Lancaster Intelligencer

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 23, 1882.

### Deliberation Necessary.

Our contemporary, the *New Era*, expresses its disappointment that Brimmer, the alleged incendiary, is not to be put upon trial this week. It declares that promptitude in punishing crime is a great aid towards its repression, and cites with approval a practice which it alleges prevails in Philadelphia of putting upon trial immediately men who are caught red-handed in the commission of offences and about whose guilt little doubt can be felt. This expression of opinion on the part of the *New Era* is likely to be popular, but nevertheless we believe it to be a wrong opinion. In our judgment the law should be administered to all alike; its convictions and acquittals should come speedily as well as certainly; but not with a speed that may be unfair either to the prisoner or the commonwealth. Every man is entitled to plead not guilty and he is guaranteed a fair trial. It is a necessity of such a trial that he should be given a reasonable time to prepare his defence; and also that he should be tried by calm and unprejudiced jurors. It adds nothing to the dignity of the law or to the respect which it commands to "railroad" a prisoner to jail in the first moments of his arrest. There is too much of a flavor of lynch law about such haste. It is prompted by the excitement in the public mind; but that very excitement forbids an immediate trial, because it forbids an impartial and calm jury. When a community has prejudged the case of an accused person, he is entitled under the law to have the place of his trial changed to a county where such prejudgment has not been had; and where he is tried among the people against whom his offense has been immediately committed, he may in all fairness demand that he shall not be tried while the public feeling is in its first red heat. Brimmer's alleged offense was committed on last Saturday, and his demand that his trial should not take place immediately was reasonable and could not have been refused in our judgment by a just judge, whatever may be the rules of the court in this regard.

We quite agree with our contemporary that the conduct of the officers of justice, and up to the very judicial seat, has not been such in the past as to inspire unlimited confidence in the minds of the people that justice will certainly be meted out to all criminals, especially those who command political influence. We have so said repeatedly and we have come under the ban of the judges for so saying. But we do not as yet see anything in the case on hand to warrant any further declaration of this kind or to substantiate the reflection of our contemporary upon Judge Patterson, who presides in the court this week, for his failure to force Brimmer to trial. The *New Era* says:

In the face of the well-known fact that the ends of justice have in the past been delayed and frustrated by the conduct of those whose duty it is to stand between the public and the violation of law, the postponement of the trial of Brimmer is not calculated to allay public suspicion or to disarm criticism. The district attorney, the special counsel for the commonwealth, and the grand jury acted promptly, and we cheerfully award them the credit due. We deeply regret the postponement of the trial to another term, for we have reason to know that the application of a little Philadelphia justice might have been a great aid in bringing others of the gang to justice, who will now fall back on their often-expressed confidence that those whom they have served by their peculiar methods of the past will get them out of trouble in the future. This may have been, and we hope it was, an idle boast; but we know it has served as a stimulus to hold the gang together in a brotherhood of rowdyism and crime, and is still one of their bonds of union.

If it be true that the firebug gang have reason to be encouraged in the further prosecution of their crimes by the failure to try their arrested associate at once, then a very much greater harm has come upon the community than though all its property was laid in ashes; for its temple of justice will be in ruins. We see no cause in the proper delay in this case to declare this hateful thing; nor will we until we find that this prisoner is not to be fairly tried and certainly convicted if he is proven guilty. Let us have *certainly* in the punishment of crime; and reasonable celerity; but no lynching or railroading; and no premature aspersions upon the officers of the law.

### More Trouble for the Stalwarts.

The Stalwarts of the state are meeting with greater troubles than they anticipated in securing the endorsement of Cameron and the ring, through the success of their candidate, Beaver. The revolt of the white Independents has produced unexpected fruit, and the colored voter is coming to the front, vigorously demanding the right to vote as he pleases. Ever since the enfranchisement of the negro as a voter a few of the pretended leaders, who, if they have not more brains have more brass than the average colored voter, have assumed to direct and dictate how the entire colored vote shall be cast, and have gone so far as to demand and receive pay for their influence in controlling that vote. Tiring of being used as the marketable property of W. D. Forten, W. L. Nesbit and a few others who have captured the organization of the Equal Rights League, to run it for their individual advantage, the colored voters of Pittsburgh last week held a meeting to protest against the actions of these assumed leaders. Mr. Smith, colored candidate for jury commissioner, was the principal speaker, and denounced the way in which the State League is operated. The resolutions denounce "Forten, Nesbit and the entire machine," and declare that the "State League has made its last sale of the colored voters of Allegheny City to the bosses of Philadelphia." The colored voters of Wilkesbarre on Saturday last held a similar indignation meeting, and did not stop at denouncing the leaders who were making arrangements to sell their votes, but went farther and declared their intention to support the Independent Republican ticket, which they declare is the representative of the underlying principles of the Republican party.

