Time out of mind public officials have abused their privilege to draw mileage. Congressmen and legislators take it and ride on free passes, and officials of all grades, being allowed it, avail themselves of like favors and include "traveling expenses," not incurred, in their "contingent expenses." Aforetime county commissioners here who stretched the law to fill their pockets were brought to account by the county auditors, and in the present examination of local abuses the latter named board will find the abuse of their mileage allowance by constables a prolific source of profit to them and of cost to the county. The contemplation of the law is to pay officers entitled to mileage for once that distance. An examination of the constables' bills will show the auditors that in many instances the mileage is charged for each witness and ten times the amount has drawn that the service earned. So, too, when the same witnesses were to be subpænaed in a half-dozen different cases, it will be found that as many subpænas were divided around among as many different constables that each one could get mileage, though one could have served them, and we have reason to believe that in such cases very often one officer does serve the whole batch though the half dozen each get credit and draw pay for it. It will be very hard to make the public believe that this division of spoils is not deliberately designed by the constables and aldermen to whom they bring their business. In a case of some years ago we found ten subpænas for the same witnesses to the same hearing divided among ten constables, and they had been served indiscriminately by one "put in" for ten-fold costs. The constables will probably say like the aldermen that they have a technical "right" to do this, and that nobody has a "legal confederated schemes of plunder.

Legitimate Inquiries. ACDITOR REED : "Were not these several commitments made for the purpose of

multiplying the costs?" Alderman Spurrier: "That is a question you have no right to ask."

This brief colloquy illustrates the whole inquiry into the business of the local magistrates. The alderman disputes the right of the auditors to ask their question because of his own disinclination to answer it. Since such pattern was set for lower officials as the multiplication of cases by Mayor Stauffer and of indictments by District Attorney Johnson, the business of increasing criminal business for the sole purpose of making costs has flourished as never before in this county. Had Stauffer dared to go on with his libel suit against the Intelligencer the whole business would have been shown up then in court, and had the court checked Johnson in his avaricious and outrageous conduct. the pernicious practice might have been constable had got at it. Whether the auditors have a right to ask the question or not, the public are asking it and have answered it, for that matter. They have served notice that they want the office of alderman run on a little higher plane than solely to make costs for the incumbent at the expense of the tax-payers, and if anybody thinks this notice has not been heard nor heeded let him watch the amounts of the next monthly batch of aldermanic bills.

The Pardon of James' Murderers. The slayers of Jesse James, in Missouri, were pardoned by the governor of the state in the same hour that they pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering him and received their sentence of death for the crime. It is not an edifyhis reason for pardoning self-confessed murderers, the fact that he had promised them pardon prior to their crime, and as an inducement to it. He, therefore, appears as an aider and abetter in an act which is admitted to have been

Every rational reason for the pardon is taken away by the confession that the act was murder. If the governor considers it to have been murder, he must the convicted criminals have done.

No doubt they do not consider that they were guilty of murder; and neither does Governor Crittenden. Yet they have admitted, by their plea of guilty, that the law so denominates their act, and the governor is supposed to be the conservator of the law. If they had gone to trial, claiming their innocence, and a court and jury had decided against them, they then might have appealed to the governor for a reversal of the verdict, and he might with a better face have exhibited himself as agreeing with them in their view of an act which he had invited them to perform and offered them a reward for doing. But it is a graceless thing to see a governor of a state pardoning self-confessed murderers; even though, and all the more. that he had summoned them to murder.

JUDGE BLACK discussed the Irish question at the Grattan centennial celebration at Baltimore in his customary vig- | chased out of that country, while the maorous way. He finds a solution of the terials that go to create an American man relations between England and Ireland, of-war are all made in America. We have not in Irish independence, which he de-clayer to be impossible, and of question over I have and in this research to be impossible, and of question over I have and in this research to be impossible and of question over I have and in this research to be impossible and of question over I have and in this research to be impossible and of question over I have and in this research to be impossible and of question over I have and in this research to be impossible and of question over I have a second of the control of clares to be impossible, and of question- cost of labor, and in this we are not at it soon became evident that the ministry able advantage if possible, but in home great disadvantage, for in the United instead of facing the great question of the rule in Ireland. That Irish independence States labor-saving machines tend to day like men were anxious only to shuffle

home affairs by Irishmen is all that they can reasonably require to content them and with her superior strength, England can safely and advantageously make this concession to secure a peaceful union. So thinks Judge Black, and the majority of men, outside the disagreeing people think with him.

POLICE officers who "depend upon the alderman " to make out the bills which they themselves swear to will find

"IF the record shows" that the aldermen and officers are confederated pub lic plunderers, more pestiferous than tramps and more expensive than vagrants, then "it must be so."

