon missed fire and he placed it in his pocket, when it went off, tearing open the lower portion of his stomach and killing him on the spot.

Lafayette Greenleaf and Charles Nelson, of the Gloucester fishing schooner Grace L. Feare, were lost in the fog while visiting trawls on the Grand Banks, on the 10th inst. As there was a large fleet in the vicinity, it is hoped they were picked up.

A cyclone near Alburt, Lea and Amboy, Minnesota, on Wednesday, utterly demolished the houses of E. J. Laur and Frank Wiers, and wind and hail almost ruined the crops in the vicinity. Cattle were lacerated by hail, but fortunately no person was injured.

An international polar conference has opened at St. Petersburg. A representative of America is expected to attend. England is to contribute to the enterprise by the erection of an observatory in northern Canada. America will erect stations at Point Barrow and Lady Franklin Bay.

May Grebby, who recently disappeared from Phillipsburg, where she has been living in the Hale family, and about whom there has been quite an excitement, she having been supposed to be the victim of a couple of villains, has been discovered at the residence of an aunt in Michigan.

In Annapolis, William Worthington, colored, hired himself to Robinson's circus. Some colored men connected with the circus found he was serving for lower wages than they were receiving and near Adenton they assaulted him and threw him from the train. He was most horribly injured when found and died at six o'clock.

A Crank in Petticoats.

Early yesterday afternoon a young woman, attired in a bathing suit, appeared at the entrance to the White House grounds, and demanded admission, saying "she must see the president immediately, or he would be dead in an hour." She carried a "miniature saw" and a vial containing some liquid. After repeating her demand, in the midst of a curioue crowd, she was taken in charge by a policeman. She said "she was just from Manhatten beach, and her husband was a fireman in Brooklyn."

LAST SESSIONS LEGISLATURE.

New Laws to be Noted.

Philadelphia Ledger.

A nicely printed volume of 278 pages brings us the laws passed by the General Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, at the session of 1881, which extended from the 3d of January till the 9th of June. Although three months of the session went by with almost nothing done, there were one hundred and eighty three acts added to the statute book when the governor had got through with the mass of legislation which the Assembly left in his hands on the day of adjournment. Of this large number of bills passed, only seven had become laws on the 7th of April, at which time the session had lasted three months and four days, ample time for all the legislative work necessary to be done, and much more than enough for that actually accomplished. On the 1st day of June, then nearly at the end of the fifth month of the session, only forty-two of the hundred and eighty-three of the approved acts had become laws. Then the rush began, and one hundred and forty-seven bills engaged the attention of the governor during the remaining seven or eight days of the session, and for thirty days after the Legislature had adjourned. This resume of dates will give the public something of a notion of the idleness of the first three months; the laziness of the next two months—five in all that were idle or lazy—and of the headlong rush of the last eight or ten days prior to the adjournment.

There has been a good deal of tinkering at the law—we mean law in the broad sense as it affects the legal relations of parties. We can do no more here than indicate the subject, so that lawyers, judges and other persons connected with the profession, who are now enjoying their summer vacation, may have something to remind them that there is additional law on those subjects which it is necessary for them to look up. On page 13 there is an act relating to executions, the return of writs of *fieri facias*, and the number of jurors on inquest upon real estate levies. On the next page is an act extending the provisions of the act of 1865, providing additional remedies against trustees in certain cases of trust for life or during marriage. Page 17 contains an act of five lines relating to acceptances of bills of exchange; and page 20 presents an act enabling parties in interest to testify in certain heretofore prohibited cases. Page 24 brings us another patch on the statutory law relating to cases in ejectment; and on page 80 there is a one-section act relating to appeals and writs of certiorai and of error requiring surety for costs. On page 84 is an act defining defeasances in this Commonwealth; and on 96 is one to enable mothers to appoint testamentary guardians for her child or children in certain cases. Then follows, on page 97, an act regulating the satisfaction of mortgages where the legal presumption of the payment of the same exists from the lapse of time and no satisfaction appears of record. An act appears on page 102 authorizing courts to make distribution of the proceeds of sale, where there have been sales under assignment for the benefit of creditors, of real estate encumbered by liens; and on page 106 there is an amendment to the act of 1859 relating to executors, administrators and guardians, enabling a ward who is of legal age, and a married woman to give her own refunding bond to her guardian or his legal representative.

