Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 28, 1882. Cornell and the Blind Pool. If it is true that when rogues fall out 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 pubthat 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 inling 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 terest to have Coakling 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 at his suggestion. The money he used he borrowed from the treasury of the company. When the it. When the lambs had been brought | treated all caucuses with contempt." into the proper frame of mind to puragain. These operations were conduct- can party which wears his name has ed very much to his profit, but his companions in the pool allege that he did not | the nominations did not suit. 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 ruin Cornell publically 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 tions great and small. It is not conduct jail, however much it should do so; nor these against Gov. Cornell, if believed, that Cameronism has again come to one 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 callous 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 | that unless the clerks, scrubwomen and if they believed he was such. The difficulty is that they don't want to believe per cent, the grand old party will be comit, and won't, of their favorite politicians. Probably the Half-Breed faction of the Republican party do believe poem-to Blaine is honest, Mulligan letters et al., to the contrary notwithstanding. Perhaps the Cornell Republicans will believe him to be of fireproof integrity, whatever the evidence in the Telegraph very successful, because it does not appear to be very frank. He denies with powers into operation, for the purpose of flowers to her dressing-room. Miss Nor- a hearing before Alderman Samson toemphasis 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, ments to the effect that he was living a namely, that he manipulated the stock sinful life in Texas, that he has written a

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 honest men get their dues there is a good 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 their servitude without a sense of shame, has been distinguished by state-craft or patriotism. They are in politics for lication in the Albany Journal, charging | what is in it for them. They make their power and portion out their plunder to support a dynasty which overrides terested-Gould as principal and Conk- robbery of their rights. They are politicians, they are bosses, they are a ring.

As such alone they have become distinguished, notorious-nay, infamousover the whole country. In setting up conventions, bossing committees, buying delegates, bull-dozing officials, bribing Legislatures, and manipulating primaries they are adepts. For ballot-box stuffing, return tinkering, gerrymandering and every crime against political purity and decency, they are always ready. Where these invite they are always one of the hotels in Atlantic City. Friday the effect that it would be to his in- to the front, and those who are conspicuous in this kind of service naturally gravitate toward their fellowship.

> If the Cameron element has ever meant 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 Cam-

eron held the position of commissioner to Prairie 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 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 purchases of the pool had been made the the aid of connection with the Know- of tigers, biting each other and scratching stock was advanced by the public dis. Nothings to secure another nomination their arms and faces. While the combatclosure of the fact that these strong in 1851, he was repudiated as one who ants were clinched Mrs. Shepherd's son, financial men were heavily interested in had "despised all party obligations and

There never was a time in his career chase the stock at high figures it was that he would not sell his party for him unloaded upon them. When Cornell had self. No political principle was ever so sold out he started an opposition tele- serious a matter to him that he could graph company to depress the stock of not lightly abandon it for his own inthe American that he might buy it in terest. And the cabal in the Republican party which wears his name has the explosion took place. The latter was never hesitated to betray its party when terribly burned about the head and face,

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 (Came ron) 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 heretofaith with nobody, and it would only be fore supported the Republican ticket a case of the biter being bit. What will want to stab me, I am ready to receive the blow, and I will oppose tariff in the Senate as heartily as I have upheld 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 game among the Wall street free-booters | their corrupt control in state politic: . and with the trusted officers of corpora | The old man's late silly screed against the Independents shows this intention. which has ever served to send a man to Foresighting their own doom they want to pull down with them the protective does it rob him of strength and position system and all "go to hell together." among thieves who prosper by like prac- As the vital elements of the most ad tices. But it is not conduct which can vanced protection party in this state safely be indulged in by an ambitious are in the Independent movement politician when the people get their eyes they will not of course be open to it, and he comes before them for disturbed at his threat, but will judgment and approval. At least, one most likely be shrewd enough to would think that such allegations as take advantage of it to demonstrate should suffice to prevent his renomina. of the periodical points in its career at tion for governor of New York. Yet it | which to save itself it is willing to beis certainly true that other men before tray 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 burly negro, although a king, and is looked hell together."

> THE river and harbor bill makes appropriations for thirty creeks too small for a place in Lippincott's Gazetteer, of which five are in Mr. Robeson's district.

