

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 29, 1881.

The Game of Spoil.

The course of President Arthur is receiving much applause from politicians and is entitled to a good deal as a specimen of political art. There is no doubt that Mr. Arthur is a skilled hand at the trade which he has practiced long. It is too early to judge his work by its lasting fruit, but for the present it seems to be crowned with an abundant measure of success. The fundamental idea of his plan is to recognize no division in the Republican party, but to draw the whole of it into the Stalwart band. It is a large undertaking, in view of the fact that a few months ago the Stalwart part of the party was very much the smallest. To see it so soon distended to a capacity that is likely to enable it to embrace the whole party shows a very capable hand in the management, and shows more-over the hand to be in possession of a great deal of power, as well as freely disposed to use it. The well-founded suspicion is that there is to be a good deal of robbery done to put the president in funds with which to coalesce the elements of his party and bind to it what additions it needs. A great deal of excitement has been caused by the manner in which the committees of the House of Representatives have been made up in the interest of extravagant legislation. It is remembered that the speaker was the direct creature of the president: the growth of a night almost. It was made known that it was done. It was done by the force of promises and the virtue of great expectations. It is not to be supposed that the speaker's committees were made without the concurrence of the speaker's maker. He was selected as the president's instrument to do the work as the president wanted it done. We see that it is done in a manner to throw open the doors of a full treasury, and we need little reasoning power to deduce that Mr. Arthur proposes to use the means he has thus prepared for himself for the purpose of sustaining his party. That is the method which suggests itself naturally to him, being in accord with those he has been accustomed to use in his political operations in New York. With a definite idea of what he wants to do and unlimited resources of bribery to accomplish it, he recognizes no such word as fail. Maybe before he gets through with his essay at managing political things in the higher plane he has reached, on the methods of the local New York politician, he may realize that there is a difference, and that things that can be done in a corner of the country with impunity cannot be as successfully undertaken under the observation of the whole people. But for the present he has no such lesson. He has reason to be greatly encouraged by the success which attends his first manipulations. He seems to be scattering the refractory elements of his party as mist dissolves before the morning sun. He spreads along so rapidly that he gets by the good Republicans who wait by the road side to keep him straight, like a dash, and is away on the wrong road before they realize that he has passed. There is the innocent and good Philadelphia Press, for instance, which probably knows what it wants but has an unfortunate way of making its readers believe that it isn't any too sure—which is still pointing out to the president the "fork ahead" in the Republican road where the Stalwart path runs off, and has not yet realized that Arthur is already far ahead on it, and that by this time the Republican column is crowding into it and bids fair to jam it up so that there may not be long to any room left for belated and bewildered members of the flock, such as the Press, which may soon have to make extraordinary and humiliating sacrifices to get anything like a good place, notwithstanding the abundant table that is being set.

There is to be rich food on it and enough turkey for all if the spoiliative scheme works. The hen-roost is full and Speaker Keffer's committees are of a kind to give easy entrance to the robbers. Randall, Holman and other watch dogs of the treasury have been put in lack seats where their observation of the proceedings will be limited and their capacity for interference checked. Judge Buckner says that the banking committee "is so made up as to report any bill favorably that Comptroller Knox or the national banks may recommend," and calls it "a very bad committee for the people as it is now organized." That is one of them; and the appropriations, naval and other committees that stand before the portals of the treasury are like unto it, and that experienced and distinguished thief, Robeson, is door-keeper.

The trial of Dr. Geo. H. Lanson, of England, at one time a sojourner in this city, for the murder by poison of his wife's brother, a crippled schoolboy, whose estate of \$14,000 he expected his wife to inherit, promises to become one of the celebrated cases in the country in which it occurs. We have already published in the INTELLIGENCER of Dec. 19 a detailed account of the crime, as printed in the London Telegraph, and further reports of it received from English papers do not vary materially from that nor mitigate the damaging evidence against the accused. He seems to have been very incipientious, to have announced the likelihood of his relative's early death, to have bought aconite and to have given his brother-in-law a capsule, supposed to contain it, after taking which the boy died, with symptoms of aconite poisoning. Dr. Lanson had no particular friendships in this city nor memorable associations, but his position as organist of St. James P. E. church and his accomplishments and professional pretensions made him sufficiently well known to create considerable local interest in the result of his trial.

We noticed yesterday the presence in town and visit to this county, of Mr. Hertzog, late secretary of state for Al-

LAWLESSNESS.

