

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 28, 1882.

Cornell and the Blind Pool.

If it is true that when rogues fall out honest men get their dues there is a good chance that the honest people of New York will profit over the fight between Jay Gould and Governor Cornell, which has already produced some interesting developments of the evil performance of these notorious, if not distinguished, men, and illustrated their characters in a way which is probably not new to those who know Gov. Cornell and is certainly not surprising to those who know Gould. The governor opened the public exhibition a few days ago by an inspired publication in the Albany Journal, charging that the hostility of Gould and Conkling to his renomination arose from his refusal to prostitute his office of governor to their use by approving certain improper legislation in which they were interested—Gould as principal and Conkling as his attorney. The latter, since he has gone out of the Senate and measurably out of politics, is devoting himself to money-making by the practice of his profession. Gould has retained his services probably as much for his political influence as for his professional weight. In fact, Gould says that in these matters to which the governor refers, he was induced to employ Conkling through representations which the governor caused to be made to him to the effect that it would be in his interest to have Conkling put in charge of them. But Gould's word is of no value at all, and if there was nothing else in the case against the governor he would be greatly benefited before the people by the fact that Gould is inimical to him. In fact this is his strength, and he seems disposed to rely upon it and inclined to take little notice of the charges Gould makes against his integrity. But Gould does not stand alone as his accuser. Other and more reliable witnesses appear in goodly numbers to hold the governor up to public animadversion. What he is accused of is that while he was treasurer of the American District Telegraph company, in which he held a controlling interest, and before his nomination for governor, he engineered a scheme to make money by the manipulation of that stock, by first buying its shares in conjunction with Gould and other capitalists who joined with him in a "blind pool" for the purpose of his suggestion. The money he used he borrowed from the treasury of the company. When the purchases of the pool had been made the stock was advanced by the public disclosure of the fact that these strong financial men were heavily interested in it. When the lambs had been brought into the proper frame of mind to purchase the stock at high figures it was unloaded upon them. When Cornell had sold out he started an opposition telegraph company to depress the stock of the American that he might buy it in again. These operations were conducted very much to his profit, but his companions in the pool allege that he did not keep faith with them and they seemed to have been fleeced along with the lambs. Gould says that no account has ever been made by Cornell to his associates of the operations of the pool. This last feature in the business is not, however, the one that the public feel much interest in. It will not hurt Cornell for it to be understood that Gould complains that he did not keep faith with him, for Gould himself notoriously keeps faith with nobody, and it would only be a case of the biter being bit. What will ruin Cornell publicly will be the belief that he is a highwayman of the Gould class, who has deliberately schemed to raise and depress the stock of a company of which he was an officer, for the purpose of filling his pockets with the profits of the operation. This is an old game among the Wall street free-booters and with the trusted officers of corporations great and small. It is not conduct which has ever served to send a man to jail, however much it should do so; nor does it rob him of strength and position among thieves who prosper by like practices. But it is not conduct which can safely be indulged in by an ambitious politician when the people get their eyes open to it, and he comes before them for judgment and approval. At least, one would think that such allegations as these against Gov. Cornell, if believed, should suffice to prevent his renomination for governor of New York. Yet it is certainly true that other men before him, and many of them in these days, have not been politically slain, even though their reputations for financial honesty were seriously compromised. Garfield, for instance, was charged upon very strong evidence with dishonesty, and yet was elected President in face of it. And there is John Sherman holding his head up in the United States Senate, though every one believes that he amassed his large wealth through the prostitution of his position as secretary of the treasury. The people seem very cautious often to such charges against candidates for office. It must be that they don't believe them. Many of them certainly would refuse to vote for a thief if they believed he was such. The difficulty is that they don't want to believe it, and won't, of their favorite politicians. Probably the Half-Breed faction of the Republican party do believe Blaine is honest, Mulligan letters &c., to the contrary notwithstanding. Perhaps the Cornell Republicans will believe him to be of fireproof integrity, whatever the evidence in the Telegraph company case, and may persist in striving to give him the nomination; but he ought to be a weak candidate before the people unless he can make his record clearer than it now is. The attempt he has made at explanation has not been very successful, because it does not appear to be very frank. He denies with emphasis that the money borrowed from the telegraph company was used in the purchase of the stock, and so far acquits himself. But as to the gist of the charge, namely, that he manipulated the stock for his profit, and at the cost of other holders, he is not at all clear or satisfactory in his statements. As it is to be presumed that he has put his best foot forward, it