> BOPCEPIA PARVA. Parva vagabundus Bopopia perdidit agnos, Nescia secreti quo latuere loci ; Bellula, cant, abeant ; ad pascua nota redi-

> Et reduces candas post sua terga gerent THE fact has been officially published by the managers of the Republican party postoffice cats hustle along their little 2 pelled, like Poland, -not the Credit Mo-

"Drop from its nervoless hand its shattered spear. Close its bright eye and curb its high career,

belier man but the Poland of Campbell's

THE Examiner has lost its temper as completely as Old Man Cameron. It styles company case, and may persist in striv- the local Independents "frog pond political ing to give him the nomination; but eunuchs" and "stump tails;" and permits of the most material nature, he is a sinhe ought to be a weak candidate before a Columbia correspondent to playfully cere believer in spiritualism. He is a man the people unless he can make his record refer to the Stalwart editor of the Spy as of few words. clearer than it now is. The attempt he "a coward and a scyophant, whose natuhas made at explanation has not been ral base emits odors sufficient to repel all that is pure, without bringing his artificial increasing the smell."

REV. ADIRONDACK MURRAY has been so annoyed by the various newspaper state-

THE LATEST NEWS.

GLEANED FROM THE MORNING MAILS. Four Thousand Deaths From Asiatic Choler -Some Recent Tragic Happenings and

Miscellaneous News Itams. Four thousand natives have died Asiatic cholera in a single Phillippine provine, China, but the epidemic is now decreasing. There have been only six fatal cases among Europeans.

Water Famine 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 any man who ever wore the badge of A number of manufacturing establish ments have been compelled to suspend operations. Murdered by a Mere Boy.

Grant White, a mail rider in Orange county, Virginia, shot Benjamin Turner money by being in office and they use it in the abdomen in the public road. Turto keep themselves in. They prostitute ner died from the effects of the wound. Both parties are colored and are mere boys. They had quarreled a week ago at a fair about a girl. White met Turner on the will of the people and fattens on the the road with the girl and immediately drew a pistol and took vengeance on his

Giving Him Three Minutes to Pray. Walter Dorrs and Thomas Walker, aged had a dispute at Shreveport, La., and parted company threatening each other. Subsequently they met on the street when Dorrs 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 Dorrs shot him through the head, killing him.

Mrs. Zimmerman's Diar Mrs. J. Fred Zimmerman is a guest at she found a pair of diamond ear rings, worth \$500, were missing. Saturday even ing Mr. Zimmerman came from Philadel phia, 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 Folk, of the Advance, 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

Sixty-five Little Indians, Professor J. L. Lippincot, of Dickinson college, who has been on a visit to the Far shamed by brazen abuse of them, he West. will return on Thursday next with made for himself a record blistered all 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 Desperate Fight Between Two Women Mrs. Daniel Hanley and Mrs. Shepherd, residing at Clarkesville, Tenn., engaged whose regular nominee he defeated by a in a dispute that ended in a savage fight. bolt;" and after vainly attempting by Both women fought with the ferocity of hatchet 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 collicry, near Mahanoy plane, with probably fatal results. Two miners, named William Wright and John Wayne, were working in their breast when while the former sustained less serious in jury. Wayne has been particularly unfortunate, having just recovered from a similar accident at the same mine. The gas was fired by their naked lamps, Oscar Wilde at Cape May.

Oscar Wilde is at Cape May. At train time crowds gathered at the depot and other crowds awaited him on the Stockton piazza, but were disappointed. Only few saw the sesthete enter a closed carriage and drive rapidly to the hotel. As he passed up the hotel stairs he held a full blown lily in one hand. By nine o'clock some six hundred people were gathered in the dining room, where the lecture 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 about an hour 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 Adriance Pleck & 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 at a much lower price than it was actually worth, the only provision being that it be paid in cash. He would then write a note for the full amount of the cost of the implement he had sold, signing the farmer's name to it and indorsing it with the name of some prominent individual in the neigh borhood.

PERSONAL. Mr. ALMA TADEMA received \$15,000 for

his picture of "Sappho." CETEWAYO contemplates a visit to the United States in September. He is a big upon with some repugnance in England. CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY, who is at a private cottage at Newport, is very feeble. He refuses to see any one but the most intimate acquaintances.

GUITEAU's bones are whitening beautifully. A month or two from now one may see them all strung up very pretty in the army medical museum. JONH BROWN'S youngest son, a man of

sixty now, with long silver hair and a strong frame, is living in a pretty white cottage among the vineyards on Put-ir. Bay island, Lake Erie. Dorsey's friends claim that when he

publishes the letter in which he declined the proffer by Garfield of a cabinet place, the public will only begin to realize what a truly great and good man he was. JAY GOULD's son George is going to revive Jimfiskeism. In the New York grand

opera house he has fitted up a gorgeous

private box, with its dressing rooms

dining room, boudour and special entrance on Twenty-third street. M. PASTEUR is of low stature, but power ful frame, angular, spare, and whether beaten. He is of humble origin. Although his reputation rests upon researches

