

Democratic Rites. The Democratic state convention will undoubtedly take some action in regard to the proposed adoption of definite rules for the government of the party in this state, in order that whatever system of organization is the best may be formally expressed, instead of being left to be contended about year after year as occasions arise; which are too often met by the determination of disputed precedents, according to the interests of the majority in the state committee or convention. Since this subject was first broached there has been a steady growth of popular sentiment in the party in favor of having certain general matters and essentials to efficient organization so well defined and so clearly laid down in advance of all exigencies which may arise, that in the management of conventions and the direction of campaigns neither the interests of candidates nor of factions shall be allowed to divert the party from its ordered plan of organization.

As to the details of this improved plan of organization the members of the convention may not be entirely agreed, and it is proposed to ask the convention to refer all propositions offered to the usual committee on resolutions, which will be composed of fifty members, representing each senatorial district and fit to deliberately consider this important matter and to report a plan satisfactory and equitable to every section of the state.

We believe there is general concurrence in the idea of having the state committee made up of the chairmen of the county committees, ex-officio, with the provision that any county entitled to more than one state senator, shall have an additional member of the state committee for each additional senator, this additional member of the state committee to be appointed in such manner as the local regulations of the respective county organizations may determine; this will preserve a fair representation for the larger counties. The suggestion that the state committee shall organize in the winter and appoint an executive committee is also generally approved; and also that it shall meet the evening before the state convention, fix the prima facie roll and appoint the temporary officers of the convention.

The widest difference of opinion will no doubt be found to prevail concerning the best plan of representation in the state convention. Everybody seems to be agreed that the senatorial delegates should be abolished, as an entirely useless system of representation, since every county in the state now has at least one representative district and the selection of senatorial delegates by conference, as well as their anomalous position in the convention, has too often been the occasion of discord and unseemly strife. In most other states they are not known. The abolition of the senatorial delegates would reduce the membership of the convention, upon the present plan of representation, from 250 to 200, and it has been proposed that the representation in state conventions shall consist of two delegates for each representative in the state Legislature from the respective districts in the state. From many quarters there comes the very natural and equitable demand that the representation shall be more nearly based on the Democratic vote, conceding, of course, one delegate at least to every county in the state. This proposition has not been included in the draft of rules submitted to the Democracy of the state, not because they are deemed complete or beyond improvement, but because it is considered better to defer radical innovations until fair trial has been given to the proposed revision, while matters of detail can be safely left to future state committees and conventions; and, moreover, there is not likely to be unanimity among Democrats as to the policy of increasing the size of their conventions, the editors of the INTELLIGENCER being themselves of different opinions in the matter. Mr. Steinman considering them already quite large enough for proper handling.

But if the present convention shall desire to incorporate this idea in the rules now to be adopted it will find a feasible basis of apportionment in one delegate for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast at the last presidential election and for each fraction of 1,000 amounting to 500 or over; provided, of course, that any separate county not casting 1,000 shall have one delegate. This would make a convention of a little over 400 members. The only difficulty about this plan would be to distribute the delegates from the large counties among the various representative districts composing them, for it would not do to have the big delegations elected en masse. But this could be avoided by a judicious apportionment made by the state committee or local organization on the basis of the Democratic vote in the several representative districts of such counties as Philadelphia, Allegheny, Berks, Schuylkill and Lancaster.

The Internal Revenue Tax. Congress is engaged in depleting the revenue by a reduction of the internal taxes. The banks are to be relieved of over eleven million dollars and the manufacturers of patent medicines, perfumery and matches of over five millions. The lower house is nearly evenly divided upon the question of relieving also the whisky and tobacco manufacturers. The taxes upon these articles of luxury, which are also baneful articles, can very well be supported by the community, which would be all the better off if they were not manufactured at all. If the United States does not need the money raised by these taxes to distribute it among the states where it would serve to reduce their taxation? If the states could raise the money to run their governments by placing a tax upon whisky and tobacco, it would be a better source whence to derive it than by making a levy on the other property of their citizens. Perhaps it might be

managed so that the United States could pass its collecting machinery over to the states to be administered by them. If the tax on the whisky still in the Southern mountains went to the state, probably public sentiment there would make the collection easy that the United States now finds so difficult. Moonshining would cease to be popular in those states which declare themselves too poor to pay their debts. And if Virginia collected for herself the tax on her tobacco industry, she would hardly growl about it as she does now.