In addition to the revolt among the colored men of Pittsburgh and Wilkesbarre, a colored Pattison club was last week organized in Harrisburg with a membership of twenty-four, and to cap the climax of negro independence, a new paper called the *Spectator*, owned and edited by colored men, has made its appearance in Philadelphia, flying at its mast the entire Independent ticket. The *Spectator* is said to be backed financially by Robert Purvis and James Stills, two of the most influential colored men in the state. It is particularly bitter against Forten, Nesbit, Casey & Co., whom it charges with making money by the sale of the colored vote at every election.

Mr. Cooper will need to be looking closely along his lines, for when there is trouble in the colored ranks there is good cause for uneasiness in the camp of the bosses.

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SENATOR DAVID DAVIS sits down on the rumor of his approaching marriage; and that settles it.

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JAY GOULD cavorting as a lamb on Wall street, with Mr. Cornell in close pursuit armed with a big pair of shears, must have been an edifying and instructive spectacle even for the hardened habitues of 'Change.

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"SULPHUROUS syntax" comes high over in Jersey, where a small boy has just been fined $2.12 for indulging ever so slightly his penchant in that direction. Millionaire politicians might make a note of this.

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THE Republic's safe. This may seem to be a broad assertion, with the Star Route thieves still out of jail, but then the remark is simply made with reference to the excursion steamer about which so much apprehension has been felt.

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THE tone of Mr. Dorsey's references to Wayne MacVeagh seems to indicate a prescience on the part of the eminent Star Router that the subject of his vituperation was soon about to start him on the road to the penitentiary. Abuse is the *dernier ressort* of all vicious and desperate criminals.

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CORNELL seems to be struck between wind and water by the "blind pool" bomb, and the enemies of the New York governor are using it for all it's worth. It was a cold day for Alonzo's aspirations for renomination when he went into Wall street, however genial may have been the effect of the temperature on his pocket-book.

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THAT the means are justified by the ends sought has long been an exploded theory, and yet this is precisely the defense made by those congressmen who voted for the river and harbor bill. Doing evil that good may come is something too abstruse for the comprehension of the average voter, and this fact will be impressed with startling distinctness on these same congressmen before the Ides of November.

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THERE are signs that Representative Henry S. Harris, of the Fourth New Jersey district, who clouded a hitherto good congressional record by his persistent support of the river and harbor steal, is to be left at home this year, where he won't be able to perpetrate any similar mischief in the future. He secured the nomination by the skin of his teeth but a formidable bolt is organizing against him.

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DR. BRADLEY means well, but perhaps he don't know. Mr. William Connell may be a very worthy person and altgether competent to represent the Scranton district in Congress. But the Honorable Jo, who got his bill for a public building passed in exchange for his failure to vote against the river and harbor steal, has a mortgage on the nomination, and he is not likely to permit his constituents to forget it, either.

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THE outside spectator viewing the contest in the Third congressional district of Louisiana, where it seems likely either Kellogg or the fragrant Acklen is going to slip in, may not perhaps be able to retain a degree of composure equal to that displayed by the old woman who witnessed the historic encounter between her husband and the bear; but the result has about the same concern to people not entirely lost to all sense of political decency.

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CONTROLLER PATTISON has a persistent way of sticking to his work of controlling in Philadelphia. The alarm of superserviceable friends at the prospect of his being unable to attend the Grangers' picnic, where Beaver and Stewart are on the programme for a hand-shaking matinee, seems to be uncalled for. We are quite sure that the controller's line of action, whether he goes to the picnic or stays in Philadelphia, will not lose sight of his duty to the desk at which he was placed to take care of the interests of the city. It is this faculty that has given Mr. Pattison his strong hold on the public regard, and it is infinitely more effective as a campaign weapon than the most persuasive hand-shaking performance.

### A RUMOR DENIED.

#### The Report of Senator David Davis's Approaching Marriage Untrue.

The relatives and intimate friends of Senator David Davis, deny the rumor of his approaching marriage with a wealthy widow residing at Fayetteville, N. C. The truth is there is not the least foundation for such a report, and the various rumors about the coming nuptials of the president of the Senate with wealthy widows who live in different parts of the country which have been telegraphed time and time again are evidently the work of newspaper correspondents who obtain their information from unreliable sources. From the relatives and most intimate friends of Senator Davis it can be authoritatively stated that all reports of the senator's coming marriage are utterly untrue. He is expected home about the middle of September from the East, and he may possibly visit Europe in company with some relatives at Scranton, Penn., later in the season.

#### Lynched by Soldiers.

Rymer, who killed McGarney, near Fort Lynn, Col., was taken from jail at West Las Animas and hanged by a mob of forty-eight or fifty men, supposed to be soldiers from the Fort. Major Brayton, commanding at the Fort, is exercising all the diligence in his power to ferret out the men who composed the mob.

## ANOTHER LETTER.

### SENATOR DORSEY'S FROZEN FACTS.

#### Model Reformers of Pennsylvania—Dorsey Advising the President to Shove a Democrat Into His Cabinet.

New York Sun Correspondence.