REMAINS TO BE INFERRED THAT HIS CONDUCT WAS NOT AS CLEAR AS IT SHOULD BE IN A CANDIDATE FOR THE HIGH OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

There are too many honest Republicans in New York to justify the expectation that a thimble-rigging Wall street sharper can be elected governor of the state though he be on the Republican ticket. History Repeating Itself. Simon Cameron and his sordid crew of camp-followers have no political principles except those of plunder and patronage. Neither he nor his son, nor any man who ever wore the badge of their servitude without a sense of shame, has been distinguished by state-craft or patriotism. They are in politics for money by being in office and they use it to keep themselves in. They prostitute their power and portion out their plunder to support a dynasty which overrides the will of the people and fattens on the robbery of their rights. They are politicians, they are bosses, they are a ring. As such alone they have become distinguished, notorious—nay, infamous—over the whole country. In setting up conventions, bossing committees, buying delegates, bull-dozing officials, bribing Legislatures, and manipulating primaries they are adepts. For ball-box stuffing, return tinkering, gerrymandering and every crime against political purity and decency, they are always ready. Where these invite they are always to the front, and those who are conspicuous in this kind of service naturally gravitate toward their fellowship. If the Cameron element has ever neared anything else in our politics, history fails to record it. If it has ever been loyal even to the party to which it professed to belong, it has only been while it was able to use and abuse it. Away back in 1839, when Simon Cameron held the position of commissioner to Pralrie Du Chien, it is recorded in the archives of the government that he was faithless to public trust reposed in him. More than twenty years later, acting with another party, and wearing high honors, gained by dirty intrigue and shamed by brazen abuse of them, he made for himself a record blistered all over with dishonor. Thrice, at least, our legislative annals bore testimony to his barter of the commonwealth's honor. The elder Cameron's first election to the Senate was gained by his treachery to the party, which up to then he had espoused and whose regular nominee he defeated by a "bolt;" and after vainly attempting by the aid of connection with the Know-Nothings to secure another nomination in 1851, he was repudiated as one who had "despised his party obligations and treated all caucuses with contempt." There never was a time in his career that he would not sell his party for himself. No political principle was ever so serious a matter to him that he could not lightly abandon it for his own interest. And the cabal in the Republican party which wears his name has never hesitated to betray its party when the nominations did not suit. That Don Cameron followed in the footsteps of his father was made plain when, in the earlier days of this present campaign, in the city of Philadelphia, he is responsibly reported to have indulged in this threat: "The success of the Republican (Cameron) ticket rests with the great agricultural, mining and commercial interests of the state. I have fought for a protective tariff in the Senate, as my father fought before me, but if those who have heretofore supported the Republican ticket want to stab me, I am ready to receive the blow, and I will oppose tariff in the Senate as heartily as I have opposed it." If you want to kill the party we will go to hell together, and I don't care if this is repeated to the world." And this is their purpose. They are trying now to identify the cause of protection in this state with the cause of their corrupt control in state politics. The old man's late sly screw against the Independents shows this intention. Foreseeing their own doom they want to pull down with them the protective system and all "go to hell together." As the vital elements of the most advanced protection party in this state are in the Independent movement they will not of course be disturbed at his threat, but will most likely be shrewd enough to take advantage of it to demonstrate that Cameronism has again come to one of the periodical points in its career at which to save itself it is willing to betray its party and professed principles, and since it must go down it will drag them down with it, and, in Don's expressive language, they will all "go to hell together."

THE LATEST NEWS.

