Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 11, 1881.

Silence Will Not Do.

The politicians who thought they could readily withstand the force of Wolfe's rebellion of one forgot how he was armed against them by a knowledge of their Erie practices and how he could command the ear of the people in relating them, as one who had been of their household and knew of what he spoke. The serious charges which Mr. Wolfe brings against the state office-holders have often been substantially made by Democratic speakers and journalists, though never perhaps with so great particularity and boldness in naming names. From us these charges have been evaded as prompted by partisan malice. But Wolfe, with his declaration in favor of the purification of his party, is obviously working up to the support of his principles in expressing what he knows of the wrongdoing of those who have taken his party in charge for the profits they can make out of their management of it.

When Wolfe got up in the oil region at Titusville on Saturday night to tell why he was an independent Republican candidate it was evidently a very opportune time and place for him to say what he knew of the dealings of the officers of the state in oil; and he declared that Governor Hoyt, Secretary of State Quay and the Democratic cashier of the treasury had been in partnership in the purchase of large quantities of oil with the state funds, in anticipation of a rise in value; instead of which came a fall and a loss to the operators; which was made good by Don Cameron and Henry W. Oliver; which was the reason of the strenuous advocacy of the election of Oliver to the Senate by Quay; Hoyt, who would like to have been a candidate himself, being obliged to support Oliver. Nothing is wanted to make that statement specific. And of course it needs to be met. Chairman Cooper was wise in considering that the best way to treat Wolfe was not to notice his candidacy; but it evidently won't do to refuse to notice his charges. Of course that involves a notice of his candidacy; but it is a difficulty of the situation which cannot be avoided. If the Republican leaders were but panoplied in innocence there would be no difficulty at all; as they would blow Wolfe out of water as soon as they showed that his accusations were false. If they can do this they have no time to lose in the demonstration; and even though they can't, they may make up their minds that the policy of silence about Wolfe will not work under existing circumstances and that they are bound to try at least to make him out to be a malicious slanderer of better men than himself. Governor Hoyt has a good reputation for his friends to plant themselves on to start with. People generally will not be inclined to believe that he has been unlawfully speculating with the money of the state in collusion with the cashier of the treasury. No accusation of that kind against Quay will create any surprise, but Hoyt has a decenter reputation. Still when we remember the fact that Kemble controlled the governor, and compelled him to control the attorney general, to grant the pardon which they did not wish to grant him, we must suspect a reason for this influence; and an obvious one would be the desire of the governor to avoid an exposure that Kemble threatened. It may not have been of his speculation in state funds; it may have been of something very different and even worse; something for instance about his Mollie Maguire connections. But whatever it is, crookedness of some kind is naturally supposed to be at the bottom of it; and Governor Hoyt does not stand before the people so panoplied as to make him impervious to Wolfe's teeth. He will be a sadly used-up governor if he don't come out to do battle for his fair name and knock Wolfe on the head if he has the strong staff for the work. As to Quay it really don't matter. He can afford to be quiet and follow Chairman Cooper in not noticing Wolfe. His reputation for honor and honesty is too poor to be made much poorer. Cashier Walters, of the treasury, of course needs to speak if he would save himself; and, being a Democrat, he is not deterred by any fear of increasing Wolfe's importance by noticing him. The Harrisburg *Patriot* declares that whatever may be the truth of the allegations as to the abuse of the treasury frauds, State Treasurer Noyes had no knowledge of them, and of course its meaning is that the cashier abused not only his trust, but the confidence of his chief. These are serious charges. We are glad to have the *Patriot's* assurance of the innocence of the treasurer; but it cannot mean that he remained in ignorance when he came to transfer his office to his successor; for it is well known that the latter objected to the character of the securities; and it is altogether probable that the mortification and the anxiety brought down the gray hairs of the aged treasurer in sorrow to the grave, even though he was innocent and lost nothing.

But what must be the management of the state treasury when its cashier can dispose of its funds so that they shall be out of the knowledge of the treasurer? For years the money of the state has been unlawfully used by its custodians and their bosses. Everyone knows it. Mr. Wolfe treads on familiar ground in assailing the abuse. We wish him better luck than we have had in exciting the people about it. If he does not do it when he flings the governor of the state into the dirty pool, we may give the case up as hopeless, and let the robbers rob.

THE state treasurer excuses his failure to comply with the law requiring monthly statements of the condition of the state treasury to be published in the Harrisburg newspapers, by saying that no appropriation has been made to cover the expense; which would be a better excuse if he had asked the two Harrisburg papers to publish the statements and take their chances of payment from the Legislature's future appropriation.