Ex-Senator Dorsey, while watching as a somewhat interested party the Star Route trial, lives with his family on Vermont avenue, in the immediate neighborhood of the Arlington. His parlors are seldom free from callers, especially since the publication of letters written by him to Gen. Garfield after the Chicago convention The ex-senator answers with entire freedom and with characteristic off-handedness questions by seekers after knowledge touching the interesting period between the Chicago convention and Garfield's entrance into the White House. His knowledge, step by step, from Garfield's nomination till he was inaugurated, and even after is complete.

"Considerable has been said at times," remarked Mr. Dorsey, "of the part I took in the management of the campaign. I consented to take a laboring oar at Garfield's most earnest request, expressed by himself, and repeated presistently through others whom he sent to overcome my objections. Our relations for many years had been of the closest description. When he was in Washington, in all the years we were in Congress together, he came to my house nearly every day, and our association was most intimate and satisfactory so far as I knew. He would not take no for an answer, and accordingly I went on the committee, and labored as I did. It almost takes one's breath away to think of that campaign, of what was done for Garfield, and by whom, and how he turned against us."

Conversation turning on the construction of Garfield's cabinet, and especially on how MacVeagh was brought in, the ex-senator was luminous in his recollection, and narrated the circumstances with earnestness. "It was," he said, "one of the things I could not listen to for an instant without protesting. I wrote Gen. Garfield, who was constantly seeking my views, a number of letters with the view of drawing him away from the purpose of taking MacVeagh into his cabinet. It was as early as the middle of December that we first exchanged views on the subject, and I never ceased my efforts to dissuade him from the purpose."

"You say, you wrote Garfield frequently protesting against MacVeagh. Did you discuss the cabinet question at length?"

"I left nothing unsaid that occurred to me, as my letters will show. There are a number in that letter book I think," taking up a letter book lying on the table. Turning over the leaves, he continued: "Yes, there is one which I wrote Garfield when he seemed immovable as to MacVeagh. You may read it if you like."

To the suggestion that its publication would prove interesting, Mr. Dorsey said: "I have no objection in the world. It may as well come out now as any time. There are a great many of different kinds—more than I supposed before I looked at them lately."

Facilities for taking a copy were furnished, and here is the letter:

No. 241 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
February 17, 1881.

*Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, Mentor, Ohio:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have been thinking a good deal of your suggestion respecting the appointment of Wayne MacVeagh as a member of your cabinet. The more I consider it, the more thoroughly convinced I am that it will be a grievous mistake. I have heard so much about this reform business that I have stopped to consider just what it is and what it means. I am weak enough to believe that the reform element of the Republican party is the element that formulates its policy and directs its purposes and achieves its splendid results. Those results have been satisfactory to the country for twenty years and have made us a great and prosperous people, and have given us the liberty that the whole world admires.

Now, what does Mr. MacVeagh represent? Has he got a party, a policy, or an idea that is better and stronger or purer than that represented by the regular Republican organization? Do you know MacVeagh? Do you know his history? Have you any knowledge of his personal character? If not, why in the world don't you inquire?

He has been the paid lobbyist of the Pennsylvania railway for a great number of years. He is the man who appears for them on all occasions, He is charged with, and I believe it to be true, debauching the Legislature of Pennsylvania time and again, and of robbing that commonwealth of many millions of dollars in the interest of the corporation he represented. If there ever was a corruptionist, his name is Wayne MacVeagh.

Pursuing his Pennsylvania training and in obedience to his natural instincts, he went to Louisiana and debauched the Legislature of that state to turn Packard out so that Hayes might remain in. Knowing what I do of him, and of his class, I think, upon the whole, he represents the best reform element of this country—a bribe taker and a bribe-giver, who tries to shield his own criminality behind the holy look of his heavenly turned eyes and continuously asserting through the public press that he is a reformer. The only good that can be said of MacVeagh is that he is the son-in-law of a great father-in-law. With me that would condone much of his wrong doing, falsehood and assumption.

The only reformer that I know of in Pennsylvania is Aleck McClure. For years he was a professional poker player and general gambler. I am told he has determined to quit gambling, and has turned his attention to the publication of a reform newspaper. McClure wants MacVeagh and MacVeagh wants McClure—both representative reformers.

MacVeagh has always been a forager between the two great political armies, and invariably adhered to that army which had the largest commissary.

Now let us take another view of this question. If you think that any minority in this country ought to be represented in your cabinet, why not select a representative of a respectable minority? What is the use or sense in appointing a man who claims to represent fifty thousand votes, and ignoring a minority that represents more than four millions of votes? You have been elected by a bare majority of the people—the minority being the Democratic party, not the pretending reformers. Now, why would it not be a wise thing to appoint, not an "erring brother" as one of the seven in your cabinet, but a well known, able and outspoken Democrat, and appoint him as a Democrat representing the Democratic party, and who can sit at your cabinet table and discuss with the majority the rights of the minority?