CLEANED FROM THE MORNING MAILS. Four Thousand Deaths From Asiatic Cholera. Some of the most interesting and miscellaneous news items. Four thousand natives have died of Asiatic cholera in a single Philippine province, China, but the epidemic is now decreasing. There have been only six fatal cases among Europeans. Water Failure in Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh is suffering from another water famine. Yesterday another break occurred in the water works and the supply was 10,000,000 gallons short. A number of manufacturing establishments have been compelled to suspend operations. Grand White, a mail rider in Orange county, Virginia, shot Benjamin Turner in the abdomen in the public road. Turner died from the effects of the wound. Both parties are colored and are more than quarrelsome. A week ago a colored man named Turner was on the road with the girl and immediately drew a pistol and took vengeance on his successful rival. Giving Him Three Minutes to Pray. Walter Dorris and Thomas Walker, aged 19, had a dispute at Shreveport, La., and started company threatening each other. Subsequently they met on the street when Dorris drew a revolver and leveling it at him told him that he had three minutes to say his prayers. At the expiration of that time Dorris shot him through the head, killing him. Mrs. Zimmerman's Diamonds. Mrs. J. Fred Zimmerman is a guest at one of the hotels in Atlantic City. Friday she found a pair of diamond ear rings, worth \$500, were missing. Saturday evening Mr. Zimmerman came from Philadelphia, accompanied by Detective Miller. The diamonds have been recovered and a colored man and his wife connected with the hotel have been placed under arrest. An Editor Charged With Libel. John Marshall, of Kennett Square, Chester county, has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Editor Folke of the "Advertiser" upon the charge of libel. The libel, as claimed by the plaintiff, occurs in a letter to that paper from West Chester, signed "Vidette," in which Marshall is credited with "controlling the nigger vote" of that borough in the congressional contest. Sixty-five Little Indians. Professor J. L. Lippincott, of Dickinson college, who has been on a visit to the Far West, will return on Thursday next with some sixty five Indian children who will be admitted for a five year's course of instruction at the Indian training school at Carlisle. The school will be in full operation about September 15, and the Indian parents are clamoring to secure its benefits for more of their children. A Suspenseful Fight Between Two Women. Mrs. Daniel Hanley and Mrs. Shepherd, residing at Clarkston, Tenn., engaged in a dispute that ended in a sad result. Both women fought with the ferocity of tigers, biting each other and scratching until the blood flowed in streams from their arms and faces. While the combatants were eluded Mrs. Shepherd's son, aged 15, was gathered in the neighborhood and struck Mrs. Hanley on the head with it, splitting her skull and killing her instantly. An Explosion in a Colliery. An explosion of gas occurred at Jacob Lawrence & Co.'s colliery, near Mahanoy, Pa., on Saturday evening last. The explosion, named William Wright and John Wayne, were working in their breast when the explosion took place. The latter was terribly burned about the head and face, while the former sustained less serious injuries. Wayne is in a very bad way, but fortunate, having just recovered from a similar accident at the same mine. The gas was fired by their naked lamps. Oscar Wilde at Cape May. A train time crowds gathered at the depot and the crowd was so large that the company piazza was crowded. Only a few saw the aesthete enter a closed carriage and drive rapidly to the hotel. As he passed up the hotel stairs he held a full blown hilly in one hand. At nine o'clock some of the crowd gathered in the dining room, where the kitchen was delivered. The windows were tightly closed to shut out the curious who wouldn't pay. He was clad in silk stockings as he stepped upon the stage. For some time he spoke and for about an hour he was listened to with indifferent attention, but curiosity was satisfied. An Agricultural Agent's Forgeries. C. C. Dunkel, agent for the firm of Adriaen Peck & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, has been committed to the Dauphin county jail for forgery in default of \$8,000 bail. The company for which he was agent has in its possession twelve notes, representing \$2,600, which are said to be forgeries. According to the evidence obtained Dunkel would make a sale of agricultural machinery to farmers, and to have been entirely restored; and we further order the keeper of said insane department to deliver the said Elizabeth Maish to her husband this day. Divorce Granted. John Schoenberger was granted a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery and desertion. The wife had been living with another man at the time of her marriage and with whom she is now living. More Electric Lights. Messrs. Myers & Rathfon, No. 13 East King street, have introduced into their extensive establishment the electric light. The store-room was lit up for the first time Saturday evening, and presented a very brilliant appearance. Three electric lamps are hung at intervals from the ceiling of the store, and another will be placed outside the front door. A ten-horse power engine, and the apparatus by which the electricity is generated, are