

Lancaster Intelligencer

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1882.

Bench and Bar.

The depreciation in the character of men elected to judgeships naturally results in an increased restiveness and aggression on the part of the bar, and frequent unseemly collisions are the sequence. Most generally lawyers forget themselves and the respect they owe the court, while judges, conscious of their own shortcomings and their inability to command the respect which should attach to their office, fail to enforce the discipline that the contempt calls for, and thus bench and bar are lowered in public esteem. In Philadelphia it has happened that judges have sometimes been chosen for their conspicuous lack of judicial qualities rather than their possession of them; and such disagreeable incidents as we have referred to have not been uncommon there, resulting from the inevitable depreciation in which the elect to the bench must often be held by their late associates at the bar. We have repeatedly had occasion to refer to Briggs's bumpishness, and the scene in Judge Elcock's court yesterday did neither him nor the lawyer whom he did not commit any credit. In most cases it is safe to say that judges get from the members of their bar just the degree of respect that their demeanor entitles them to, and nothing is so apt to make a lawyer forget the duties of his profession as for a judge to fail to maintain the dignity of his. The remarks of Judge Elcock were anything but judicial, and the conduct of the contemptuous attorney was any but courteous. That the judge felt that he was wrong may be inferred from his failure to carry out what he started in to do; and the lawyer, in insisting that he meant what he said, was more consistent, if not more courteous, than the judge, who entered his rule and then fled from the controversy that his own conduct had invoked.

We are glad to hear from the *New Era* that its element of the Republican party proposes to put a stop to the corruption at primary elections which has measurably ramified our general body politic and poisoned all elections. There was a time when the *New Era* rather scouted at the idea that the primary elections of its party had become "carnivals of fraud," and, if we remember right, considered "practical politicians" who urged that this corruption be put down, its subjects for "the fool-killer's club." Its frank acknowledgment of existing evils does it credit, and its promise of fearless action against all wrong-doers by an independent organization is encouraging. When the *Intelligencer*, in view of these evils, has recommended an organization of all honest men to suppress them, the *New Era* has seconded us; and now that its party will, as an organization, try to put a stop to them, we renew our recommendations that decent Democrats join in the good work.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle-Herald*, the only Democratic daily in the city, and the *Record*, a sort of half-shell Democratic paper, are opposed to Pattison for governor. The *Ledger* thinks he is "too fresh" in being willing to quit the post to which the people of the city have called him. Much of the other opposition to him is less reputable, but all in all, there is too much of it for him to hope to have a united party behind him there, and that is one of the essentials of a Democratic candidate for a state office from the City Brotherly Strife.

It was the inflexible rule of Theophilus Parsons to give no law advice on Sunday—a rule which he persisted in adhering to when a client came to Salem on that day from Boston to obtain an opinion on a matter of first importance in connection with business to be transacted early on Monday. Angry at having had his journey for nothing, the client was on his way to his carriage, when Mr. Parsons followed him, and asked him whether he had made up his mind as to what was right according to the golden rule, and being answered in the affirmative, told him to go back to Boston, do what he believed was "just right," and when Mr. Parsons got to his office later on Monday he had no doubt he would find law enough to sustain him.

It has been developed that among the last requests made in writing by the late Hendrick B. Wright, was one that his body be kept at least 72 hours and be not interred until decomposition begin; that he be buried between his father and wife; that no display nor funeral sermon be made at his funeral; nor any silver plating adorn his coffin. Finally, "My children may go into mourning if they prefer it; but I do not. It is an empty, idle custom, and is disgraced by its observance; an outside demonstration suggested by fashion. I will die in the faith of my ancestors—the creed of the Society of Friends. In this faith I will die, and in that faith I will die also. It teaches the doctrine that the apparel does not reflect the emotions of the heart."

Of the several points made by Sup't. Shaub in his address at the conference of school superintendents in Reading, the convention adopted and affirmed his approval of the present mode of electing superintendents; the payment of the directors' expenses to the convention; a uniform four years' term for superintendents; the advice of the superintendent to directors in regard to school sites, plans for building and furnishing school houses and the selection of text books; a more efficient district supervision of rural schools; the present excellent plan of examinations and issuing certificates; each county superintendent should receive two hundred dollars from the county treasury, to be expended for the use of either district or county institutes or for both; superintendents should have liberty to decide what kind of institutes he will hold; that he may hold a county institute annually, but shall not be "required" to hold more than one, in any one term of his office, and that he shall hold at least three joint district institutes of "at least" three days each, in each year in which no county institute is held.

