

Lancaster Intelligencer

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1882.

Mitchell's Defiance.

The position taken by Senator Mitchell and the support which it receives from the Independent Republicans make it reasonably certain that the convention of the 24th instant will put an Independent Republican ticket in the field. The undertaking of Senator Cameron to emasculate the Independent movement by conceding to it all the sounding declarations it demanded will then have failed; and a straight fight will be inaugurated upon the issue that distracts the Republican party in the state, which is simply whether it shall continue to be administered by the men who have so long had it under control, and who now have to aid them the influence and patronage of the national administration.

Senator Mitchell was elected to the Senate after a fierce and prolonged contest in the Legislature upon this issue, and it has until now been uncertain as to which side had secured the substantial victory in that engagement. It was thought by very many that the new senator was too amiable, inert and weak to be a thorn in his fellow senator's side, and this view has been persistently maintained by the Philadelphia Times. Others, who thought that there was better stuff in Mitchell, had had their faith weakened by his long submission to the domination in Pennsylvania affairs which Cameron has steadily maintained. The hold and decided stand now taken by Senator Mitchell, however, has demonstrated that his quietude was not caused by weakness of character, but has been the fruit of his strength and moderation. He has endeavored to persuade his brother senator to act fairly toward him and the element in the Republican party in the state whose fight against machine rule caused his presence in the senate. He has pursued this object with great patience and self-control, until he has fully satisfied himself that it is not to be obtained by persuasion. Realizing at last that his fellow senator was only to be induced by forcible means to refrain from seizing all the power and patronage that he could lay his hands upon, Senator Mitchell now throws down the gauntlet and says "so let it be."

There is no mistaking his attitude. If the machine leaders, with the administration behind them, choose to ignore the Republican element which does not yield them obedience, then these leaders and the administration backing them, must learn that they cannot command the Independent Republican votes.

It is a simple issue, and it seems to be made up. The Independents cannot yield without being slaves, and Cameron and his friends cannot surrender without losing the grasp upon the Republican throne, which is the aim of all their devices and the sum of all their hopes to maintain. The consequence, of course, is a division of the Republican vote and the probable election of the Democratic ticket. Senator Mitchell and the Independents see this result of their action. It is but a question for them as to whether they will help to elect men who will kick and despoilify use them, their enemies in their own party, rather than risk the success of their opponents of another party. They have been trying the endurance of the first evil for a long while, and it has become unbearable. Naturally they prefer now Democratic success to longer abuse by their political associates, who may be taught by adversity what cannot apparently be knocked into them in any gentle way—the necessity of decent treatment of political allies.

Cameron's Outlook. It must be admitted that the prospect for harmony in the Republican party in this state is not rosy. Senators Mitchell and Wolfe, Stewart, Lee and Kauffman, Thomas W. Phillips, Butler B. Straug, George W. Merriek and the array of active spirits in Philadelphia who compose the Independent Reform movement in that city and whose labors have made it successful, are men who can give vitality to a successful revolt against Cameron. Indications are not lacking that they will find followers. In fact, unlike most "bolts," in this one the followers seem to have moved in advance of the leaders and to have commanded their course. The Philadelphia conference, apparently ratified at Harrisburg, might have amounted to more had the people who voted for Wolfe not shown a disposition to kick against the arrangement which he and his confederates seemed to have made with the Cameron committee. The Independent rank and file have made it incumbent upon those who would lead them to make open fight against Cameron; and, while this disposition crops out all over the state, there is a good deal of sympathy with it manifested at Washington, in New York and from other quarters where Republicans want to make an issue against the Arthur administration. Senator Mitchell's call to arms and to organization, Wolfe's renewed hostility and the offer of assistance from nearly every corner of the state, have had a response from beyond its borders and the New York Times, the leading and the ablest organ of its party in the country, says:

The Cameron control cannot be thrown off without defeating the party, shall it be allowed to continue? If it involves all the evils and abuses excited to it, it ought to be got rid of at any price for the sake of the party. Moreover, it is questionable whether it would not be defeated without any organized independent movement. Party prospects are dubious in Pennsylvania at best, and there could be no better time than the present for fighting out this issue of "boss" rule and letting the immediate party consequences take care of themselves.