The foregoing embrace mainly, if not entirely, the acts of the last session regulating or relating to legal procedure or the legal standing of parties. We go now to other descriptions of legislation, as reminders to those who do not keep the proceedings of the egislature in their memories from one session to another. There are two acts of strong interest to the manipulators of the party nominating machines. One of these (page 70) is directed to the punishment by fine and imprisonment of all bribery and fraud connected with delegate elections for nominating conventions, returning boards, county or executive committees, &c., &c. Both the briber and the bribed person are punishable—and so are personators, repeaters and other frauds the same as at public elections. This act and another on page 128, are bread in their sweep, and cover most, if not all of the usual tricks, games and swindles resorted to for cheating in delegates and committeemen and in packing conventions. The second act above referred to regulates the holding of primary elections and any violation of it is punishable by fine and one year's imprisonment. Aspirants for party nominations, their friends, champions, "strikers" and the men who run the machines, will do themselves a friendly turn by taking full notice of these laws, and try to keep out of jail accordingly.

There are three new acts relating to taverns on pages 12, 32 and 162, respectively. The first of these makes it an imprisonable misdemeanor for any minor (embracing all boys) to represent himself as of full age, in order to get intoxicating liquor at any sort of tavern, saloon or restaurant; the second (page 37) punishes by fine and imprisonment any tavern, restaurant, hotel or saloon keeper, who permits the game of pool or any other game of chance for "drinks," on his or her premises; the third prohibits the issue of licenses for the sale of liquors to theatres, circuses, or any places of amusement, or for any place that has an opening into a theatre, circus, museum, or other place of amusement. This is an exceedingly blundering piece of legislation. Still the prohibitory part of the act will hold good, and violators of it can be punished under other laws. In this general class of legislation we note also (page 43) an act making it an imprisonable misdemeanor for any person engaged in the brewing of ale, beer or other malt liquors to use any poisonous or deleterious drugs or chemicals, or impure or injurious materials—or materials prejudicial to the public health—in the fermentation, distillation or manufacture of their liquors. Probably there are but few brewers subject to this law—but it will operate as a check on the scamps who are.

Of other miscellaneous acts, mention is made of the following: On page 56 is an act giving mechanics' liens of work done or materials furnished priority of lien over advance money mortgages; on page 82 an act for the punishment of the thoughtless youngsters, unconscionable grown up scamps, and pestiferous tramps, who break through or jump over fences, trespass upon fields, grounds and gardens for the purpose of stealing fruits, nuts, vegetables, flowers or other growing things; and on page 83 the act that obliterates the color line in the public schools.

On page 68 there is an act declaring that the municipal authorities and courts having jurisdiction in any city of the Commonwealth shall have exclusive control and direction of the opening, widening, narrowing, vacating and changing grades of all streets, alleys and highways within their respective jurisdictions. There are two acts relating to policies of insurance; one (page 20) requiring references to any document *outside* of the policy, to be attached in full to the policy, or otherwise to be no part of the contract; the other (page 109) to punish agents, physicians and others who make false statements or misrepresentations for the purpose of getting life insurance policies. Another on page 89 provides the means by which foreign corporations may become corporations of the state of Pennsylvania; and on page 107 there is an act (with which we close this running review) of importance to all persons or corporations dealing in stocks, bonds or other securities, or having the custody of them in any way as security or pledge. This act forbids under severe penalties, including five years' imprisonment, *the re-pledging* or *re-hypothecation* of such stocks, bond or securities.

STATE ITEMS.

John Munley, Thomas Butler and James McNoury, all boys, were smothered by a fall of a sand bank in Scranton on Thursday afternoon.

Meek's Beilefonte *Watchman* tenderly addresses the "Dear Defeated:" "Beloved brethren, take comfort. Mourn not over the loss of that the possession of which only a short time ago seemed so certain. Reflect, that if you did not get what you wanted, somebody else did, and the public will still be served."

The Fayette county alleged miner murderers were gathered in by James McParlan, the celebrated detective, who was chiefly instrumental in bringing to justice the Mollie Maguires in the Schuylkill region. About six weeks ago it was casually remarked that James McParlan, the detective, was dead, the strain of his terrible experiences having been too much for him. The report was quietly circulated and served as a "blind."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

QUARTER SESSIONS SKETCHES.