EICHHOLTZ is "a constable appointed mileage for miles actually traveled, and by the court "-a superior order, as it if they travel the same fifteen miles to were. Make a note of this and see if he was held. serve a dozen witnesses, they are only continues to be a "constable appointed by the court."

FARMER Butler's fences are sadly out of

ANDY EIGHHOLTZ gives the game away nearly as frankly as Joe Samson. The people are "tumbling" to it.

It would be only neighborly and could do no harm to let Butler have the Lancaster county delegates.

THE "red-hot" editor of the Examiner calls the "clerical" editor of the New Era "Cogliostro," and the "clerical" editor of the New Era calls the "red-hot" editor of the Examiner "Dalgetty." These able editors will have to supply their thrifty employers with biographical dictionaries as well as spelling books.

HEARTILY as we approve and sustain the investigation now in progress by the with bayonets." Ireland is not governed auditors they will do well to abstain from saying what they are and are not going to report. Good taste and good policy alike demand this. They should not announce or two of the number, but the officers their verdict until the facts are all in, and the law has been expounded.

THE Republicans of Wolfe's county have declared for Beaver; "Jim" has right" to question it. Sooner or later every delegate from his congressional disthe public will find relief against such trict; Hoyt derides the idea of anybody else being nominated, and the Press concedes that Beaver's election is certain. The Butler boom seems to be lost, strayed or stolen, and Mitchell " caught on" just in time to be left.

> In his anti-tariff speech in New York to ignorance and illiterate barbarism is Senator Vance said: "Who knows the real most shocking part of the story. condition of the Wood Screw company Its products are protected by a duty of 11 cents on the pound, or about 400 per cent. trouble was due to the unnatural relations Its stocks is said to be worth 4,000 per cent. and the shares are transmitted by will as a precious heirloom. If protection number but great in power, who stand raises the wages of all men it is useless. for it would leave us precisely where we spoke of this land, formerly owned by the started. If it raises the prices of the pro- Irish, as having been taken from them. tected laborer and lowers the prices of He believed in the sacred right of propthe unprotected laborer, then the law is unjust and unrighteous."

what Revelation reveals : Lt. Com. Gorringe has a much better article on the the number had been reduced from nine navy than most that is written on this millions to five, and of those who survive cut up by the roots before every ward subject : Wm. H. Mallock has a muddy the great majority were suffering the last " A Solitary," and Gail Hamilton slashes shooting. By far the freshest and timewith Longfellow.

THE Wilkesbarre Record, in an editorial that will read very well after Beaver's clearance—that is, the destruction of all nomination, declares that he "will simply habitations and the expulsion of all ocbe a tool to execute the orders of the dynasty he has so faithfully served in the dynasty which had made it impossi- fidelity of the people to their religious conble for such as he to become aspirants for position on their merits has disgraced the state and brought the party to the verge of ruin, we must urge that every out detestation and horror. I deny that sacrifice of individuals must be made to this was in any true sense a conflict of ing exhibition. Gov. Crittenden had for | kill and root out this power," whose practices are the issue "at every primary election poli and at the general election in those who dissent from it. No Christian November."

THE 392 National banks whose charters of next February have outstanding some \$68,000,000 of notes, one-fifth of all the greenback currency, secured by some \$75,000,000 in bonds deposited with the have no right to come between England treasurer of the United States. If they and her subjects by any kind of force or consider himself equally guilty with the be not authorized to renew their charters, convicts, as they acted admittedly under they must liquidate their affairs, and his sanction; and he can hardly take a either retire from business entirely or reormore lenient view of their offense than ganize under the existing provisions of the statute. In any case they must liquidate. They have lent nearly \$150,000,000 to business men in every part of the country. These loans must be collected in. For the time required to go through the process of reorganization every portion of the business of the bank must be stopped, and Congress should certainly at an early day give promise of stability to business by considering the renewal of the bank

> In his North American article on the navy Lieutenant Commander Gorringe lays the blame of the actual condition of the navy upon the bureau system of our naval administration. During the five years, 1875-79 inclusive, the United States spent on their navy an average sum of \$19.157,239, while Italy spent on her navy | the landlords took new views of their duty; an average sum only of \$8,214,578. Every pound of iron and every piece of machinery that enters into the construction of an Italian vessel-of-war is pur-

## BLACK ON IRELAND.

THE YOKE OF POLITICAL BUNDAGE. The Effort of England to Reduce the People

to Illiterate Barbarism-Charging the Government With Atrocious Tyranny-What Can be Done? The celebration of the centenary of the

Grattan declaration of Irish independence at the Concordia opera house, Baltimore, last evening, was largely attended. Numerous prominent gentlemen were present. Among them were Judge Jere S. Black, "the alderman" like the fox who lost his tail in the trap—anxious to have no tails the fashion.