placed in a room at the rear of the store, furnishing a flood of light, furnish sufficient heat for the whole establishment, the heat being carried to the several apartments through a system of pipes leading from the basement to the top of the building. The steam pipes were put in by Bachman and his boiler, and by John Holman and the electric apparatus by A. Short, of the Fuller light company. The light is soft and regular and so much brighter, better and cheaper than gas, that many other large stores will no doubt soon adopt the city of Lancaster follow suit and light the streets in the same way. Police Cases. Mayor MacGonigle heard two cases of drunken and disorderly conduct this morning. One was committed to jail and the other discharged on payment of costs. Andrew Shay, for committing an assault and battery on Laura Broom, was held to bail by Alderman McConomy to answer at court. Major MacGonigle heard two cases of drunken and disorderly conduct this morning. One was committed to jail and the other discharged on payment of costs. Unpleasant Letters. The following are held at the postoffice: For postpaid, Dr. John Pownall, M.D., Philadelphia; Dr. J. H. Phillips, Pa.; Mr. John Devitt, Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa. For better directions—J. S. Jones, Geo. A. Custer, Post No. 7, Department Nebraska, G. A. R.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

REGULAR TERM OF AUGUST COURT. The Last Day of the Term—Cases that Were Disposed of on Saturday—The Grand Jury Report, &c. Saturday Morning. In the case of Wm. W. Schum, charged with assault, desertion and surety of the peace, the defendant was called and testified that his wife had him arrested a few months ago on another charge, since which time he has not supported her. During this year already he has given her \$400 in cash; he has always been willing to live with her; he has worked in this city and desired his wife to come to town, which she refused to do. In the desertion case the court ordered the defendant to pay his wife the sum of \$150 per week, and costs of prosecution. The surety of peace case was dismissed with costs. Comth vs. Henry Dangle, surety of the peace. Frederick Loebner, of Manheim, testified that Dangle threatened to do damage to his property. The defendant denied making the threats. He was ordered to give bail to keep the peace and pay the costs. Comth vs. Daniel Rathman, surety of the peace. Porter Frankhouser, of Brecknock, testified that Rathman threatened to shoot him on June 25th. The defendant was directed to give bail to keep the peace and pay the costs. Comth vs. John Hood, colored, surety of the peace. The prosecutrix was Emma O'Neil, who formerly lived in Rohers-town, but is now in York. She testified that while defendant was drunk he came to her house and frightened her and the family by his conduct. She was ordered to give bail to keep the peace and pay the costs. Comth vs. J. Heistand Stauffer, of the peace. The prosecutrix was John Pyfer and it was shown that the defendant had threatened to "lay him out." The defendant said he remarked upon one occasion that he said he would thrash Pyfer if he gave him any "sass," but did not threaten to do him harm. The court ordered Stauffer to enter into his own recognizance to keep the peace for three months and to pay the costs. Comth vs. Benjamin S. 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The evidence showed that the couple boarded and the wife left the house, because, as she alleged, they had no clothing, and went to the father of the child. The defense denied that she ever refused to give the woman what she wanted, but allowed her to get whatever she wanted at stores and other places. He was always willing to support her. The case was dismissed. It was plain that the man was brought into court by his wife without any cause. The grand jury returned the following bills: True Bills—Alex. Leman, arson; Elizabeth Hartmyer and C. F. Hartmyer, assault and battery; Samuel Eschman, selling diseased food; M. Collins, J. H. Swisher and H. D. Hare, neglect of duty; L. T. Plumer and E. E. Hipple, selling liquor to minors; Israel Wenger, et al., false pretense. Ignored—Alex. Leman and Michael Shaver, arson; David Reese, felonious assault. Peter Williams, who pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery upon Private Waterman Edward Shubrooks, was sentenced to six months imprisonment. The Grand Jury's Report. The grand jury's final report was presented at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It is as follows: "The grand inquest of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, impeached to inquire into and for the county of Lancaster, at the August session of 1882, respectfully report that they kept in view the instructions of the honorable court for their government, in considering the criminal cases laid before them by the district attorney, and when called for trial, they have endeavored to believe, fair and impartial consideration. The total number of indictments handed to them was 104, of which 74 were returned as true bills and the remainder ignored. Grand inquest after grand inquest have complained of the multiplicity of charges growing out of one arrest when one bill would have been sufficient. We notice something of an improvement in this respect, but considerable of the time of the grand inquest was taken up in hearing cases of this character, and we think that if