TENDIN' COURT AND GITTIN' LAW.

How the Colored Citizens Bring Grist to the Justice Mill.

Is there a person in this city, who has ever had occasion to pass the court house, during big court week, that does not stop and take a look at the funny crowd of people who are always about, and wonder where they came from? It is the same in every week of quarter sessions court and the same familiar faces always can be seen. This crowd is largely composed of colored people, many of whom are of the worst stripe. What they want at court is not known, but if asked they will tell you that they are either witnesses, prosecutors, or defendants. Many of the colored people are from Columbia but the most of them hail from the Welsh mountains. The latter drive or walk to this city on Monday and generally remain until Friday evening. The teams which they own are as funny looking as the people. The horses are of the "finest" kind, indeed some of them are so fine that a man with a good eye could read the INTELLIGENCER through them. But the wagons are the objects of great curiosity. They look as though they had been used by Western settlers, and had made a dozen trips across the continent. Some of them have four different kinds of wheels, for it is a mighty queer darkey who can't rig up a wagon to come to court in, even if he has to put a cart wheel and one from a sulky on the same axle. The harness is made of pieces of leather and rope lines are used. The man who owns a team is very popular during court week, and the number of friends who know him is very large. Many people wonder where this gang stays at night. It is said that some of them go to the poor house in the evenings. The writer saw one crowd with a two-horse wagon, who, during their sojourn in this city, camped in a woods near town every night. They did not eat dinner, or if they did they caught it on the fly, or visited the slop barrels in the rear of the hotels immediately after dining hours. They come into the court house bright and early and always stay late at night. They never leave until the "Black Maria" has been loaded, for most of them have freinds or relations concerned in it, and they want to catch a glimpse of them as they pass in to "git law."

A good time to see these regulars is when court adjourns at noon or just before it meets in the afternoon. Men, women and children can be found all over the front of the court house. Some are smoking (and there are none of the woman who don't smoke or chew), some eating peanuts, some "shooting snipes" or "birds" and all talking "law." There are very few of them who don't know all about court, and to hear the learned arguments of the men would astonish a judge of the supreme court. The children are allowed to run at large, and the more trouble they can get into the better time they have. On Friday these citizens get ready to go home and the crowd going that way is generally smaller than it was when they came in on Monday, as many of those who were so loudly claiming justice in the early part of the week are detained at the stone castle on the end of East King for costs or some equally good cause. Many an important darkey, who takes the trouble to walk to town on Monday, is sure of a free ride in the black barouche before the week is out. The drivers and attendants of this turn-out are very attentive and are always anxious to show those they haul the sights—inside of the prison doors.

The crowd of colored people from Columbia who attend court is smaller than in other years, but their places are taken by "town" coons and Welsh mountaineers. The town darkeys can always be distinguished from their less fortunate friends from the country and the two kinds do not associate very pleasantly.

It is very strange how many "coons" can get to be witnesses, but they always do. If a fight occurs in the Welsh mountains, darkeys can be found in Columbia who were there and saw it and are willing to say so after kissing the big book. Among and associating with those from the mountain a number of drunken, indolent and worthless white people can be found. They all live together and many of them are married to colored people

All of this gang seem to be fond of law, and as long as they are allowed to bring petty cases they will be at court. They would probably come if they had no cases at all, as they think their presence here is necessary to the successful running of the court. But these people are not the only "queer" ones who attend court and make humor for the officers, lawyers and spectators. There are many others who will receive attention shortly.

Cars Wrecked.

Last evening about 8 o'clock, while workmen were engaged in shifting and dropping cars upon the wharves at the outer depot of the Reading railroad, this city, a section of cars moved backward from one of the wharves, owing to the failure of the brakes to operate, and ran from the siding to the main track. Just at that instant the passenger train happened to be backing out of the upper depot to run down to the King street station, and, the engineer and conductor fail ing to notice the accident to the coal cars, ran into them, crushing one of the coal cars and breaking the steps and otherwise damaging the passenger car. The passengers were considerably shaken up, but none of them seriously injured.

Fruit and Flowers.