And as the constitution orders the publication of these statements the state treasurer might at least have obeyed its mandate by posting a copy conspicuously in the portal of the treasury; if he had not enterprise enough to send copies to the newspapers for their information. State Treasurer Butler, considering the great respect for the constitution which he showed in refusing the demand of the members of the Legislature for ten dollars a day beyond a hundred days, exhibits a very surprising disregard for the direction of the constitution about the exposure of the condition of the treasury.

THE man with the straw hat looks kind of seldom.

THE wise man now taketh his fall overcoat out of the camphor and doth not get left.

WHAT a crowd of "I told you so's" there will be to-morrow. And the crop won't be confined to Ohio, either.

THE stability of American institutions is in imminent peril. Mr. Arthur is confidently looked to by his intimate friends to cause a stop to be put to the practice of promiscuous presidential handshaking as senseless, meaningless and disgusting to the president. This is a serious matter.

AT the time of his assassination Cæsar was master of the then known world and at the acme of his greatness in his fifty-third year. Henry IV., who was also murdered, at forty-seven had acquired his claim for greatness. Lincoln became president in his fifty-second year of his life, and Garfield in his fiftieth.

OUR fellow citizens, of Swiss, nativity cannot read the statement of the consul at Philadelphia in behalf of their afflicted countrymen without having their sympathies quickened. Subscriptions for the worthy cause in behalf of which this appeal is issued will be received at this office and promptly forwarded to the proper authority.

THE insurance newspapers do not attach much credit to Governor Hoyt's late-in-the-day refusal to charter any more of the "death rattle" insurance companies. After two or three hundred had been authorized to fill up the graveyards, the insurance organs naturally think the thing might have been allowed to go on until every man was his own insurance company.

THE Philadelphia *American*, which likely wants to do what is right, cannot find what there is in Noble's record "to show that he is a public-spirited and upright man, not a millionare after the model of Mr. William H. English?" The *American* should inquire at Mr. Noble's home. It will find him foremost in all good works, active in building up Erie's interests, liberal, energetic, upright and honored by all his fellow townsmen.

A WILMINGTON man took laudanum, and almost immediately repented of the rash act. He hurried to a physician in order to procure an antidote. The M. D. thought he was drunk and refused to relieve him; so the man died. There are quite a variety of morals to this tragic tale, but if the first and best is heeded—never to take laudanum unless you mean business—there will be no necessity of lengthening the list.

MR. WOLFE lets in a good deal of light upon state treasury management. The Noyes-Walter administration, it is greatly to be feared, was far from clean; and, although it started off well, it suffered from contamination with the Quay-Magee influences and from association with that Bayard against whom the INTELLIGENCER lifted its voice in partly vain protest. Mr. Wolfe gives a good reason why the "People's" bank bears that name, as it fattens on the people's money.

A BRITISH newspaper calls attention to a noticeable feature in the social and political life of the present generation in a decidedly increased and increasing love for stars and crosses. The multiplication of orders under the present reign preceded apace. The Victoria Cross and the Star of India supplied what soldiers and Indian civilians alike considered necessities. The need for the decorations of the Indian Empire and the crown of India was less apparent; but Lord Beaconsfield's career would not have been complete without his founding an order of chivalry.

MR. WHARTON BARKER's Philadelphia *American*, changed back to a weekly and printed in the best style of typography, is now re-launched under the editorial management of H. M. Jenkins, an experienced journalist. The *American* will make a specialty of financial and economical questions, with proper attention to literary matters and independent Republican politics. In its sphere the *American* will be to Philadelphia journalism what the *Nation* has so long been in New York—and England too. Jenkins can make it go, and we yet look to see the *American* blossom forth into a Quaker city daily with money and brains to push into the first rank.

THEY are beginning to talk now as though the jolly commander of the Corwin had perpetrated a bit of hilarity when he and that *Herald* reporter scrambled up to the highest point they could reach on an uninhabited piece of territory in the Arctic regions and formally took possession of it in the name of the government of the United States. When it is known that no human being, not even an Esquimaux, exists there, the prospect of disputed jurisdiction takes on the appearance of a huge joke. Wrangle Land, as the place is set down on the maps, is probably so called because the excellent German nobleman whose name it wears never set foot upon the ground, nor indeed heard of it.

VANDALISM goes marching on, and the latest iconclast whose vicious work has attained any degree of publicity is one of "them literary fellers" who proposes to tear away all the aureole of glory which history and tradition have woven around the brows of the passengers of the Mayflower and their immediate progenitors and descendants, and to show that they had no right at all to the title of Puritans; that they had no connection with the body of English and Scotch religionists to whom that word was applied; but that they were a collection of fanatical outlaws called Brownists, whose communistic and free-love tenets made England an unsafe residence for them, and whose presence in Holland tried Dutch patience and endurance to the uttermost. The only exception he makes in thus describing the Mayflower emigrants is in favor of stout Miles Standish, a soldier of fortune and a descendant of a noble Catholic family.

