

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1882.

Jeffersonian Principles.

Old men for counsel, young men for war. The Democratic party has enough of both to give wise direction to its affairs and to infuse energy into its organization. There have of late been various gatherings in the country at or for which the views of old and young Democratic leaders have found expression. It is notable that they harmonize in the avowed purpose to bring the Democratic party back to the principles of its founder, Thomas Jefferson. It is marvellous how these principles endure and how serviceable they are for every political emergency which may arise. "The illustrations men who settled our free institutions," in truth, "founded the Democratic party to preserve them," and they perennially keep Washington's and Jefferson's and Jackson's birthdays, who labor with voice and pen and vote to keep the Democratic party to its ancient moorings or to restore it to them when it is led astray. In commending the formation of Jeffersonian societies, and more particularly in noting the valuable services rendered by the society in York, we have frequently directed the attention of our readers to the fitness of applying the Jeffersonian principles to existing political conditions. Superficial observers are apt to say that no substantial issue divides the two political parties now, when substantially the same issues distinguish them as when Jefferson and Hamilton established their different systems. The one is as beneficent and the other as dangerous now as then. A change of time may alter the subjects to which these principles shall be applied, but as absolute principles they have survived all the vicissitudes of parties, and no better test can be applied to the practical political questions of the day.

In his vigorous and trenchant letter which we print to-day, Senator Wallace most happily points out that the present duty of the Democracy and the task in which all who profess its principles may consist unite, is to "strip ourselves of responsibility for a system that enables men so to wield official place and to manipulate franchises granted by the people, as to amass princely fortunes in a decade, at the expense of their rights and privileges, and we must attack with unblinking pen and the wondrous power of honest poverty, the use of those fortunes to corrupt the sources and channels of public opinion and to pollute the ballot-box." It has only been by the gross abuse of the functions of government that the party in power has kept itself in power, and to get it out of power it is the true policy of the opposition to make the issue of every campaign a return to what Mr. Tilden, in his admirable letter to the Iroquois club, calls "the beneficent Jeffersonian philosophy, which prefers that nothing shall be done by the general government which the local authorities are competent to do, and nothing by any governmental power which individuals can do for themselves."

With the astuteness of a practical politician, as well as with the philosophy and patriotism of a far-sighted statesman, Mr. Wallace recognizes and makes plain that no good principles of government, however supremely salutary, can be made effective without organization. He remarks the permanent organization of the Republicans with their army of officeholders, and the resources of the government, and the peculations from its treasury, to supply its campaign fund. The associations, therefore, which teach the pure political gospel must be supplemented by a "vitalized, ever-living, systematic and thorough organization," and, to secure this, well directed and permanent effort is worth more than money. For some time the INTELLIGENCER has advocated a permanent and systematic organization of the state Democracy, which we believe would supply the lack that Mr. Wallace points out as now existing. It was formulated into rules submitted to the last state convention, which were almost universally approved by the party of the state and would have been adopted had it not been for the pure diabolism of some of the Philadelphia delegates who obstructed their passage. In the next convention it should be disposed of at the beginning of the proceedings.

It is worthy of note that nearly all the letters of prominent Democrats sent to the recent celebration in Chicago are pervaded by the tone of the Jeffersonian revival. Mr. Tilden, as we have seen, admirably summarizes it. Mr. Bayard recalls it with fervor; Mr. Randall's letters to the Iroquois and the Boston celebration both emphasize it; and Mr. Ward and Mr. Watterson, while giving free vent to their free trade notions, recognize the Jeffersonian ideas as the salt of our political system. Men who differ widely on points of party policy seem to be getting back to the common ground where patriots can meet, and rallying under the battle cries which will not only wake the country to its danger but call the party to its rescue.

The country will breathe again when it learns that Speaker Keifer during that spirited scene in the House the other day, "used the word 'reprimand' in its ordinary and proper sense, and not in its technical sense." The speaker tells the representatives so himself, and when he quotes good lexical authority to prove that in the employment of the apparently obnoxious term he was to be understood as merely "checking and repressing" a member who was out of order, the hot-blooded Hernandez De Soto Money and his sensitive conferees may with dignity permit their ardor to cool, in the serene consciousness that their prerogatives have not been violated. The curtain is rung down on this exciting passage amid the generous applause of both sides of the House, and the Speaker and Mr. Money embrace, and

the beauties of the Pickwickian theory are again charmingly exemplified.