Mrs. Free, 334 West Orange street, sends to this office a fine bunch of pears grown upon a tree in her garden. The bunch is a small one but contains fourteen handsome and fully developed pears of fine shape and excellent flavor, and the lady assures us that it is a fair sample of the entire product of the tree. Accompanying the above, which were quite an acceptable gift, was a cultivated jimson flower, that is very handsome being of the purest white, and of very graceful shape and proportions.

In Geneva.

The name of Miss Lizzie B. Gara, of this city, appears in the list of visitors published in the Geneva (Switzerland) *Continental Times* of August 6. She was registered at the Hotel Metropole.

THE AUGUST COURT.

Friday Afternoon.—Com'th vs. Henry Rodenhouser, felonious assault and battery (two charges). The prosecutors were Gideon Williams and Ann Dunmoyer, colored. Rodenhouser is a special police officer in Columbia and is appointed by the borough authorities. On Decoration day he was making an arrest of some colored men, and the complainants were in the crowd drawn together by the noise. According to the testimony for the prosecution, the officer, without provocation, struck these people on the heads and arms with a billy.

The evidence for the defense showed that this was a big day for the Columbia "mokes." They raised a big fight in the afternoon, and when the police attempted to interfere they were driven away. More officers soon arrived, and each attempted to arrest one man. The accused attempted to arrest Isaac Graig, a "coon," at 5th and Union street, and had secured him, when Williams and a lot of colored men interfered, and Williams attempted to rescue Graig; he struck the defendant, who finally got both Graig and Williams to the station house, and did not use unneccessary force in taking either. On the way to the lockup Mrs. Dunmoyer went to the rescue. She rallied the colored people again, with her hands full of stones and danced a sand jig on the sidewalk while she gave orders to her friends. She resisted arrest and some of her clothing was torn but she was not struck with a billy.

These facts were sworn to by a large number of white gentleman, including the officers and chief burgess and they all told the same story and from it, it was evident that the officer had simply done his duty. The jury rendered verdicts of not gnilty.

Com'th vs. Miller Smith, robbery, assault and battery, and larceny. The evidence for the prosecution showed that one night in January, 1880, Thomas Livingston, while on his way from Kinzer's Station to the Gap, was robbed of $17. Livingston testified that on this night he had been drinking some; he started home about 8 o'clock and the defendant and another man overtook him on the road. He was riding on horseback and so were they. One of these men was Miller Smith, but witness did not know the other one. Smith said "this is him," jumped from his horse and caught hold of witness; he drew his (Livingston's) overcoat over his face and then pulled him from his horse and choked him severely, after which Smith took his money, about $17. Among the money was a $10 bill, with two holes in it This note, or one like it, was spent by two young men at Ammond's hotel at the Gap on the same evening.

The defense called a number of young men who were with Smith upon this evening; they had been to a fox chase at Kinzer's; Livingston was there too and was quite drunk; all were riding horseback and after leaving Kinzer's together, Livingston rode off at a very rapid rate and he was not seen by the young men again that evening, until they reached the Gap, when they heard that he had been robbed; Smith was with the party all evening and was not out of their sight; he did not touch Livingston. The defendant was not allowed to testify in the robbery case. He gave his story in regard to the felonious assault and battery, and positively stated that he did not touch Livingston on this night. A large number of witnesses testified to the defendant's good character.

The larceny case against Smith was not pressed, as the prosecutor can not be found. In the robbery and assault and battery cases the jury rendered verdicts of not guilty.

The grand jury returned the following bills:

True Bills: George Stein, felonious assault and battery; John F. Shoenberger, Frank Wingart and Joseph Snyder, assault and battery; Catherine E. Frances and Henry Stauter, felonious assault and battery; John Shell, selling liquor on Sunday; Henry Myers, larceny; Samuel Ruby and George McCauley, malicious mischief; George Cunningham, John Stein, Henry F. Brown, James J. Templin, James Templin, jr., and Jacob Axe, assault and battery; Wm. Bewley, felonious assault and battery.

Friday Evening.—Com'th vs. Samuel Ruby and George McCauley. These defendants were charged with having committing malicious mischief at the blacksmith shop of David Armstrong, colored, in Marietta and at the Marietta lock-up. The jury rendered verdicts of guilty.

The Betz Fire—Trial of Brice Painter.