The Philadelphia Record put out its Sunday edition, in size and general appearance like the daily edition, but with considerably more reading matter. The Sunday Record comes to stay of course.

A GERMAN in Philadelphia has discovered that the expansion by heat of bisulphide of carbon is the great mechanical power of the future. He proposes to move mountains with it.

It has been suggested that there are 5,000 millionaires in the country, the New York Ledger, which is published by one of them, says 150 would be nearer the mark. There are probably as many as 500.

The New York Star repeats the story that when things looked blue for Garfield \$100,000 were raised and sent to Ohio by Jay Gould, through Whitelaw Reid, for the Republicans; and the candidate binding himself to appoint Stanley Matthews to the supreme bench to reverse the approved constitutionality of the Thurman railroad act.

The New York Globe, edited by colored men, says: "When a party cannot maintain its supremacy without corrupting the public service by bargaining away offices and taxing poor employees, and when a party is unable to correct these evils by forces within its organization, we cannot see why it should longer hold the confidence of honest, thoughtful citizens."

The speech published in the Republican local newspapers as having been made by Mr. Brosius in this city the other evening continues to attract attention and the Times says that "no collection of comic literature is now complete without Marriot Brosius' Lancaster speech. We have long needed a funny man in politics and he seems now to have got here."

In his sermon yesterday Rev. Henry Ward Beecher endorsed the freight handlers' strike as justifiable and said that the Knights of Labor, Workingmen's Union, etc., were popular educators, and the education of common people was to be approved. He did not always approve of strikes. The cheapening of things was a grand work of capital, but capital should not cheapen men. Referring to the effect of combined capital on legislation, he said that to reverence the law one must see it made, and the men in the city who created palaces from which to throw missiles of unhappiness should know that they were in danger.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL HATTON wants it understood that he has no objection to the Federal officers in his department responding to Jay Hubbel's blackmailing assessment. He writes: "I do not consider it any part of my official duty to dictate to the employees under me in regard to the disposition they make of their own private funds. I shall, as an employee of the government, decide for myself whether or not I will make a voluntary contribution to aid in meeting the necessary and legitimate expenses of the campaign, and I am quite willing to concede the same right to all other men." This is plain enough to be understood at any cross roads.

Even the New York Tribune is suspicious of the persistent demand of the state department for \$90,000 for "secret service." Very naturally and properly a free people feel jealous of the public purse, and they demand that sufficient vouchers shall accompany all expenditures. Of course, in times of great public danger, it may well happen that a confidential use of money becomes useful and imperative. But why, in this era of profound peace, should Mr. Frelinghuysen require a fund for secret service at all, and especially why should he require one as large nearly as Mr. Seward found necessary when dangers of all kinds, open and secret, were menacing the republic. The example is a bad one. The precedent is dangerous, and the Tribune hopes the House will stand firmly to the end as it has now these many weeks against granting the extraordinary request. If we grant \$90,000 this year a larger sum will be asked next year, and we shall very soon find ourselves launched on a sea of doubtful and dangerous experiment.

PERSONAL. B. F. ESHELMAN and W. F. BEYER, esqs., of this city, will be the orators at the Fourth of July celebration at Litzitz. BERNARDY shows marked improvement in her style since marriage, her impersonations of love being especially fervid. Mr. GEO. BANCROFT's roses at Newport are more beautiful than ever. He has a larger assortment than before. THE GRANTS' will summer at Long Branch. Boss McMann, at Bedford; and Emma Abbott, at Gloucester, Mass. GENERAL SHERMAN will be invited to review the National Guard of Pennsylvania while in camp at Lewisport.