It is not only outside of his faction that Cameron has trouble. His own people are kicking. The temper that was manifested when Wolfe's name was proposed for a place on the ticket has been felt and expressed for some time. There are ardent spirits in the Cameron clan who are dissatisfied with what they call temporizing with the "kickers" and "moonshiners." They believe in a Stewart policy of proscription and are hop-

ful that the Martrant campaign policy of 1872 can be successfully invoked. This class has not been conciliated by the expressions of Rawle since his nomination that Cameron's politics are "damnable" nor by Marshall's free utterance of similar sentiments. The demand for the withdrawal of the nominations of Jackson and Kauffman, appointed collectors, is to the mind of these chafed Stalwarts, a sign of what may be expected from the policy of concession, and ex-Mayor Stokely seems to voice their feelings when he says of Rawle, "I guess I can vote once against a man who I voted three times against me." The Philadelphia Sunday Republic highly compliments Rawle and Marshall for their fitness to be on any ticket which was running "to defeat the Republican organization."

THE RECORD may be right in its statement that "partisan or personal malice will make nothing out of the attempt to implicate General Beaver in any scandal connected with the management of the state agricultural college in Centre county." No investigation undertaken for "partisan or personal malice" ought to successfully serve that end. But since Gen. Beaver has been the official head of the direction of this college since 1874, the results of that direction, as compared with the means at hand, cannot fail to shed much light upon the fitness of Beaver to be put in charge of the executive department of the state government. The Ledger states the truth succinctly when it says:

"Reform next year—or some other year—appears to be about the way of it with the state agricultural college, near Bellefonte. It spends thirty thousand dollars of public cash every year, with so little to show for the money that it takes a legislative committee every two or three years to go on a search expedition to find the result. An exploration of the sort is going on now, and the chief agricultural product is a crop of humiliating professional imbecility and scandal."

The testimony of an ex-president of the college, printed on our first page to day, to be sure, shows no money actually stolen, but it shows what the Ledger calls most woeful "imbecility," and it is very hard to see how Beaver can escape his chief share of responsibility for it. He has been at the head of the board of trustees, and has had ample time to correct the evils and institute reforms. Whether he has been unable or unwilling to do this makes little difference. In either case the failure of the institution plainly reveals his incapacity to properly discharge the functions of an office which covers the plan of a very small government indeed, compared with that of our commonwealth.

There is now no danger of the Philadelphia Democrats even attempting to endorse Judge Briggs' re-election.

ROSA BONHEUR put her "lion's mane" among cactus plants, which do not grow in either the Asiatic or African jungle.

A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him
And it was nothing new,
When his course true did him melt
Into his heart; he never felt
The witchery of the soft blue sky.

HARRISBURG, at 82, and after 48 years of work on his history of the United States, has only got it down to Washington's first election as president. He is hopeful of completing it as far as the Mexican war.

There is a bright and popular social club in New York which exists solely for the purpose of combatting popular superstitions. It does everything by thirties and on Fridays.

There is an increase of outspokemen on the part of the bar against the haste with which the state supreme court does things, and the brief time and brief attention given to counsel and their arguments.

WASHINGTON gossip has it that the whiskey men secured the official services of Congressman Dunnell, of Minnesota, and Internal Revenue Commissioner Ramm, upon pledges to support them for the Senate, to succeed respectively Mr. Windom and David Davis, the terms of whom will expire in March next.

The literary editor of the Tribune has been looking over State Chairman Cooper's handbook of "American Politics" and concludes that Cooper is more of a Cameron man than a "Herrery feller." The Tribune is especially disgusted that the book makes merely incidental allusion to the anti-slavery struggle and says nothing to offend the ghost of James Buchanan, and is quite frank in its contempt for President Hayes and Civil Service Reform and Wayne MacVeagh; while it lauds Cameron and Arthur. The Tribune is hard to please.

JURY COMMISSIONER RINGWALD, in announcing himself as a candidate for re-nomination, seems to be unmindful of the fact that in two instances the Democratic county convention has declared the unwritten law of the party to be "one term" in the few county offices it has to fill. County Commissioner Keller and Jury Commissioner Slaymaker, both excellent officials and popular men, failed of re-nomination "by a large majority" because of this one-term principle asserted by the party in this county.

The memorial window of stained glass which was presented by Americans to St. Margaret's church, Westminster, was unveiled on Sunday morning. Canon Farrar preached the sermon. Mr. Lowell, the American minister, has written the following lines, which are underneath the window:

PERSONAL.
TALMAGE defends the polar explorations of the Herald.
VANDERBILT's wife is about employing a \$7,000 cook.
Mrs. BLAINE has "just enough" cordiality and "not too much" dignity.
BRECHER's brother James is about to build a \$40,000 tavern at Sam's Point, Ulster county, N. Y.
PRINCESS MARY wore a lavender dress with pink ribbons at the last royal wedding.
C. C. WASHINGTON, ex-member of Congress and ex-governor of Wisconsin, has died at Eureka Springs, Ark., of paralysis and Bright's disease.
LIETZ DANKENHOWER is to have the thanks of Congress and promotion to lieutenant commander over the heads of 200 lieutenants who now rank him.
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS will accept a nomination for governor of Georgia by the Independent Democrats of that state, and the Regulars will likely endorse him.
MILLIONAIRE MACKAY is accused of letting the kind-hearted old uncle who brought him up and his days as a pauper in a New York county almshouse.