Com'th vs. Bryson Painter, arson. The defendant was charged with having set fire to the barn of Jacob Betz, which was situated on South Duke street, near its end, on the night of the 13th of April last. The case being triable only in an oyer and terminer court, the prisoner was arraigned and plead not guilty. After about an hour and a half's delay, a jury was secured as follows: Martin Andes, wheelwright, West Hempfield; John Albright, blacksmith, East Donegal; John Bender, innkeeper, Warwick; Adam Dennison, farmer, Conoy; Henry Eckman, laborer, Providence; Fred. Gertz, cigarmaker, Manor; Daniel Landis, farmer, East Hempfield; Isaac Murr, blacksmith, Leacock; Edward Miller, shoemaker, Caernarvon; A. W. Shaler, gentleman, Warwick; Henry Stauffer, saddler, Drumore. The jury was then sworn, after which B. F. Davis, esq., for the prosecution, announced what they intended to prove against the defendant.

Jacob Betz testified that on this night his barn was destroyed by fire about 11 o'clock; he was awakened by some one who rapped at his door; he quickly arose and awakened the members of the family, and went to the barn to save his stock, none of which were burned; after the last horse had been got out, a man who looked like Painter came up and cried, "Get the horses out;" he assisted in getting the harness, etc. out of the barn. The building was totally consumed; the contents were insured for $1,800.

Jacob Betz, jr., corroborated his father in regard to the fire's discovery. He testified that he was the first one of the family at the fire. Niess Rittenhouse was the first persons he saw; witness took one horse out, and the others were taken out by Rittenhouse, or others; witness had a talk with Painter, who was in the wagon shed, some distance from the barn. He was trying to take down a set of hay ladders which were not in danger; shortly afterward Painter told witness that he had rapped at the door to awaken the family; he asked him to excuse him if the had injured the door; after the stock had all been saved, and witness had returned to the barn from the house, he first saw Painter. Witness locked the stable that night before the fire.

George W. Kendrick testified that he was in the Sun hose house on this night. Among others who were there was Brice Painter. This was about ten minutes after 9 o'clock. About 11 o'clock the alarm of fire was sounded; witness discovered a fire before this at Eichholtz's property next to the hose house; he went to the Sun house and found Painter there; he informed them of the fire and they assisted in extinguishing it. Painter asked witness to inform the newspaper men in order that they would give him credit for putting out the fire.

Frank Walters testified that he saw Painter at Church and Lime streets at 10 o'clock; he came out of the Sun hose house; he wanted to borrow 10 cents from witness and got angry because he would not give it to him; Painter's brother then came along and he took Brice with him and started out Lime street, stating that they were going home.

Peter Dommel testified that Painter lived with his mother in an alley near South Duke street, back of Gerz's pottery at the time of the fire.

Philip Weaver testified that on the night of the fire, about a-half hour before it occurred, Painter was at Rockland and Locust street, and was going toward the place where the fire occurred; he was by himself.

Augustus Steinwandel testified that he lived near Betz's on April 13th; he saw Painter this night at the fire; shortly after half-past ten o'clock he was disturbed by the barking of the dogs belonging to Betz; he went up-stairs and heard a noise as if some one was running; then looked and saw the fire in the straw shed; Painter was there and was trying to pull down the hay ladders; he was swearing and smelt of liquor; he said he cared nothing about the stable but did for the dumo brutes. On trial.

The jury, having to be kept together, were taken to the Cooper house by the sheriff and two tipstaves were sworn to keep a wateh over them.

Saturday Morning.—Samuel Ruby and George McCunley, who were convicted of malicious mischief, were sentenced this morning. The former was sent to prison for six months, and the latter for two and a half months.

A Long Sentence for Rape.

Christopher Lentz and Fred'k Strobel, the two men who were convicted of having committed rape on the person of Lizzie Weidner, were each senteneed to pay a fine of $50, and undergo an imprisonment of fourteen years. The extent of the sentence for this crime is fifteen years.

The Betz Fire Case.

Com'th vs. Bryson Painter, arson. Augustus Steinwandle was called to prove that Painter stated after the fire he was going home, not to Daniel Rittenhouse's; witness believed that he lived with his sister on Beaver street.

George Gensemer testified that Painter's sister lived in an alley between Prince and Beaver streets witness lives in that vicinity and often saw Painter pass the house, going in the direction of his sister's.