THE English *Punch* is distinguished for friendliness to America. When Lincoln died it had one of the fittest poems that was written on the tragic and melancholy event. In a late issue England and America are pictured as mourning "a common sorrow," there is a touching poetical elegy on the late president, and the new executive gets this high-flown but well-meant send off: "'THE COMING OF ARTHUR.' He comes indeed in Tennyson's own words, 'like a modern Gentleman,' in the person of America's new President. He comes, too, like the blameless king, at a time of darkness and pain. England's best hope for America—and for him—is that like the Poet's 'ideal knight'

'Not swaying to that faction or to this,'

he may come as a presage of purity and a promise of unity to the State he is so strangely, sadly and unexpectedly called upon to sway."

PERSONAL.

Senator Allison is fifty-two years old, Senator Garland forty-nine, Senator Walker fifty one, Senator Miller fifty, Senator Teller fifty-one, Senator Hill (Col.) forty nine, Senator Kellogg fifty, Senator Frye fifty, Senator Vest fifty-one, Senator Jones (Nev.) fifty-one and Senator Jackson forty-nine.

A Chicago correspondent, looking over a mercantile directory for 1872, finds on the black list the entry: "Z—GUITEAU, CHARLES, J., lawyer." Turning to the definition of the letter "Z" he finds: "Z—Income uncertain and often precarious. Defer indefinitely the payments of debts. Lawsuits to collect claims would be useless. No credit or favors should be given."

In the Eastern Pennsylvania convention of public school superintendents, called by Dr. Higbee to meet in Reading on Jan. 17, on the evening of the second day of the session, to open the way for discussion, a carefully prepared paper, reviewing the whole law relating to county superintendents, their method of election, their term of office and their duties, suggesting such modifications thereof as may be deemed desirable, will be read by B. F. SHAUB, superintendent of Lancaster county.

The following is the full text of the resolution adopted at Williamsport by the state convention, endorsing the administration of the late Democratic auditor general:

Resolved, That the honest, able and fearless course of the Hon. W. P. SCHELL, as auditor general of the state, merits and hereby receives our warmest approval and endorsement. His personal and official integrity, and his fidelity to public duty, shed lustre upon his administration of the affairs of his department, while they largely increased the revenues of the commonwealth.

In a recent pen-portrait the personal appearance of President ARTHUR is thus sketched: Something above six feet in height, of presence most imposing, a face at once grave, self-possessed and frank, a manner composed and full of dignity and courtesy. His figure, straight as a dart, well rounded and well-proportioned, is clad in sombre raiment from top to toe, yet a better dressed figure was never seen in a drawing-room. A braid-bound Prince Albert coat of black, buttoned nearly to the chin, dark trousers and gaiters, a black silk scarf fastened with an onyx pin and half covering the whitest of standing-collars—these set off the grave face, the closely trimmed military whiskers and moustache, the round head with its short, gray besprinkled hair and the some what florid complexion.

LOOK OUT!

Alleged Swindles in Land Certificates.

Geo. W. Dole, of Rio Grande, in N. Y. Sun.

I have received a large number of letters asking information about Texas land certificates. It may not be generally known outside this state that such has been the demand for Texas land within the past two years that now little if any of the public domain belonging to this state remains unlocated. There are more than sufficient certificates for lands now outstanding, issued by the commissioner of the general land office, to exhaust the remaining area unlocated, but still the commissioner is issuing monthly certificates by the hundred to several railroad companies, to the Texas veterans and to the Texas Confederate cripples, who are placing them on the markets in the North. The 640 acre certificates are now selling for $25, and I venture to say that within four months they will not be worth $5 in the market here. As a large number of persons outside of this state have been swindled with these certificates, it would be well for the public to bear in mind these simple facts, and when Texas land certificates are offered in market for sale to reflect that possibly they cannot be surveyed and located for the reasons above stated, and if not located immediately they have no value.

Mr. Jenks Bids Farewell.

Norristown Register.

Rev. W. A. Jenks bid farewell yesterday to the congregation worshiping at the Central Presbyterian church He used no scriptural passage as a text, but preached upon the subject of the Holy Communion. Sacrament was administered to the average number of members of the church. The sermon was entirely unlike that generally preached when a minister is facing his congregation for the last time, and was received with as little emotion as though Mr. Jenks had not asked that the pastorate be declared vacant. An audibly uttered "farewell" at the conclusion of the benediction was all that could be construed into a sign of a farewell service. The no-more pastor made the following announcement: "To the intense pleasure of this congregation, Rev. Samuel Gould, formerly of this borough, will preach next Sunday morning and declare the pulpit vacant."

The Sixth Comet.