THE CROP OF ORIME.

The Reading Times and Dispatch signalizes its establishment in its new and handsome building which has been in course of erection for several months, by appearing in a new dress of beautiful type.

SAYS JUSTICE MILLER, of the United States supreme court: "To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon private individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative form."

GOV. CRITTENDEN, of Missouri, has refused to surrender, upon the requisition of Gov. St. John, of Kansas, a man who was indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 for violating the prohibitory liquor law of Kansas, but walked out of court and made his escape without paying his fine, and before the officers could take him to jail. Gov. Crittenden holds that the federal constitution does not require him to surrender a man who owes a debt to the state where the debtor resides.

ORDINARILY there are fifty-two Sundays in a year, just as many as there are weeks. The coming year, however, will contain fifty-three Sundays. Already during this nineteenth century we have had fourteen years that had fifty three Sundays apiece, and there are to be four more, including 1882, making a total of eighteen. They are as follows: 1801, 1809, 1815, 1820, 1826, 1832, 1837, 1843, 1848, 1854, 1860, 1865, 1871, 1876, 1882, 1888, 1893, and 1899. Ten of them appear at intervals of six years, and seven of them occur at periods of five years. They are every year that begins on Sunday and each leap year which begins on Saturday.

It will no doubt greatly please the Independent Republicans to hear that Senator and State Chairman Thomas V. Cooper is greatly pleased with their address. He finds it "entirely inoffensive" and that it embraces the very doctrine that the regulars have been preaching right along. It shows that there is no substantial difference in the two ways of the party, and that with good nominations there will be perfect accord in the next canvass, so far as those are concerned who desire to stay within the ranks of the Republican party. As Cooper has his nominations made and the guarantee of the Independents to help him through with them, he naturally feels cheerful.

In the view of that able Republican organ, the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, should the rumor about Sargent and Chandler for cabinet places be "well founded, the line of retrogression, or rather degradation, pursued by the president will be plainly marked. From James to Howe was a frightful plunge downwards, and it will require a similar movement to put either Sargent or Chandler or both, into the cabinet. The selection of Gorham for a place at the executive council table would be scarcely less distasteful to the Republicans of the Pacific coast than the choice of Sargent. And as to Chandler, his appointment would be the sign of base political treachery as well as singular disregard of public opinion and the fitness of things, as it would undoubtedly mean desertion of Blaine by the man who had worshipped him as the sun of the political universe." That is about the size of it.

PERSONAL.

HON. DANIEL J. MORRELL, manager of the Cambria works, and ex-member of Congress, has been ordered to take a trip abroad for the benefit of his health.

PROF. J. L. DEBRIER, president of Duquesne college, Salem, Va., has been in this city for several days past, left Lancaster last evening.

REV. P. B. POWER, A. M., who recently died in England, was the author of ninety-one volumes, of which 2,729,000 copies have already been sold.

SARAH BERNHART still has her fainting spells, resulting from overwork. Her pluck is greater than her strength. She refuses to take rest, as ordered by her physicians.

MORTIMER MATTHEWS, son of Justice Matthews, of the United States supreme court, was married yesterday, at Cincinnati, to Miss Marianna Proctor, daughter of Mr. M. A. Proctor.

EUGENE WILHELM, practicing medicine at Lansville, Northampton county, was committed on December 27 for trial for a violation of the law requiring all practicing physicians to be members of their having been regularly graduated. Dr. Wilhelm had not done so, yet he practised extensively.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S wedding day will come in the last week of March or the first fortnight of May—society gossip is not able yet to say which. All is said to depend upon the alacrity with which Parliament disposes of the financial element in the case. After their marriage the prince and his wife will reside permanently at Claremont, whether the books, pictures and other articles of the prince have already been taken from Windsor.

MURDER, SUICIDE, ARSON AND BRIGANDAGE.

FATAL RESULTS OF FAMILY FEUDS.

The Mexican political chief, Francisco Olamilla, has been shot without trial, the capture and execution of Chief Arzote, the terror of Presideo del Norte and vicinity, and thirty of his band near Chihuahua, Mexico, are confirmed.