"FRANK FORRESTER'S" grave in Newark, N. J., is marked with a slab bearing the work "Infellicissimus." GENERAL HARTMANET was overcome by the heat during the Masonic ceremonies in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, on Saturday. BERT HARTHE's recollections of Long-fellow are given, a translation being made from the German, in which they first appeared in a Vienna journal. "CHRISTIAN REID," the well-known Southern novelist is Miss Frances C. Fisher, a daughter of the first Southern colonel killed in the war, he having been shot down at the head of his regiment, at the first battle of Bull Run.

GRACE HILL, of Norristown, promised William R. Walker to marry him in December. Walker, fearful that she might change her mind, had her sign an agreement before a magistrate to keep her. CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE having had two wives buried in different places, it had been a question between their children which wife he should be buried beside. Mrs. Sprague has finally prevailed and his remains will be removed from their tom-

porary resting place in Georgetown, to Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati.

Mrs. GRANT, the wife of General Grant, and Mrs. Logan, wife of Senator Logan, entered a railway car recently to find all the seats on the shady side occupied. Mrs. Grant, who sat in the sunny seat, remarked, "I wish some one would offer me a seat on this side." "Oh, they would," remarked the amiable Mrs. Logan, "but she remarks could not merit mention among the few within earshot, but nobody seemed to know Mrs. Grant."

"THEO" is coming over. She is the queen of the French opera bouffe, and is the Schneider of the day, with a beautiful face and figure, and an arch vivacity which Schneider's more phlegmatic nature denied her. Mme. Theo. is also a well-known and successful comedienne. She is the leading prima donna at the Theatre des Varieties, Paris. Mammae Graue has engaged her for sixty nights, commencing in the fall, to appear in the principal cities, including even Washington.

MIKE MYKENS, newsboy of Denver, Colorado, is worth \$300,000. He is a boy in Denver real estate. From early morning until midnight he may be seen upon the streets crying: "Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Kansas City morning papers." He has a boot-black's chair, which he generally leaves in charge of an assistant. He sells his papers at a uniform price of 10 cents each, and long experience has made him very expert in detecting at a glance from what part of the country, any one of the strangers who throng the streets of Denver. "My father," says Mike, "was a man with a white choker and sell him a Boston Herald," he will say to his assistant; or "work of a San Francisco Bulletin on that slippery-looking cuss under the awning."

GUITEAU'S LAST SUNDAY.

Still insisting that he owed the Almighty's soul, Mr. Charles Reed, Guiteau's counsel, said on Sunday night, that he had done all that could be done for the condemned man. Every avenue is closed now but that which leads to the gallows. John W. Guiteau, who was the man who shot the president, is now in the hands of the law. He is a man who has made his name by his crime. He is a man who has made his name by his crime. He is a man who has made his name by his crime. He is a man who has made his name by his crime.

John W. Guiteau found his brother perfectly calm and seemingly fully to realize that this was his last Sunday on earth. He, however, displayed no anxiety or fear, and seemed content. Mr. Reed said he had been urged to persist because he had become more and more convinced that Guiteau was legally irresponsible. "He has never," Mr. Reed said, "weakened on his delusion. He believes to-day more firmly than ever that he was commanded by the Almighty to take Garfield's life. Only a few days ago, when hope had almost expired, I asked him if he desired to have any religious advice and consolation. He was willing to converse with a clergyman on religious subjects, but when I suggested that the able need of repentance, he replied that he had no need to ask for repentance. He had done the will of the Almighty. Had he refused to obey that command, then he would have had need to ask for forgiveness. If it was God's will that he should die, he would obey His command, it was well, and he should receive his reward hereafter. That conviction is beyond question, a genuine one and he will take it with him to the gallows."

Rev. Mr. Hicks, the clergyman who daily visits Guiteau, says that he is puzzled beyond expression by the man. Mr. Hicks believed him to be a thoroughly bad, vicious person, and one wholly responsible for his crime. But he had never seen him until he met the man who had shot the president. He has been obliged to believe that Guiteau's convictions respecting inspiration are genuine. To all appearance he believes that he was directed to kill Garfield, and will suffer a martyr's fate hereafter. He expects to be hanged, and does not seem to be in the least afraid, and his faith in the Almighty seems to be absolute and genuine. He seems to be as thoroughly assured of the Christian's reward as does the dying saint.