MISS LILIAN NORTON made a great suc cess at here debut in the part of Marguerite at the Grand Opera, Paris, on which occasion Miss Griswold sent a basket of battery on Richard Willard, was held for ton has a wild-rose skin, nut-brown hair, night. soft eyes, and a winning manner. She studied her profession in Boston, and in Italy under the famous teacher Sangiovan-

for his profit, 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 satisfactory in that he has put his best foot forward, it satisfactory in the says he is not in poverty, either, as has been charged asheep ranch, making money by it, and that he has put his best foot forward, it satisfactory in his statements. As it is to be presumed the says he is not in poverty, either, as has been charged children and his wife. His will is short, merely disposing of the remaining part of his property and giving directions about things that he wished done. In item six Nebraska, G. A. R." SENATOR BEN HILL'S property was dis-

is the following: "I now give and be-queath to my wife and children that which some of them now possess and which I assure them, in full view of death, is far richer than gold and more to be desired than all human honors. God is a living God and Christ came into the world to save sinners. I beg them to have faith in Jesus, and by this faith alone can they be

Stalwartism and the Grand Army.

Media Record (Rep.) It is a matter of open boast by the Chairman of the Stalwart Republican State Committee that the Grand Army of the Republic, as an organization, will endorse and secretly work for the election of General Beaver and the whole Stalwart State ticket. The Grand Army of the Republic is composed of veterans of the late war, banded together for purposes of social intercourse and the ties of a common fraternal feeling, without regard to political affiliation. During the war they were Unionists; gave good evidence of their devotion to the integrity and preservation of this Republic, and now are banded together by the ties and reminiscences of past events. The organization is in every sense a praiseworthy one, but never till now has it been claimed that it could be perverted from its primary purposes to the low level of becoming an unscrupulous factor in politics, for an unscrupulous purpose. But the charge is openly and un-blushingly made, and we take it the Grand Army of the Republic owes to itself—as an organization-to openly rebuke those who would, for mere party purposes, tra-duce its highest aims and best purposes. For ourselves, we believe the charge is false as the men who make it; yet, having been publicly made, steps should be taken to apply an antidote to the poisonous untruth.

When to Strike.

Pottsville Chronicle Now that there is a disposition to strike manifested in so many sections of the country—the workingmen should be careful to hit the right parties; and it be-hooves them seriously to consider whether they oughn't to strike against their representatives in Congress, who have wasted n jobs and useless extravagance a surplus of \$150,000,000, wrung by the tax-gatherer from the industries of the country. Let them strike in a way that will tell, and when they strike let them hit straight from the shoulder.

LABCENY.

A Negro Woman Steals a Door Rug, Uar riage Cover and Other Articles—A White Man Steals a Satchel.

On Saturday evening a valuable door rug was stolen from the front steps of the residence of Mrs. Wiley, East Orange street. A description of the rug was left at the station house and officers notified to be on the lockout. Private Watchman Shubrooks, in making his rounds, was told that two women were seen to enter Lebzeltzer's lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Christian streets. On entering the yard about 1 o'clock, the officer found colored woman named Clara Smith, lying down as it prepared for a night's rest. She had a muslin carriage cover for a bed, the stolen rug for a pillow and until the blood flowed in streams from a summer horse blanket for a cover. Mr. Shubrooks arrested her, though at the time he did not know the articles were stolen, and rug was indentified as Mrs. Wiley's, and the carriage cover as David'B. Hostetter's. The horse blanket has not yet been identified. Complaint of larceny was made against Clara Smith by Thos. C. Wiley. It is believed she had accomplices. She was committed for a hearing before Alderman Samson on Tuesday evening.

A Drunken Man's Satchel Stolen. A week ago John Garvey was arrested for drunken and disorderly conduct and committed to the county jail for five days. On being discharged he called at the station house and made complaint against Peter Robinson for the larceny of his satchel, which he said contained a suit of clothes, \$8 in money, a razor, a ring, and some other articles, all of which were stolen from him while he was drunk by Robinson. A warrant was issued for Robinson's arrest, and at his house on Factory road were found the valiso and ring, but the other articles were missing. Robinson was held for a hearing before Alderman McConomy.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Thirteen Cases for Trial-Current Business This morning the first week of common pleas court began with Judge Livingston on the bench. Of the thirty cases on the list but thirteen remain for trial. Some of considerable time. Court adjourned at 11 into court by his wife without any cause.