CAVENDISH was along with the army of the Potomac in 1862, and he was so popular and familiar that the officers called by his first name and asked for his tobacco.
QUEEN VICTORIA has a great objection to create a peer unless he has means amply adequate to maintain the dignity becomingly. Law peers have accordingly been, except when children, sparingly created of late years.
TRESMOTT has undertaken a perilous journey into the Peruvian interior, in search of Admiral Montero. Part of the distance he has to travel is over the shoulders along narrow trails and dizzy mountain sides, with precipices and dizzy mountain peaks.
MR. HENRY JAMES, Jr., has for the present abandoned novel-writing for dramatic composition. He has written "Daisy" into a play which is very highly spoken of, and he is now occupied on a new drama which he expects to complete at an early day.

CONGRESSMAN CRAPO's ancestor was a shipwrecked sailor, and the kind-hearted people on whose island he lodged, took him into their home, brought up with their own children, his parents giving him the name Rufus Crapo (Crapaud), his red hair and his French origin suggesting it.
Mrs. REAM was one of the beauties at the Garfield tea party held in the capitol rotunda. She had been a Cherokee princess and married a Cherokee chief. She was tall, exquisitely slender and graceful, with fine, delicate features, a creamy complexion, and eyes and hair like midnight; wore a deep, gold-colored satin, with sleeves and draperies of black thread lace, and a large corsage of red roses, and her hair was caught back in a gracefully loose knot.

SENATOR ECKLEY B. COKE, of Pennsylvania, was presented to the president a few days ago as a proper man to be appointed on the tariff commission, by Congressman Curtis of Iowa, a Republican, and the president entertained the suggestion favorably, having consulted with Mr. Randall and others about it. Senator Coke was advised of the presentation of his name to the president and he promptly wrote Curtis, peremptorily declining to serve on the commission, on account of pressing business engagements.

WHY MITCHELL BOLTS.
Not Opposed to Men—The Stalwart Boss Mitchell's Interview in the Press.
It is not men that the Independents are contending for—it is principle. The ticket is as strong a Cameron ticket as could be selected. I do not particularly object to the men. The Independents in Pennsylvania are a class of men, persons. Their declaration of principles was laughed to scorn in Cameron's convention. It was robbed of its practical effect, even upon future party control, by eliminating the clause which requires the representation of the Independent vote in the selection of the Republican vote of each county. It was also vitally stabbed by leaving the right to vote at primaries to be regulated by county committees at their own will, when they generally have no will but that of the imperial caucus.

It was Mr. Cameron's convention, not mine. He could turn the crank of his own machine. With the exception of Marshall the ticket was selected months and months ago. Even Mr. Rawles says Cameron gave him his nomination as a Christian. Under the feudal system certain classes of men were called vassals or vassals. They were not called vassals because of the fee, but they were his vassals as a mark of his bondage and they passed with the land to which they were attached. When it was sold, they had no freedom as men and no choice even of their masters. For myself, I propose to stand free from such restraint in politics. The people will put that thing down and level to the ground the Independent vote out over. If the Republican party is to live hereafter in the state and in the nation, it must come up resolutely to this work.

The Stalwart have had a whole year of peccant—yes, long as they have lasted, give—but they are joined to their idols, and the hope of their regeneration cannot be realized without a miracle. The national administration appears to be determined to stand by the Stalwart use of the spoils system, and this is in itself a suicidal policy and it will fail, as it deserves to fail. Oh, yes, I know Beaver well, and I don't like to see him slaughtered. The Independents object to him because of his connection with the Cameron movements in Pennsylvania, and for this reason they are not to be considered as people of Pennsylvania on the essential question, and because they think that their object to overthrow the machine rule cannot be accomplished without his defeat. I do not see how the Independents can consistently attack the ticket without attacking its head.

THE DUBLIN ASSASSINATIONS.
Twelve persons believed to have been concerned in the crime.
From information that the assassins are still in Dublin the conclusion is drawn that they are afraid that if they should be separated one would turn traitor. Information gathered on Saturday shows that at least twelve were engaged in the tragedy. It is believed that in the cab which stood near the scene of the murder, and loitering under the trees, were armed men ready to effect a rescue in case the actual assassins were surprised. The police have now issued descriptions of four of the men on the car. Two are described as being about 30 years of age, with sandy hair; one about 35 years of stout built and dark complexion, with a hollow on the bridge of his nose, and the other about 20 years, with a small black mustache. The driver is described as being between 35 and 40 years, with a red, bloated face. A later telegram says: "A car driver from Kingstown, named Bolger, has been arrested at Merville and sent to Dublin. There is reason to believe that the assassins had intended to murder eight persons.