there is no other way of putting a stop to it that judges and jurors should not cease their labors in this direction until a public sentiment will have been created that will not allow of any such imposition upon the court. The grand inquest are pleased to report the Children's Home in a flourishing condition, and congratulate the court and the county upon having under their care an institution that seems to us to be almost as near perfect in equipment, management, and results as any such place can be. There are now there being educated, 83 male and 23 female children, in such a manner and under such discipline as will be sure to give them an excellent chance to become useful men and women. In this connection we would recommend to the trustees of the Home to erect the new proposed tenement house upon the site they have selected for it. The matron of the Home, Hamaker, the efficient matron for the institution, was present. In making our visit to the prison we found Mr. Burkholder and his underkeepers very willing to answer all our questions, and doing the best they can to carry that the sentences imposed by the court at the more crowded condition of the prison will admit of. The prison is too

MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY AT LITITZ. The Missionary Church and its Work. Propagating the Gospel—Keeping the 150th Anniversary. The congregation of the venerable Moravian church at Lititz yesterday celebrated the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the missionary work of their denomination. Lititz is one of the three very old settlements of this church in the United States, the other two being Bethlehem and Nazareth. From the size of the congregation and the fact that there is connected with the church there an important scholastic institution—the Linden Hall seminary—the place is regarded as of considerable consequence in the Moravian church in the United States, and the observance of the sesqui-centennial anniversary was fitting up on a scale commensurate with the significance of the event. Preparations had been made by the hospitable villagers for the entertainment of visitors from abroad, and though the most continuous downpour of the rain during the day did not interfere with this part of the program, there was a considerable influx into the quiet little town from this place, three well filled omnibuses starting from the church early in the morning and many people following in private conveyances at intervals later in the day. The more of jubilee was ushered in with appropriate chorals by a choir of trombones from the steeple of the ancient church. At 9:30 a. m. the first service was held in presence of a large congregation, at which the singing of the psalm, "I have been a Lebanon, and had special reference to the event celebrated. The church was very handsomely trimmed, the principal ornamentation being in the pulpit. On the wall of the recess was an evergreen arch surmounting the figures "150," which recalled the anniversary commemorated. On the reading desk and communion table there were a number of very pretty floral designs, and potted plants edged the floor of the chancel. The lamp posts at each side of the pulpit desk were gracefully entwined with flowers, to which the designs of crosses and anchor lilies added effect. The entire space in and around the pulpit indeed was transformed into a garden of beauty by the profusion of ferns, trailing plants and blooming flowers that had been brought in from the country. Window recesses all around the interior of the church bloomed flowers of variegated hue, and the effect of the ornamentation was completed by the festoons that twined about the chandeliers. Entering the outer vestibule of the church the spectator's vision was greeted by a map hanging on the wall representing both hemisphere, and bearing the legend "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel." The jubilee service proper was held in the afternoon. It opened with a brief litany conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Nagle, followed by prayer by Rev. J. Max Hark, of this city. The principal feature of the exercises was the address by Right Rev. Bishop Edmund G. Schweinitz, S. D., D. D., of the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota. The distinguished divine spoke earnestly of the event as commemorating the first foreign mission scheme of Protestant Christendom, sent out in the year 1732. Leonard Dober and David W. Dobschke, two young men, were inspired by the tragic tale told by Count Zinzendorf, who had just returned from Denmark, where he had met a slave from the island of St. Thomas. Shocked by the gross darkness of these negroes, he himself went to the island, and there he worked. These two young men sold themselves as slaves and proceeded to the Isle of St. Thomas, West India. In the year 1737 nearly one hundred young men followed in the good work. The development of the work can be seen by the figures. In 1732 there were 27 mission stations, in which 165 missionaries were engaged. In 1832 the work embraced 41 stations, 209 missionaries, with 40,000 people in charge. In 1869 there were in service 305 missionaries, with a foreign population of 1,000,000. The table of statistics, dated July, 1881, gives a remarkable increase. The number of stations is 113, in charge of 315 missionaries, having under their care 74,446 souls, of which number 25,289 are baptized. P. W. Heistand, foreman; J. Harold