The preparations for the hanging are nearly completed. The gallows stand in the garden for the purpose of being used to test the gallows and prepare the condemned man for it. He will be kept in the most rigid seclusion until Friday morning. No one save the guard, the clergyman, his brother and counsel will be allowed to see him. The presence of the garden for the purpose of being used to test the gallows and prepare the condemned man for it. He will be kept in the most rigid seclusion until Friday morning. No one save the guard, the clergyman, his brother and counsel will be allowed to see him.

The Republican Blackmasters. Resolved that we condemn compulsory assessments for political purposes and proscribe for failure to respond to such assessments, or to requests for voluntary contributions. This was one of the concessions made by the Republican state convention at Lancaster. It sounds very grand; but is exceedingly hollow. How Senator Cooper, chairman of the regular state committee, understands the glittering generality, may be noticed in his demand for "voluntary contributions" by the present state committee. He says that he has no objection to the Federal officers in his department responding to Jay Hubbel's blackmailing assessment. He writes: "I do not consider it any part of my official duty to dictate to the employees under me in regard to the disposition they make of their own private funds. I shall, as an employee of the government, decide for myself whether or not I will make a voluntary contribution to aid in meeting the necessary and legitimate expenses of the campaign, and I am quite willing to concede the same right to all other men." This is plain enough to be understood at any cross roads.

ROBBED OF HIS FORTUNE. Three Thousand Dollars Taken from a Mt. Carmel Miner's Trunk. A bold and successful robbery was perpetrated Friday at the Washington house, Mt. Carmel, Pa. Daniel McCauley, a boarder at the hotel, by his industry and sobriety managed to save \$2,000 of his earnings, which he had in his trunk in his bed room. He was recently injured in the mines, and had decided to go into business for himself. He also received from Philadelphia a large sum of money this week, making a total of \$3,000, of which he had in his trunk. He discovered Friday last that the latch on his bed room door was unsecured and upon entering the room he was horrified to find the trunk and contents taken. Suspicion rested on a boarder named Edward McGinley, jr., for whom a warrant was issued. After a hearing McGinley was held in \$1,000 bail. He denies any knowledge of the affair, and a search of his room failed to throw any light on the case. McGinley was discharged for want of sufficient evidence to hold him. The affair creates considerable excitement. The loss is a heavy one to Mr. McCauley in his present condition.

TRIPLE SUICIDE.

DELIRIUM TAKING POISON.

The three Young Girls Who Concluded to die, were Miss Mattie Ogilvie, formerly of Danville, Ill., on Thursday announced the suicide of two young girls and the narrow escape from death from poisoning of one of their companions. They had all taken arsenic and suffered terrible agony.

Mrs. Brown kept a boarding house at the corner of Jackson and Van Buren streets, Danville. She employs several girls in her house as domestics and three of them employed in that capacity were Ella Mills, daughter of a Danville wagon-maker; Mattie Ogilvie, who lived with Mrs. Brown; and Mary Jones, living in the city, and Mary Jones, the daughter of respectable parents. These girls bore the reputation of being lively, cheerful and well-behaved, and attended to their duties in a manner which gave rise to no suspicion that they were engaged in anything unusual. Perhaps they were too good, and they talked the matter over and concluded that it would be better for them to die. Ella Mills sat down on Wednesday and announced her intention of committing suicide in the following letter to her sister:

"DEAR LITTLE SISTER: I have resolved to put myself out of the world. I have to work out all the time and if I didn't I would have to go home. Then people would talk, because my dear father lives with a fancy woman—no people say."

