

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 20, 1881.

The Water Supply of the Future.

What are we all going to do some of these days in the near future for water? We are troubled not only by a scarcity of water, but by its impurity. In these times of drought our streams run low and wells give out; farmers haul their water in barrels and maysors of cities proclaim to their people the need of economy. This trouble about quantity will not affect us every year as it does this year, because we will not always have such dry seasons; but as population increases and manufacturing industries grow, there will yearly be a greater demand for water, and sometime in the future we can easily foresee that even in seasons that are not unusually dry we will cry for more water, and call in vain, unless we have some other resource than our running streams, which are themselves decreasing in volume with the destruction of the timber that serves to precipitate the moisture from the clouds, and causes the genial rain; at least so the scientist say, and give good reason for their opinion, which is in accordance with our own observation.

The mayor of our own town prophesies that in ten years we will use every drop of water that the Conestoga carries; and even now the city of New York, which has borne to it daily through a costly aqueduct ninety-five millions of gallons, all that it can get out of the great stretch of country that it drains many miles away, is calling for more; which it cannot get without building a new aqueduct and finding new sources of supply. They talk of utilizing the salt water that flows by their docks for other than drinking purposes; which seems a very obvious and easy resource, until it comes to be considered that it would involve another set of pipes all through the city, and expensive pumping; and that the salt water would not be of much use if they had it, for it cannot be used for steam purposes and is objectionable even for putting out fires, since the salt would add fuel to the flames.

The impurity of the water grows with its scarcity and the increasing sluggishness of the streams; and it comes too from the sewage systems of our towns, which pour all their filth into the streams or wash it down into the crevices of the rocks where flow the waters that form our wells and springs. It is no longer safe to drink well or spring water, even at many miles distance from a city; and the hydrant water can only be taken down in calumnes in the ignorance that it is bliss; if we were wiser we would die athirst.

And what are we going to do about it? How are we going to secure pure water and enough of it? There is no great trouble about it. The clouds pour forth rain abundantly, and if we but saved what they give us, we would have their pure distilled water in any quantity. Our forefathers, before they were smart enough to conceive reservoirs and water closets, built cisterns and drank rain water. Might it not be well for us to abate a little of our greater cunning and go back to the simple idea of catching and saving pure water when it is sent to us, instead of waiting till it washes away the impurities of the earth and we can pump up into reservoirs the little of it that we find in our rivers? Sometimes we find that we are not so smart after all as we thought we were; and this experience is getting to be a very common one with us. We have so many fine modern inventions that cause us to think contemptuously of our stupid ancestors; and congratulate ourselves that we live in such a wonderful age of improvement. We are making so many discoveries in medicine; but nevertheless people die as fast as ever and two new diseases spring up for every old one that is strangled; and we have not learned even to help a man with a bullet in him. Steam comes and buries men along to their graves; and here is our latest pet, the electric light, burning down our houses and striking dead our people. Yet in all the long list of presumed improvements, certainly none are so absurd as that series which has reduced us to a scanty supply of impure drinking water. If we must continue our present sewage system contaminating the waters of the earth, then we must abandon our reservoirs and even our wells as the sources of our supply of drinking water. For fire and business purposes it will doubtless be cheaper to provide the needed water by using that of rivers as long as they last, though in towns that have the ups and downs of Lancaster it would seem to be quite practicable to construct great reservoirs in the lowest places, and to feed them through pipes that lead ultimately up to the roof tops; and from these cisterns pump the water back again. Maybe when the ten years of grace are passed that our mayor gives us before the Conestoga runs dry, we may have to contemplate some scheme of this kind. But meanwhile let us each be wise enough to secure pure drinking water by building a capacious cistern in yard or cellar; and if we put a tank under the roof we may snap our fingers at proclamations about the scarcity of water, and be secure against the danger of having our hot water boilers blown up by a stoppage in the flow from the city mains from any of the many causes that provoke that calamity and the washer-women. With our own cistern and tank, if we make them big enough, we can be happy, healthy and clean, and laugh a water famine to scorn.