I believe it to be one of the wisest things that any president ever did, and if I were to be inaugurated on the day you are, I should look about to find one of the best representatives, one of the ablest, and one of the most upright of the Democratic leaders of this country and hand him a portfolio in my cabinet, with a clear understanding that he came in as a Democrat, to represent the Democratic party, and nothing else, with no possible obligations to the power that appointed him. In my judgment it is a mere matter of time, and I think a brief time, that I think a president elected by one political party will give some eminent member of the other party a seat in his cabinet. I think the people of this country will demand that the minority, when it is large enough to be respectable, shall have a fair and honest hearing. When you are thinking about putting a man in your cabinet upon the catchword of reform, who represents nothing and nobody except his pretensious righteousness, is it not well to consider a great minority that I have suggested? Is it not well to recur to these large and comprehensive ideas of government, that I am sure you possess, and put them in an active and effective organization.

Of course no one better than you understands the differences between our government and that of England. You were made president by a majority. You will hold that office for four years. The next election following your inauguration the other party may get control of both Houses of Congress and frequently do.

Under our system there is no means of changing the executive. Under the English system the controllers of that government go out or come in by the votes of the people, and that change may be made at least once a year. Now, if I were in your place I would distinguish my administration and create an era in the politics of this country by putting some leading Democrat in my cabinet instead of a leading idiot.

Advice is very common and you have lots of it. Wisdom is very rare, and I have none of it; so what I have to say I leave for that kindly consideration that you have always extended to my suggestions. Sincerely yours,

S. W. DORSEY.

### PERSONAL.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, the Boston litterateur is confined to his room in London with an unromantic attack of mumps.

WM. E. FITZPATRICK, of Milwaukee, who claims to be the heir to the throne of Ireland, has been writing to Mr. Gladstone, the British premier, to urge upon his royal sister Victoria that she renounce her title to his country.

"BLAINE" writes a Saratoga correspondent, "stopped before a fine portrait of Horatio Seymour and after studying the face intently he said: 'A noble face, and trustworthy. It seems almost a pity that such a man could never have been president.'"

SENATOR JOHN F. MILLER, of California, has this to say of the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in his state: "General Stoneman, the Democratic candidate for governor is a good man and a strong candidate. He is a popular man and an old soldier."

MINISTER MORTON is a constant theatregoer, and is the first American minister since Washburne who has been able to gratify his taste fully. He has leased the proscenium box at the Grand opera, Paris and sits directly opposite the French president with whom he is on pleasant terms.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, was given a rousing welcome when he reached his home at Emporia in that state, a few days ago. The local papers report that bonfires were ablaze, and that "the senator, who sat in a barouche drawn by four white horses, was serenaded by three bands of music."

JUDGE EDWARD A. THOMAS discusses, in the *North American Review*, the value of oaths in courts. In his judgment the oath should be entirely dispensed with, as doing more harm than good. He declares that the conscientious man will tell the truth, when legally called upon to do so, as thoroughly without the oath as with it, and that honest persons are seldom restrained by the utmost solemnity of form. In short, he believes that the oath has lost its force as a restraint, and is merely the formula of an exploded superstition.

### A BROKEN HOUSEHOLD

#### A Young Englishman Elopes to America with His Benefactor's Wife.

On an order of arrest granted in the supreme court by Judge Donohue in New York, a young man named Lilford Arthur was arrested and locked up in Ludlow street jail. He is now confined, not having been able to procure the $2,000 bail fixed by the order of arrest. Arthur is a handsome young Englishman, with a smooth face and fair hair. He was until recently employed by Mr. Eric Bayley, the English actor, who brought Burnand's play, "The Colonel," to this country and managed the company that performed it here. It was upon an affidavit made by Mr. Bayley that the order of arrest was issued. The order is in the nature of the obsolete *ne exeat* writ, and it was granted because Mr. Bayley swore that young Arthur was a resident of London, England, and because there was some reason to believe that he would leave this country to evade the action which Mr. Bayley avers he is about to bring against him in the supreme court. In this affidavit Mr. Bayley says that he was married nine years ago, and lived happily with his wife, Mary Matilda Bayley, until recently. He has one child, a boy eight years old. He employed Lilford Arthur as his secretary, and when, in June last, he returned to London, England, where his wife and son were living he took Arthur with him. Soon after their arrival in London, he says, Arthur surreptitiously began to correspond with Mrs. Bayley. The intimacy between them, which this correspondence fostered, culminated on July 27 in their departure from England for New York on board the steamship Furnessia. He followed them here and found, he says, that Arthur had put Mrs. Bayley into a hiding place. He made peaceable efforts to see her, but they were resisted and nullified by Arthur, and he charges that she has committed acts of infidelity to him with that young man. Arthur says he did not wish to talk about the cause of his arrest, and was very sorry the trouble has become public, because a lady's reputation would be hurt by it. He also asserted that the affair was either settled or in a fair way toward amicable settlement. Mr. Bayley said that his indignation unfitted him to talk about a young man whom he had treated as a friend, and who had repaid him by destroying his domestic happiness.