Intelligence received at the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., from Bristol, England, states that Prof. W. F. Denning discovered a bright new comet on the 4th inst. It is located in the constellation of Leo, right ascension 9 hours 22 minutes, declination north 16 degrees, daily motion 30 minutes east. This is the sixth comet which has been seen since May 1, five being new discoveries, all but two of which were first observed by Americans, and it is certainly a high compliment to the industry and skill of American astronomers that they have shown so fine a record. The total amount which Mr. H. H. Warner has given in comet prizes during the past year is $1,300, which shows that the interest taken in astronomical affairs in this country is greatly increasing.

THE TREASURY MISMANAGEMENT.

Wolfe Striking Right and Left.

In his speech at Titusville, Wolfe read from the constitution the clause requiring the publiaction of monthly statements of the condition of the treasury, what amount of money is on hand, where it is deposited, in what amounts, and on what security. He also read the act of 1874 passed to carry the constitutional provision into effect and requiring the statements to be published in two newspapers at Harrisburg. He said up to the time of Noyes' administration these statements had been regularly published. During his administration they were published only part of the time and since Noyes turned over the treasury to Butler they have not been published at all. Blake Walters, chief clerk for Noyes organized a gigantic scheme of speculation with the money of the state. A part of it was the purchase of large quantities of crude petroleum certificates which were expected to increase in value but failed to do so, and then Walters and his confederates attempted to lobby through the Legislature of 1879, a tax on oil in the shape of a license payable to the state for every derrick erected to bore for oil. This failed, as did also the proposed tax on crude petroleum in bulk, and, the other speculating schemes of the ring proving equally disastrous, the treasury was depleted of cash and members had to take their warrants and go home without getting them cashed. Many were sold at discount, and the public school warrants all over the state were begging for purchasers at a discount, a fact that was notorious every where and caused our school boards immense embarrassment

This deficit continued, and when Butler came into office the drafts on the people's cash made by the speculations of Walters, the Democratic clerk, and his Republican partners, Henry M. Hoyt and Matt Quay, amounted to an enormous sum. Butler hesitated to take the office when cash was represented by comparatively worthless due bills, and there was considerable delay in the transfer. At length Cameron came forward and guaranteed the amount, and it is supposed Henry W. Oliver assumed part of the responsibility and subsequently demanded his reward. Noyes sood died—it is supposed worried to death over the irregularity and his losses. Butler has hitherto disregarded the plain mandate of the constitution, the law and his official oath regarding these statements, and it is fair to infer that he has some strong reason for his so doing. Wolfe said he made no charge against Butler's integrity, but could not understand why he did not obey the law. That there are reasons for his action may be inferred from the fact that on August 1, 1881, the statement filed in the auditor general's office shows that there were at that time deposited in the People's bank, of Philadelphia, $160,000. He read the list of stockholders of the People's bank.

On the same date the treasury had on deposit with the Allegheny national bank $460,000. The cashier is McCandles, Chris. Magee's right-hand man in Pittsburgh. It looks as if Chris. Magee and not Butler was treasurer when we know that Chief Clerk Levisee, of the treasury, was named at Magee's dictation. The statement which should have been filed in the auditor general's office September 1 was not filed up to the tenth or twelfth, and these may be some of the reasons why the statements are not and have not been published in two Harrisburg papers, as required by law. The People's bank, said Wolfe, is properly called the People's bank because the money of the people of Pennsylvania is deposited there and the politicians grow rich off its dividends.

ANOTHER WATERLOO HERO GONE.

Dead at the Age of One Hundred and Five Years.

Toronto Mail.

It is saddening to hear from time to time that another of the links which connected us with that period in the history of Great Britain when she battled successfully for supremacy on land and sea has been broken. Major Ronan, a veteran of the Peninsular war and Waterloo, died recently at the little village of Gilford, county of Simcoe, having reached the ripe old age of 105 years. Major Timothy Ronan served his majesty King George III. in the Forty-seventh infantry regiment, the same corps which lay in Toronto at the time of the Fenian raid in 1866. Most of his military life was passed in active service, for he was engaged in most of the sanguinary battles fought between the French and British in Spain during the years 1809 and 1811, and was privileged to take part in closing engagement at Waterloo. Although it was Major Ronan's good fortune to die full of years, surrounded by the comforts which his own exertions had won for him, he did not escape unscathed from all the battlefields on which his courage and devotion to country had been tried. He was shot in the groin at the siege of Badajos, and carried the bullet in his body up to the time of his death. Again at Waterloo he was severely wounded. During the terrific charges which the French cavalry made on the British squares at the former engagement he was singled out for personal combat by an officer in the enemy's squadrons. The Frenchman charged furiously upon him, and with a single sweep of his sabre severed the bridle lines of Ronan's horse, with the object of having its rider at his mercy. But while Monsieur was so engaged his intended victim ran a sword through his body. But Ronan had, by the cutting of the bridle lines, lost control of his horse, and another Frenchman endeavored to take advantage of his predicament by also charging upon him. The British officer however, adroitly fell over his horse, and slipping under the animal's body managed to catch the second Frenchman in the nick of time, and by an upward sweep of his sword nearly decapitated him. But feats of strength and daring accomplished by Roman on the eventful day would fill pages He was severely wounded toward the close of the battle. Shortly before Blucher's arrival was announced a shell burst immediately over him, and a fragment fractured his skull. He was carried to the rear, and in the hospital the wound was silver trepanned. He wore the plate to the end of his life.