RESOLVED, "That in Orange Noble, this day nominated for state treasurer on the platform adopted by this convention, we present a candidate entitled to the confidence of the people; one who, if elected, will keep the public money safe, make known his places of deposit, hold his books and papers open to inspection, and preserve the commonwealth from any repetition of the systematic embezzlements of interest and other spoiliations which marked the long and scandalous career of the Republican treasury ring; who will neither seek nor take any emol-

uments of the office other than the lawful salary, and who will exert all his influence to prevent, expose and punish the plundering system of purchasing state supplies which has long prevailed in Harrisburg to the shame of the commonwealth."—Williamsport Resolution.

The person who objected that Philadelphia factory, the destruction of which by fire, through criminal negligence on his part, recently cost the loss of many precious lives has now an opportunity to reflect upon the soundness of the opinion which led him to the declaration that "fire escapes were not necessary anyhow." Mill-owner Harvey has been put under \$10,000 bail, awaiting the action of the grand jury on his case.

On Saturday, it is predicted, we may expect to hear of Cabinet nominations.

One of them says that Byron swam across the H—esport.

GENERAL BLUNDER appears to have been in command of the arrangements for celebrating the Yorktown centennial.

INDIANA Republicans say that soft soap will no longer carry that state. Just as if it hadn't been understood all along that it was hard cash that did the work a year ago.

BENEVOLENTLY disposed people need only to read the statement of the committee in charge of the Michigan relief fund, printed elsewhere, to know that the time has not yet arrived for them to relax their philanthropic efforts in behalf of the unfortunate people of that devastated district. "And the greatest of these is Charity."

The Harrisburg Independent, a thorough exponent of its title, puts the case thus tersely and truly: "Monopoly opposes Noble after his record in the Legislature, and it remains to be seen whether the voter three weeks hence will shake hands with monopoly and wish it God-speed or put the seal of condemnation upon it."

NEITHER Lord Cornwallis, whose surrender at Yorktown a century ago, is now being so extensively celebrated by the American people on the very spot where it occurred, nor Lord North, who was prime minister of England during eleven years, including the whole period of the Revolutionary war, has to-day any descendant of his name in the male line.

MAYOR KING, of Philadelphia, wants the Rev. Dr. Harper to understand that there is no "power behind the throne of his administration." And people who have observed the course of events political in that city since his assumption of executive power will cheerfully concede the truth of his assertion. Mr. King is unquestionably mayor of Philadelphia, and the political traders and backsters are not likely to forget it.

It seems to be a scrub race between Congressman Clark, of Missouri, and his wife, as to who shall be first to secure a full ventilation of all the pitiful details of the domestic infidelities that have ended in a separation and prospective divorce. One of these days perhaps congressional widowers and others in the public service will learn to look elsewhere than in the government department for some one to soothe and comfort their declining years. But perhaps it would be juster to reverse the proposition and put the department girls on their guard against the matrimonial advances of festive functionaries like Christianity and Clark.

PERSONAL.

JAMES F. WILSON seems to have the inside track for the Iowa senatorship, Secretary Kirkwood being considered entirely out of the race.

CHARLES DARWIN has inherited a large fortune from his late brother, Erasmus A. Darwin. It amounts to nearly a million dollars.

MISS ANTONETTE STERLING, the well-known contralto, and Miss Henrietta Beebe, the soprano, both distinguished themselves at the recent meeting in London in honor of the late president.

CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN, one of the most distinguished citizens of Albany, and head of the house of Charles Van Benthuyse and Son, died yesterday morning in the St. James hotel, in New York, after an illness of but a few hours.

EUGENE SCHUYLER has signed a consular convention between the United States and Servia. It will be ratified within three months, when both it and the Servo-American treaty of commerce will be ratified.

MARIE VAN ZANDE, the young prima donna, is called "Mignon" in Paris, on account of her triumph in Thomas's opera of that name. The little lady has been highly successful in Copenhagen, and will soon reappear in Paris at the Opera Comique, singing *Dinorah* in Meyerbeer's "Le Pardon de Ploermel."

GRACE GREENWOOD (Mrs. Lippincott), accompanied by her daughter, who is studying for the stage, is still abroad. Her old friends in this country will regret to learn that she is, quite an invalid, suffering severely and frequently from attacks of acute bronchitis. The moist atmosphere of England agrees with her, but she is anxious to return home, and will probably do so this month.

HANCOCK and BAYARD were the favorites with the great assemblage at Yorktown yesterday. The former passing from the pavilion to the canopy of the president in the open space surrounding the corner, stone, was instantly recognized, and for ten minutes there was a mingling of the stentorian lungs of the North and the "robel yell" of the South. The general, leading his little grandson, blushed like a girl, took off his hat and passed on with bowed head.