The bill for the new government of Utah very properly prescribes severe penalties for polygamy and promiscuous cohabitation; it makes the evidence of these crimes easier to be procured than Mormon devices for concealment have hitherto allowed them; it legitimizes children born out of lawful wedlock prior to Jan. 1, 1883, and in all these respects it furnishes proper relief for wrongs which have hitherto ran riot in Utah to the shame of the country. While it says that no polygamist or bigamist shall vote or hold office, it is not declaratory as to what shall be evidence to those controlling elections of bigamy or polygamy; and, besides, as a very large proportion of the Mormons are not practical polygamists, they may yet control the elections, though none of their leading men may be elected to office. A few sharp Gentiles can manage to make a fusion with the Mormon politicians under this act and run the territory for their joint benefit.

COL. McCLEURE forecasts the impending struggle between Blaine and Arthur for the mastery of their party, and thinks Arthur shrinks from the responsibility which his leadership imposes upon him. It is not convincing proof of his lack of valor that he inclines to be discreet. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread, and if Mr. Arthur is moving slowly there is no sign that he is taking any steps which he proposes to retrace. The Sanson of Stalwartism may be buried in the ruins, but he will not let himself be shorn of his hair and his strength.

THE Republican papers always see signs of a funeral in Democratic demonstrations. We are used to hearing that joke. Some how or other the corpse always gets pretty lively about election times. With a good deal over a half million negro votes added to its strength since the war, the Republican party remains in a popular minority; and, with the division of this once solid vote, nearly every Northern state becomes a battle ground.

SCORE one for morality. John Chamberlain's gambling house in Washington has been sold to and will be fitted up by the Y. M. C. A. for religious purposes.

STATE SENATOR THOS V. COOPER wants an extra session of the Legislature so that the new tax bill can be passed, and a million dollars saved. Cooper is sly. He will bear watching.

THE "family beef" consumed at the Lancaster county prison in the year 1881 is officially reported at 6,170 1/2 pounds, costing \$862.95, besides \$466.15 worth of "meat," \$281.43 worth of family groceries, \$252.33 worth of family flour, \$85 worth of milk and other minor items. —New Era.

THE Press calls the attention of hopeful Half-Breeds to the cheerful fact that out of sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania there are not more than ten where the delegates to the Republican state convention are likely to be chose by representative county or district conventions coming directly from the people since the call.

HUNTINGDON county is so nearly solid for Beaver by this time that the premature action of the Republican county committee last fall in electing MacVeagh delegates to the state convention is to be abandoned and a straight out Stalwart will be chosen. This may prevent MacVeagh's nomination but Chester county has another favorite son in the field.

CYRUS W. FIELD's monument to Andre is again in danger. The people up around New Rochelle, where it is erected, are holding public meetings sympathizing with its late mutilator and demanding its removal. Mr. Field might take it down, erase the inscriptions, remodel it and set over the grave of Gen. Putnam which, as yet, has no memorial stone.

WHILE Jay Gould is displaying his many millions, Vanderbilt is playing low in his new palace and a Republican Congress is getting ready to vote away, to public plunderers, the revenues raised by oppressive taxes, it is quite natural that labor should be making some counter demonstrations. Fools are playing with matches too near to the powder magazine.

THE New York Sun, calls attention to the remarkable fact that the department of state is now equipped with fully double the working force that was allowed to Mr. Seward during the civil war, when the actual business of the office was twenty-fold greater than it now is, while its importance, as contrasted with the present time, could hardly be measured by any ordinary standard of comparison.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD's specialty is patent law, but it was his application of old fashioned legal principles that made him popular with the press when he dismissed the suit of Alexander H. Shepperd, of the District of Columbia, against Chas. A. Dana, when it was sought to remove Dana for trial to Washington on a charge of libel. Blatchford is considered a reasonable Republican, but not an excitable or supersensible one.

PERSONAL.