#### A Fatal Plaything.

Howard John, a fourteen-year-old son of A. F. Johns, with a number of smaller companions, was on his father's porch, at Shamokin, engaged in boyish sports, when suddenly a pistol shot was heard, and young Johns fell to the ground bleeding profusely. His companions were horrified and ran away. He was picked up and carried into the house, where every effort was made to save his life. The physicians probed for the ball, which entered the right side of the head, but were unable to locate it. After two hours' suffering he died. An examination proved that the fatal shot was fired from Mr. Johns' pistol, which the boy in some manner got possession of and carried in his pocket. The cause of the pistol exploding is not known.

#### Folger and the New York Governorship

A *Herald* reporter found Secretary Folger seated at a table in the Hoffman house yesterday with a friend.

"Good day, Mr. Folger."

"Good day, sir."

"Is it true that you are willing to be a candidate for the governorship?"

"I don't think you had better ask me about that."

"Good day, Mr. Folger."

#### Struck Dead by Lightning.

Mr. William Godwin, living near Raleigh, N. C., was instantly killed by lightning while sitting at the breakfast table with his wife and children. All the other members of the family saw the ball of fire pass through the room and strike him, but no one else was injured.

## THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

### DELAWARE DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

#### Stockley Nominated for Governor on the First Ballot—The Situation in Other Parts of the Country.

When the Democratic state convention assembled in Dover, Delaware, on Tuesday, many persons thought that J. Turpin Moore, the Laurel man, who has lots of money and no children, would be nominated for governor in spite of his numerous letters of declination, but that notion was done away with shortly before dinner. Mr. Moore telegraphed to Secretary of State Wolcott: "You must not present my name to the convention. I cannot and will not make myself miserable to gratify other people." When the delegates saw that they began to talk of ex State Senator Charles C. Stockley, and when they went into the convention hall it was pretty well settled that Mr. Stockley would be nominated on the first ballot.

Swithin Chandler called the convention to order at two o'clock and J. Wilkins Cooch was elected temporary chairman, with Horace Mustard as secretary. The same officers of the convention were re-elected upon the permanent organization a few minutes later. Alfred P. Robinson then got up and voiced Sussex by nominating Mr. Stockley for governor. The nomination was seconded by Louis C. Vandegrift, on behalf of the young Democrats of New Castle county. John M. Houston nominated John H. Paynter and Dr. Fowler nominated Robert H. Davis, of Sussex county. It did not require long to take the first ballot, which, giving Stockley 128, Davis 45 and 5 to nobody, settled the nomination. The blanks represent Sussex Democrats who do not like Mr. Stockley.

All the Paynter men went to Stockley, as it was understood they would. Mr. Paynter is regarded as just about as good as a son-in-law in Mr. Stockley's family and it is said that an effort will be made to put him through for the United States Senate in place of Mr. Saulsbury.

The gift of the nomination for governor to Sussex left Representative Martin out in the cold. New Castle county furnishes the nominee for Congress in the person of Charles B. Lore and he was nominated by acclamation His nomination is regarded as particularly strong.

A platform was adopted commending the economical administration of the state government by the Democrats, and also commending the common school system, condemning the Neal case, favoring reform in the judiciary and increased representation for New Castle county, indorsing the assessment laws, condemning the tendency of the Republican party to mixed schools, favoring tariff revision, condemning the Star Route frauds, national extravagance and Hubbell's political assessments, arraigning Republicans for supporting "Dorsey and other plunderers," for the Mahone and similar coalitions and for creating and maintaining an army of office-holders.

### MONTGOMERY DEMOCRATS.

#### An Enthusiastic Convention and a Strong Ticket Nominated.

The Democratic county convention was held at Norristown, Tuesday, and though the weather was unfavorable the attendance was large and the interest well sustained. After the organization was effected a communication from the Constitutional Prohibition Amendment association of Montgomery county, asking for the nomination of candidates favorable to their ideas for Senate and Assembly was received, read and placed on file, with a resolution earnestly recommending the subject to the consideration of candidates. W. H. Lutton, of Lower Merion, was nominated for senator over J. V. Gotwals, of Norristown, by 83 against 61 votes. John C. Dannehower, Theodore M. Harrar, John Linderman, L. H. Davis and Stephen D. Yerkes were nominated for Assembly, and Francis Baxter for jury commissioner, The nominee for senator was introduced and spoke in a eulogistic manner of the state ticket. Charles Hunsicker, James Track, Isaac F. Yost, A. S. Hallman and J. L. Morrison were appointed congressional conferees. They are uninstructed, but believed to be favorable to the nomination of George W. Rogers, who was recently defeated by B. Markley Boyer for the judiciary nomination.