the orator of the evening; William Pinkney Whyte, who presided; William E. Robinson, of New York, who also made an address, and numerous prominent local and state officials. Mayor Whyte made a brief speech and introduced Judge Black, who was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. The various Irish uniformed societies of the city were present in the audience. Letters of regret were read from S. S. Cox, R. McLane, J. G. Blaine and others, who expressed sympathy with the Irish cause and the State Land League, under the auspices of which the meeting

Judge Black said that for seven centuries Ireland has worn the yoke of political bondage. During all that time, except one short interval, she has not been permitted to make any laws for the protection of her own people in their persons or property. What they call home rule, or the privilege of local self-government, is wholly denied them. Their affairs are entirely directed by another power whose orders are executed by agents and overseers sent upon them for that purpose. Such a government is sure to be administered without the smallest regard for the rights, interests, feelings or wishes of the people who are subject to it. The want of home rule in Ireland is the want of everything else. As a consequence of that privation she is oppressed, degraded, insulted, steeped in poverty to the very lips and overwhelmed with afflictions which make her peculiarly what Senator Bayard has called her, the "Island of Sorrows." The general notion is that England and Ireland are united kingdoms. But there is no real union, There is a connection made by force; they are "pinned together according either to the common or statute law of England, but by special legislation made for her alone. In effect, the British government, which is a limited monarchy at home, becomes an unrestrained and absolute despotism when it crosses the channel; and the exercise of this unbounded power through all the centuries of its existence has been marked with the coarsest cruelty and the most heartless oppression that this world has ever witnessed. If the Irish had been inferior to the race which trampled them down, their fate would seem less hard. But intellectually and morally they were greatly superior; their civilization, science, art, and general intelligence were much farther advanced. The deliberate and long continued effort of England to darken the mind of Ireland and reduce her people as much as possible

The Land Question. Judge Black next took up the land question and said that much of the present vates the soil and the landlords, small in ready to snatch away the fruits of it as soon as they are gathered. Judge Black monopoly, clothed with the privilege of desolating a country and starving the in-In the North American Review for May dustry of a people, was the saddest fact in the history of the human race. Except in Carl Schurz discusses the transition state Ireland, all nations of the earth had been of parties; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps tells making some progress. During the last forty years the population of other countries had doubled or trebled, but in Ireland philosophical and religious discourse with extremes of want and necessity. When the blood of that unhappy people cries from the ground, the British tyrant cannot answer at the failure of medicine, religion and like Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" law to successfully treat the Garfield The rulers of a nation are its keepers, responsible for its fate, and these men have liest contribution is Sam Ward's "Days an awful account to render. But each defeated effort to right themselves was made an excuse for the infliction of new outrages. Whole districts were depopulated by the process which they called a cupants, accompanied by circumstances o the direst cruelty. Political opinions adverse to the government were sure to call past." "As the representation of a down its warth and malice. Even the any human character-was imputed to them as a crime and punished so barbarously that it cannot be thought of withreligious opinion. Let no Protestant slander his church by asserting that its doctrines contain any warrant for persecuting man, with a conscience of his own, ever thought himself authorized to force the THE 392 National banks whose charters conscience of another. English bigotry will expire between this time and the end was merely simulated to cover English

What Can Be Done. But what can we do for them? How can we help them in this fearful strait? We violence, for that is prohibited by the law of both countries and by treaty stipulations. But you have ways well understood of giving moral comfort and material aid which break no law. The most devoted adherents of the British ministry acknowledged that the success of their Irish policy is more endangered by your opposition to it than by all other causes put together. A Land League merely Irish they can easily repress, but a league with its roots on this side of the Atlantic will grow to be a power not merely formidable but fatal to the ascendancy of the landlords.

Judge Black went on to tell how the present attitude of the Land League was a new era in the history of the contest. Agricultural labors resolved that they would not work for their enemies, and tenants said they would voluntarily pay no permanent and substantial relief to the country. It was the grandest labor strike on record. The association was perfectly lawful. It spread panic among landlords. middlemen and bailiffs. The contest depened as it grew more intense. Some of the League pressed its appeal to the heart and conscience of the British nation, and so a great revolution took place in public opinion. A new Parliament was elected, which included among its members the boldest and most eloquent leaders of the League, and a new ministry came in solemnly pledged that

them not to swallow this stone, which they were offered in place of the bread they had asked for. They exhorted them HE COMES UP TO THE MARK SMILING. to maintain their attitude of passive obedience and keep up the peaceful strike until its object should be at least in some measure accomplished. To the unan swerable wisdom and truth of this advice the government had nothing to oppose except brute force. The League was called a conspiracy; its petition for instice was declared to be a revolt; its meetings were dispersed ; the members of Parliament who had claimed fulfillment of the ministerial promises were arrested five hundred leading men, distinguished as advocates of justice to Ireland, and guiltless as the child unborn to any other offense, were kidnapped, dragged from their bomes and thrust into prison.