EDOUARD FOUSSELE, the distinguished dramatic author, is dead. Queen VICTORIA and Princess BEATRICE have arrived at Mentone. Rev. E. A. GERNANT has been delivering a popular lecture in Allentown on "Here and There in Europe." SAMUEL W. SMALL ("Old Si") has sold his interest in the Florida Union, at Jacksonville, and purchased an interest in the Florida Daily Times, with which he will henceforth be connected. The widow of President LINCOLN on Wednesday drew from the pension agent at Chicago the \$15,000 recently voted her by Congress. Count Von MOLKE, chief marshal of the German empire, will shortly go on a furlough to Switzerland. This is considered as an important sign that there are no fears of peace being broken. Does GEORGE W. CHILDS know that the grave of President John Tyler has no stone nor memorial of any kind above it? It is in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, where Monroe also is buried.

General SKOBELEFF took part, by invitation, in the christening of the Grand Duchess Helena, the infant daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Czar's brother. The ceremony took place in the Tsarsko, Selo palace on Sunday last. Skobelev is still solid with the imperial family at all events. JOHN WAXMAKER's new place, up at Jenkintown, will have sixty-three acres and beautiful grounds, accommodating, besides his own mansion and a Presbyterian church, numerous and commodious out-buildings, farm houses for his people, and all other necessary improvements to perfect a homestead that the most fortunate might envy.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is being a lecturing visit to Haverhill, Mass., learned that an old schoolmate of his was a stove-dealer in the town and thought he would look him up. He and a friend found the stove man; asked him if he attended such a school when a boy. He did. Asked him if he remembered a boy in the same class named Oliver Wendell Holmes? He did not. Had he ever heard his name since? He had not. Without inquiring further they left the man to the genial companionship of his stove.

The New York Sun, having rapped Mr. CONKLING over the knuckles, for his impropriety in addressing Mr. Arthur as "His Excellency, the President," the World deemed the form of address so reprehensible that it approved the Sun's comment and recalled to it the fact that so accomplished a journalist, for example, as Mr. DANA, having occasion to apply for the office of collector of the port of New York to President Johnson in January, 1866, addressed him exactly as Mr. Conkling on the 3d of March last addressed President Arthur.

HAZEL, the victorious pedestrian, left Philadelphia for Europe, on the Ludiana, the other day, with his \$18,000 in hard cash in a belt, tightly lashed to his person. Hazel slipped away from New York on Tuesday to escape a capias which had been issued for him in a civil suit brought in Brooklyn by Henry Martin, his former trainer, who claims that Hazel agreed to divide winnings with him, "in consideration of board, lodging and training." Hazel declared that the claim was unfounded, but preferred to leave the country surreptitiously to being detained by a law suit. He says he will return to New York after the Derby races and answer Martin's complaint.

The New York Times, leading Republican organ, thus compliments some of its party friends: "MR. KEIFER's general management of the House is lax, and it is allowed, in the ordinary course, to fall into the worst of habits. In addition to the difficulties arising from the deficiencies of the presiding officer, the majority in the House suffers from the lack of a leader. No one, unfortunately, has yet presented himself in that capacity who is recognized or capable of compelling recognition. Mr. ROBINSON certainly does not fill the requirements of the position, for, with marked ability, he has a fatal tendency to exert himself extraordinarily in small matters and to ignore or trifle with great ones."

The subject of the last "state celebrity" sketched by the Press is HON. J. S. BLACK. The writer, Col. F. A. Burr, dwells less on the picturesque personal character of Judge Black, than on his relations with the Buchanan administration. One of the best contributions to recent history in this sketch is a letter from Gen. Dix to Black, dated Jan. 20, 1877, in which the writer says: "In the most perilous period of our existence, you and I acted together; and I remember no practical questions on which we differed." Gen. Dix deprecates the electoral commission—as Judge Black did—and asks him to use his influence with his political friends "to defeat a scheme which invades the sovereignty of the states, and cannot fail in the end to imperil the existence of this government." Concerning the personal relations of Judge Black and Gen. Garfield, Burr says that among the lamented President's latest inquiries was for Judge Black, and when he was told that he had called and was very anxious about him, he said with great feeling: "That almost pays for this!"

Assault Upon Two Aged Ladies. In Ayer, last Saturday night, three young ruffians broke into a house occupied by two ladies, Louisa Burns, aged 55 years, and Nancy Glines, aged 70 years. Two of them made a felonious assault upon Mrs. Burns; the other assaulted Mrs. Glines, but was beaten off. The ladies lived alone near the scene of the crime, and were too seriously injured to make known the outrage till Monday. An arrest has been made.