Ronan came to this country before the rebellion of 1837-38, and took an active part in its suppression.

MR. BAYARD'S SPEECH.

What he said on Assuming the Senate Gavel.

When Mr. Bayard's election as president *pro tem.* of the Senate was announced the president-elect rose from his seat and came forward with dignified demeanor. The only real sensations of the three hours were a round of applause from the gallery when Mr. Beck alluded to the two foolish New York senators, whose comic tragedy had brought such results, and the refusal of David Davis to vote on the final ballot, which elected Bayard. There was no demonstration made after Bayard's speech, which was read from manuscript. It was as follows:

"SENATORS: I fully appreciate the honor put upon me by the expression of your confidence, and in assuming the duties of president *pro tem.* of the Senate in obedience to the law and in accordance with the rules of this body and the vote of the majority, I should have greater misgiving of fulfilling acceptably the requirements of the post were it not for the assurance that so long as I shall continue to exercise its duties I shall receive your co-operation and friendly aid, which I now earnestly and confidently invoke at your hands. We are all painfully mindful of the unusual circumstances under which we meet and of the national bereavement which has caused this special session of the Senate. May it not be hoped that, touched by a sense of common sorrow and chastened by a grief that penetrates every household in our great family of states, our proceedings may be marked by a spirit of concession and harmony and generous consideration for mutual differences of opinion and softening of partisan asperities and a high intent to perform our duties in a manner responsive to the demands of the occasion and the best interests of our common country? With such hopes and in such a spirit I now assume and shall endeavor to perform the duties of the high position to which your favor has assigned me."

THE SWISS DISASTER

An Appeal for Help.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1881.

Editors of the Lancaster INTELLIGENCER:

DEAR SIRS: The recent calamity, a mountain-slide of the most disastrous results, in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, following right after a series of destructive hailstorms and inundations, involving only in the cantons of Zuerich and Thurgau losses of millions of francs, has caused the authorities in Switzerland to invite the Swiss consuls abroad to raise collections among the well-situated residents in other countries, as the resources at home, official and private, have already been taxed to their utmost by the former events.

As it is essential to that end to bring the dreadful catastrophe, as far as possible to the knowledge of the public generally, I would be greatly obliged to you for giving in your estimable paper a description, at least in extract, of the event. * * *

Cracks in the ground, of a dangerous character, had been observed on the 9th, two days before the catastrophe. A number of woodcutters employed on the spot were prohibited to continue in their work, as also the laborers, 80 to 100, in the slate quarry. The people around were warned of the danger, but as the cracks appeared to be only on the surface, nobody thought of the possibility of so near and dreadful a calamity. On the next day small quantities of gravel and earth came down, and on Sunday, the 14th, at 4¾ p. m., a large slide behind the slate quarry went down, destroying a slate magazine and a stable. It was not until then that the inhabitants of the place were alarmed and began to fly. A quarter of an hour later the whole mountain side, amidst a fearful roar, tumbled down, enveloping the whole neighborhood in thick clouds of dust and transforming the greater part of the valley into one huge mass of ruins. The height of the fall from the place, where the ground began to move to the valley, is said to be 1,500 to 2,000 feet. The debris covered up the valley in that part to a depth of from 30 to 100 feet. Houses, bridges, trees and fields had totally disappeared, as also the road and the telegraph lines. The river Serni, flowing before the fall through the middle of the valley, was thrown to the western bank of the same and formed a lake in the village. Under the debris whole families, one of seven, another of eight souls, found their unexpected graves. A baptismal party of 12 persons had just placed the mother and the baptized child outside the house for safety, when the whole structure broke down upon them. The bodies found were dreadfully mutilated and mostly unrecognizable. It is said that one family of three persons, father, mother and daughter, have been rescued alive, having been so situated that their cries for help from below the debris could be heard. It is feared that other slides must follow, which will destroy the small rest of the village which had escaped the first time. The population has fled.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. KORADI,
Swiss Consul.

PANIC IN A CIGAR FACTORY

Two Hundred Men and Women Driven Frantic by the Flames.