The police have found on the name of the man who drove the car containing the murderers is Rove.

Edward Nixon & Co., furniture dealers of Boston, have failed for \$125,000.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE FLOODS.

Accidents and Tragedy—Losses by Fire.—There were 410 births, 249 marriages and 779 deaths in New York city last week. Maggie Ball, a pretty young lady of Wheeling, West Virginia, attempted suicide by shooting in a house of ill-fame in Pittsburgh.
Melvin Fry, a malatto, who poisoned a family in Pittsburgh by putting arsenic in their bread has been captured in Staunton, Virginia, and returned to Pennsylvania.
Rewards aggregating \$3,000 are offered for the capture of J. J. Navin, the fugitive mayor of Adrian, Michigan.
The late John A. and two negroes, convicted of various crimes, were publicly whipped in New Castle, Delaware, on Saturday morning.
Eva Rockefeller, 6 years of age, was scalded to death by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water in her parents' residence, on Clarkson street, Brooklyn.
Henry Spatz, aged 46, of No. 167 Boorum street, Brooklyn, and John Hasset, aged 68, of No. 418 Baltic street, the same city, committed suicide, both by hanging.
John McLaughlin, a parent, was killed by an automobile on the road between Lian Creek, Mo., by some unknown person. The body was riddled with twenty-four bullets.
John Brizzaloro, aged 43, the Italian who stabbed and killed his wife at Baltimore, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the corridor of the fifth story of the jail.
Green Morris, a son of Robert Morris, of Independence county, Arkansas, and a student in the Arkansas college, was killed by the Batesville while bathing in Polk Bayou.
John C. Randall, a policeman, only 25 years of age, attempted to commit suicide in Augusta, Georgia, by shooting himself in the breast. He is not expected to recover. He was "in debt and had failed in life."
An attempt was made a few nights ago to assassinate Governor Overton, of the Chickasaw nation, in the Indian territory, by firing into his house. A squad of Indians followed the assassin, and overtook one of them, named Stevens, killed him.

Dick Rogers, a cowboy, was shot dead by the soldiers at Fort Garland, Cal., on Friday night. Jim Catron, the Gallegos Springs stage robber, was fatally wounded by a soldier while trying to escape from the town and was trying to run the soldiers out of the fort.
Catharine McCabe, aged 65 years, was shot and mortally wounded by her step-son, Thomas McCabe, aged 16, in a New York city tenement house. The murderer was arrested and showed no concern. His object was money, and, after firing the fatal shot, he rifled the poor woman's pockets of \$18 in money, and took from her a watch and chain.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.
The pudding mill connected with the Ben. G. Columbia county, rolling mill, was burned down on Saturday. Loss, \$20,000; fully insured.
The glassworks of Lamsert & Weyer at Williamsburg, L. I., were yesterday destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$10,000.
A fire in the city of Belle Plaine, Iowa, destroyed several frame stores. Loss, \$10,000.
A fire in J. H. Stanton's grocery store at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday night resulted in a loss of \$3,000.
A fire in the town of the town of Mantana, in Ecuador, the custom house and the warehouse along the beach excepted, was destroyed by fire on the 21st of April. Loss \$120,000.
The fire in the building Nos. 129 and 131 Grand street, New York, early yesterday morning, caused damage to the amount of \$31,000.
Selleck's hotel and an adjoining storehouse containing cement, at Esquimaut, British Columbia, were burned on Friday. Loss, \$20,000.

OBITUARY NOTES.
Capt. C. W. Elwell, of No. 199 Washington street, Brooklyn, was found dead in bed yesterday morning.
Judge C. M. Winken, of Corsicana, an associate justice of the court of appeals of Texas, died at his residence at Dallas, Texas, on Saturday.
Evan C. Stetsberg, formerly a prominent manufacturer of Wilmington, Del., died at Washington, D. C., on Saturday, aged 73 years.
Dr. Joseph D. Barnes, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes, U. S. A., died suddenly on Saturday, at Washington, D. C., from dropsy of the heart.
Gen. John G. Barnard, for many years at the head of the department of engineers, U. S. Army, died yesterday at the Russell House, Detroit. His remains will be conveyed to his late home, at Sheffield, Mass.