500 Miles in an Open Boat. The British bark Alexandra from Maryland December 14 for Daboy, was abandoned on February 21 in a leaking condition, in latitude 27° north, longitude 45° west. The crew were landed at Falmouth. They were eight days in an open boat, with only half a wine-glass of water each daily, and run 500 miles before being picked up.

Letting up on the Czar. A Copenhagen dispatch to the St. James Gazette this afternoon says: "It is stated that the Czar has received convincing proofs that Nicholas is determined to abandon their policy of assassination. Imperial clemency will consequently be extended to political prisoners, and execution will be reduced to the utmost possible limit."

THE VOICE OF LABOR.

LARGE RALLY IN PHILADELPHIA. Over Five Thousand People Labor to a Demonstration at Horticultural Hall. The labor demonstration at Horticultural hall last night was by large odds the largest affair of the kind ever known in Philadelphia; indeed, the crowd became so great before nine o'clock that every available inch of room in the hall was occupied and several thousand people, who were unable to get in, held enthusiastic meetings on the street. Fully five thousand persons attended the meetings and listened with attention to a number of speakers from various parts of the country. The speeches were conservative and sensible, and were listened to with respect and the immensity of the crowd there was little or no disorder during the meeting, which continued until after eleven o'clock.

The demonstration was held under the auspices of that powerful organization, the Knights of Labor, but hundreds of mechanics and working people who are not connected with the order named were present. The members of both branches of councils accepted the invitation to be present, and were seated in the reserved space in front of the stage. About one-half of the lower floor was reserved for women, and the one thousand working women who belong to the famine assemblages of the order, turned out in such force that before the speaking began every reserved chair was filled and dozens of women were compelled to stand in the aisles during the remainder of the meeting, for the crowd was so great that once inside the building it was almost impossible to get out. There were present a large number of delegates of Labor in this city and Assembly No. 64 has over 1,800 members, while the weakest assemblies are said to have from five to seven hundred members each. Each assembly marched to the meeting place headed by a band of music, and the arrival of each delegation was the signal for loud and continuous applause from those already there. What with troops of marching men, dozens of bands of music, countless torchlights and scores of appropriately inscribed transparencies, the arrival of each delegation was a life and activity that will not be soon forgotten by those who witnessed it. Tailors, shoemakers, machinists, stonemasons, carpenters, piano-makers, cigar-makers, painters, plasterers, slate-roofers, gold-beaters, masons, dressers, cabinet-makers, bricklayers, and other trades and artisans were represented by large delegations, each of which had transparencies bearing such devices as "In union is strength; we have tried and proved it;" "We invite the investigation of thinking people;" "Cheap labor is a national calamity, but its direst calamity;" "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work;" "Honest, intelligent labor and fair wages;" "Lincoln freed the blacks—who will free the whites?" "Opposition to convict labor;" "Compulsory education;" and "Fall pay for winter work."

Charles W. Moore presided and John D. Allen acted as secretary. John Swinton, of the New York Sun, said that unanimous political parties shrank from the consideration of such questions as the present general government. Coal mines, legislation, the state itself in the possession of the workmen, if they only knew it; but they did not. The war department, he charged, was used as a labor department to reduce wages and starve the laborer. If the government continued in the future as it had been in the past the people would soon grasp their birthrights now held from them. Paul Lossan, of the Philadelphia Germania, followed with a speech in praise of the Knights of Labor. Philip Van Patten, of the Detroit trade union, was then introduced. He would summon the workmen, he said, to practical agitation. Every man at election had in his hand a piece of paper which for the most part was a blank, and he would not let that be so. But so far workmen had voluntarily chosen to enslave their votes and themselves to capitalists. Let those men but have their way, and in a short time they would be found declaring the very things which they had just declared in their communistic documents, and attempting to deny to their employees the right of ballot.