A fearful panic was caused in Carl Upmann's cigar factory, in East Seventeenth street, New York, on Monday, by a fire which broke out in the engine room, on the ground floor. Two hundred men and woman and girls are employed in the upper stories, and before the alarm could be spread through the building the flames had possession of the lower floor and rapidly mounted upward. A scene of frantic excitement and terror followed. Women shrieked and fell fainting at the benches and men ran wildly about. The majority of the men were on the second and third floors and the packers—nearly all young girls—were on the fourth and fifth. These latter made a rush for the fire-escape, but found that their exit this way was cut off by the flames. No chance offered them for escape by the stairway, but eventually they all got out the scuttle on the roof of the hair factory adjacent, the last one reaching the roof just as the flames rose above the doomed building. The workmen on the lower floors were marshaled with not a little difficulty and led down stairs to the street by their superintendents force being required to prevent disaster. The employees lost all their tools and whatever property they had in the building beyond what clothes they wore. Two minutes from the first warning the entire building was wrapped in flames. Three alarms brought the firemen for a mile around but they could not prevent the entire destruction of the factory. Mr. Upmann estimates his loss at $75,000, upon which there is insurance amounting to about $55,000, in about fifteen companies, mostly domestic. The building was the property of Mr. Mellen, of Mellen & Co., and was damaged to the amount of $25,000, fully insured.

Vanderbilt's Stables in Flames.

A fire broke out on Monday night in the Fourth Avenue car stables, New York, owned by Wm. H. Vanderbilt. The flames spread rapidly, owing to the strong wind that was blowing, and the building was soon enveloped. The stables occupied an entire block. They were entirely consumed. A number of horses perished in the flames. The estimated loss on the stables and contents was given as $200,000. The flames set fire to Merrell's large furniture storage building on Thirty-second street, which was entirely burned down. This building occupied the middle of the block on the south side of Thirty-second street. The loss on the building and its contents is estimated at $2,000,000. Some of the finest furniture in the city was stored here and it was destroyed. Among the articles stored and destroyed was a picture owned by William H. Vanderbilt, valued at $50,000.

Baltimore's "Oriole" Festival.

The three days' festival in Baltimore began yesterday. Along the principal streets many buildings were decorated with French, German, English, Irish and United States flags and colors, and with the colors of Lord Baltimore. The events of the day were a civic and military parade and the turning on by Mayor Latrobe, in Monument square, of the new water supply of the city from Gunpowder river. To-night there will be a procession of the "Mystic Pageant," and an illumination by electric lights. The French visitors arrived in Baltimore last night.

An unknown man, aged 65 or 70 years, and apparently a laborer, was struck by a train of cars on the canal bridge, near Rockville, above Harrisburg, and almost instantly killed.

STATE ITEMS.

Charles S. Wolfe had a big meeting in Bradford last night.

John A. Weir, aged 80, prominent in good works, has just died in Harrisburg.

The Wilkesbarre *Record*, under Dr. Bradley's enterprising management, takes no step backward, and has just been compelled to enlarge to accommodate its press of advertising patronage.

George D. Herbert, of Sharon, formerly of the *Patriot* and recently managing editor of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, is now connected with the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Times*. He is alert and well acquainted with state politics.

Jesse B. Davis, Noah D. Frank and Amos D. Moser, commissioners of Montgomery county, have been arrested for creating and maintaining a nuisance in turning the prison sewerage into Saw-mill run.

Fires were lighted in the Le Moyne furnace, at Washington yesterday, to cremate the body of a soldeir named Moore, who died in Pittsburgh on Friday, but the parents of deceased arrived in time to prevent it.

The Lebanon judicial conferees met yesterday at 10 o'clock, the Dauphin conferees not being present. After a little discussion a ballot was taken with the result of giving Cyrus P. Miller three votes. Mr. Miller was then declared the Republican nominee of the XII. judicial district.

It is now announced that the death of Garfield and the retirement of Attorney General MacVeagh will be followed by the rejection of Mr. Thompson for collector of the port of Philadelphia, and the nomination of Major E. H. Nevin, of the *Evening News*, who had the united recommendation of Senators Cameron and Mitchell before

The employees of Thomas Grady's Clifton dyeing works, at Clifton, Delaware county had resumed work as usual at one o'clock yesterday afternoon and the little village was dull and quiet, when the boiler in the establishment suddenly exploded with terrific force, leveling the factory, killing one man outright and fatally injuring two other, with a number of minor casualties.

Clarence D. Ritner, eldest son of Joseph Ritner, of Mechanicsburg, while returning from Harrisburg was attacked with a semi-epileptic fit, while the train was speeding into town at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and unconsciously walked off the cars, falling violently on the stone ballast, and was thrown fifteen feet from where he first struck the stones. He sustained a serious scalp wound, a deep cut above and below the left eye, and the left side of his body was rendered powerless.