#### Bedford County Democrats.

In the Democratic county convention of Bedford, conferees were named with instructions to support A. H. Coffroth for nomination for Congress. The senatorial conferees were appointed without instructions. R. C. McNamara, of Bedford, and W. Hughes, of Everett, were nominated for Assembly, John W. Hershberger for poor director, and Hiram Lentz, jr., for jury commissioner. The convention was large and harmonious.

### HE VOTED FOR THE STEAL.

#### Congressman Harris' Constituents Withdrawing Their Support From Him.

Feeling against Henry S. Harris who received the Democratic nomination at the Fourth New Jersey congressional district convention, is growing in his own party, and his defeat is confidently predicted. Harris defeated General Kilpatrick in his run for Congress by 3,000 votes. Harris gave good satisfaction in Congress until he voted for the river and harbor bill before and after the veto, which hurt him very much. The Hunterdon county *Democrat* now withdraws support from Harris, and will carry a large constituency. The *Democrat* says it cannot support a traitor to Democratic principles, and says further that as it cannot support a Republican it will remain out of the canvass on the congressman question.

### PASSING ROUND THE HAT.

#### Hubbell's Committee Hard at Work in the Departments.

The Republican congressional campaign committee is not dismayed by the criticisms passed upon it by the public, either in the newspapers or out of them. The hat is being not only held out, but passed around with great persistency and application. As the responses to the circulars asking for voluntary contributions to the extent of 2 per cent. were not responded to satisfactorily, all stories to the contrary notwithstanding, agents of the committee are now going through the departments with a fine-toothed comb, as it were. The postoffice, the printing office, the interior and the pension offices, have, it is said, been ransacked. One clerk, who paid $24 as his "voluntary" contribution to the campaign fund, said to a friend that he knew better than to resist, for his experience had taught him that it did not pay. Several years ago he was in another department when the hat was passed around and had neglected to pay anything for the cause. Soon after he was dropped with a very distinct intimation that he owed his loss of a place to his neglect of the committee's invitation to contribute. With great difficulty he procured another situation, and, rather than be thrown out of employment he choose to pay the 2 per cent. called for, although he could not afford it. The other departments are to be visited in the same way, except, perhaps, the treasury, where the clerks feel a sort of protection under Secretary Folger's letter to Mr. A. Thomas.

#### The Secret Out.

Philadelphia Record.

A. Herr Smith, of Lancaster, votes against river and harbor bills and other jobs, and besides is an obnoxious person generally. As a consequence Lancaster city gets no public buildings. The same way with Reading, the fourth city of the state. If these cities want public buildings they will have to send trading representatives to Congress.

### MATRIMONIAL BROKERAGE.

#### A Transaction Which Scandalized the Village of College Point.

A novel matrimonial transaction has just come to light at College Point, N. Y. Henry Talg is one of the oldest and best known German citizens of the town. He has lived a life of single blessedness for nearly sixty years, but of late has desired a partner of his joys and sorrows. Fred Burgin is a traveling scissors grinder. Some weeks ago Talg agreed to give Burgin $200 should he be the means of procuring him a good wife. In due time Burgin was the agent by which Talg and the lady who is now his spouse were brought together. Talg promptly paid $100 but has since refused to pay the remaining $100. Burgin has brought suit against Talg to recover the balance. The case came up for trial before Justice Sutters, when the defendant put in an appearance, but not the plaintiff. The lady and Talg both attended court and were there and then married by the justice. The case has created much scandal in the town.

### OPERA HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

#### Handsome New Scenery That Has Been Added to the Stage Effects—Manager Yecker's Hopeful Prospects.

Manager Yecker has been making hay while the sun shines by adding a large amount of handsome new scenery to the opera house, and having the old scenes repainted and freshened up. The work has occupied the attention of Mr. Richard Farren, a well-known and successful scenic artist of Boston, son of the actress of that name. From a glance at a number of the principal additions and improvements in the scenic effects of the opera house stage, the playgoing public may be assured of new attractions that have long been needed, and which now that they have been secured make the opera house a pleasanter place than ever, and will no doubt prove of great assistance in giving proper effect to the many excellent plays that are to be given there this season.

The chamber scenes, eight in number, comprise a two door fancy in blue and gold, with large figures, repainted from the old and familiar scene in which the design was a column; a centre scene corresponds; the oak scenes, double and single doors, are admirably done, as are also the plain chambers in neutral colors. An entirely new fancy chamber with salmon panels and very prettily bordered, is quite an addition to the stage effects. There is a "cottage flat," cleverly painted, representing a vine climbing gracefully up the side of a house, with a bridge close at hand over a stream and with a road leading up to a barn in the distance. The kitchen scene is neat and cosy. A very fine woods scene represents a dense growth of foliage, a road leads through the forest, and all the effects are very naturally wrought; a heavy border depending from the flies and apparently shutting out all light completes the conceit of a dark and gloomy forest; there is an entirely new landscape, a cottage flat and landscape, an exterior house scene, all of which are finely painted, and a number of others. Mr. Yecker states that the artist is now engaged on a garden scene, snow scene, rocky path, palace arch, street arch, set tree, set cottage, &c., which when added will complete the scenic properties of the opera house and answer the requirements of nearly any ordinary dramatic representation.