Mattie Ogilvie was an orphan, but why Mary Jones should consent to the scheme cannot be accounted for. Ella Mills was seventeen years of age, Mary Jones twelve and Mattie Ogilvie fourteen. They boarded with Mrs. Brown of Danville, on Wednesday night. They bought some arsenic, divided it into three doses and swallowed it. About 9 o'clock Mary Jones was taken with violent purging and vomiting, but no outside of the trio suspected its cause. The sick girl was supplied with stimulants. During the night Mrs. Brown found Ella Mills lying upon the porch in great pain and vomiting at short intervals a mucous, slimy substance mixed with blood. She was carried into the house and placed upon a bed, and all the while she kept crying out for help. Mattie Ogilvie was found outdoors enduring the same pains and vomiting in the same manner. Mrs. Clark and Balsey were called, but two of the girls were beyond all relief. Emma Mills was already dying. Her pulse was still to be felt, but her lungs were cold. She died at 4 o'clock. Mattie Ogilvie died about twenty minutes later. Just before she died Ella Mills was entreated to tell what she had taken and she with great difficulty managed to say that she had taken arsenic.

Mr. Reed said, "He has never," Mr. Reed said, "weakened on his delusion. He believes to-day more firmly than ever that he was commanded by the Almighty to take Garfield's life. Only a few days ago, when hope had almost expired, I asked him if he desired to have any religious advice and consolation. He was willing to converse with a clergyman on religious subjects, but when I suggested that the able need of repentance, he replied that he had no need to ask for repentance. He had done the will of the Almighty. Had he refused to obey that command, then he would have had need to ask for forgiveness. If it was God's will that he should die, he would obey His command, it was well, and he should receive his reward hereafter. That conviction is beyond question, a genuine one and he will take it with him to the gallows."

REKRS COUNTY VISITORS. Their Official Visit to Lancaster To-day. This morning on the 9:40 train the following officials and others of Berks county arrived in this city from Reading: S. G. Hartfield, Peter Spangler and D. K. Keller, county commissioners; W. H. Fisher, commissioner's clerk; John Stief, W. A. Schall, Wilson Schweitzer, Lewis Moyer, M. A. Donmoyer and W. A. Klopp, prison inspectors; Dr. R. B. Bhoards, prison warder; Isaac Eckert, clerk of quarter sessions; A. C. Kemp, ex-sheriff and Mr. George Danziger, ex-judge.

The opera of Patience was given at Carlisle on Friday and Saturday evenings, by an amateur company, for the benefit of the Episcopal church. The role of Patience was taken and well sustained by Mrs. Nellie Johnston Campbell, formerly of this city. The role of Lord Fanny was assumed by Mrs. J. F. Frick, of York. All the other performers, we believe, belong to Carlisle, and sang and acted their several parts in a manner that created the greatest enthusiasm in the large audiences in attendance, who expressed their approbation by their applause. The singing was very beautiful for the occasion. Prof. A. Newberry, leader of Dr. Kramer's church choir, conducted the music, which was quite equal to that of most professional companies.

A HORRIBLE DEED. On Friday night Jacob Maynard, of Conestoga Centre, borrowed a horse from Simon Good, intending to drive to Lancaster, but he was overtaken by a load of hay on the road. He was overtaken by a load of hay on the road. He was overtaken by a load of hay on the road. He was overtaken by a load of hay on the road.

COURT. This morning court met at 10 o'clock, and besides transacting some current business, they proceeded to argue the cases remaining on the common pleas list. It was announced that George W. Ford, a constable, had been appointed to the Ninth ward. B. F. Davis, esq., thereupon stated that it was not shown that Wm. Titus, who was elected constable of the ward, had resigned, and although he had removed into another ward, that did not prevent him from serving. The appointment was revoked.

LAST EVENING'S STORM. The storm was very heavy in the northern end of the county last evening, and large hail fell between White Oak, Penn township, and Mount Hope, Lebanon county, causing considerable damage to the crops. The rain was very heavy and the wind blew over a great number of trees. The rain here was not sufficient to lay the dust.

John alias "No Body Hurt" Bowers, whom we left in an unconscious condition in the baggage room of the Quarryville railroad, on Saturday afternoon, from injuries received near Peacock's furnace, is not so badly hurt as was at first supposed, and is on the streets to-day, feeling a little sore, but much better than when he was struck by the locomotive.

MOUNT JOY MATTERS.