The Philadelphia *Times* thinks no party with a remote chance of success will dare to pledge itself to stop the stealings at Harrisburg. That is a direct challenge to the next Democratic state convention which we propose to see that it shall meet and either take up or run away from "Buckets, brooms, &c." shall be an issue in the next campaign.

THE "brooms, buckets, &c." which were considered necessary to keep the state capitol clean last year cost nearly \$6,000. If the work of cleansing could have been extended to the morals of the officials it would have been a good investment and it would probably have been needed, every dollar of it. But when we consider the condition in which they were left we are forced to the conclusion that too much of the money went for the " &c."

THE age of some one being mentioned once, Webster said, "The worst standard by which to measure a man's life is the parish clerk's register. Some men, sir, are born old; others, again, never grow old."

COMMISSIONER DUDLEY stated yesterday to the committee on pensions that "if he had four hundred men to place in the field as special agents he could eliminate all pension frauds within three years' time. He thought such special agents should receive about \$1,400 per year and expenses."

WHAT means this ribald rhyme from the *Marietta Register*? Does the poetic editor know how it was himself?

Farwell, dear old Bushong. These three years ago. Made a short purse long. Farewell to the festive Court House Gang."

THE young man on a York contemporary who started to write a notice of a funny comedy performance in the opera house there the other evening informed his readers at the outset that, "we cannot recall it without becoming so convulsed with laughter that writing is out of the question." Of course that article explained itself, so to speak.

IN the January number of the *Reformed Quarterly Review* Supt. R. K. Buehrle has an article on "The Missing Link," but it is not Darwinian. It is a plea for a closer organic union between popular and the higher education. In the same number that stalwart controversialist, Rev. Cyrus Cort, appears with a chip on his shoulder as the writer of an article against "woman preaching, viewed in the light of God's word and church history."

IT is all a mistake. Forbes and Wilde both have said it. They had no miff on the train. Wilde did not ask \$300 to go to a Baltimore club reception. He went on to Washington by mistake, at least by direction of his manager. The people who were to have met him didn't, and he couldn't stop in Baltimore alone. He is annoyed at the horrid newspaper scandal. Mercy and peace. Young man you're forgiven.

MAYOR LYON, of Pittsburgh, has vetoed an ordinance recently passed by councils granting to the American Rapid telegraph company the right to erect its poles and string its wires through the streets of that city. Underground wires, he says, are no longer an experiment, and he does not propose to permit the highways to be further encumbered by unsightly poles, when the obstruction can be so easily obviated.

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A raid was made on Reading stock in Philadelphia yesterday by throwing the McCalmont stock on the market at the rate of 30,000 shares per hour. It stood the racket without any wavering, and really advanced under the pressure. The public have wonderful confidence in Gowen's future handling of the road and Vanderbilt's co-operative scheme.

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PERSONAL.

DR. THEODORE SCHWANN, the Belgian physiologist, is dead. Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT is coming to York some of these days to address the Jeffersonian club there. Major ELLWOOD GRIEST of the Lancaster *Inquirer*, seesvisions and dreams dreams on account of bloodhound in the prison yard.

MR. ARTHUR is opposed to the tariff commission bill. He anticipates that the work of a commission will be futile, but it is not thought he will interpose his veto. NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS is enjoying the Washington Germans, but startled the ladies the other evening by appearing in red kid gloves.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* wants to know how F. B. GOWEN "would strike Mr. Wolfe's 50,000 independents as a proper person for next governor of Pennsylvania."

M. GAMBETTA has been urged by some of his friends to tender his resignation immediately. It is stated he declared in reply that he awaited the final issue with confidence.

EX-Postmaster General JAMES probably won't feel very badly because Mr. Howe has placed Ben Franklin's vignette upon the postal warrants instead of following precedent and using his predecessor's. And the star routers may be pleased at this.