O'clock before attaching any cases for jury

The grand jury returned the following o'clock before attaching any cases for jury

In the case of Elizabeth E. Maisch, the commission, which was appointed last week, reported to the court on Saturday that they found her sane. The court made the following order: And now, August 28, 1882, the court on consideration, order and direct that the said Elizabeth Maisch be forthwith discharged from the custody of the keeper of the said hospital for the nsanc, she having been found to have been entirely restored; and we further order he keeper of said insane department to deliver the said Elizabeth Maisch to her insband this day.

Diverce Granted. John Schoenberger was granted a divorce from his wife Catharine on the grounds of adultery and desertion, her former husband having been alive at the time of her marriage and with whom she is now liv-

More Electric Light.

Messrs. Myers & Rathfon, No. 12 East ling 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 bung 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 the basement and besides nishing a flood of light, furnish also sufficient heat for the whole establish ment, 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 L. Bachler, the engine and boiler 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 chearer than gas, that many other large stores will no doubt soon adopt it. The city should follow suit and light the streets in the same way,

Police Canen Mayor MacGonigle heard two cases of irunken 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.

Unmailable Letters. The following are held at the postoffice

For postage—"Dr. John Pownall, Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia,

THE QUARTER SESSIONS. small for the present needs of the county, and will have to be enlarged.

REGULAR TERM OF AUGUST COURT. The Last Day of the Term-Cases that Wer Disposed of on Saturday—The Grand

Jury Report, &c. 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 \$440 in cash; he has always been willing to live with her ; he has work in this city and desired his wife to come o town, which she refused to do. In the desertion case the court ordered the defendant to pay his wife the sum of \$1.50 per week, and costs of prosecution. The surety of peace case was dismissed with county for costs.

Com'th vs. Henry Dengle, surety of the peace. Frederick Loercher, of Manheim, testifield that Engle threatened to do damage to his property. The defendant de-nied making the threats. He was ordered to give bail to keep the peace and pay the Com'th vs. Daniel Rathman, surety of

the peace. Porter Frankhouser, of Brecknock, testified that Rathman threatene to shoot him on June 25th. The defendant was directed to give bail to keep the peace and to pay the costs. Com'th vs. John Hood, colored, surety of the peace. The prosecutrix was Emma O'Neil, who formerly lived in Rohrerstown, but is now in York. She testified that while defendant was drunk he came to her house and frightened her and the family badly; he threatened to "clean the corner" where Mr. O'Neil lived. John Hood had no recollection of the

affair, as he said he was very drunk on this day. The defendant is also now residing in York. Complaint dismissed with county for costs. Com'th vs. J. Heistand Stauffer, of Salunga, surety of the peace. The prosecutor was John Pyfer and it was shown that the defendent had threatened to "lay him out." The defendant said he re marked 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

he peace for three months and to pay the Com'th vs. Benjamin S. Faus surety of the peace. R. B. Long of Manheim testified that Faus threatened him. Faus denied it. He was ordered to give \$400 bail to keep the peace and pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Henry Young, of this city, desertion. Margaret Young, the wife estified that her husband had done nothng for her support since she was married to him in May last. They only lived together for six weeks when both were at he house of the father of witness. The defense was that the parties separated on account of a quarrel, and defendant did not go back; the prosecutrix told him he need not live with her but must support her. Two weeks after he left he was sued; defendant had no chance to earn much money as he paid all for costs; he offered to give his wife \$2 per week. The court ordered the defendant to pay his wife \$2.50 per week and to pay the costs The of prosecution.

Com'th vs. William Mellinger, surety of the peace. Lizzio Baxter, of East Earl at the aimshouse and at the hospital, and and David Misch, two pious young mon, township, testified that William threatened to knock her brains out with a stone. The case was pretty well mixed and it seemed to be the result of a quarrel among neighbors. Mellinger denied having made the threats. The jury directed Mellinger to give bail and pay the costs.

Com'th vs. George W. Tshudy, surety of the peace. This defendant was charged with threatening to do his wife, Mary, bedily harm. He was ordered to give bail and pay costs.

Henry Lechner, of this city, was charged with threatening to injure his wife. The complaint was dismissed with costs to the county. It was shown that the husband had good reason to make threats, if he did so, and he had already been in jail for three months.