Mount Joy has a law and order society. Rev. G. W. M. Rigor, of the United Brethren-church, is president, and Chas. R. Bredt, of the Methodist Episcopal church, is secretary. The members are many of our most influential citizens. Each landlord and saloon keeper got a notice notifying them of the organization and to follow the letter of the law relative to minors and Sunday sales. The action of the society has occasioned much trouble and discussion. It has been reported in about reports to the effect that the selling of cigars and betzels on Sunday would be prohibited. These last two named luxuries Mount Joyists could and would not do without, judging from the adverse criticism heard on our streets the last few days. The action of the league is evidently already of some good. There was not so much drunkenness visible on the streets on Saturday night, and especially was it so among the minors who have made night noisy of late.

On Saturday morning E. L. Eby's west mill bakery was robbed of \$155, including a check of \$50. In the morning Mrs. Eby, who was down stairs, heard the jingle of specie and she rushed up stairs to her room. On the floor close to a trunk which was unlocked she saw several pieces of silver and soon discovered the loss. Suspicion rests on a young man whom Mr. Eby employed recently and who gave his name as Frank Clark. The young man was arrested and Officer Jacob Shelly took him to jail on Saturday noon. There was not any money on his person and no one has found where it is secreted.

A singular accident happened a little daughter of Samuel Miller, East Main street, one night last week. While asleep she fell out of bed and broke her collar bone. Dr. F. M. Harry attended the child.

The Bethel Sunday school gave a festival in the park on Friday and Saturday evening. A slight fall of rain visited this place on Sunday evening. There is some tobacco to set out, but the most of it is planted. H. K. Nissley, of this place, returned home from Lewisburg university. He with a number of fellow students, and Prof. Groff, will start shortly on a tramp through New York, a part of Canada and some of the New England States. Mr. Robert Dysart, of Lancaster, and Samuel Bomberger, of Philadelphia, two former residents of this place, are spending a few days in town.

Farmers have commenced to make hay. The crop is large. Grain is looking well. Sunday school picnics will soon be in order. The ailanthus is commencing to perfume the air. Rev. Mr. Stewart will preach at old Douglas church on next Sunday.

Large Attendance and Interesting Exercises at Neffville. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the anniversary of the Neffville Union Sunday-school was celebrated in that village. A very large audience was in attendance, and the exercises were of an interesting and instructive character. The program was read by Dr. E. H. Witmer, superintendent of the school. The program opened with singing and prayer, and these were followed by a reading of a portion of the scriptures and vocal and instrumental music by pupils of the school. The exercises were of a high order, and the organ accompaniments. Miss Leila Bear, also of Lancaster, took a leading part in the exercises and rendered very exquisitely "Rock of Ages," "Home of My Soul," "Consolation," "Lullaby," and other fine solos. Addresses were made by Dr. S. Bursk and H. C. Moore, of this city. The annual report was read by Dr. E. H. Witmer, the superintendent. The roll of pupils numbers 144, and of teachers 19. The average attendance of pupils is over 100, and the school is kept open every Sunday in the year, and during the past year there attended the school no less than 3,450 visitors. The collections for the year past amounted to \$316.13, and the expenses to \$318.71. The present officers of the school are: Dr. E. H. Witmer, president; W. H. Whitmer, secretary; L. K. Mearkle, treasurer; J. B. Weehler; librarian, H. M. Ilyus.

EXCURSION TO READING. A Big Party of Lancasters Spending the Day at Fairview. The excursion to Reading this morning, under the auspices of St. Anthony's church, was very large. They had eleven cars upon it, and the number of passengers who left at King street and the upper depot, is estimated at nearly 500. The excursion was accompanied by St. Michael's society in full uniform, and Clemm's city band. The program in Reading included an address of welcome by Mayor Rowe, to which John A. Coyle, esq., of this city, was expected to make the response. The excursion party returned to Lancaster at 5 o'clock, and were met by a reception committee numbering 30 persons. The ladies and children of the excursion party were conveyed to the park, and the gentlemen escorted by the committee over the following route before going to Fairview park: Down Front to Fifth; passing City Hall; up Fifth to Penn; up Penn to Ninth, where Herdic coaches and other conveyances took the visiting gentlemen to the park. The St. Michael society gave an exhibition drill.