Private letters from Mr. and Mrs. HENRY E. JOHNSTON report their sojourning at Cannes, France "in the midst of flower gardens and orange." Their son Harry is slowly improving in health. The voyage and fatigue of travel were hard upon him but he is now getting over it. ANNA DICKINSON began her personations of *Hamlet* in Rochester, N. Y., and as usual the critics differ widely in their reports of her performance. She dressed in a closely fitting garment of light purple white. A cloak of the same color was thrown loosely over her shoulders and fell to her heels. This was changed in the second act for a more gorgeous costume also of purple, which this star considers as the only mourning color for royalty, though Shakespeare thought an inkly hue the aesthetic thing—she may have meant purple ink. She is said to have displayed "dramatic power," "most careful study" and "masculine force." She entirely omitted the dialogue in the second scene when Hamlet gives advice to the actors as to the representation of a play. The reasons was that she regarded the lines merely as a burlesque of the author upon the features and merits of actors' art, and entirely out of place, as coming from the lips of the prince at a time when the murder of his father was uppermost in his mind. In the fifth act the whole conversation between the prince and Horatio at the opening of the graveyard scene is entirely gone through with, although tragedians generally regard this as superfluous.

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COURT AND LAWYER.

Judge Elcock Abandons What He Starts to Do. Before Judge Elcock, in Philadelphia, yesterday, there was tried a case in which a man by the name of Mitchell tried to recover a check, given by Mr. Hazlehurst, one of the victims of the fraud practiced by a rogue who passed himself off as young Drexel. Detectives are suspicious of the plaintiff, Mitchell, is the rogue himself, or an accomplice, and he fails to put in an appearance in court. The counsel for plaintiff, Mr. Hagert, having referred to this yesterday, and Ransford, for defense, having objected to Hazlehurst's testimony going in, the following occurred:

"Oh! I'm very sorry," ironically replied Mr. Hagert. "I know a lot of people who have warrants for him." Mr. Ransford was determined, however, that Mr. Hazlehurst's testimony should be kept out if possible. "We know what the purpose of it is," he said. "It is all bunkum." "Well," retorted Judge Elcock, "we are trying a bunko case." He decided to admit Mr. Hazlehurst's testimony on the ground of conspiracy. Ransford took an objection.

Mr. Hazlehurst had got about half way through with the history of the way in which he had been taken in when Mr. Ransford objected to the matter as irrelevant. "I am in court representing a client who has some rights at least," he said.

"Then why don't he come into court to enforce them?" said Judge Elcock. "I don't like to see this man, who is charged with being such a scoundrel, in the hands of a lawyer who has some rights at least," he said.

"Well, sir," replied the lawyer, quickly, "I don't think I would have tried the case had I known that the judge would make such remarks."

"You ought not to have tried it," replied Judge Elcock, hotly. "Well, then, I won't try it before you," returned the lawyer. "My client has rights as an American citizen and I am bound to protect them. I won't try this case before you, sir; I won't try this case before you."

The judge's face flushed crimson. "Sit down, sir, he cried, with knitted brows. "I commit you. Send for the clerk to enter the rule. Where is the clerk?" "For well, sir," replied Mr. Ransford; "I take my seat and your honor may do as you see fit."

A messenger rushed after court clerk, while the lawyer doggedly folded up his papers. "Go on with the testimony," commanded the judge. "No sir," replied the attorney; "I will suffer a non-suit first."

The non-suit was instantly entered and the jury dismissed. "Now, sir," said the attorney, as the court clerk had arrived, "will your honor indicate your pleasure with me?" "I shall not enter the rule," replied the judge, calmly. "You, no doubt, spoke hastily."

"No sir," replied the attorney; I spoke deliberately. I have nothing to withdraw. I stand by every word I said." "Well, I won't enter the rule, anyhow," replied Judge Elcock and paid no more attention to the lawyer.

Seven buildings in Belle Plains, Iowa, were burned on Thursday, several others adjoining being damaged. Loss \$26,000. The Columbus Stamp Mill, near Maysville, Colorado, the property of the New York and Colorado mining syndicate company, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$75,000.