GREAT FLOOD IN ARKANSAS.
Overflow of the White and Ouachita Rivers in Jacksonport, Ark., on the White river, is in the midst of the most destructive overflow that has visited that section for years. The water stands 31 feet 8 inches above zero point and has fallen three inches. There is not a foot of dry ground left in the cotton street, which affords refuge to all the rest of the citizens' possess. Quite a number of families have been compelled to take refuge in the upper stories of storehouses. The whole country for miles around is one sea of water. The cotton crops and stock cannot be estimated, but may safely be placed in the thousands. A large portion of Oil Trough and Big Bottom are under water, and the damage to the wheat crop is terrible. The present flood is the highest since 1867. The second flood should come, good-bye to everything. The weather is clear, with a strong northwest wind, and hopes are entertained that the worst is over.
Batesville, Ark., has been visited by an unprecedented rain, continuing in torrents twenty-four hours without a moment's intermission. The water of the creeks rose to a height beyond the knowledge of the oldest inhabitants, and sweeping everything before it. Mills, houses, bridges and fencing were all hurled from their foundations and washed on with a wild fury, utterly obliterating the entire crops on the bottom lands. Not only the crops but the soil is gone, leaving only the bare clay surface. Maxfield & Bro's woolen mill valued at \$20,000, and Joe Smith's flour mill, valued at \$5,000, are a total loss. Joseph Shriver, on his way home, lost a number of other mills, but all are believed to be a total loss. It is generally estimated that \$300,000 will not repair the loss to which this locality under has been subjected. A young man employed in Smith's mill was drowned.
The Hot Springs, Ark., is flooded, with a forty-eight hours rain. The damage has affected railway, telegraphic and general traffic, and has rendered Hot Springs generally isolated from the rest of the world. The damage by the overflow at Hot Springs and Crutkin City cannot be estimated at less than \$20,000. The area of the rainfall extended for many miles around, and continuous reports of great damage done reach here. The Hot Springs railroad sustained immense loss and damage. The track for many miles has been washed away and three iron bridges were completely demolished. No mails have arrived since Tuesday morning, and telegraphic communication has been impracticable. The Ouachita rose four feet beyond its banks, and its width extended for miles on the country, washing away crops, fences, houses and men.

THE STRONG WESTERN.
The English bark Wenonah arrived at Philadelphia last night, forty-two days from London, with 20,000 bushels of Irish potatoes in a damaged and worthless condition. The vessel anchored in the stream, and the cargo, consisting of the decayed vegetable matter could be seen plainly from the shore.
The weather in Georgia and South Carolina is reported unfavorable for cotton, but wheat and oats promises to yield more than during any year since the war.
Great damage has been done to the crops in portions of Indiana by cold rains.
There was a severe storm in the Catskills on Friday.
An Iceberg Four Miles Deep.—The bark Fannie E. Cann, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, arrived at the old yard wharf, Philadelphia on Saturday, fifty-five days from Liverpool. Captain George Loughurst reports having passed two vessels in distress—the French brigantine Genville, with 100 tons of cargo, and the Nova Scotian bark, Mary K. Campbell. Both refused assistance. East of the Grand Banks the vessel passed an immense iceberg or island three miles long, and at one point towering up to a height of 100 feet. The sea was white with ice, and the air was chilled by its presence, and as the morning sun shone on the huge mass all the colors of the prism were reflected. As the specific gravity of ice is one-eighth lighter than water, so that for every cubic inch above water there are eight inches below water, it is calculated that the entire depth or height of the iceberg must have been nearly four miles.
News Notes.
Alexander Campbell, a well-dressed, blue-looking man, was found wandering about the streets of Boston on Saturday, insane. He was taken to the police station where \$2,500 in English money was found upon him. As far as could be gathered from his talk, he had just come from Australia.
Thirty-nine suits, each for \$6,000, have been brought by Blackstone Valley manufacturers against the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, for water pumped during the summer of 1876, after the giving way of the Lynde Brook reservoir dam.
A short, stout, black man, wearing his human carapace at Philadelphia on Saturday. The Lord Clive brought over 1,158 immigrants, fully 1000 of whom were from the Continent. The weather was severe, and three children died on the voyage. The Swiss guard brought nearly 600 steers, passengers, and containing heavy weather and several dead heads on the voyage. The Illinois brought 600 more last night.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
NIGHTMARE OVER THE NEWS.
Events Near and Across the County Lines.—The Norristown Register has been changed to an evening paper.
Christiana proposes to have a new hand engine and several hundred feet of hose.
There are four cases of smallpox in one street at Harrisburg.
The Harrisburg station mill is working a larger force than it has employed for years before.
The grand jury of Bucks county has recommended the erection of a new jail at Doylestown.
At a meeting of the managers of the New York county agricultural society Dr. W. S. Roland was elected treasurer in place of George Heckert, deceased.
The morning newspaper train on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad will not commence running until after the 15th of the month, but will be put on not later than the 22d inst.
The Pennsylvania railroad company has issued an order that no coal under three months old shall be shipped over the road, but that it shall break up the business in "monkey week."
An Englishman named A. E. Watson, who had drowned in Stony creek near Norristown. It is supposed the man was intoxicated, and while wandering along the bank he fell into the water.
Saturday afternoon as several workmen were engaged in cleansing a sewer, in West Harrisburg, they discovered the dead body of a child in a nude condition and greatly decomposed. The case is a mystery.
Prof. King, of Philadelphia, the balloonist, has removed to Downingtown, Chester county, where he is fitting up a large factory for the manufacture of gossamer balloons. The concern will employ 200 hands.
Peter Grimes, aged 65, a woodchopper, of Womelsdorf, had to cut down a cabin used by the choppers to bunk in during heavy rain. He had loosened the material of which the cabin was composed, and when a gust of wind came, the cabin fell, crushing him to death. No returning home the family made a search and found the body.
The annual meeting of Lebanon classic will be held in the Reformed church at Newmansville, Lebanon county, on Wednesday, May 17, at 7:30 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. T. S. Johnston. The classic is composed of the ministers of Lebanon, Berks and a portion of Schuylkill counties, and numbers, with the elders, about seventy members.
Memphis Harvill, colored, of Valley township, Chester county, was entering Costeville with a wagon laden with rails and drawn by three horses, when one of them took fright at a locomotive on the railroad, passing them, and being unable to tear loose from its companions, which it struggled desperately to do, suddenly fell to the ground and died almost instantly from fright.
Henry Kaber, confined in the Eastern Penitentiary for numerous robberies throughout Lancaster and Lebanon counties, defied the prison authorities and threatened the lives of Inspector James and Warden Cassidy if he was made to work. Recently he was put on bread and water, and at the end of two days he was able to be given work and wholesome food.