Atrocious Tyranny.

For a long time Europe has seen no type anny so atrocious as this. Within half a ticed that kind of cruelty, even in Poland on a scale so gigantic. The Turk has been charged.

The al ment is more despotic than all the rest. It is a mixture of feudal barbarism is heavier on the heart of Ireland than the sword of Henry II. Do not forget that for a hearing at some other time. these sufferers are men of upright, honorable and pure lives; they suffer because of which directs that all persons arrested by their good character. No man liable to city policemen for drunken and disorderly content with the regular machinery of justice when they desire to suppress actual crime. It is only against the innocent and the kidnapper. The very order to ever seen any of the city policemen drunk? seize these men and keep them imprisoned without a trial is proof conclusive that they have done nothing worthy of death or bonds. For aught I can see, the kidnapping of five hundred innocent persons for not believing in the land act was as lawless as so many murders. Thus far have spoken of the case as it stands between the British government and its subjects. Upon this we can only assist with our voices in making up the judgment of the world. But recent events have given us a more particular interest in the subject matter. American citizens have been kidnapped as basely as the Irish patriots. What will we do about that? I know not. But if we submit to the insult we must acknowledge that England is the master of Ireland and America both. If, on the other hand, we call that lawless power to a proper reckoning, she will see the necessity not only of discharging her American prisoners, but of making full and ample reparation, lest a worse come upon her. The release of the Irish will necessarily follow, for England cannot afford to admit that she has yielded to fear what she denies to labor.

What is to be the final outcome of the struggle? It needs no prophet to foresee that Ireland is doomed to total destruction if she be not supported and sustained by strength outside of her own. But if we, the American people, shall perform our duties one that some of us now here may live to see Ireland "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled."

### PERSONAL.

Mr. WILLIAM WARD, of the Chester district, is the only member of Congress from Pennsylvania who voted on Monday

against the Chinese bill. The CZAR has accepted an offer made by the nobility of St. Petersburg and Moscow to protect the Imperial family and maintain order at his coronation.

EMILIE LOISSET, sister of Princess Reuss and a celebrated circus equestrienne, died in Paris yesterday, from the effects of being crushed by a horse which she was exercising in the winter circus.

Among the first prizes won at the dog show in New York, yesterday, was one to SAMUEL J. TILDEN for a smooth-coated St. Bernard dog. 1,261 dogs were exhibited for show and competition.

Senator HILL, owing to the condition of his health, will not be a candidate for re- onment of not more than 30 days, the election. Governor Colouitt's friends magistrate having discretionary power to have already inaugurated a quiet but make the term less. earnest canvass in his interest as Mr. Hill's successor; but the governor himself is far from being a well man.

MAHONE called a meeting of all the leaders of the party in the Legislature last night. He made a speech, in which he admitted that he was whipped, but said he cussed, and it was agreed to endeavor to that cannot be done to adjourn sine die on

General FITZ JOHN PORTER is getting rank in the army, which was that of thre was no time to get them. The conthe Senate at an early day, and he thinks finally the measure will pass.

President ARTHUR gave the second of his official receptions last evening. The members of the diplomatic corps, senators and representatives, with the ladies of their families, were received between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock. The lower floor of the White House was thrown open and the conservatory illuminated for the occasion. The Marine band was stationed in the vestibule and played selections dur-

ing the evening. Governor Hoyt appointed CHARLES H. STINSON to succeed Judge Ross on the bench of the Thirty-eighth Judicial district. The Republican lawyers are mainly pleased with the appointment, but a number would have preferred the appointment of B. Markley Boyer, but none of them cared to assume the responsibility of urging a Democrat. Governor Hoyt, it is said, would willingly have appointed Mr. Boyer if the responsibility could have been shifted on some of the Republican lawyers. Ex-Attorney General Lear was also urged for the appointment. Mr. Stinson will rent without the distinct assurance of some permanent and substantial relief to the for judge in the fall. He has been a practicing member of the bar since May, 1849. In 1868-70 he represented the county in the state Senate, He was speaker of the Senate for one term.

# LOSS OF THE RODGERS.

The Search Steamer Burned and Sunk is the Arctic Regions.

The Herald has the following IRKUTSK, Siberia, April 18.—I have this morning received startling news from Mr. Jackson, the special commissioner sent in search of the Jeannette's survivors. He apparently forwarded the dispatch by a courier. It ran as follows: "From the banks of the Aldan river, April 6, 1882.rule in Ireland. That Irish independence is impossible is clear enough from is impossible is clear enough from the overwhelming power of England and the certain disadvantage to her of having an independent nation at her side. Her welfare requires union with Ireland, and her power enables her to maintain it. But she needs to have to maintain it. But she needs to have the union a peaceful one, which it can be by being made satisfactory to the weaker power. The control of their rounts and the control of their rounts?