ARCHIE HUGHES, a well-known minstrel, died in Buffalo, N. Y., recently from heart disease, in default of circumstances. Years ago he was famous comedian, and won his success in spite of great difficulties. Never able to read, he had to learn the parts assigned him in sketches, by having them read over to him by his wife. As an "end" man he had few equals, and his songs were always sung in a rich Irish brogue. At one time he was receiving a salary of \$100 a week from Mr. Hooley

who, however, was finally compelled to dispense with his services an account of his dissipated habits and fondness for drink. His wife, who had been his best friend, was compelled to leave him, and for a time it looked as if he would fill a pauper's grave. About two years ago, owing to the influence of "Senator" Bob Hart, Archie reformed, and became a total abstainer. He played several engagements in Brooklyn and New York last winter, and the indications were that he would regain his reputation as a comedian.

The approaching marriage of Mile. Gnevuy daughter of the French president, and M. Daniel Wilson has caused a great deal of disappointment in Parisian society. The ladies cannot bring themselves to forgive bride and bridegroom for keeping the engagement so secret, and especially for determining to cheat them out of the pleasant emotion inseparable from a great public wedding. The ceremony, civil and religious will be celebrated at the Elysee on Saturday. The mayor of the arrondissement will attend early in the day to bind the happy pair with legal fetters, and the cure of the Madeleine will shortly after tighten the union by religious shackles. The bride being a Catholic and the bridegroom a Protestant a departure from the usual ceremonial will be necessary. They will simply plight their troth before the cure and be pronounced man and wife, after which mass will be celebrated without any pomp or display. The bride is thirty-five, but looks much younger. She is not pretty, but is intelligent and vivacious. Her complexion is dark, her figure slender. She is very musical. The bridegroom is of English extraction, about forty-five years of age.

YESTERDAY being the 100th anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, was the principal day of the celebration at Yorktown. The exercises at the grand stand consisted of prayer by Bishop Harris; addresses of President Arthur, M. Max O'Leary, the Marquis de Rochambeau, and Baron Steuben; an oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the reading of a Centennial poem by James Barron Hope, of Virginia, and the singing of a Centennial Ode, the Star Spangled Banner, etc. After the exercises there was a public reception in Lafayette hall. During the exercises an order was read by Secretary Blaine, directing in recognition of the friendly feeling between Great Britain and the United States, that at the close of the commemorative ceremonies the British flag "shall be saluted by the forces of the army and navy of the United States now at Yorktown."

The centennial anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, was celebrated yesterday in Charleston, South Carolina. At sunrise a salute of 13 guns was fired by the Yeomanry Artillery, and at noon St. Mary's cemetery, where the two daughters of Admiral Boscawen are buried, was visited by thousands of persons. The tomb of Dr. Grasse's daughters was surrounded by a canopy of mosses and flowers, and covered with wreaths and garlands.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

The Michigan Sufferers Still Subjects for Philanthropic Aid.

Since the devastating fires in Michigan large quantities of clothing have been sent to the people, so much so that they now have all needed. Mr. E. C. Carleton, of Detroit, Michigan, has organized the relief committee, and is the following appeal for something besides clothing:

"To the People of the United States: We are glad to announce that we have all the clothing we need. Bedding, underwear, provisions, grass and clover seed, tinware, and all other necessities are in general abundance. Donations have been generally and timely, but the needs are vast. The generosity of the American people has inspired the sufferers in the burned region with new hope, and their first needs being supplied, they are industriously engaged in building new homes.

"To the Mayors of the cities of the United States: We will have fifteen thousand people to house and feed during the approaching winter. Grateful for the donations already made, I am compelled to ask you to continue in your several cities this work, until the needs are met. We will be glad to furnish you with the assurances that contributions received will be faithfully used, and I am confident that this appeal for aid will be in vain."

BOTH HANDS BLOWN OFF.

Painful Accident at the Yorktown Celebration.