JOSEPH THE ARAB.
He Finally Returns to Jerusalem.
Mayor MacGonigle has received from Miss Pierce the following letter concerning Joseph the Arab, whose experience while a pilgrim in this city has been recorded at some length in the columns of the INTELLIGENCER:
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1882.
Mr. MacGonigle, DEAR SIR—The Arab, Joseph Shriver, who was here last year, is home. We collected money enough to send him home, and he has just returned without trouble. He left Philadelphia for Princeton expecting to stop there and see Mr. Eddy, saying he could not leave Philadelphia without seeing him again. He was to go from there to New York, where he was to see a gentleman in New York to buy his ticket that we might be sure the money was used for the purpose for which it was collected. He was very grateful for the help given him and left feeling happy at the prospect of again seeing his "Jerusalem."
I hear the two men who were in Philadelphia—half Arab, half Portuguese—poor worthless fellows—passed through Lancaster; also the man whom we first supposed Joseph to be, Khatel Yusuf Letoum. I did not mail you the account of Joseph in the Philadelphia Press as it was entirely a false statement, and tended to make it harder to raise the money for Joseph instead of helping, as we had hoped. I was in great contrast to your Lancaster paper, which gave such a concise, true account of the poor man.
Yours very truly,
EDITH L. PIERCE,
1508 Chestnut street.

THE FAIR.

An Attractive Array of Fancy Articles and Bazaar at Robert's Fair.

The rainy weather of Saturday evening did not deter quite a crowd of people from assembling in Robert's hall to attend the opening of the fair held by Washington, Camp, No. 27, O. S. of A., and to continue until May 30. The room in which the fair is being held is decorated very elaborately with bunting and presents an attractive appearance. The hall is surrounded by tables heavily laden with all manner of useful and ornamental articles.
Entering the door the first table on the right is reached, and is called "Our Camp," presided over by Miss Mollie Ferrier, with numerous lady assistants. On this table are a large number of useful articles of every variety. Among the articles to be changed off are a pair of beautiful vases, handsome picture frame and large doll.
At table No. 2—"Washington"—presided over by Mrs. J. W. Fowler, with lady assistants, are to be seen a number of toilet articles for use and ornament, and a fine doll, large looking glass and very pretty chair cushion.
Passing on the visitor comes to the wheel of fortune, where the followers of chance invest and trust to fortune for good returns.
The next table is in charge of Mrs. Emanuel Winowor and assistants and is called the "Empire." Here is a very pretty wax toy and wax cross, in hand some frames, painted photo and large ring—all to be changed off, with many articles for sale.
"Our Boys" is the next table, and is in charge of Mrs. John S. Vatter and assistants. Here, too, is a plentiful and attractive array of fancy articles for sale.
The table in charge of Mrs. M. Carr, who appeared to be doing the most promising business, and in the center of the room is the confectionery table, where are to be found, displayed in the most tempting style, all manner of confections and fruits.
The cigar table is the last reached in making the circuit of the room, and is presided over by Miss Margie Fraily, with several assistants. Here are arranged for sale very good cigars, pipes, smokers, and a short, stout, black man, wearing his human carapace at Philadelphia on Saturday. The Lord Clive brought over 1,158 immigrants, fully 1000 of whom were from the Continent. The weather was severe, and three children died on the voyage. The Swiss guard brought nearly 600 steers, passengers, and containing heavy weather and several dead heads on the voyage. The Illinois brought 600 more last night.