At Bellefonte, Pa., in a shooting affray, C. M. Fennoy, his wife and his son John were all killed; they were the only merchants in the place and were jealous of each other. At Round Oak, in Jones county, Ga., J. W. Gray, a young farmer, interfered with the shooting of a bear and was fatally stabbed by three brothers, Bob, Henry and Aik Jackson. Gray then fired into the brothers, killing all of them. In "a general fight" at Debray, Edward Johnson and A. D. Harris were killed with knives. Johnson was killed by his half brother, Last Monday evening a stranger, pretending to be deaf and dumb, straggled at the house of Mrs. Benjamin Monroe, at Lawrenceton, Nova Scotia, and fatally shot his 19-year-old son and his daughter, aged 12. Catherine Bogg, colored, aged 13, was shot dead by another colored girl named May, at Peaceock, Alabama, on Tuesday night. The latter confessed her crime, but could give no cause for it. John Leonard, of Greenfield, Saratoga, New York, was dangerously ill, if not fatally, injured by Patrick Kennedy, son of Michael Kennedy, an attorney. The elder Kennedy held Leonard while the younger stabbed him three times, one of the wounds penetrating the lungs. There had been a feud between the families.

CALAMITOUS HAPPENINGS. Henry Gibson, a prominent coal dealer of Bloomington, Illinois, was gored to death by a vicious cow. A large water tank at Morehead's mill, Pittsburgh, fell killing a boy named Gilman and injuring another. A child of Indiana Thomas, was burned to death at Blandford, Virginia, by her clothes catching fire from a grate. Jacob Black fell headfirst from an inclined plane at the Durham furnace, near New York, and injured county and broke his neck. Ann Dunlevy, a single woman of 60 years, committed suicide at New York, by cutting her throat. R. A. Brown, a prominent citizen of America, Ga., committed suicide by taking morphine. The clothing store of Bridget Lavin, of Scranton, took fire from the explosion of a lamp. She caught up her little daughter and ran into the street. They were both badly burned and the mother will die. A fire occurred in the building occupied by the England Casket company and McNeil Brothers' steam planing mill in Dorchester, Mass. Aggregate loss, \$35,000. About twelve buildings, in Wadesborough, North Carolina, were burned on Tuesday night. Loss \$20,000.

THE FLOODS. The flood in the west branch of the Susquehanna river reached yesterday, after the river had subsided 13 feet above low water mark at Williamsport. Two million feet of logs were piled up on Young Woman's creek, but were caught at Lock Haven. The upper Delaware was ten feet above its usual level at Milford yesterday morning and considerable quantities of lumber were being swept away by the flood. The Hudson river was nearly ten feet above low water mark at Albany and Troy yesterday morning and was rising at the rate of about an inch per hour. The docks and cellars along the river in both cities were inundated. The Hoosac river was overflowing in the Troy & Hudson tract at Pownal yesterday.

BODIES FOUND. Mortimer Baleon, aged 14 years, was drowned in the river at Cohoes, New York. Mrs. Casey, of Cohoes, disappeared a few days ago, and her body was found in a mill race. It is supposed she accidentally fell from the bridge. The body of Mrs. Ellen Maguire, who disappeared in Springfield, Massachusetts, several days ago, was found in a mill dam last evening.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED. Mrs. M. F. Coppog was killed at New Orleans on Tuesday night by the accidental discharge of a pistol with which her four-year-old child was playing. She had been instructing the child how to aim the weapon, and sat down on the floor to play with him, when he aimed the pistol and fired, the ball entering her brain. No one knew the pistol was loaded.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. A Man Kills His Amanced and Himself. Leon Moore, of Bellefonte, Me., employed as a clerk in a store in Boston came home a few days ago to spend Christmas. He called upon his affianced, Miss Bell, a teacher in a public school, and on his arrival the other occupants of the house were startled by the reports of a pistol from the room in which the young couple were, and upon entering the apartment, they found Miss Cushman dead, seated on a chair near the window, the ball having entered her head just back of the ear. Moore was lying near the middle of the room, with a bullet hole under his eye. He expired a few minutes after the occupants of the house had reached the room. It is supposed that, actuated by jealousy, he killed Miss Cushman and then shot himself. They were each 21 years of age. The families of both are highly respectable, and they are nearly distracted by the tragedy.