Prof. J. F. Surmann, the accomplished musician who during the latter portion of last season led the opera house orchestra, and who the present summer has been winning golden opinions in Buffalo, N. Y., will occupy the leader's chair during the coming season, and he promises patrons of the opera house to furnish plenty of new and pretty music by the best composers. The force of ushers is to be augmented by two new ones, and Manager Yecker announces the purpose to do all in his power towards the accommodation and convenience of the playgoing public. He states that the number of first class attractions already booked is very large, and says the outlook for the season is gratifying.

The season, as has heretofore been announced, will be virtually opened on Friday night of this week, when the justly celebrated Barlow-Wilson minstrels will delight our citizens with one of their charming entertainments. George Wilson has many imitators but no rivals, and the entire troupe has been selected with a view to putting it at the pinnacle of minstrel excellence. The success of the effort is attested by the triumphs scored at the very outset of the present tour.

### GAP ITEMS.

#### The News From Salisbury Township.

The tobacco crop in this neighborhood is fair, but on the average not as heavy as that of last year. Among the many fine crops is that of Johu and Thomas J. Marsh of this place. The majority of it measures 38½ inches in length by 23½ inches in width. William C. Herman has an acre of very fine tobacco on the Clemson, which was set out but eight weeks ago, and it now averages 36 by 23 inches. Geo. Seldomridge has the largest stalk of the weed that we ever saw, the leaves measuring 49½ inches in length by 26 inches in width. Jehu Marsh has just completed erecting one of the largest tobacco sheds in the neighborhood.

Many of our citizens who were disappointed in going to the seashore with the last excursion, are making preparations to go with Haverstick & Clark's excursion to Atlantic City on Friday. The fair from this point is the same as the last, $2.70 for the round trip. Tickets good for two days.

The ladies of the M. E. church are making arrangements to hold a festival here, on this Saturday afternoon and evening. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

Rev. Charles Johnson delivered an eloquent and interesting sermon in the M. E. church, on Sunday evening.

Christiana's three day festival terminated on Saturday evening, being a success.

A bright spot in Republican Salisbury—the Gap school district—Pattison 34, Beaver 17, Stewart 6.

#### Mr. Hayes' Fire Ladder.

D. D. Hayes, of the La France steam fire engine company, Elmira, N. Y., is in town to-day to see our firemen and the fire committee of council, with a view of having the Hayes fire ladder introduced into this city. Mr. Hayes states that he cannot now exhibit one of the ladders here, as orders for them exceed capacity of the company to manufacture, but he will pay the expenses of the fire committee to Philadelphia if they will visit that city and inspect ladders there in use.

#### Assault and Battery.

Michael Ruhl appeared before Alderman McConomy this morning and made complaint of assault and battery against a yong man named Shrood. He testified that Shrood and another young man were quarrelling, and that he had interfered to stop the trouble, when Shrood threw a stone at him and very badly cut his arm at the elbow. A warrant for Shroad's arrest was issued.

#### Rev. Max Hark at Bethlehem.

Rev. J. Max Hark, the pastor of the Moravian congregation of this city, on Sunday delivered an address on Foreign Missions at the celebration of the third missionary jubilee of the Moravian church, at Bethlehem, Pa. Rev. Dr. A. C. Thompson, of Boston, Mass., who has lectured at Andover and Boston on Moravian missions, was the orator of the occasion.

## THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

### REGULAR TERM OF AUGUST COURT.

#### The Frick-Bachman Forgery Case Occupies the Entire Morning Session—Testimony on Both Sides.

*Tuesday Afternoon.*—Bessie F. Spicer, plead guilty to the larceny of a piece of silk from the store of Metzgar & Haughman, this city, and was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

John Roberts *alias* Francis, colored, plead guilty to the larceny of a gold ring from H. Z. Rhoades' jewelry store and a watch from Henry Winner. He was sentenced to six and a half months imprisonment.

In the case against Edward E. Beck, Wm. Clark and George Watkins, charged with stealing money from the house of Joshua Rock, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Each of the men were sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

James Ryan plead guilty to the larceny of some money from Kirchner's hotel, this city, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Com'th vs. Benjamin F. Markley, of Safe Harbor, assault and battery. The prosecutor was John Dougherty, an employee of the iron works at Safe Harbor, who alleged that the defendant threw him down and struck him on July 25. The defense was that Dougherty came to defendant's hotel on this day and was very disorderly. He was ordered to leave, but he refused to go and defendant struck him, fearing that he would be assaulted himself. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, with prosecutor to pay one-third and defendant two-thirds of the costs.