THE WITNESS.
Mr. Clarkson said, Judge Patterson had discharged the boys because the complaint against them was for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, while the offense they had committed was trespassing on the railroad.
Mr. Nauman said under the circumstances of their discharge the officers were not entitled to pay for their services in any case. He asked Mr. Brady to explain how it was that he was prosecutor in so many cases of drunken and disorderly conduct in which the accused were discharged. Mr. Brady answered that he had asked the witnesses had they looked on a hearing, took them before Squire Frank next morning, and if the squire discharged them he could not help it.
Mr. Nauman called witness' attention to the fact that three-fourths of all cases of drunken and disorderly conduct were called by him and heard by Squire Frank. He asked whether all the men thus arrested were really drunk and disorderly. He answered that they were all drunk and disorderly when they were arrested.
Mr. Nauman—And yet, although you saw them drunk and disorderly, and two or three other officers saw them, and were called as witnesses and swore to the fact, Squire Frank discharged three-fourths of them? A—Yes, the officer called the fact to the squire how he is to dispose of the case.
Mr. Clarkson then called witness' attention to a number of cases in which there were six or eight witnesses subpoenaed to prove the charges and yet all of them were discharged. He asked whether some of these cases were cases of thieves had stolen at Marietta a railroad conductor's satchel containing his tickets and punch. The parties accused were seen on the train from which the satchel was stolen. He asked whether they were not seen at different times, but at the hearings the charges could not be substantiated, though they were no doubt the thieves.
Mr. Nauman said Mr. Brady's bills showed that 153 complaints made by him before Squire Frank in 85 were missed at a cost to the county of \$11.65; notwithstanding the oath of the officer that the accused were drunk and disorderly. If the magistrate did not believe the officer's oath, the officer had better have the prisoners to some other magistrate.

The witness was shown several bills signed by both himself and Officer Welch, of Washington, and was asked (which of them had performed the services) and received the money. It was important to ascertain, as all illegal fees received by either of them would have to be covered back into the county treasury. Mr. Brady answered that for everything on these bills received by him he was responsible. He said that Squire Frank's bills were not received by Constable Welch, of Washington.
Mr. Nauman called that provision of the law which states that no deputy shall be appointed by any constable without the sanction of the court, and asked witness if he was so appointed. He answered that he was not appointed by the court, but he held a commission from the governor of the state as a railroad policeman, which gave him the same right as a constable has to make arrests.
In answer to other questions, Mr. Brady said that Squire Frank's bills were not that he had a less number of witnesses than any of the other magistrates. In a case in which witness charged 62 miles mileage, had gone twice to Harrisburg for a man who had been arrested by a barber from his wife, and when he was arrested she refused to appear against him. About many of the cases in which he was interested he remembered nothing; kept no record of arrests made by him, and did not think any Columbia officer kept a record of the money he received. He said that he had a less number of witnesses than any of the other magistrates. In a case in which witness charged 62 miles mileage, had gone twice to Harrisburg for a man who had been arrested by a barber from his wife, and when he was arrested she refused to appear against him. About many of the cases in which he was interested he remembered nothing; kept no record of arrests made by him, and did not think any Columbia officer kept a record of the money he received. He said that he had a less number of witnesses than any of the other magistrates.