DEATH BY DRINKING. Thomas Bage, aged 52 years, was sent to the hospital last week by New Holland justice of the peace. He was suffering from the effects of strong drink, and died on Saturday. He was a pedlar, unmarried and is said to have a brother in Harrisburg. The remains were interred at the almshouse.

HEARD CONTINUED. This morning was set for the hearing of Percy Shook, of the Marietta Register, who is charged with libel. At the hearing the defendant who was represented by Col. S. H. Price refused to admit anything. The defense were then unable to prove that Shook was editor of the Register, and the hearing was continued to Wednesday.

THE MAYOR'S COURT. The mayor had seven drunks before him this morning. They were young men who filled a cask of beer on Saturday evening and then endeavored to take possession of the town. They were each made pay the costs and a fine this morning and were then discharged.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY. Augustus Spindler has made complaint before Alderman McConomy against Ann Killinger for the larceny of \$3. Spindler says he was walking on the street with some money in his hand, when the accused stepped up, snatched the money from his hand and ran off.

A Bicycle Trip. Fred Achey, Walter Boardman and Frank Goehret left here on Saturday afternoon for a ride on bicycles, for a tour around the county, where they arrived at eight o'clock. They returned to this city last evening. JOSEPHINE. Capt. Alfred Anderson, formerly of this city, and one of the founders of the DAILY INTELLIGENCER, is at present engaged on the Philadelphia Press.

THE MASONIC FESTIVAL.

A Grand Demonstration in Philadelphia. Fully 5,000 persons took part in the great Masonic parade in Philadelphia on Saturday last, including Lodge No. 43 A. Y. M. of this city which turned out 120 men, headed by the Hillerwater band and marshaled by George W. Foster, Joel S. Eby, and Washington Lodge No. 156 of Drumore Centre, 30 men, marshaled by John E. Turner, Worshipful Master Milton M. Sourbor.

The line of march was up Broad street to Columbia avenue and return. Public and private buildings along the route were decorated with flags and bunting, and the sidewalks were thronged with people. The column marched six abreast, the Master of each lodge walking in the rear. The division marshals also walked, though their aids were mounted. Bands of music were thickly interspersed throughout the line. The members of the Grand Lodge were serenaded in the Masonic Temple while their brethren were parading. Grand Master Samuel B. Dick welcomed his fellow-members and congratulated them upon the success the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges had secured in the organization for 150 years past. He was followed by Pearson Church, president judge of Crawford county, who made an interesting address on the "Growth of Grand Lodges." Addresses were made by Thomas J. Clayton, president judge of Delaware county, on "The Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of Masons of Pennsylvania," and by Samuel Harper, upon "The Relation of Subordinate Lodges to the Grand Lodge." At the conclusion of the address an anthem was sung and the benediction pronounced.

An interesting feature of these exercises was the presentation of a gift to the Grand Lodge, the gift of the Masonic Veterans' association. The gift was made from one of the columns that stood in the old Masonic hall on Filbert street, which has been recently torn down. The column was of hard wood, and from it were made two gavel, one to be used by the Veterans at their meetings and the other presented to the Grand Lodge. The latter is very handsomely mounted with bands of silver, and on the outer rim is affixed a "Masonic" gavel. The presentation was made by Charles E. Meyer, president of the Veterans' association, in a neat address, and received on the part of the Grand Lodge by Samuel B. Dick, grand master.

The ceremonies were so timed that at their conclusion the Grand Lodge members to the Academy of Music at the head of the parading Masons, who had counter-marched from Columbia avenue. The Grand Lodge entered by the Louest street doors, and went upon the stage; but the Masonic Masters of the Grand Lodge, the brooding sun were by this time so exhausted that they had no relief for speeches, no matter how learned and witty they might be. When the marching was over the men sought their respective headquarters, where refreshments were waiting for them. An audience at the Academy was limited. The welcome address was delivered by Grand Master Dick.