A Bloody Tragedy in Alabama. In Baldwin county, near Sibley's mill, opposite Mobile, Joel Johnson, a well known citizen of the neighborhood, fell quietly along a public road on Monday when he was shot in the head from behind a tree by a negro. Mr. Johnson fell from his horse, and while on the ground the assassin shot him twice again, in the wrist and side, and then dragged him 300 yards and put him in a pond, thinking him dead. The negro then mounted his victim's horse and rode off to a party in the neighborhood. During the night Mr. Johnson, revived by the night air, recovered his senses and dragged himself home, a distance of half a mile. He told his brother, Deputy Sheriff Abe Johnson, of the assault. The latter started in pursuit of the negro and found him at Jim Malone's. As he made the arrest the negro drew a pistol and shot him through the shoulder. Johnson then shot him and started in pursuit of the negro, whom they found dead, shot through the breast and wrist. He had run about half a mile.

THE MISSING LINK FOUND. The Skull of an Extinct Monkey With Remarkable Similarity to That of Man. Prof. E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia, has secured the skull of an extinct monkey which seems to fulfill in a remarkable degree the conditions of the missing link between man and the lower animals. It is not larger than the skull of a small ground squirrel, and belongs to a species of macromys. It was found in the valley of the Rio Tinto, in Spain. The professor says: "This skull is remarkably similar—in miniature, of course—to the human skull. The brain space is remarkably large, and is, in fact, several times larger than the brain space of any of the monkeys of to-day, and shows a vast superiority of intelligence."

GUITRAU PUT INTO THE DOCK.

Judge Cox Accedes to Counsel Porter's Request that Guiteau be Sent to Jail for His Act.

In the Guiteau trial yesterday Judge Porter renewed his motion to have Guiteau put into the dock and Judge Davidge then proceeded to speak to the motion. He believed the time had come when every one present was satisfied that the prisoner was perfectly sane in respect to his behavior, and amenable to the same rules as other prisoners. In the case of General Slocum, now on trial in this court for murder, the judge refused to deviate from the rule, although he was a distinguished lawyer and member of Congress at the time, and he sat in the prisoner's dock during his trial.

Colonel Reed denied the assumption that the prisoner's sanity had been established. No human knowledge could fathom the workings of the insane mind, and humanity would dictate, if a reasonable doubt should exist, that leniency be extended toward him. He thought an admission from the court would suffice.

Convicted Prisoner's Appeal. On appeal of the prisoner to the dock, and the removal from around him of the special policemen who were not regular attaches of the court; that he should be kept in the dock with no other special policeman than is accorded any other prisoner.

Scoville protested against this suggestion to shut Guiteau up; Porter defended Corkhill; and Guiteau kept up his interrupting and finally the court said it was in the hands of the jury to decide if the prisoner had been in persistent violation of order and decorum. In the beginning the only methods which could be resorted to to suppress this disorder were such as must infringe the constitutionally secured rights of the prisoner. He concluded his argument against them. Until Saturday last no other method had been proposed when this proposition (which he had already had in mind) was submitted.

He had hitherto been an impression, and the court and counsel, that the prisoner's conduct and language in court would afford the best indication of his mental and moral character and contribute largely to the enlightenment of court and jury on the question of his responsibility. It was therefore on the express invitation of the court that Guiteau had allowed such latitude of conduct in order to furnish the experts an opportunity of diagnosing the prisoner's case. As it now appeared the opinions of the experts had been largely founded on the exhibition of the various taken place on the trial, and if they had contributed to enable those experts to reach their conclusions it would be a complete vindication of the view of the district attorney as to the proper course to be pursued in the trial of this case. In fact, this object seemed to have been accomplished. The trial was now approaching its close. The experts had had ample opportunity to make up their judgments and pronounce them before court and jury. The court had had ample opportunity to see the case admitted and which would conduce to the orderly conduct of the case. The prisoner had a right to hear the testimony of the witnesses, and to cross-examine them in the presence of the court. The proper place for a prisoner on trial for felony was the dock. He could only come within the bar to be arraigned and to receive sentence. If the court granted him the privilege of sitting in the courtroom, it was his duty to appear as such in person. On the consideration of all the circumstances the court thought that the motion would have to be granted and that the prisoner should be placed in the dock, but he did not mean that the prisoner should be exposed to any danger. He should have the fullest protection.

The prisoner smiled upon the judge, and in the most insinuating manner promised to keep quiet if allowed to remain with his counsel; the judge replied: "You will go to the dock because the law can be placed upon your promises."

Guiteau shouted: "Then I move, your honor, that the court room be cleared." A passage was made through the crowd and the prisoner was finally seated in the dock. He walked through the streets of Washington. God Almighty will protect me, as he has done. After glancing around from his new place he called out: "Oh I rather like this, your honor; it gives me a much better opportunity to study."