Wm. Carr testified that on the night of the fire he went to the barn after the fire was discovered and saw Painter there. He (Painter) handed him two keys and told him to go to the Sun hose house and light it up: witness went there and found several men. He told them to hurry up as Betz's barn was on fire; one man named Finefrock said "I know it is;" There was a small fire in the engine then. When witness got back to the fire the American engine was there.

John Sales, testified that he knew Bryson Painter for years; saw him on the night of the 13th of April last, about 11 o'clock, he was coming from Betz's barn; witness first saw him between the wagon shed and the garden; fire could then be seen at the south end of the barn; Painter was running up the lane about 150 feet from the barn when witness first saw him; he was running from the place where the fire could be seen; as he saw witness he ran back to the barn without making any noise or alarm; witness followed him to the barn, and he said "Don't go in the barn the horses are all loose;" this was not correct, as the horses were not loose then yet; young Mr Betz came to the fire soon afterwards. Witness was on his way home this evening; he was walking and he was attracted to the fire by hearing a man call "Fire, fire, fire," and heard raps on the door of Mr. Betz.

On cross-examination the witness was asked whether he was intoxicated on this night; he positively answered that he was not, if he drank anything on that night it was very little; he never disputed with anyone in regard to the reward; he once said that he wished he had not said anything about the case, as he could then have gone to work on his father's railroad contract in Colorado before this; witness did not have any conversation with Painter since the fire in regard to it; he only spoke to him once, and that was about a dog which Painter wanted to sell. A number of witnesses who saw Sales at the fire on this night testified that he was sober.

The Defense.

E. K. Martin, esq., opened the case by telling what they would prove. They would show that upon this night the accused was at home, and that instead of being guilty of arson, he was the hero of the occasion; as when he went to the fire he did all in his power to save the stock and premises; he sent for the Sun engine company.

Mary Painter, the mother of the defendant, and Nathaniel Rittenhouse, were called. They testified that at the time of the fire Bryson lived with the latter witness. Rittenhouse swore that Painter was lying on the settee in his house when the alarm of fire was raised. The witness was awake and roused up Painter, who ran out and raised an alarm; witness went to the barn with young Mr. Betz and Painter, and got the cattle out; saw Sales afterwards; he asked witness if he was the person that he spoke to in the lane, and he told him that it was; Painter came in at about half past nine o'clock, or shortly after that night, and took supper with witness; he remained there until witnes went to bed; if it had not been for witness and Painter arousing Betz, the cattle could not have been saved.

X. Did not tell Charlotte or Lizzie Betz that he (witness) went to bed at nine o'clock.

In chief—Sales behaved like a drunken man; smelt liquor on him that night; did not tell Wm. Carr that he could swear that Painter was at home at half past eight o'clock on this night.

Mrs. Rittenhouse, testified that she discovered the fire and awakened her husband and Painter, both of whom were in the house; she never told anyone that she could swear that Painter was at home at 8 o'clock that evening.

Henry Hawthorne, who lives near Mr. Betz, testified that he heard the alarm of fire and when he went down to the barn Painter was there. From the time witness first saw the fire an incendiary would have had time to escape before any one taking the route that Sales did could have reached there; he did not know where Sales met Painter; did not see Sales that night, witness thought the voice of the man who awakened him sounded like Brice.

Jacob Painter testified that he met his brother and two young men on Lime street in the neighborhood of ten o'clock or before; after talking some time Brice started with witness, stating that he was going home. Witness stopped at his home on Locust street and his brother went on, saying that he was going home. On trial.

The Grand Jury's Report.

The grand jury returned a true bill against Jesse Mills, charged with fornication and bastardy, and then made their final report which was as follows:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions and General Jail Delivery of the Peace of Lancaster county:

The grand inquest of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, impaneled to inquire into and for the county of Lancaster at the August sessions of 1881, respectfully report:

That they have acted upon all the indictments submitted to them, and have returned them to the court—seventy seven as true bills, twenty-three ignored, and four handed back to the district attorney because the witnesses could not be obtained.

We visited the Home for Friendless Children, the almshouse and hospital, and the county prison.

In the Home for Friendless Children there are 94 inmates—23 girls and 71 boys. We found this institution apparently well conducted, everything in good condition, and the children provided with all necessary comforts.

In the almshouse there are 174 inmates—113 men, 49 women, 6 boys and 6 girls.