At noon yesterday Governor Ludlow and staff of New Jersey rode up to the New Jersey camp at Yorktown, and were received by an artillery salute by the Camden company. One of the guns had become so hot that the gunner was unable to load his hands, and he was obliged to throw it just as Private Disbrow (or Disbrow) of Trenton, who was attached to the battery, was ramming the charge. As the gunner lifted his hand, the gun was prematurely discharged, and the gunner's hands were blown off above the wrist, and the governor and staff were not a yard from the gun when it was fired and narrowly escaped. The private recoiled and was caught by Capt. Mallon, of New York, who was standing by. The wounded man was carried to the tent in a state of coma, in which he remained for nearly two hours, when he came to. The surgeons have some hopes of his recovery.

The domestic troubles of General John B. Clark, member of Congress from Missouri, and his wife, have been discussed in Washington. The case excites much interest, inasmuch as it possesses many of the sensational points of the famous Christianity case. Mrs. Clark is out in an evening newspaper with her side of the story and pronounces the story that she carried to her husband, a gross invention of falsehoods. Mrs. Clark says that at her father's hotel at Atlantic City last summer the general came in one night intoxicated and hit her in the face, knocked her down and kicked her, and since then she has been the victim of his violence. He was insanely jealous. Both parties are to rush into court with their grievances in a divorce case, which will probably rival the Christianity scandal.

His Fatal Wife.

A package of bonds was recently received at the U. S. Treasury for redemption, from a man who had been sentenced to prison. They came from Chicago. The treasury officers were puzzled to know what particular species of villainy had been perpetrated or attempted, which could have given rise to such a mysterious procedure. The explanation was that the man was the owner of the bonds was in New York and wrote to his wife in Chicago, asking her to send him the numbers of his bonds and send the bonds themselves to the treasury. The faithful creature complied literally by cutting out the numbers from both bonds and coupons.

Losses by the Allentown Theatre Fire.

By the recent destruction of the Allentown Academy of Music, in addition to the losses sustained by the proprietor and by neighboring establishments, amounting probably to between \$8,000 and \$10,000, the Kirtley "Around the World" company suffer heavily. The company's loss is estimated at \$3000 and the loss of the individual performers at \$2,000. Mr. E. A. Locke, better known as "Yankee Locke," was burned out completely. Mr. W. P. Clifton and Joseph B. Brown are the heaviest individual losers, their loss being about \$500 each. Miss Morri, Mr. Hawkins and others lost everything they had.

Fatal Dog Fight in Kentucky.

The fight between Pilot, the New York dog, and Crib, the Louisville dog, took place on Garris's farm, six miles from Louisville. The fight commenced at half-past nine. Pilot killed Crib in 1 hour and 25 minutes. Two hundred people were present, including a number from New York. Frank Stephenson, of New York, was judge for Pilot, and John McDermott for Crib. W. E. Harding, of New York, as referee. The stakes were \$1,000 each side. The betting was very heavy.

Mexicans and Indians.

There was a fight between Mexicans and Indians: a Villa de Bonaventura, Mexico, on September 25th, in which the Mexicans were defeated, and one of them was wounded. The Indian loss is unknown. The Indians are reported to have killed the band led by Victorio's brother, and they have four captives whose ages range from 7 to 10 years, nearly all from New Mexico.

IRELAND.

Flaunting the Manifesto—No Rent?

The Land League mailed copies of its manifesto and placards containing only the words "No Rent," to every Land League branch. One hundred and ten cases have been entered for a hearing in the land court, which opens to-day.

The League manifesto reminds the people that their ancestors, though without leaders, abolished the payment of tithes, and that it is as lawful to refuse to pay rents as it is to receive them. Against the passive resistance of the entire population military power has no weapons, and it is no more possible to convict than to imprison the whole nation. The funds of the league will be poured out unstintingly for the evicted and exiled. Our brethren in America may be relied upon to contribute as many millions as they have already contributed thousands. One more heroic effort will destroy the curse of the landlordism.

The Freeman's Journal, commenting on the manifesto of the league, says: We foresee dire confusion and ruin to individuals, and possible strife and bloodshed. However opinions may differ as to the propriety and legality of the action tendered to the people by the imprisoned leaders of the league, there can be no difference as to the eloquence and ability in which the case of the league is stated.

The Irish Times says: We do not believe that tenants will follow the counsel not to pay rents. We believe that a better and wiser spirit is springing up. There is shown in many districts an extreme desire to terminate the fruitless controversy. We have no proof yet that the land act will not be carried out otherwise than in the most honest way.

A Popular Irish Landlord.