States labor-saving machines tend to day like men were anxious only to shuffle down to their promises. The land act of 1880 was a mere abortion. No attempt was made to sustain it. In less than a sar it ceased to live and was buried out of sight. Something had to be furnished to making oldthing, after the mere anxious only to shuffle down the Rodgers whom the Rodgers had been brought up and two being made a journey of 2,000 versts among the having obtained from Koly-saw made to sustain it. In less than a sar it ceased to live and was buried out of sight. Something had to be furnished the was prosecutor in the nineteen tramp cases under consideration. He had brought to sark, 400 miles north of Yakutsk. Gilder shad, 400 miles north of Yakutsk. Gilder shad a good deal of the was count for the was count for the was count for the was count from Koly-saw and the countries. If our naval administration the beat east fourteen of them on the 3 do September. Six cents circuit mileage was charged in each separate case, though the prisoners had been brought up in two batches. He was sont for the prisoners had been brought up and brought the state of University of the was prosecutor in the nineteen tramp cases under consideration. He had brought to make, 400 miles north of Yakutsk. Gilder shad and a power shad been brought up at two batches. He was sont for the prisoners had been brought in default of bail if the records of indicated he was prosecutor in the nineteen tramp cases the stores of Hosterte & Son and the

Is Catechised by the Auditors, and Retires in Good Order-Proceedings in Yes-

terday Alternoon's Examination. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in obedience to a summons of the county auditors, Alderman Samson again appeared before that body and he was catchised at some length in regard to his

adminstration of justice. In answer to questions put to him, he said he had never bad before him any cases of persons charged with jumping freight trains or unlawfully riding on railroad cars. He said he did not know where the parties were arrested, or who were complained against by Edw. Kautz, policeman at the Pennsylvania railroad depot. John Jones and M. Light were arrested for malicious mischief. There were three century Russian despotism has not practiced that kind of cruelty, even in Poland were made out, and defendants were dis-

The alderman said he did not always revolution. It is more than a hundred give the warrant of arrest to the officer years ago that the bastiles of France used | who made the complaint; he uses his own to be filled with the victims of personal option in such matters; sometimes it is and political spite. The English govern- not convenient for the complainant to serve the warrant.

Mr. Reed-When arrests for drunken and Oriental duplicity, harder to bear than and disorderly conduct are made, what do mediaval tyranny. The hand of Gladstone | the officers do with the parties arrested ? A .- If they are too drunk we commit then Mr. Reed .- Is there not a city ordinance

be condemned according to the law is ever | conduct shall be takeh before the mayor smitten against law. The worst rulers are content with the regular machinery of justhe ordinance and take the offenders before aldermen for hearing, because therethat they employ the agency of the bravo by the fees may be increased. Have you A .- Yes sir. I have.

Mr. Reed-Then they ought to have been arrested. Mr. Samson-No; when I saw them drunk they were not disorderly. Mr. Reed-Do you keep a clerk in your office? A.—Nosir, not regularly; I make all my own entries, but sometimes my

sons fill up the complaints. Q.-Do you make the entries in your docket at the time of the hearing? A .-Not always; sometimes I make them a few days later. The docket shows the charge against the accused; some of the warrants issued in my early practice do not, but later ones do. Sometimes names of witnesses are put on subpœnas after they are issued.

Q .- How does it happen that all the cases brought against a number of boys by Mr. Stauter were dismissed? A .- Mr. Stauter, who is an old man, was very much annoyed by boys who stole his fruit aud otherwise troubled him. He made complaint on information furnished by the neighbors, but when the hearings came off they failed to identify the boys. Stauter afterwards shot at and wounded one of them and complained that felonious assault was made against him. He then made complaint against another gang of boys, but could not identify them and they were discharged. Q.-I see Emil Aust is complainant in

fairly and well, and if our government | a great number of cases, charging assault shall not attempt to shirk out of its public and tattery. Who is he? A -He is a music teacher, and boys are annoying him. Q-I see B. Simmons is prosecutor in six cases; who is he? A .- He was at the

time the complaints were made running an engine; don't know where he is now. Q.—Who is William Titus? A.—He is constable of the Ninth ward. Q.—He is prosecutor in six cases of ma-

licious mischief in one day. How does it come he could not sustain any of his cases? A .- I don't know. Mr. Reed .- It seems to us that when an officer makes complaint he ought to have sufficient evidence to sustain it : and if he don't, he ought not to be paid. It is all right enough for officers to prosecute offenders and do all they can to preserve the public peace; but they should be

sure they have a good case before they nake complaint. To this sensible speech the alderman made no answer. He was asked under what law he sent men to prison for seven days for drunken and disorderly conduct. He answered that the law limits the pun ishment for the first offence to an impris-

This closed Mr. Samson's investigation for the day, the auditors intimating that they might want him again after they shall have heard the constables.