P. J. McGuire, of the St. Louis carpenters, the next speaker, declared that the minute gun was fired at Omaha, and the men and boys to attend to it, because he had thought it was his duty. They were all there not to do violence to capitalists, but to divide the goods of the world, but to agree to elect such representatives as should defend the workmen's rights in future. The following resolutions were adopted: 1. We demand of our lawmakers the passage of laws legalizing and incorporating trade and labor unions. 2. The establishment of a National Department of Labor, including a bureau of labor statistics. 3. The establishment of eight hours as a legal day's work, and punishment for all violators thereof. 4. The abolition of the contract system of convict labor. 5. The substitution of day's work for the contract system on all national, state and municipal work. 6. The passage of a law making education compulsory, and prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in any mechanical, mining or other work.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the Senate of the United States in passing the anti-Chinese bill, and that the officers of this meeting be instructed to urge the House of Representatives, as the sense of the workmen of Philadelphia, a petition for the passage of the bill, and thus remove a menace to the welfare of American workmen. Resolved, That we earnestly ask the sympathy and aid of our fellow workmen in other sections of the state and nation, and pledge our active co-operation in any movement looking toward the amelioration of the condition and the elevation of the laboring classes.

The Maryland Miners Reported Disorderly and Defiant. Reports from the strikers in the Cumberland (Md.) coal region to day state that the men are becoming very defiant in some sections, particularly around the mines north of Lonaconing, and that all the other citizens are leaving the district. The Knights of Labor have given notice that whenever the coal companies ask for a meeting to discuss the proposed agreement of five to meet them and talk over the situation. The strikers continue to be very defiant, and do not hesitate to say that they will not allow a ton of coal to be taken from the valley until their demands are acceded to. There is much uneasiness throughout the whole of Allegheny county, and the belief is that there will be serious trouble before the strike ends. Already many of the railroad employes, thrown out of work by the strike, are complaining, and in a few weeks half of them will be in destitute circumstances. The disastrous effect of the strike is also seen in the fact that 2,500 boatmen of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal are also rendered idle, and consequently have nothing to live on. There are but few coal mines in the whole region that are not in sympathy with the strikers. The miners by formal resolution reiterate their determination not to allow the introduction of foreign labor

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrest of a Lancaster Bag-pick: In Harrisburg, with a small boy and a horse. The Harrisburg Police arrested a Lancaster boy named Reuben Batoff, of your city; also, a boy named Reens (aged 13 years). The man Batoff cannot give a good account of having this boy in his possession. It appears that Batoff is a rag picker, &c., and we thought he had stolen or enticed the boy to leave home. His father lives on Market street of your city. Please make inquiries about the parties, and if no charge against them will discharge them. If the parents want the boy let them sent for him. Yours, &c., JOHN C. HEMAN, Mayor.

The Mayor called on the hands of the police, with instructions to investigate. Thus far they have failed to find the parents of the boy—there being nobody by the name of Reens living on Market street. It appears that a man named Batoff or Batoff, borrowed a horse some days ago to go through the country to gather up rags, and has not yet returned the animal. From this circumstance it is inferred by the police that he may have sold the horse, kidnapped the boy, and induced him to give a fictitious name to the authorities at Harrisburg. Chief of Police Diebler has telegraphed the Harrisburg authorities to hold the parties for a day or two until further inquiries are made.

Type Setting Contest in Reading. At a Reading fair the other evening there was a type-setting contest between Charles J. Tyson, assistant foreman of the News; Joseph Old, Eagle reporter, and John H. Ditlow, of the Eagle job room. The contest was held at the Reading division of words were required, and ems deducted from the count for each typographical error. They slung every type and at the close of an hour and a half their proofs were measured, with this result: Joseph Old, 100 ems; Charles J. Tyson, 100 ems; John H. Ditlow, 100 ems. The number of errors accredited to each after the proofs had been read by the judge, were as follows, ten ems being deducted for each error made: Tyson 10 errors, Ditlow 16 and Old 19. The score, after deducting 100 ems for errors made by Tyson, Ditlow, and Old, was as follows: Tyson 90, Ditlow 90 and Old 81.

The Lancaster Lyceum. There was a large attendance at the Lancaster Lyceum evening. The following programme was adopted for the next meeting, March 23: 1. Who is the ablest editor in this state? W. W. Grist. 2. Was the career of Napoleon Bonaparte beneficial to the world? Norman Blackwood. 3. What caused led to the recent expulsion of the Jews from Russia? W. F. Dunne. 4. What is whitewash? I. K. Wither. 5. Count the present system in our public schools be improved and how? Frank Grist. Declaration—H. Gerhart. Debate—"Should our public school system embrace a state college?" Affirmative, J. H. Frey, W. W. Grist; negative, J. D. Fyot, Peter Hershey.