Irwin Rincer, convicted of fornication and bastardy, was sentenced as usual.

James McMahon plead guilty to the larceny of a vest and $75 from Jacob Pontz, of this city, and was sentenced to two months and two weeks. The property had been restored by the defendant.

Com'th vs. James Murphy, larceny. The defendant was arrested by Officer Mercer of the city police force for drunkenness some weeks ago. When arrested a lot of goods were found on him, including a coat, vest, blanket, slippers and a gold pencil. These goods were afterwards identified by Mrs. Mary Shultz, from whom they had been stolen. The defense was that the goods were given to Murphy while he was drunk. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to seven months imprisonment.

The grand jury returned the following bills:

*True Bills*—Wm. Krug, larceny; Jacob B. Bachman and Dr. Cyrus Frick, forgery; John Clark, larceny; Harry H. Green, burglary and larceny; Wm. Monroe and Edward Wagner, rape; Martin Foreman, fornication and bastardy; Christian Risser, *alias* DeVille Strauss, forgery; W. W. Shrum, adultery and carrying concealed weapons. Frederick Bletz, sr., and Frederick Bletz, jr., violating auction laws. Adam Diehl, fornication and bastardy. Mary Metzger, defrauding landlord.

*Ignored*—H. M. Sawyer, violating liquor law, county for cost; F. Beam, Lemon Horner, Levi B Smith and Ellsworth Urban, malicious mischief, with county for costs; Clinton Hubs and Philip Lefever, larceny.

Com'th vs. Dr. Cyrus S. Frick, forgery. It was charged by the commonwealth that the defendant forged the named of John M. Bachman, a carpenter residing at West Willow to an order for $5 on Amos Harnish, a farmer. From the testimony of John R. Bachman, son of the prosecutor, a boy aged between 14 and 15 years, it appeared that he purchased a watch for $5 from Dr. Frick some time in May last; on the 20th of that month the doctor stopped the witness and asked him to pay for the watch; he told him that he had no money, whereupon the doctor proposed that he should write an order on Mr. Harnish, for whom he worked for the amount; the witness did write a part of such an order, and refused to write any more; the doctor then wrote the order himself and signed it with the boy's father's name and gave it to the witness to collect; in order that the watch might be paid for the witness presented the order and obtained the money from Mr. Harnish. Witness further testified that defendant admitted having written the body of the order but did deny signing Mr. Bachman's name to it. On cross examination the witness admitted that he did not pay the money to the defendant, but spent it, as he did not think the watch was worth what was claimed. Witness admitted that he told Mr. Harnish his father had signed the order; the order was not presented to the prosecutor for a month after the money had be obtained.

The order was offered in evidence to show that the writing in the name and the body of the order were the same.

John M. Bachman, whose name was forged, was called, and he testified that he never signed the order, and further, that Dr. Frick admitted having written the body of the order but not the name. Amos Harnish corroborated the first witness.

The defense called Dr. Frick. He testified that one day the boy came to his office and asked him to write an order for him; the witness refused to do so and told the boy to get his father to write it; the boy said his father was always too busy and asked witness to write him a copy; witness did write a copy, putting in the amount of $5 as a matter of form, but told him that an order was not good unless his father would sign it; witness then went out of the store and while he was gone the boy left; heard nothing more of the order until it was presented to John M. Bachman by Mr. Harnish; at that time young Bachman admitted that he had signed and presented the order as it from his father; and at that time the father said, "the damned little rascal, he has done this before." The boy in the presence of witness' father and several others, when asked how he had written the name so well, said he had practised it; he also said that he had torn up the copy which witness wrote and made another one with his father's signature, but afterwards stated that he had signed the name to witness' copy. Afterwards he told other parties that witness had written the whole order, including the signature. The witness testified that he could not say positively whether he had written the body of this order or not, but he did not write the name; he would not swear for certain that he did not write the body of it; he had not sold a watch to the boy and there was no arrangement between he and the boy by which an order could be written to enable the former to obtain money. The boy took a watch from the office of witness, but afterwards returned it.

A number of witnesses were called to corroborate the defendant in regard to the different stories told by the boy as to how and by whom the order was written. Several witnesses testified to the previous good character of the defendant, several to the bad character of the boy for telling the truth. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty with county for costs.

The grand jury returned the following bills:

*True Bills*—George Brimmer, arson; George Schoenberger, playing games of chance for drinks; Geo. W. Brown and Benj. C. Herman, false pretense; John Finger, malicious mischief and assault and battery; Wm. M. Heston, carrying concealed weapons; Joseph Lemon, assault and battery; Wm. Dair, assault and battery; John A. Keener and Jacob Strump, fornication and bastardy.

*Ignored*—Wm. Nowlen, Wm. McGinley and Henry Smith, robbery; W. C. Weissert, tramp, with county for costs; John