Constables on the Stand.

Constable Andrew Eichholtz was examined yesterday afternoon and testified was not defeated. The outlook was dis- to his part in the arrest of the nineteen tramps disposed of by Alderman Spurrier pass a resolution providing for the Legis- in September last, as recited in that maglature taking a recess until July, and if istrate's examination. He said the arrests were made on complaint of Mr. Musselnan, Dr. Musser and others. Musselman lives near Witmer and Musser near Smokeready to go to Congress again with his town. The arrests were made at the latter He says he does not care for the place. Officers Leman and Kautz were pay, but he does demand, for the sake of with the witness when the arrests were his family name, that he be restored to his made. They had no warrants because colonel. He will have a bill introduced into stable in the locality had been complained to prior to the complaint entered at Lanthat justice will be done him, and that caster, but he made no move in the matter. The tramps were all drunk at the time of the arrest. Witness did not know whose land the tramps were on, but knew the owner was one of the complainants. The tramps were brought to town and some of them taken to prison and others for a hearing. Alderman Spurrier keeps witness' accounts, and the county solicitor frequently strikes items from his bills. The constable could not explain how it was that Shay has the cases of Munson charged with drunken and disorderly conduct and malicious mischief with costs all through, while witness had his case for larceny with costs all through, though he was arrested on all these charge at the same time and place? Witness had been constable of Lancaster township three or four years, so appointed by the court, and he goes into the county to examine the roads to see that they are in good condition. When witness makes two or three complaints against one person it is all right. Sometimes the officers have to go two or three times after witnesses. Then they divide the mileage and put some on each subpona. Witness always depends on the aldermen in making out his bills and does not believe he would get into trouble. The witnesses spmmoned at the hearing of these cases were from Strasburg and some below. It would take all day in serving the subpœnas. The constable could not tell from recollection how often he subpænaed these witness, and when the court record was produced showing the names of witnesses, Mr. Eichholtz said he might have subposneed all of them. The record shows 36 witnesses to convict 19 tramps at a cost of \$264.48. The whole cost of this conviction for aldermen, constables and witnesses was \$602.24. The constable couldn't explain how it happened that the names of witnesses appeared in different colors of ink.

patches from W. H. Gilder, the Herald Eichholtz stated if the record so indicated larceny as bailee, he having obtained guilty to assault and battery on Officer he was prosecutor in the nineteen tramp cases under consideration. He had brought up at least fourteen of them on the 3d of September. Six cents circuit mileage was charged in each separate case, though the charged in each separate case, though the had been brought up in two he was prosecutor in the nineteen tramp cases under consideration. He had brought up at least fourteen of them on the 3d of as he stated, of making clothing, after curing the tramps. When Mr. Reed asked with the First M. E. church, of this city, bills:

ately, Eichholtz said he thought so or he would not have charged it.

Mr. Greider—Did you have warrants for these tramps when you arrested them?

A.-I had not. Mr. Greider-Then I don't think you had a right to charge any mileage at all. Officer Leman Examined.

Officer B. Frank Leman was examined

rested near Bird-in-Hand; had no war- of the 19th of December his part of the rants; placed them in the jail to save the trouble of bringing them down to the station house; this was on Sunday; they were brought in in two or three batches of deeds, a promissary note, &c., which were and brought in on farmers' wagens, by in the coat pockets. When witness retired some of the officers, the other officers remaining behind to make further arment and that of the defendant were lockrests; Mr. Eichholtz was one of them.
Witness knew nothing about Eichholtz making 20 of these arrests all in been entered and a large quantity of groc one day; Kautz was one of the officers; did not know whether Shay was along. In cases of several complaints against a man, witness charges for complaints and warrants separately but not for mileage, and when it was pointed out that the bill showed charges for mileage in each case, Leman said the bill had been made out by Alderman Spurrier. Of seventy eight complaints and committents in these cases, witness was unable to state how many he committed. Officers are allowed a fee of fifty cents for each commitment; witness charges for a commitment sent up by the alderman, while the ac-cused was in prison; thinks he is entitled to it and that the solicitor will bear him out in this. The record was produced to show that Leman, Eichholtz and Musselman were all prosecutors against Joseph Quinn, one of the gang. Officer Leman did not remember whether he had been one of the prosecutors, as he depended on Alderman Spurrier to make out the bills. Witness could not tell how often he had summoned the witnesses in these several cases, nor could be tell how it was that in | until the morning afterward. [ Witness then the discharged cases there were six or eight witnesses three of whom were officers | the kitchen, the shutter of which was the cases could not be sustained. The broken.] That night the thieves opened officer had testified as to where he found the safe and stole \$167 in money, 3,500 them and the condition in which they were in at the time. Officer Leman stated that he could not remember any particulars of afterward Groff began to insinuate that the case in which he had made complaint witness had committed the burglary, and against Thomas Connell before Alderman Donnelly, also against Wm. Clark on the 3d of November, also against George

whom were discharged.