Roasted Alive. On Tuesday afternoon a frightful accident happened in Jackson township, Berks county, about three miles north of Myerstown, at the residence of Jonathan Lutz. Mrs. Lutz, it appears, was engaged in washing in an outbuilding, while the children were in the living room at play, when one of them, a four-year old boy, set his clothes on fire. Before anything could be done the child was roasted alive. He lingered several hours in dreadful agonies, when death came to his relief.

Called to a New Field. In Baltimore a meeting of the executive committee of the Prisoners' aid society, held on Tuesday, Joseph Merfeldt presiding, after examining several applicants a majority of the committee united in nominating Rev. Louis F. Zinkhauf, of Manheim, as the successor of Rev. J. B. Shontz, who resigned the position of general agent of the society. The action of the committee will be reported at the annual meeting of the board in April. Mr. Shontz has accepted a pastoral call to Shippensburg, Pa.

Show Case Broken. Yesterday afternoon as some boys were engaged in snow-balling, one of them threw a "hard" ball, which missing its mark, went crashing through the show case in front of Mrs. E. Weber's millinery store in the INTELLIGENCER building, breaking the glasses and slightly damaging the bonnets that were in the case. The boy was followed by Mr. Weber, but was not arrested.

Dr. Lamson's Alleged Insanity. The friends of Dr. Lamson have instructed his solicitor to prepare a memorial praying for a respite, on the ground that the evidence regarding acoutine was inconclusive, and that it can be shown that the patient was not insane at the time he was committed to the asylum, and frequently that his mind became affected.

Large Surprise Party. Last evening a large surprise party was given to A. H. Breuneman, son of Franklin Breuneman, of Providence township, at the residence of his father. The affair was gotten up by Misses Lillie and Emily Mylin and about sixty friends of Mr. Breuneman were present. There was dancing, music for which was furnished by Miller's orchestra of this city.

Will Dedicate a Church. Rev. Dr. Thos. G. Apple, president of Franklin and Marshall college, will officiate at the dedication services of the First Reformed church, Milton, Pa. Their former edifice was destroyed in the terrible fire that place several years ago.

Sale of Real Estate. John Ochs & Co., who last summer created eight two-story brick dwelling houses with two-story back buildings, on South Duke street extension, sold yesterday to Marks Schmidt the one situated at the corner of Duke and Low streets, for \$2,150.

Business Change. Leonard Schmidt has sold his furniture establishment, No. 227 West King street, to Hess & Flinn, of No. 150 North Queen street. Mr. Schmidt, who is an excellent mechanic, will continue in charge of the West King street store, as superintendent for the new owners.

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Business Change. Leonard Schmidt has sold his furniture establishment, No. 227 West King street, to Hess & Flinn, of No. 150 North Queen street. Mr. Schmidt, who is an excellent mechanic, will continue in charge of the West King street store, as superintendent for the new owners.

ST. PATRICK.

The observance of the Anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint—Briod Sketch of His Life and Times. To-day brings the return of an event venerated by every Irishman, and which for more than a thousand years—the birth of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, "Saint Patrick's day in the morning," are cheerful words and stirring tones to the children of Ireland wherever they are found, whether in their own much-loved but unfortunate country, or at the uttermost limits of the earth. Everywhere they unite in spirit in giving observance to the day set apart for the honor of Ireland's patron saint. Whatever else they may differ about they are one in that. The observance of the day is various. It is a feast day in the church; it is the anniversary of innumerable societies for charitable, benevolent and social purposes; it is the chosen day for nearly all patriotic celebrations, and in nearly all respects the Irish national festival, which marks the national holidays, it neither marks the anniversary of a great victory, nor of any political event. It belongs to neither war nor politics, but to peace and goodwill to men. In persecuted Ireland, in America, Scotland, England, France, Wales, and in fast throes a son of Erin breathes, a remembrance of the greatness of St. Patrick will be revived. St. Patrick's day is to an Irishman what Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July are to Americans.