After one or two outbursts on the part of the prisoner the examination progressed for several minutes without incident. Mr. Scoville handed up the plaster cast of Guiteau's head and asked the jury to consider it as evidence sufficient to attract his attention. "That looks like Humpty Dumpty," shouted Guiteau, as the witness held up the head and closely examined it. "Corkhill, I'm indebted to you for this plaster cast. It's a good thing, but I wish you thought the head was decidedly well shaped, though he attached very little importance to such matters. He had in his asylum insane persons with very symmetrical heads, and knew plenty of other people with heads of the same shape. Witness did not believe Guiteau had been feigning insanity in the court house, but thought he had exaggerated his natural characteristics of egotism, vanity, insolence and audacity."

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JAMES SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The festival of the Holy Innocents—interesting services—good attendance. Yesterday was the festival of the Holy Innocents and as has been the practice among Episcopalians, the annual Sunday-school celebration was given in St. James church yesterday afternoon.

The decorations of the church remained as they were on Christmas, and to them was added a very large Christmas tree, placed in the northeast angle, between the font and the organ, and hung with a great variety of Christmas toys.

The church was greatly crowded, the seats in the centre being reserved for the children. The exercises opened with a processional hymn, "Adeste Fideles," and this was followed by the full choral service by the school, after which was sung the 8th Psalm by the boys' choir.

After the lesson for the day had been read by the rector, Dr. Knight, the Christmas carol, "See, Amid the Winter's Snow," was admirably rendered, the solo part by the choir and the chorus by the school.

After the Creed and verses and the "Carol, Carol, Christians" had been rendered by the school, the rector delivered a brief address on the birth of Christ and the wonderfully beneficent results following it.

The boys' choir then sang "Sleep, Holy Babe," after which followed the collects, the blessing, the benediction, the Christmas hymn "Stars all bright are beaming," and the recessional hymn.

All the music, which was given under the direction of Prof. Smedley, the organist, was well rendered, the choir especially singing admirably, and the school children remarkably well, when it is remembered that many of them are quite young and inexperienced.

The festival closed with the presentation of gifts to the children, each of whom received a book, picture, cards, toys or candies, as seemed to be best suited to them. All present were delighted with the entertainment.

The children's festival at St. John's Free Episcopal church took place last evening, the exercises being of a similar character with those at St. James. The church was very prettily decorated, there being added to the Christmas decorations a very large Christmas tree, brilliantly lighted up and hung with a variety of toys and ornaments. The music was fine and the gifts to the children were pretty and appropriate. The audience was large, every seat in the church being occupied.

The older pupils received copies of Tenyson, Cary and other popular poets; the next division of the school were given fancy boxes filled with paper and envelopes; the next class of girls were given wax dolls, the boys pocket knives. The infant school were made happy by gum balls and picture books, and all the pupils (200 in number) were given packages of candies.

Police Cases. Yesterday afternoon Patrick Burns, charged with drunken and disorderly conduct, had a hearing and was discharged on payment of costs. The charge of assault and battery preferred against him by E. S. Kurtz, was also dismissed, Kurtz withdrawing the charge on condition that Burns pay the doctor's bill for sewing up the eye which Burns had made Kurtz's eye.

Before Alderman Spurrier: Frank Sherwood, charged with carrying concealed deadly weapons, had a hearing yesterday and he was discharged. The complaint of assault and battery which Sherwood had made against Henry Todd was also dismissed.

Frank Conway, for drunken and disorderly conduct, was committed to the county prison for 60 days; James Scanlan for 10 days; James Arnold, Wm. Ryan and Wm. Cook for 10 days each.

Before Mayor MacGonigle: A few tramps were provided with lodgings last night and discharged this morning. Two drunken and disorderly men were committed.

Before Alderman McCormy: Patrick Burns, charged on oath of James Sellers, a one-armed man, with assault and battery, had a hearing, and in default of bail was committed to the county jail.

Before Alderman Barr: This afternoon Patrick Burns, charged on oath of Officer Cramer with assault and battery, and resisting an officer, waived a hearing and was committed in default of bail to answer at court.

James Donnelly, charged by Officer Lemay, with resisting and assaulting him, was given a hearing, and in default of bail was committed for trial.