Longworth Daims, who recently inherited estates in West Meath county, deducted one-fifth of the rent of his tenants and promised to reside upon the estates himself and to consider a further reduction. The tenants paid their rents readily and cheered the landlord.

TELEGRAPH CONTROVERSY.

The Mutual Union vs. Western Union.

The Mutual Union telegraph company has filed a bill in the United States court for the officers of the Western Union telegraph company, dated New York, October 19. The letter states that the Mutual Union officers have in their possession \$250 in United States notes, which sum was paid by Western Union officers and directors to work in the service of the Mutual Union telegraph company, to induce him to steal from his employers for the benefit of the Western Union telegraph company. Certain documents and extracts from documents, which it was hoped might be used to the injury of the Mutual Union telegraph company. They also have a original letter of one of the directors of the Western Union telegraph company, directing the payment of the money to the clerk, and requesting that one of the documents thus to be obtained from him should be delivered to the general manager of the Western Union telegraph company; also, the receipt for the paper delivered, which receipt discloses upon its face a knowledge of the source from which the paper was obtained; also, a memorandum in the handwriting of an officer of the Western Union telegraph company certifying certain additional information which the clerk was expected to procure; also, an autograph letter by a director offering to provide the clerk with a situation at a salary of \$1,000 per annum in the event of his losing his present situation.

The letter closes by sarcastically appealing to the Western Union to cease tampering with their employees and offering to return the \$250 if application is made.

Over an Embankment.

Five cars of a passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, were thrown from the track at Pawaukee, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by a broken rail. The smoking car filled with emigrants, and one passenger coach went down an embankment nearly 30 feet and into Lake Pewaukee, where it about 3 feet in depth. Fifty persons were injured, three severely.

Western Floods.

The floods in the West continued yesterday. At Dubuque the water was more than 20 feet above low water mark, the railway tracks on the river front were submerged, and the levee was almost covered. Four miles below Warsaw, Illinois, the levee has broken, and much damage is expected. The water was several inches higher than during the spring and autumn floods.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COULT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Proceedings of the Adjourned Term.

Wednesday Afternoon. Court by Cyrus Ritter, jurist. In this case it was alleged that the defendant swore to an untrue statement in a certain civil suit between Frank Felgar and John Badorf, at a hearing before Alderman A. F. Donnelly. After hearing the evidence the court said that the defendant had not been made out and they instructed the jury to find a verdict not guilty. This was a misdemeanor and it would be for the jury to say who should pay the costs. They put the costs on John Badorf, the prosecutor. (The case was over \$100, so it was a very expensive suit for Badorf.)

Thursday Morning—The jury in the case of John B. Slough, charged with assault and battery, retired yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. They were out all night and this morning at half past eight they came in. Their verdict was one not guilty, with the defendant to pay one tenth and the prosecutor, G. M. Zahm, to pay one tenth of the costs.

A. B. Potter, who was convicted of two charges of false pretense, was sentenced to five months imprisonment. In another case of the same kind against Potter, a verdict of not guilty was taken, the offense having been committed in Pittsburgh.

The jurors were all discharged, there being no more cases ready for trial this week, and court adjourned to Saturday morning.

Apple Blossoms.

We were shown this morning a large bouquet of apple blossoms and small apples picked by Mrs. Slobber from a tree growing at Slackwater. He says the tree blossomed in the spring and bore a crop of apples in due season and is again covered with blossoms.

An apple tree in the orchard of D. B. Landis, on the Lampeter and Strasburg roads is also full of blossoms and young fruit.

We have heard of several pear trees in this city that are in full bloom at the present time. The dry hot summer, followed by the recent warm rains, will probably account for second crop blossoms.

The New Police Ordinance.

The police committee of city councils met last evening and voted to report to that body with an affirmative recommendation the ordinance introduced at the last stated meeting providing for the better regulation of the police force. It is desired to alter the present mode of appointing officers from the whole body of the citizens, thus removing the constraint upon him by existing enactments which require him to appoint the nine ward constables as part of his force. If the new bill is adopted the mayor can use his discretion in regard to appointing the constables.

CLOUDS IN OUR NATIONAL SKY.

Senior Gratton Delivered in College Chapel by Henry G. Appenzeller, of Southwestern, Pa.