In 1877 the Philadelphia & Reading and the Lehigh Valley railroad companies decided to dispense with the men who were employed to wipe off their engines. The Reading painted many of its engines a very dark brown color that time might not be employed in burnishing the brass work. Instead of saving $60,000 in wages the new move led to such injury of the machinery as made the loss amount to more than $60,000, and the wipers have now been employed again.

Organization of the Senate.

N. Y. Herald Editorial.

With proper dispatch the United States Senate yesterday elected Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, president of the Senate *pro tem.* and thus performed the imperative duty of designating a citizen to be next in the order of succession to the present occupant of the executive office. It is perhaps the remotest conceivable contingency that is contemplated in this proceeding, but the law requires that the constitutional machinery shall be prepared for even remote contingencies, and the majority of the Senate had no option. There was no course open to them but the one pursued, for if it had been conceded that the Senate should admit before the choice of a president *pro tem.* the recently elected senators, the credentials of at least two of them would have been objected to and they would have been excluded for another reason than the one acted upon. Mr. Edmunds urged the admission of the new senators, but practically admitted that there was no argument in their favor. He called the vacant position "a prize won in the lottery of assassination," and when a gentleman rests his case in any degree whatever upon language of that sort he seems to admit that he has no reasons, good, bad or indifferent, to present. How the choice of a president *pro tem.* was related to the assassination of Mr. Garfield no rational person can see, for though that tragedy caused the Senate to meet earlier than usual this election would have been its first duty at whatever time it might come together. Mr. Bayard's words upon taking his seat are in admirable contrast with the tone of the Republican champion.

IRISH RIOTS.

Fatal Encounter Between the Police and People at Ballyragget.

There was a riot Sunday night at Ballyragget, county Kilkenny, which proves to have been a more formidable affair than was at first supposed. Shortly after the land meeting a detachment of police were marching to the railway station. They were followed by a large and hooting crowd. Near the station stones were thrown and the police turned on the people and charged with bayonets. A man named Mansfield was fatally stabbed and fifteen other persons were seriously wounded. One man has since died. The people were infuriated at the sight of so many wounded and were about to throw themselves upon the constabulary, but were restrained the priests. The rioting continued all day. Two hundred and fifty extra police have been dispatched to the scene. There are disquieting reports from every quarter.

The residence of Mr. Robert Spaight, J P., was attacked on Friday evening by an armed party. Shots were fired into it. Mr. Spaight was going into his bedroom when a bullet grazed his head and lodged in the wall. Mr. Spaight being a popular man, the only cause of the attack assignable is his refusal to quit patronizing a Boycotted butcher. Another bold outrage occurred near Ennis Monday moaning. The herdsmen of James Lynch were storing hay when a regular fusilade was opened on them from an adjacent hillside. The bullets failed to take effect, but the terrified herdsmen fled into Ennis. Police scoured the country soon after, but found nobody.

A serious collision occurred between the police and the people at the village of Athenry, Sunday, in which severe injuries were sustained on both sides. One man lost an eye through a bayonet thrust. Five persons were arrested and taken to Galway.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The steam flouring mills at Richville, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss, $21,000; insured for $5,700.

The cabinet as now slated, is as follows: Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen for secretary of state, ex-Senator Howe for secretary of the interior, Chief Justice Folger for secretary of the treasury, ex-Senator Sargent for postmaster general, ex-Governor Rice for secretary of the navy, Secretary Lincoln for secretary of war and Benjamin Harris Brewster for attorney general.

The New York Democracy, who meet in state convention at Albany to-day are split up into three factions, each of which will claim the admission of its separate delegation to the state convention. They have the county Democracy with Congressman Hewitt and Gen. Sickles among the leaders; Tammany Hall led by Kelly and Schell, and Irving Hall under the leadership of Ben Wood.

The French and German guests of the United States are expected to arrive in Washington, en route for Yorktown, on Thursday, the 13th inst. They will be escorted to quarters at the Arlington hotel and will be formally received in the rotunda of the capitol the next day. In the evening Pennsylvania avenue will be illuminated by electric lights, and there will be a display of fireworks. On Saturday there will be an excursion to Mount Vernon, and in the evening a reception at Secretary Blaine's. On Sunday the guests will leave for Yorktown.

Eight Monks Murdered.

A shocking murder, says the *St. James Gazette*, was committed a fortnight ago at a monastery near the forest of Vronyo-Selo, in Hungary. This monastery, which was inhabited by eight monks who were believed to be very wealthy, was attacked by a band of brigands, but an alarm having been given, a body of soldiers came to the rescue. The brigands endeavored to barricade themselves in the monastery and exchanged several shots with the soldiers, who were more than an hour before they could force an entrance. When they did get in they found the monks lying gagged on the floor, but could find no trace of the brigands. After the monks had been set at liberty they informed their deliverers that the brigands had escaped by an underground passage leading from the cellar into the forest. The soldiers at once searched for the passage, while the monks went off to the chapel to give thanks for their delivery. The soldiers, having explored the cellar and having failed to find the door of the passage, came back to ask one of the monks to act as their guide; but they were nowhere to be seen. In the course of furthur investigations, however, they found the dead bodies of the eight monks in a small room, and the mystery was then solved. The brigands, seeing that they could not escape, had murdered the monks and hidden their bodies in this room, having first stripped them of their clothes and put them on themselves. They then gagged one another to deceive the soldiers, and while the latter were searching in the cellar had made off to their fastnesses in the forest.