Plant Club and Lecture Course. The "Plant Club" will be organized on Monday evening, Jan. 9, 1882, under the auspices of a committee composed of J. M. Davidson, J. C. Burrows, B. A. Spindler and W. P. King. The course of study of the club will be continued through twelve meetings and the committee have arranged for a popular lecture for each evening, beside the regular club work. The meetings will be held in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. at intervals of two weeks. The object of the club will be the study of scientific and practical botany, and the following is the arrangement of the lecture course: Jan. 9, Organization, The Cell, W. P. King; Jan. 16, The Claims of Botany, Rev. E. H. Hump; Feb. 6, The Place of Botany among the Natural Sciences, Prof. J. S. Sialer; Feb. 20, Commercial Fibres, C. B. Longenecker; March 6, Fossil Botany, B. A. Spindler; March 20, Botany and Agriculture, they are in the same line; April 3, Insectivorous Plants, J. C. Burrows; April 17, Geographical Botany, Prof. R. K. Buehrle; May 1, Botany and Medicine, Dr. S. T. Davis; May 15, Microscopic Botany, J. P. McLaughlin; May 29, Economic Botany, Prof. S. E. Hathorn; June 12, Systematic Botany and Review.

The Law Library. On next Monday, at 10 a. m., the regular annual meeting of Lancaster Law Library association will be held in the court house. By that time contractor John Evans will have finished the improvements made in the large room of the library. It consists of shelving above the former shelving and a gallery about three feet wide around it, reaching by stairway to the southeast end of the room. The gallery is swung on iron rods run down from above and makes a neat and much needed improvement, largely increasing the capacity of the room for the accommodation of the books. This upper shelving will be removed, the books in fact will be returned to the main court room, and the main court room, next to the main court room, will be taken the books of most frequent reference from which the lawyers are often hindered by the meeting of the grand jury in the big room. The gallery and shelving were put into the library room by the county; the library association owns the books.

SANDERS

The Woman Killer in the Penitentiary. Edward Sanders, convicted of murder in the second degree, in killing Mary Sey, and sentenced to the penitentiary for eleven years and nine months in the Eastern penitentiary, was taken to that institution, yesterday, by Sheriff J. S. Strine and Deputy Sheriff Chas. M. Strine. They returned to Lancaster last evening and say they had a most interesting and delivering the criminal to the care of his new keepers.

PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN.

Their Substantial Advancement Recognized. Public Ledger.

Not many years ago it was quite the fashion to speak with something like a sneer of Pennsylvania Dutch, as if the people and their language were quite beneath the standard of general education. Then came a period of admiration and imitation, beginning with Hans Breckman's poetry, which was amusing but not the least like the original, and Harbaugh's verses, less poetical or humorous, but much nearer the composite language of our native-born German speaking population, and quite a literature of books of merit, and to our curious dialect. In our own time we have seen the results of serious study of the history of the successive emigrations and settlement of Germans in this state when it was still a province, and Prof. Seidenicker, in the December Number, gives a good account of their religious creed, and of the life of Mr. S. W. Pennypacker, in several articles in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History, described their literature, with the bibliographical rarities still extant of great volume, beautifully printed, such as the famous German Bible by the press of Germantown, nearly fifty years before any English Bible was issued in this country, and the fine portly folios of religious works from the press of Ephrata. Even now there is a movement on foot for the purchase of a rare collection of these early printed German books, gathered together through long years of painful watching in the old-fashioned homes of the descendants of the early settlers, by Mr. John Cassel, of Montgomery county.