Wickersham, secretary; G. E. Falcnstoch, C. Haan, C. M. Menge, Jacob Morrow, Wm. K. Hurst, E. H. Hershey, J. C. Schuman, Jacob Thuma, F. S. Stover, William W. Anderson, William W. Gast, Simon B. Snyder, Geo. R. Frisman, L. T. Jenkins, Cyrus S. Herr, John F. Keith, Philip Stauffer. Remarks of the Court. After the report of the grand inquest had been read the court thanked the members for the attention they had given to the business which was presented to them and assuring them that the court concurred with what they had said. Judge Patterson further said: "If the remarks in your report as to the prompt trial and punishment of criminals have reference to the case of the alleged incendiary diary against whom true bills were found by you on Monday, and those whose trial was continued until next term, the court would say that it will be admitted, doubtless, by every right minded man, that every individual who commits a great crime charged, should have a fair trial. In this court a rule has prevailed so long—yes forty years and longer—that if a criminal charge was returned to court within ten days previous to the opening of the session, and the defendant would state that he was not prepared to go to trial, his case would be continued. The case mentioned was returned to court on Saturday preceding the Monday on which the session opened, and when called for trial the defendant appearing for the first time stated that he was not nor could he possibly be prepared for trial at this session. The court accordingly, after inquiring whether the counsel could be ready to go to trial on Friday and receiving a negative reply, continued the case to the next session. The court would deserve severe condemnation should it be found administering partial justice—by adopting one rule to one accused and a different rule to another. Such administration of the criminal law of your country would be disgraceful and this court will never, knowingly, be guilty of such prostitution of justice. The community can and will be protected from any further harm by the accused, who is now in jail, without our being unjust."

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The evidence showed that the couple boarded and the wife left the house, because, as she alleged, they had no clothing, and went to the father of the child. The defense denied that she ever refused to give the woman what she wanted, but allowed her to get whatever she wanted at stores and other places. He was always willing to support her. The case was dismissed. It was plain that the man was brought into court by his wife without any cause. The grand jury returned the following bills: True Bills—Alex. Leman, arson; Elizabeth Hartmyer and C. F. Hartmyer, assault and battery; Samuel Eschman, selling diseased food; M. Collins, J. H. Swisher and H. D. Hare, neglect of duty; L. T. Plumer and E. E. Hipple, selling liquor to minors; Israel Wenger, et al., false pretense. Ignored—Alex. Leman and Michael Shaver, arson; David Reese, felonious assault. 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We notice something of an improvement in this respect, but considerable of the time of the grand inquest was taken up in hearing cases of this character, and we think that if there is no other way of putting a stop to it that judges and jurors should not cease their labors in this direction until a public sentiment will have been created that will not allow of any such imposition upon the court. The grand inquest are pleased to report the Children's Home in a flourishing condition, and congratulate the court and the county upon having under their care an institution that seems to us to be almost as near perfect in equipment, management, and results as any such place can be. There are now there being educated, 83 male and 23 female children, in such a manner and under such discipline as will be sure to give them an excellent chance to become useful men and women. In this connection we would recommend to the trustees of the Home to erect the new proposed tenement house upon the site they have selected for it. The matron of the Home, Hamaker, the efficient matron for the institution, was present. In making our visit to the prison we found Mr. Burkholder and his underkeepers very willing to answer all our questions, and doing the best they can to carry that the sentences imposed by the court at the more crowded condition of the prison will admit of. The prison is too

MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY AT LITITZ. The Missionary Church and its Work. Propagating the Gospel—Keeping the 150th Anniversary. The congregation of the venerable Moravian church at Lititz yesterday celebrated the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the missionary work of their denomination. Lititz is one of the three very old settlements of this church in the United States, the other two being Bethlehem and Nazareth. From the size of the congregation and the fact that there is connected with the church there an important scholastic institution—the Linden Hall seminary—the place is regarded as of considerable consequence in the Moravian church in the United States, and the observance of the sesqui-centennial anniversary was fitting up on a scale commensurate with the significance of the event. Preparations had been made by the hospitable villagers for the entertainment of visitors from abroad, and though the most continuous