Liney on the 28th of November, all of

an arrangement now. Mr. Leman then gave at length his conceny of postage stamps. He stated that when he went to Ziegler's tavern and attempted to arrest the gang, without a collector and did not want every warrant, Mr. Ziegler resisted him and one to know it; when the burglary men then got off and Thompson was the the safe had been only one captured. He then went to Har- as he saw something which looked risburg, Reading and other places with did not find them. He had not charged a line stuff was borings from the hole in the not entitled to.

for the arrest of accusad persons? don't know that it is a custom; they sometimes serve warrants for each other. It is sometimes impossible for one officer to get | to settle the case. near an accused person, while another officer would have no difficulty in making the

Mr. Reed-Is it your practice to go before aldermen and make complaints. A.— No, it is not; you will find very few complaints made by me that are dismissed. Constable Shay's Festimony.

Officer Shay, of the Eighth ward, was the next witness examined. He answered negatively the five leading questions. He assisted in the arrests of some of the tramps in September last; they were taken to the jail; had warrants for some, but did not know the names of all; was not prosecutor in any of the cases against them : executed some of the warrants : was down there twice; some of the officers were down oftener; don't know that three were 78 prosecutions brought against

Mr. Greider-The bill shows that you executed the warrants in eight of these you charge mileage for 138 miles. Is that correct? A .- If it is on the bill it is. Don't recollect who the prosecutors were

in these cases. Mr. Reed-When you arrest five or six persons at one time do you charge mileage for each? A .- No ; not exactly. Mr. Reed-But you bill shows mileage charged in each case. A .- If the bill shows it I suppose it to be correct. The alderman makes out the bills. All larceny cases are taken before the alderman : the

### mayor does not hear such cases "THE TOURISTS."

At the Opera House Last Night. Mestayer's "Tourists in a Pullman Palace Car" railroaded through several nours of boisterous mirth at Fulton opera ouse last night before an audience that might with comfort have been seated in the parquet, but which was scattered over and laughter and applause ran riot during which, by the way, was drawn out to an than it was. The people seemed to enjoy it, however, and this fact probably encouraged the management to keep it up, for "there's nothing in it," and it might just as well stop one place as another. The first scene has been entirely re-written since its former production, the features, is funny, and the third is positively dull. The music was of small account. The little man with a voice like whether he sings them or not ; Long's given. The jury rendered a verdict ofvoice sounds as though it had been trained This little lady whose highly cultivated fine of \$50 and costs. soprano did so much to enhance the musical merit of the previous performance, left the company some time since, and the expect to support his show on its past reputation, and that to maintain a full measure

Committed For Trial

of public favor he must "keep up with

the procession" in every particular.

# APRIL COURT.

THE REGULAR QUARTER SESSIONS Much Mixed Case From Willow Street.

Com'th vs. C. S. Herr, felonious entry. The testimony of B. F. Groff, esq., was that last year he resided in West Wilthis morning. He answered the leading low, Pequea township, in a building questions in the negative. Could not recollect how many of the tramps he had arhouse was entered and an overcoat, an undercoat and a gold plated watch with silver chain were taken, together with a lot ed. The next morning defendant sent for witness and told him that his store had eries, postage stamps, &c., stolen. Herr went to the safe and stated that it had been blown open with powder. Witness saw no indications of powder having been

The commonwealth sought to prove that Herr had told different stories as to what had been taken and from the way that the locks between the store and Groff's apartments had been broken it could have been done only by some one going from the store into Groff's, and further that the building was not entered by the shutters as alleged by Herr, but that the fastenings were forced from the inside, and also that Herr had said that he thought he could tell where Groff's goods were. [The shutters were brought into court and shown to the jury-Rep.] A knife was found in the shutters the next morning; one was produced in court, but the witnesses swore that it was not the one found in the shut .