Governor Hoyt then spoke upon "Masonry and its Relations to the Outer World." He said that the industry of Masons to lend a helping hand to their needy brethren, whether in the fraternity or out of it. Without insisting upon the antiquity of Masonry, the governor insisted upon the antiquity of the reasons underlying it, and the industry of its doctrines and methods with the needs of humanity. The remainder of the programme in the Academy consisted of a "Chorus of Pilgrims" by the vocalists; an address by the Hon. Henry W. Williams, president judge of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, a cantata, "To the Sons of Art," and an address by J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, Pa., on "History of Freemasonry in Pennsylvania."

The grand lodge closed its one hundred and thirtieth birthday with grand banquet, served in the great banquet hall in the temple. About 150 brethren sat at the table at 7 o'clock, which was loaded with good things as the menu shows, and which was beautifully arranged, many of the dishes being placed on a table. Little Neck Chicken. (Latture) Roast Beef and Asparagus. (Sherry.) Sheep's Head, Sauce Piquante. (Latture) Cucumber Salad. (Latture) Filet of Beef with Bread Sauce. (Gardner, Roderer & Junny.) Cauliflower. (Latture) Chicken Croquettes. Green Peas. (Latture) Lobster Cakes. Devilled Crabs. Roman and Chicken. (Latture) Green Turtle. Terrapin Style. Teal Duck. Saratoga Potatoes. (Latture) Dressing Lettuce. York City Cakes. (Latture) Strawberries, Ice Cream, Meringues. Fancy Cakes. Coffee. (Latture) Fruit. (Liquors, Cigars.)

OBITUARY. Death of Prof. J. E. Gleffer in Allegheny. Prof. J. E. Gleffer, the distinguished teacher of music who lived in Lancaster from 1868 to 1872, died in the city of Allegheny on Saturday afternoon, June 25, 50 years, after an illness of about six weeks duration. Prof. Gleffer was a native of Stutzgard, Germany, and a graduate of the University of Eslingen. At the age of 16 years he came to America. He taught music in the city of Lancaster, and then went south, giving musical instructions at Macon, Ga., and Sumnerfield, Ala. When the war broke out he entered the Confederate army. At the close of the war he came North and spent some time in New York city, and then returned to Lancaster. He came to Lancaster and was for several years a very successful teacher and held high rank among musical people, and he and his family were esteemed in all circles. In 1871 he went to Pittsburgh and from that time until his last sickness he was engaged in teaching in that city and in Allegheny. He leaves a wife and three children, the oldest of whom, Louis, a printer, is well known in Lancaster and Pittsburgh. Mr. Gleffer's funeral took place this morning at 10 o'clock.

List of Unclaimed Letters. The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice for the week ending June 26, 1882: Ladies' List: Mrs. W. J. Anderson, Mattie Dunken, Mrs. Amelia Dunlap, Hattie Eberhart, Frances A. Jackson, Mrs. Lizzie Kiefer, Madge Lockwood, Mrs. A. Reuter, Sophia Stark, Emily S. Froth, Mrs. Mary Sparkes Wheeler. Gents' List: Joe G. Brubaker, Edwin S. Brenner, Geo. Cooper (2), J. P. Cooper, D. Denny, Jr., G. B. Gorden, D. W. Hahn, L. Hershby, W. H. Hershby, D. M. Kline, Johnnie Miller, M. Miller, Alfred Miller (for.), Squire Myers, H. F. Nisley, Alexander Oster, Thos. H. O'Brien, Horace Roney, John Snyder, Mich. Straup.

On His Music. John Hood, colored, of Robrostown, who signaled himself in a fight about a year ago by biting a white man's ear off, went on a cantio again on Saturday and if he had not been brought up on a short time might have cleaned out the whole town. He was violent when his demonstration that he scared a white woman into convulsions, and Bernard McNeal came all the way to Lancaster, to make complaint against him. Officer Burns went out and pulled the burly blackamoore, and locked him up for a hearing before Alderman McConomy.

A Chip of the Old Block. Chauncey F. Black, who is a prominent candidate for lieutenant governor before the Democratic state convention, is a farrier and a journalist. Besides, he is a chip of the old block.