downpour of the rain during the day did not interfere with this part of the program, there was a considerable influx into the quiet little town from this place, three well filled omnibuses starting from the church early in the morning and many people following in private conveyances at intervals later in the day. The more of jubilee was ushered in with appropriate chorals by a choir of trombones from the steeple of the ancient church. At 9:30 a. m. the first service was held in presence of a large congregation, at which the singing of the psalm, "I have been a Lebanon, and had special reference to the event celebrated. The church was very handsomely trimmed, the principal ornamentation being in the pulpit. On the wall of the recess was an evergreen arch surmounting the figures "150," which recalled the anniversary commemorated. On the reading desk and communion table there were a number of very pretty floral designs, and potted plants edged the floor of the chancel. The lamp posts at each side of the pulpit desk were gracefully entwined with flowers, to which the designs of crosses and anchor lilies added effect. The entire space in and around the pulpit indeed was transformed into a garden of beauty by the profusion of ferns, trailing plants and blooming flowers that had been brought in from the country. Window recesses all around the interior of the church bloomed flowers of variegated hue, and the effect of the ornamentation was completed by the festoons that twined about the chandeliers. Entering the outer vestibule of the church the spectator's vision was greeted by a map hanging on the wall representing both hemisphere, and bearing the legend "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel." The jubilee service proper was held in the afternoon. It opened with a brief litany conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Nagle, followed by prayer by Rev. J. Max Hark, of this city. The principal feature of the exercises was the address by Right Rev. Bishop Edmund G. Schweinitz, S. D., D. D., of the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota. The distinguished divine spoke earnestly of the event as commemorating the first foreign mission scheme of Protestant Christendom, sent out in the year 1732. Leonard Dober and David W. Dobschke, two young men, were inspired by the tragic tale told by Count Zinzendorf, who had just returned from Denmark, where he had met a slave from the island of St. Thomas. Shocked by the gross darkness of these negroes, he himself went to the island, and there he worked. These two young men sold themselves as slaves and proceeded to the Isle of St. Thomas, West India. In the year 1737 nearly one hundred young men followed in the good work. The development of the work can be seen by the figures. In 1732 there were 27 mission stations, in which 165 missionaries were engaged. In 1832 the work embraced 41 stations, 209 missionaries, with 40,000 people in charge. In 1869 there were in service 305 missionaries, with a foreign population of 1,000,000. The table of statistics, dated July, 1881, gives a remarkable increase. The number of stations is 113, in charge of 315 missionaries, having under their care 74,446 souls, of which number 25,289 are baptized. P. W. Heistand, foreman; J. Harold Wickersham, secretary; G. E. Falcnstoch, C. Haan, C. M. Menge, Jacob Morrow, Wm. K. Hurst, E. H. Hershey, J. C. Schuman, Jacob Thuma, F. S. Stover, William W. Anderson, William W. Gast, Simon B. Snyder, Geo. R. Frisman, L. T. Jenkins, Cyrus S. Herr, John F. Keith, Philip Stauffer. Remarks of the Court. After the report of the grand inquest had been read the court thanked the members for the attention they had given to the business which was presented to them and assuring them that the court concurred with what they had said. Judge Patterson further said: "If the remarks in your report as to the prompt trial and punishment of criminals have reference to the case of the alleged incendiary diary against whom true bills were found by you on Monday, and those whose trial was continued until next term, the court would say that it will be admitted, doubtless, by every right minded man, that every individual who commits a great crime charged, should have a fair trial. In this court a rule has prevailed so long—yes forty years and longer—that if a criminal charge was returned to court within ten days previous to the opening of the session, and the defendant would state that he was not prepared to go to trial, his case would be continued. The case mentioned was returned to court on Saturday preceding the Monday on which the session opened, and when called for trial the defendant appearing for the first time stated that he was not nor could he possibly be prepared for trial at this session. The court accordingly, after inquiring whether the counsel could be ready to go to trial on Friday and receiving a negative reply, continued the case to the next session. The court would deserve severe condemnation should it be found administering partial justice—by adopting one rule to one accused and a different rule to another. Such administration of the criminal law of your country would be disgraceful and this court will never, knowingly, be guilty of such prostitution of justice. The community can and will be protected from any further harm by the accused, who is now in jail, without our being unjust."

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