For the defense, C. S. Herr, the defendant, was called; he testified that he knew nothing whatever about the robbery explained how the house was entered from stamped cigars, a lot of dry goods, tobacco, raisins, sugar, etc. Some time in a few days Samuel Bowman came there with a search warrant and made a thorough examination of the premises, but found nothing. Some time after the burglary Groff came The officer stated that he had heard of a to witness and told him that for \$100 he pool of business among policemen before would settle the suit. This witness would e became an officer, but knew of no such | not agree to, and Groff then said be would fix it if witness would give him a receipt for the rest of his year's rent ; he finally nection with the cases against George agreed to settle it for \$40; all of which Thompson, et al., suspected of the lar- offers witness refused; witness did tell some folks that no money was stolen, as he had reason for saying so, he being tax would not let him make the arrest; the was first discovered witness thought blown open like powder at the safe; he afterwards warrants for the arrest of the others, but gave up that theory as he believed that the cent of mileage in these cases that he was safe. After the burglary witness offered a reward of \$300 for the burglars. The Mr. Greider-Is it not a custom for offi- knife produced by witness is the one cers to give each other warrants to serve which was found in the shutter out of which it was taken by Groll

Several witnesses testified that they heard Groff ask Herr for money in order Joseph Erb testified that at a late hour

on the night of the burglary, while on his way from Lancaster, he met two men with a wagon heavily loaded coming from the direction of Herr's store. Henry Young, a blacksmith of this city, testified that the hole was made in the safe at the right place to effect the lock so as to open it. It looked as though it had been made with an instrument for that purpose, and by an

John Dunge plead guilty to taking a small sum of money from Michael Mc-Shane, while both were drunk. He was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment. The grand jury returned the following

True Bills, Anthony E. Lechler, em bezzlement ; John Obetz, keeping a gambling house; Elias Aument, larceny as bailee; George Groff and John P. Kilborn, disturbing a religious meeting; George W. McAlpine alias Harris, carrying concases; you made but two trips and yet cealed weapons, felonious assault and bat tery and attempting to rob; David L. Shirk and B. F. Stewart, fornication and bastardy.

Ignored, Samuel Homsher, adultery with Samuel Taylor for costs; Anthony E. Lechler, (two cases) embezzlement Miton Elliott, fornication, with county for

Wednesday Morning.-In the case of com'th vs. C. S. Herr, charged with felonious entry, the commonwealth this morning abandoned the case, as they did not think there was sufficient evidence to ask for a conviction. The court said they agreed with the commonwealth, and did not think there were any circumstances to warrant a conviction. A verdict of not

guilty was therefore taken. Com'th vs. Lewis Sanders, larceny; the defendant was formerly an employee of the Shober paper mills, at Slackwater. He was charged by John A. Shober with having stolen a felt or paper-mill blanket the room in spots. Fun ruled the hour, from the mill, which he took within one year. The felt was found in the possession the continuance of the performance, of Jacob Lutz, who gave him a lot of fish for it. Lutz could not tell whether it was unreasonable length, and might properly four years ago or within two that he received the felt, but at the time Sanders

went to the paper mill and got it. The defense was that Sanders never stole any felt whatever, but he had been given several pieces during the first seven years that he worked for Mr. Shober; he was also given three worn out felt blankets. In 1878 he traded one to second, whilst devoid of essentially new Jacob Lutz for some fish. Several wit nesses were called who testified to the defendant's previous good character.

John A. Shoter was called in rebuttal. a callione distinguished himself by the and he testified that the blanket charged savage style in which he assaulted the top as having been stolen was not one or any notes and sang round the key without part of those given Sanders. With a ever striking it; Mestayer acts his songs, search warrant in January he found more search warrant in January he found more and you are not expected to notice felt at Sanders' house than he had been

In the case of John Albert charged with in a cellar, and that a very deep one. adultery the district attorney stated that Miss Vaughn's contralto is rich and powe he was unable to prove the defendant to erful and her German and character songs be a married man. Both the defendant were capitally done. The only really excellent voice in the company upon the oc- verdict of guilty of fornication only and casion of its former visit, that of Miss not of adultry be taken. This was done, Kellogg, was conspicuous by its absence. and the defendant was sentenced to pay

Com'th vs. J. H. Obetz, of Manheim The defendant, who is a saloon keeper in Manheim, was charged with keeping a loss of her voic: is at once apparent in the gambling house. Several witnesses testi-quality of the music as rendered in last fied that they had played cards in the denight's performance. It is a kindness to fendant's saloon. The defense after hear-Mr. Mestayer to remind him that he cannot | ing the testimony made no defense and a verdict of guilty was taken. The defendant plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday and to miners. Sentence was deferred.
In the case of B. F. Stewart, charged

with fornication and bastardy, a verdict of not guilty was taken, as two years had Peter Robinson was before Alderman elapsed before the indictment was found. Spurrier this morning on the charge of Jacob Reinhart, of this city, plead

The grand jury returned the following

the constable whether it was right to charge mileage in each of these cases as though the arrests had been made separtion. Some of music, recitations, &c., in the Duke though the arrests had been made separtion. Some of music, recitations, &c., in the Duke and bastardy; Tillie Schaeffer and Ernest street church, on Friday evening next.