Americans, like Englishmen, are apt to boast of the excellence of their government, and many, like them, are unable to say wherein its superiority lies. Unacquainted with the principles of free government they cannot give a reason for their faith, neither do they see when dangers threaten the peace and safety of their country. Ever and anon they exult in the privilege of casting a ballot, most know not only the strong, but also the weak points of his government, in order to vote intelligently and for his best interests. It is only in this way that he can be truly loyal.

Who sees the evils that endanger the welfare of the land of his birth and does not oppose them by word and deed, but remains silent until the storms of war burst forth, is not a loyal man. Loyalty consists more in warding off evils than in heroic devotion in the hour when they are at hand. An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure. The great pacificator displayed as much, if not more, patriotism, when by his untiring zeal and wonderful eloquence, he averted civil war, than did those who a decade later, lost their lives upon the field of battle.

Standing in the "City of magnificent distances" and casting a vigilant eye over "this lovely land of ours," one can not help but see that there are clouds in our national sky, which, if not stayed, will endanger the safety of our free institutions. Some of these clouds are of a size small—not much larger than a man's hand—and none have as yet a warlike appearance. But as clouds in the natural sky are easily drawn to each other, and as their danger is proportionate to their number and character, so the clouds that threaten our national existence, small as they seem, are unimportant in themselves, are patent for our destruction as a people in proportion to their number and character. And it shows a weak, not to say unpatriotic spirit to close our eyes on them, and console ourselves with the vain and delusive hope that these clouds will pass away without our interference.

Looking toward the East, a rather threatening cloud meets our eye in the immense number of foreigners who come to our shores annually. They come from the wilds of Siberia and the vine-clad hills of sunny France; from the land of Erin and the borders of the Black Sea; while the proud Chinaman seeks the hospitable shores of the Pacific. America proudly and justly bears the reputation of being an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and her fertile valleys, her inexhaustible mines and rich agricultural districts, in these flourishing towns and cities, and on her noble rivers, there is room and employment for all.

The danger in this immigration is that with many good men who seek their homes with us, we get much of the fifth and scum of other lands. In five years they can be naturalized and raised to the dignity of citizenship. They train most, if not all of their principles, many of which are hostile to our government. They are not Americanized in so short a time. Many can neither read nor write and thus become an easy prey for the demagogue. A higher standard for citizenship and a longer residence in the country should be required; but if this we do not do, the great body of immigrants will not be uneducated to close our ports to emigrants, to deprive them of the use of the ballot would insure safety to the republic.

America truly is "the land of the free and the home of the brave," but we trust she never will be the home of the free and the home of the brave, if we do not have no room.

Again, in the far West among the Rocky Mountains where dwell the so-called "Latter Day Saints," there rises a cloud that is ominous in its character. It will either later will bring trouble to the United States government. Already the Mormons are assuming a defiant attitude towards the laws of the country, and are making secret preparations to resist their enforcement. The hirings of this church are seeking to forward the same ends in various parts of the union and to our shame be it said that here in our own state there are organizations that are in sympathy with the hierarchy of Utah.

To say that the Mormon church is confined to a single territory; that it is weak numerically; that it is not spreading rapidly and taking possession of other territories, shows an ignorance of which no voter should be guilty. The Mormon Bible is printed not only in English, but in Welsh, Hungarian, Italian, French, and German. They hold the balance of power in Idaho and Arizona; and menes Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Montana. They have their missionaries in different parts of the world, and during the last summer over 2,000 Mormon "converts" left the port of Liverpool for our fair City. These belong mostly to the poor and ignorant classes, and are more attached to the "Bishops" and "Apostles" of the church than to the government under which they propose to live.

The United States can no longer be indifferent to this form of unfair hierarchy. Utah is clamoring for admission into the Union. This gained, she will enact statutes to advance the cause of the Mormon church. To say that these "Saints" are an industrious people; that they have made the barren soil of Utah to blossom like the rose, does not excuse their crimes and immoralities, nor vindicate the noxious doctrine of "plurality of wives." Says a recent writer: "There are but two alternatives before the American people, a new rebellion, or the introduction of Christian schools in the Mormon churches." Let the latter course be chosen because it is the safer and better way to settle this vexed question.

Again, the cloud of internal discussion, having its origin in party strife, greed for office and the growing doubt and irreverence of the times is assuming a threatening aspect. Already the low murmur of distant thunder is heard and its nimble form is casting a gloom over the nation.