As in most of many countries arrogate the honor of having been the natal soil of St. Patrick as made a similar claim with respect to Homer, Scotland, England, France and Wales each furnish their respective pretensions, but whatever doubts may obscure his birthplace, it agrees in stating that his name implies the status of a patriotic family. He was born about the year 372, at Tours, in Gaul, and when only sixteen years of age was carried off by pirates, who sold him into slavery in Ireland, where his master employed him as a slave herd on the well known mountain of Slemish, in the county of Antrim. Here he passed seven years, during which time he acquired a knowledge of the Irish language and made himself acquainted with the manners, habits and customs of the people. Helping his master, and, after many adventures, reaching the continent, he was successfully ordained a deacon, priest and bishop, and then came more, with the authority of Pope Celestine, he returned to Ireland to preach the Gospel to its heathen inhabitants. St. Patrick, in fact, was a man of great success, and converted to God a great number of them. For forty years he ministered with unswerving will and devoted himself to the mighty work of evangelizing a nation. As the birthplace of St. Patrick is in dispute, it is not surprising that his name is on the banner of that his burial. But the general evidence indicates that he was buried at Downpatrick, in Scotland, and that the remains of St. Colum and St. Bridget were laid beside him.

There is no outward signs of any observance of the day in this city, except an occasional sprig of green worn in the laps of some of our Irish fellow-citizens and other admirers of the Emerald Isle patron saint. The "banquet woman" in accordance with the custom of the morning hung a large and elaborate banner on the monument fence. It is inscribed with the usual scriptural and patriotic mottoes, and all say the banner has been the object of curious interest to people passing through the square.

METHODIST CONFERENCE. Church Indebtedness and Superannuated Relations. The annual Methodist conference of Philadelphia reassembled yesterday morning in the Paul Street church, Frankford. Rev. G. R. Cross, D. D., of Drew street, reported that under his care were 54 pastoral charges, representing 87 churches and 80 Sunday schools. Of the churches 18 were in Philadelphia county, with a total indebtedness of about one-sixth of their value (\$70,500); 23 were in Delaware county, with an indebtedness of about one-twelfth their value (\$172,000); 22 in Chester county, with an indebtedness of about one-thirtieth their value (\$30,100); 22 in Lancaster county, with an indebtedness of about one-thirtieth of their value (\$69,300); and 2 in Dauphin county, with about the same proportion of indebtedness to value. Twelve churches were insured; seven were insured for an amount considerably below their value. Sixteen of the churches of the district in Delaware were free from debt; also seventeen of those in Chester county, and fifteen in Lancaster county.

Rev. Messrs. A. Atwood, C. Karsner, J. H. Alday, J. Thompson and W. Trickett, of that district, were granted superannuated relations without work, and Rev. Messrs. J. Neill, A. Wallace, A. Cather and J. Gregg superannuated relations with work.

When the name of Rev. W. Trickett was reached, Rev. W. L. Gray moved that Rev. Trickett be asked for a location, on the ground that he had entered the legal profession. Rev. T. B. Keely, Rev. W. L. McDowell, Professor Little and Rev. B. T. String opposed the motion, and it was tabled.

The conference then adjourned for the day.

Birthday Party. Yesterday was the 80th birthday of Jacob High, who resides in Carlisle, about a mile north of New Holland. The family of Mr. High, with the exception of a daughter who was unavoidably absent, was present at his home on this occasion. They were Sheriff John H. High and S. E. High, of High & Martin, of this city, and ex-Recorder George J. High, of East Lampeter. The sons presented their father with an elegant one seated carriage, which was built by Edgerly & Co., of this city.

Heavy Work. Yesterday Edward Franke put a new safe into the office of Dr. Laterra, of the New York store, and removed the safe which was there to the saloon of Peter Lots, by whom it was purchased. It was very heavy work, but it was well done.

Collectors Appointed. The following additional tax collectors have been appointed by the commissioners: John Straub, of township; B. F. Book, Strasburg borough; S. P. Frankfort, East Hempock; Jos. Slack, Leacock; I. B. Yerkes, Conoy.

Hurt by a Fall. Wm. Bridgman, of Martindale, Earl township, while unloading lumber, fell and had his leg and back injured by having them very badly out and bruised.