INSURANCE AGAINST HAIL.
The County Company Fully Organized.
There was a meeting of the members and many of the agents of the lately organized Lancaster County Mutual hail insurance company, held at the county court room this forenoon and the necessary papers and instructions were given to the agents, who were briefly addressed also by A. M. Frantz, esq., touching their duties and the necessity of "getting into the field" at once. On the evening of the 14th the agents were to visit the tobacco growers set out their plants they may be able to take a policy and protect their enterprise from the danger of hail.
Following is a list of the agents appointed: Adamstown, Abraham Lutz; Bart, Robert S. McClure, John M. Rutter; Brecknock, D. B. Shiffer; Carnarvon, David Styer, Jr., A. G. Seyffert; Clay, J. S. Eberly; Coalinga East, J. A. Stober; Colerain, James Collins, Thos. S. Collins; Columbia, H. H. Dever, H. S. Danner; U. B. Good; Conoy, Adam Smith; Drumore, John J. Long; Donegal East, S. S. Stacks; Donegal West, John Prescott; Earl, Moses W. Taylor, Henry Nagle; Earl East, Adam Geiss, John S. Rodgers; B. Frank Weaver, S. B. Polz; Earl West, F. H. Burkholder, Aaron H. Summy; Eden, J. H. Leman; Elizabeth, E. B. Brubaker, John H. Weidman; Elizabethtown, Addison Ely; Ephrata, Jacob Gergas; Fulton, J. M. Jackson, Kirk Brown; Hemphill, West, S. A. Hershey; Hempfield, East, John F. Bair, Benj. S. Trout, John Gingrich; Lampeter, East, Ira Herr, Enos H. Weaver; Lampeter, West, C. S. B. Herr; Leacock, Wm. K. Hurst, Wm. K. Bender; Lancaster Twp., Andrew F. Frantz; Leesport, city, Nauman & Burns; Leesport, H. H. Dever; Leesport, John H. High, Andrew M. Frantz; Leacock, Upper, L. B. Reecer; Little Britain, James L. Walker; Martie, Hugh Armstrong; Marietta, John W. Rich; Manor, John H. Landis, M. D. Kendig; Manheim borough, John E. Dever, H. S. Danner; Manheim twp., A. C. Ilyus; Mt. Joy borough, John H. Zellers; Paradise, H. P. Brackbill, J. P. McVaine; Penn. N. S. Badorf, Israel G. Erb; Pequea, E. G. Book; Providence, T. J. Armstrong; Rapho, Tobias H. Hershey; Salisbury, Levi Towars, A. C. Baldwin, Jas. M. Hervey, Daniel Lee; Sadsbury, Wm. McGowan, H. L. Townsland; Strasburg borough, H. G. Book; Strasburg township, Daniel Herr; Washington borough, S. B. Urban; Warwick, Peter S. Reist, F. J. Roebuck; West, Coatsville, Chester county, W. R. Sample; Oxford, Chester county, M. B. Smith; Chatham, Chester county, Albert Frank.

Viewing a Bridge Site.
This morning the county commissioners left Lancaster, for the purpose of viewing the site of a proposed new bridge, to be built across Chickies creek, about two miles above Drytown, on the road leading from Mount Joeseph Springs.

THE COUNTY AUDITORS.
Officer Brady, of Columbia, on the stand.
The county auditors resumed work this morning at 9 o'clock. The county auditor, William Brady, of Columbia, was called as a witness and examined by Geo. Nauman, esq., counsel to the auditors.
Mr. Brady was asked if he knew about the arrest of several boys, at Mountville, on his complaint, for drunken and disorderly conduct, all of whom were discharged on writ of habeas corpus by Judge Patterson. He answered that some thirty boys boarded a freight train to ride to Columbia; at Mountville they were put off and then they threw stones at the train hands. When they reached Columbia and witness in company with other officers went down the road and arrested them. They were heard before Squire Frank and sent to jail. There were no complaints against them for trespassing on the railroad.
Q.—Don't you know the proper complaint to have made against the boys would have been assault? A.—No, I do not.
Mr. Clarkson said, Judge Patterson had discharged the boys because the complaint against them was for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, while the offense they had committed was trespassing on the railroad.
Mr. Nauman said under the circumstances of their discharge the officers were not entitled to pay for their services in any case. He asked Mr. Brady to explain how it was that he was prosecutor in so many cases of drunken and disorderly conduct in which the accused were discharged. Mr. Brady answered that he had asked the witnesses had they looked on a hearing, took them before Squire Frank next morning, and if the squire discharged them he could not help it.
Mr. Nauman called witness' attention to the fact that three-fourths of all cases of drunken and disorderly conduct were called by him and heard by Squire Frank. He asked whether all the men thus arrested were really drunk and disorderly. He answered that they were all drunk and disorderly when they were arrested.
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A New Railroad Branch.
A new branch of railroad will be constructed from Hess station, on the Quarryville branch of the Philadelphia & Reading road, to run to the mines in Providence township, which are owned by different companies. The road is about a mile in length and the grading will be done at the expense of the owners of the ore mines. The Reading, Chester county, W. R. Sample, & Co. contract for