Low Temperature and Low Spirits.

About this time look out for people with solemn faces and low spirits. They do not know what is the matter with them; they have been praying for cool weather and their prayers have been answered; yet they are not happy. They were going to enjoy everything hugely as soon as they could stop perspiring profusely; now their perspiration has been checked, but so has their enjoyment, except in falling asleep. Those of them who are religious consult their pastors, those who drink consult the barkeeper, but none seem to have sense enough to consult the family doctor. When the mercury tumbles thirty or forty degrees in three or four hours it is impossible for any physique to endure the change without a shock serious enough to be depressing. A sudden change of temperature should impel every one to bathe thoroughly, make an immediate and appropriate change of clothing, eat proper food, drink nothing stronger than water and be certain that the entire machinery of digestion is in perfect working order. If these precautions are neglected, as usually they are, the proper thing to do is to consult a physician, for checked perspiration and a congested liver, with its numerous supplementary annoyances, are almost inevitable. Snubbing one's wife, scolding the children, quarreling with friends, swearing at politicians, pouring in rum and frequenting church meetings may, each or all, afford temporary relief; but they do not remove the cause of the trouble for this came honestly enough as a penalty of natural laws disobeyed, and it can be removed only by full compliance with these laws.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Court of Common Pleas.

Yesterday afternoon there were no cases ready for trial, and court adjourned until this morning. But one court was held, owing to the absence of Judge Patterson, who is in Philadelphia as a witness in a case being tried there.

James Yocum & Son vs. Adam Keener. Judgement entered for plaintiff in the sum of $396

Henry Baumgardner, Thomas Baumgardner, Jacob Baumgardner and Edwin Eberman, trading as Baumgardner, Eberman & Co., vs. Sarah Stanton, owner &c., and Harry H. Huber, contractor. In this case the defense amended their plea and the plaintiffs suffered a non suit.

Mary Bland vs. John Smith, jr., action to recover wages. The plaintiff and defendant both reside at Bainbridge and the former worked for the latter for six years prior to 1880. All the pay she ever received was 50 cents in money and a small load of wood. She claims that she did nearly all the work for the defendant, who resided on a farm and kept a number of cows, which she was obliged to milk, besides boiling apple butter and doing other hard work.

The defense is that there was no contract between the parties, and defendant never asked for pay for her services until after she had left defendant's employ. He claims that he owes her nothing, as he fully compensated her for her services by giving her money, food, &c. On trial.

Foul Play Suspected.

Abraham Ehrgood, a saloon-keeper of Reading, mysteriously disappeared on Tuesday of last week, since which time nothing is known of his whereabouts. His wife claims that he has been foully dealt with, as he was known to have a large sum with him when he left. She says they lived happily together until a short time since, when a German tramp made his appearance at the saloon. Since that time matters have gone wrong. She sold a small property belonging to herself and gave the proceeds to her husband. This and other money, amounting to about eleven hundred, Ehrgood had with him when he left. Mrs. Ehrgood says that her husband has been enticed away by the tramp, who was also absent for several days, but returned. When asked where he had been and if he knew where Ehrgood was he replied that he had been to New York, but knew nothing as to the whereabouts of the latter. The matter is being investigated.

Michigan Aid.

The following additional contributions are acknowledged by the mayor:

Mrs Hettie Bear $5; Cash $1; Strasburg Friends, per D. K. Landis $17; Mrs. K. by Dr. M. $10.

Clothing, hats, bonnets, &c., have been contributed by Mrs. S. T. Davis, Miss Amelia Kauffman, Mrs. Hettie Baer and Mrs. John Hertzler.

Lancaster contributed over $2,000 in aid of the yellow fever sufferers at Memphis; $3,000 for the sufferers of the Milton fire, and ought to contribute more for the helpless sufferers of Michigan.

Ribs Broken.

Willie Fritch, a son of Charles Fritch, residing at No. 544 St. Joseph street, while playing yesterday near his residence, was run over by a rather heavily loaded wagon and had two of his ribs fractured. Dr. S. B. Foreman rendered the needed surgical aid, and the boy is getting along well.

Special Meeting of the School Board.

A special meeting of the board of directors of the Lancaster city school district will be held in common council chamber, to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, to take action on the death of David Hartman, one of the oldest members of the board.