An Old Woman Murdered. Word reached Lancaster, Ky., that Miss Botay Bland, living three miles from town had been assassinated. The sheriff went to the house and found the woman dead in her room and terribly mutilated. Suspicion fell upon Wm. Austin, her grand nephew, and he was arrested. Miss Bland was a highly respectable woman, about 55 years old.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Smuggling—Incendiarism—Murder—Fraud and Forgery. The grand jury at New Orleans yesterday indicted F. Conroy for the murder of his wife, on the 27th of last month. Coppidge reported at the time of the killing that the fatal shot was accidentally fired by his adopted son, a boy three years old.

Extensive seizures of smuggled jewelry have been made in Toronto, Kingston, London, Guelph and other places in Canada. The information which led to the seizures was furnished by an American exporter. John Waggoner, one of the men accused of the murder of Dr. Biggs, at Ironton, Ohio, was taken from the jail at that place on Thursday night, and lynched by a mob. The mob first extorted a confession from William Zeck, the other accused murderer, by striking him up, and then they turned several persons not yet arrested, and was allowed to live for the present.

Anderson Jones, colored, convicted of the murder of John G. Harison, at McRear, Georgia, on the night of December 15th, 1878, was hanged yesterday. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. He confessed his crime to the turkey of the jail; robbery was the motive. Jones had a literary turn and even composed poetry.

A detective has informed the trustees of the institution for feeble minded youth in Columbus, Ohio, that two of its inmates named Gwyn and Goodrich, aged respectively 17 and 19 years, have confessed that they set fire to the asylum in November last, when it was burned down. They were convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The loss by the fire was \$400,000.

The grand jury at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday returned 52 indictments against Frederick W. Newburgh, assistant secretary of the state board of public works, for forgery, issuing fraudulent certificates and securing money under false pretences. His operations covered about \$20,000. He is convicted on each indictment, his lowest aggregate penalty will be 62 years in the state penitentiary—his highest would call for 773 years.

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Thirty-three cases of smallpox are reported in Portsmouth, Va., and its suburbs, including the adjacent counties, and the disease was spread by a funeral which was largely attended a few days ago. A number of cases of the disease, in different sections of Northern Illinois, have been traced to infection from the students returned from the medical college at Kookon, Ind., in October, 1881. A terrible discovery of a family named Williams, victims of small-pox, was made yesterday in Jersey City. The father died of smallpox last week, leaving a widow and five children in utter poverty. Yesterday morning, the mother, Mrs. Cook, who was confined by smallpox a few days ago, was dying. Her wife and babe were in the same room on the ground floor. Mrs. Cook placed a lighted candle in the hand of her husband and then knelt by his bedside to pray. No one had visited the house for some time. As they returned by fatigue she fell asleep and when the candle had spent itself it burned through the rigid fingers of the dying man, setting the bed clothes on fire. Mrs. Cook started up, but fainted on the floor at the sight. A crowd of neighbors gathered at the window outside and looked in, but wouldn't venture across the threshold of the plague-stricken house. At last two men more courageous than the rest arrived at the house, burst open the door, and carried the mother and child. Then the body of Cook was removed and presented a frightful spectacle, the flesh dropping from the bones. The fire was extinguished with difficulty. Mrs. Cook has since recovered as to the particulars of the case, she said. She says she had not slept several days before the occurrence and was completely worn out for lack of rest when she knelt to pray beside her husband. They were German Catholics and the light of the candle was a symbol of the immortal light toward which the soul was going.

LUTHERANISM IN AMERICA.