The Germantown printer, Samuel Strine, when this is housed with the other rarities in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, it will deserve careful study. But quite apart from any question of merely antiquarian interest, the collection is still larger and broader one of the influence exercised by this vigorous race in its new home on this side of the Atlantic. A recent distinguished German visitor, Mr. Carl Herzog, for many years in high office in the Prussian government, and will governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has been very anxious of ascertaining how far the original German settlements were still factors in this and the adjoining states. In a conference at the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, with Messrs. Seidenicker, Pennypacker, Schaeffer and others, well acquainted with the Pennsylvania Germans in their homes to-day, and in the traditions of their ancestors, this whole matter was carefully gone over. Beginning with the purchase of the Germantown tract by the Pennsylvania company, Penn secured the colonization of his new province by a large body of excellent settlers from a class of well-to-do Germans, all in search of a country where they could worship God in their own way and under the leadership of Daniel Pastorius, a man of great learning and real executive ability. Germantown had its own local government and maintained its original character down to the Revolution, when the new influx soon made itself felt, and the rapid growth of the suburban village, which continued until it was incorporated with the city by the act of consolidation. The successive settlements of the Moravians at Bethlehem, of the Dunkers at Ephrata, and of other sects in the same forms of living and law-abiding class of emigrants, as well as the large population of Reading and its neighborhoods were for many years almost unbroken by other people and other languages than German. Gradually, however, the influence of the English and Reading and Bethlehem led to the establishment of important manufacturing and railroad enterprise in and near these towns, and the German element has been overwhelmed by the rapid population of all nationalities. The Pennsylvania of Lancaster and the adjoining counties still remains largely unchanged, and the Pennsylvania Germans have spread slowly but almost irresistibly down through the great valleys of this state and of Maryland and Virginia, and throughout many of the western counties of Pennsylvania, until there is hardly a purely agricultural district in which they do not make themselves felt alike by their industries and successful farming and by their steady adhesion to the faith and forms of their ancestral worship. Fortunately, they are rapidly growing into a fuller and more hearty zeal for education, and schools, newspapers and a literature of both temporal and theological kinds are effectively working upon the rising generations. The Pennsylvania Germans are to-day found represented in Congress, in the great universities, in churches of all denominations, in the leaders of science and art and manufactures, on the bench, at the bar, in mercantile spheres, in short, where perseverance, steadfast progress and real earnestness of purpose and capacity might be expected. To find men whose descent is almost an irrefragable proof of good training, is equivalent to finding them in persons of true honor and profit. The German traveler to-day, who looks for the representative of the Germans who came to Pennsylvania with the first settlers, will find them men who do honor alike to the country of their ancestors and the country of their birth.

OUR COOKS CROP. The Agricultural Bureau's Over-estimation. Wm. T. Smedley, writing to the Germantown Telegraph, notes "what a very uncertain thing the crop estimate for the United States, or even our own state, is. I have no doubt but that we have the four hundred fifty reporters claiming, but I do have doubts about their making a very critical examination. You never met these officials, nor did you hear of any one who has met them. They probably reside in some town or village and make their estimate by the way, they are in their chance journeys along the railroads, or on their making extended critical tours of inspection of the condition of the crops in their various stages of growth, I have never heard of it, and by no other means can they ever approximate it. The census bureau can get a tolerably fair estimate of the productions of a state or county, but it is done by having a thoroughness of search that our state officials never dream of.

"I do not see any report of our corn-crop for the present year; but for 1881 the state bureau gives Chester county over 1,000,000 bushels, and Lancaster county 3,263,362 from 80,234 acres, or an average of forty bushels per acre. That looks pretty strong, even for our best wheat, and it is not surprising for though it has much splendid corn land, like every other section it has a fair share of thin land that in making up an estimate always brings the average down. Whatever may be the estimate by our state board of the corn-crop of Chester county for the present year, the fact won't give us eighteen bushels per acre; and information picked up from sharp men, whose business has taken them through the state in almost every locality, leads me to believe that few parts will make a better showing."

Troublesome Mosquitoes. It may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that last night, December 28th, mosquitoes were plentiful in different parts of the town, and were so annoying with their buzzing and biting that many good people could not sleep. In no former year, probably, in this latitude were there complaints of mosquitoes, after Christmas.

Constitutional Convention Reunion. S. H. Reynolds, esq., and Hon. D. W. Patterson were guests of the reunion of the members of the constitutional convention which comes off in Pittsburgh.

OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE. THE MOUNTVILLE QUIETUS REUNION. A pleasant party of gentlemen gathered at Dr. Berntheizer's last evening on the occasion of the reunion of the Mountville quietus, first organized in 1838. Not one of the original members was absent and all enjoyed themselves under the entertainment of their host. After deciding to form a permanent organization and some time had been spent in mutual congratulations, &c., the doctor invited his guests to the dining room, where a table was spread fairly groaning under the good things thereon. In the centre of the table was a large pyramid of fruit and flowers, which elicited expressions of delight from all, while the menu was such as to make the episode glad. After doing justice to the supper the guests adjourned to the parlors and music and conversation followed. It was decided to have the new organization to consist of thirteen, that number being present, and the following officers were elected: President, J. H. Witter; secretary, J. Halle Frick; corresponding secretary, Dr. Berntheizer; treasurer, R. M. Fridy; musical director, D. P. Reese; organist,