The aspiration for office is a characteristic of the American. He must have it at any cost. His time, money and talents are employed to obtain it. If he cannot get it honestly he will dishonestly. His success depends upon the success of his party; and with an office in view he becomes very patriotic during a campaign, and when the party is successful he looks for his hire. Many are ready to be pointed, and consequently wronged as they imagine, swear vengeance. With all our brag and bluster we do not have a civil service reform worthy the name. The spoils system has already killed three presidents and no power of precedence can predict what will be its crimes in the future. The people must demand a change. The ballot must be held sacred. It, and not the bullet, must determine the destiny of our country. The ballot in the hands of the ignorant and malicious will do more mischief than the torch and the sword among the towers of the capital. The buyer and seller of votes should be severely punished and should forfeit the rights of freemen. From the ruins of the ancient empires of Greece and Rome; from lands borne down by the iron-beel of the conqueror; from the ruins of the world, now going on; from households destroyed by the shadow of despotism seeking its inmates to separate and oppress personal freedom in foreign lands, come the solemn notes of warning against tampering with the ballot. Shall we not learn from their experience? Shall we commit

THE MILLER-GENSEMER HOMICIDE.

A New Complaint Made—Hearing on Saturday Next—Gensemer's Employer.

In response to the appeal of W. Steinmetz, esq., who has been employed as special counsel for the commonwealth in the case against Samuel H. Miller who shot Wm. Gensemer on Saturday last, at Union Station, visited that place yesterday and examined several material witnesses. Levi Gensemer, the brother of the deceased, made a new complaint charging him with murder. The former complaint, made by Adam Ludwig, on Sunday morning before the death of Gensemer, charging Miller with felonious assault and battery, will no doubt be abandoned, and the accused will be proceeded on only after and more serious charge of murder. The preliminary hearing has been fixed for Saturday next at 10 o'clock, before Judge J. C. Garman, at Union Station.

The funeral of Mr. Gensemer took place yesterday and was attended by an immense concourse of people. The funeral ceremonies were very impressive. The interment was at Union Station.

The Fairville Postoffice.

A large number of the citizens of Fairville complain of their bad mail facilities. By the present arrangement they receive the Reading papers at 7 o'clock in the evening by stage from Reading, while the Lancaster papers do not arrive until 8 or 9 o'clock. They want a route established between Eggleston and Fairville, so that they will receive the papers of their own county at an early hour in the evening. Wm. Rodgers, the postmaster at Fairville, is opposed to this arrangement, and the citizens complain that they are compelled to wait until 8 o'clock for their papers, because he refuses to give his name to the many strong petitions which have been sent to Washington in favor of the new route.

New Street Lamps.

The town of Fairville has been improved by the erection of a number of new street lamps. The following citizens have put up new lamps in front of their places of business: Lazarus Wolf, Samuel Wechsler, Abner Cline, Amos Cline and Wm. Cline.

YORK'S MURDER TRIAL.

Coyte in Court for Shooting Emily Myers Opposite Barrietta.

John Coyte, the young ferryman, who shot and killed Emily Myers, on the 20th of May last, in York county, opposite Barrietta, was taken into court at York yesterday for trial. Judge Wickes on the bench. Nine jurors were obtained when the panel was exhausted, and a special venire issued. The names of ten jurors sworn to at the time of adjournment yesterday afternoon are as follows:

Wm. H. Neff, farmer, York township; W. J. McClellan, coopermaker, Warring ton township; Peter Heiges, farmer, Moughan township; John Kraft, gentleman, Conowingo township; John Sheldon, farmer, Moughan township; Wm. A. Mitchell, merchant, 1st Ward, York township; John Fulton, farmer, Hopewell township; Frederick Gorman, gentleman, 4th Ward, York township; Wm. P. Mundis, farmer, Lower Windsor township.

The jury returned at 11 o'clock, and were allowed to separate; that they should not allow any one to approach them about the matter, and that arrangements for their accommodation had been made at the Central hotel.

The prisoner appears to have borne his confinement exceedingly well, and has cutely recovered from the effects of his self-inflicted wounds.

The parents of the prisoner appear in court at the side of their son.

The counsel in the case are F. D. Ziegler, district attorney, for W. McClellan, esq., representing the commonwealth. The defense is represented by H. L. Fisher and W. C. Chapman, esqs.