In a recent article in the *Lutheran Observer*, Rev. S. Stahl gives some interesting facts relating to the history of the Lutheran church in America. Here are a few: The first Lutheran church edifice on this continent was erected, probably in 1638, within the walls of Fort Christina, now Wilmington, Del. John Campanius, surname Holm from Stockholm was the first Protestant missionary among the Indians in this country. He came to this country in 1642 with John Pintz, the second governor of the Swedish colony on the Delaware. The Rev. Reorus Torhill was the first Lutheran minister in this country. After eight years' service he died in 1648. Perhaps the earliest mention of Lutherans in New Amsterdam, now New York, is by a Jesuit missionary, Father Jogues, in the year 1643. The first Lutheran church in the state of Pennsylvania was erected at Tinticum, Chester county, and was dedicated September 4, 1646. A decree of Governor Stuyvesant enforcing conformity to established religion, as set forth by the synod of Dort, was issued in 1657, and the congregation of Lutherans were already settled in Albany, N. Y. (then called Beverwyck and Fort Orange), in the spring of 1656. The first Lutheran minister in the state of New York was the Rev. John Ernest Goetwiler, who landed at New Amsterdam (now New York) June 6, 1657. He was sent out by the consistory of Amsterdam as missionary among the Lutherans in the New-Netherlands, but owing to religious oppositions was not permitted to officiate publicly, and returned to Holland in October of the same year. In 1663, the first Lutheran church in the city of New York was erected. The first Lutheran minister ordained in this country was the Rev. Justus Falkner, in 1703. In 1816, a literary and theological school, the first of the Lutheran church in this country. In 1818 the synod of Ohio was formed. The general synod was organized at Hagerstown, Md., October 2, 1820. The first regular meeting of the general synod was held at Kookon, Md., October 23, 1821. In 1823, the first Lutheran church in the state of Illinois was built about five miles east from Jonesboro' in Union county. In 1841 the Rev. C. F. Heyer sailed, October 14, from London for India, the first missionary sent by the Lutheran church in the United States to labor among the heathen. On December 19, 1844, the first Norwegian Lutheran church in America was dedicated on the western portion of Koskong Prairie, Wisconsin.

The time has come. The time has arrived when it is no exaggeration to say that the very existence of the Republic depends upon its purification from the corruption which has grown up in our primary elections and has ramified to some extent into our general elections. In a few cases honest efforts to bring the guilty to justice, failed either through inadequate law or the dishonesty of the jury. Those casting the first stone was not without sin. The bosses, therefore, however much they differ in other things, agreed not to hurt each other, and their being no independent organization to take up the cause of public justice went unmentioned. Now we have some law, and we will have an organization that will mean business. In its support we invoke the aid of every Republican who thinks the time has come to put a stop to our annual "carnivals of fraud."

THREE WOMEN KILLED.

Shocking Sequel to an Extraordinary Tragedy in Virginia. Near Central Depot, Montgomery county, Va., a woman received a sum of money and was known to have it in her possession. She took it to her house, where a gentleman occupied a room in the upper part of the building. Hearing loud and threatening noises during the night, she came down stairs and found the lady lying dead on the floor of her apartment with her throat cut. He also reports that he saw two persons precipitately leaving the premises. Seizing a double barreled shotgun the man gave chase to these fugitive figures and soon overtook them in a narrow alley. As they refused to stop he fired in rapid succession, first at one and then at the other, and killed both. To his intense surprise it was discovered on a closer examination of the bodies that they were two women of the neighborhood, who for the sake of the plunder had disguised themselves as men and cut the throat of their unfortunate victim.

Change of Voters Wanted.

Philadelphians have sixty or seventy thousand Democratic voters, but they don't count worth a cent on election day. Editor Hensel, of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, says his constituents are leaving now and then, but it's not a cheering prospect. He made an attempt to get them in line last fall, but he failed, and now it is said that a great effort will be made to bring the "boys" up for the February election. We see leaders as Bill McMillen and Sam Joseph, Democracy in Philadelphia is a failure.

Adjourning with a Resolution.

The state temperance convention, in session at Harrisburg, adjourned yesterday, after adopting, by a large majority, a resolution which declares that their "first effort shall be the election of members of the Legislature in 1882 favorable to the submission of the constitutional amendments" against liquor.

Some People Get Lee.

Cutting will begin to-day on the Hudson river from Catskill to Albany. The ice is eight inches thick. There remain in the ice houses on the river between these points, from last year, 233,000 tons, and 1,146,000 tons are to be housed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Shiffler and the Presbyterians. In the hall of the Shiffler fire company was given last evening an excellent sociable entertainment by Mr. H. C. Moore, (superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission Sunday school) to the members of the company, their wives and their daughters. Many of the views were of local interest and were well displayed. At the close a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. M., and it was resolved to attend in a body a special service in the chapel on Sunday evening February 12th, which will be the 12th anniversary of the Sunday school whose organization and first meetings were held in the house of the Shiffler.

Tuesday Evening's Lecture.

When a gentleman of ex-Senator Wallace's eminence and ability comes without any remun