Com'th vs. Joseph II. Watts, of Strasburg, borough. The defendant was charged with deserting his wife. The evidence showed that the couple boarded and the wife left the house, because, as she alleged, they had no clothing, and went to her father's, where she now is. The defense denied that they 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 these are important ones and will take as it was plain that the man was brought

> · True Bills-Alex. Leman, arson : Elizabeth Hartmyer and C. F. Hartmyer, assault and battery ; Samuel Eshleman, soll ing diseased flesh; H. M. Collins, J. II. Swisher and H. D. Harry, neglect of duty; R. T. Plumer and E. E. Hipple, selling liquor to minors; Israel Wenger, ct al., false pretense. Ignored-Alex. Loman and Michael Shaller, arson; David Reese, felonious

Peter Williams, who plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery upon Private Watchman Edward Shubrooks. was sentenced to six months imprison-

The Grand Jury's Report. The grand jury's final report was pre

ented at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It is as follows: The grand inquest of the common wealth

Pennsylvania, impanneled to inquire into and for the county of Lancaster, at the August session of 1882, respectfully report, that they kept in view the irstructions of the honorable court for their gov ernment, in considering the criminal cases laid before them by the district attorney, and that all cases submitted, received, as they 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 county.

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 pefect 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 shuch discipline as will be sure to give them an excellent chance to become useful men and women.

In this connection we would recomm to the court, that they give permission to the trustees of the Home to erect the new proposed tenement house upon the site they have selected for it.

Thanks are due Mrs. Hamaker, the officient matron, for courtesies shown us. 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 out the sentences imposed by the court that the over crowded condition of the prison will admit of. The prison is too We do not think it advisable to send the

ong term prisoners away, as it is only this class that can earn the money required to keep them.

The enlargement of our present prison facilities has become a necessity. We find

the number of convicts flow there to be

76; awaiting trial 4; confined for drunk

We think the prison inspectors had bet ter purchase a new scales for the use of

the prison. There is one department of the prison, that owing to the over crowded condition of the main building, has (to use the mildest language that the case will admit) become a terrible disgrace to Laucaster county. We have reference to the room called "Bummers' Hall." In our opinion, one year's sentence to the prison proper would be far preferable to one month's commitment to the "Bummers' Hall." The room is 25x27 feet, with the height of the hospitable villagers for the entertainceiling 9 feet, and most of the time entirely bare of any semblance of furniture. that we understand the men confined there this part part of the programme, there had constructed so that they would not be was a considerable influx into the quiet compelled to sleep amidst the filth au l little town from this place, three well vermin to be found on the floor. The filled omnibuses starting from the church prisoners here confined, numbering from early in the morning and many people fol-30 to 75, are bummers and persons de-tected stealing rides on trains. These are later in the day. locked up in a room that would compare unfavorably with the average pig-sty of Lancaster county.

For this condition of things it is hard to uggest a remedy unless a partial one can be found in refusing to receive train jumpers as prisoners, as we hear some of our neighboring counties are doing. We understand these prisoners cannot be sentenced to confinement at the workhouse. If such is the case it is certainly to be deplored. In our opinion the prison inspecors had far better let them have the run within the confines of the narrow room. At the almshouse we found everything n good condition, the number of inmate reported to us being 216, of which 141 are males, 66 females and 9 children not old enough to be sent to the Children's Home. superintendent, Mr. Sparrier, has clearly

After visiting the burned portion of the insane department and hearing the state-ment of the board of poor directors, the grand inquest would recommend to the court as being their unanimous opinion that the policy of the county should hereafter be to send their insane to the state asylum. That the main building alone be repaired and used for the milder cases, and the south wing be taken down en-tirely. At the time of the fire there were 112 insane persons under the care of the superintendent, all of whom can be accounted for as follows : Taken to Norristown, 48; taken to Harrisburg, 22; beingcared for by friends, 10; removed to almshouse, 17; remaining in hospital 15; total, 112.

We would recommend that the directors of the poor provide additional water facilities that can be used in case of fire, both places. We would also recommend the re-building of the county barn.

The thanks of the county are due to the through their heroic efforts that a number

ty insured. The grand jury is sorry that any "rule of court" or anything else should interfere with a prompt trial of any supposed immediate remedics, and the sorely afflicttain to any one detected committing this

We return our thanks to the honorable court and district attorney for the valuaole assistance, and to the sheriff for furnishing us with convoyances for the visitng of the county institutions.

P. W. Heistand, foreman; J. Harold Wickersham, secretary; G. E. Fahnestock, C. Hanlon, C. M. Mengle, Jacob Morrow, Wm. K. Hurst, E. H. Hersbey, J. C. Gast, Simon B. Snyder, Geo. R. Erisman, L. T. Jenkins, Cyrus S. Herr, John F. Reith, Philip Stauffer.

Remarks of the Court, After the report of the grand inquest had been read the court thanked the memand 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 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 criminal, however great the offense 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 Propagating the Gospel, which has its to the opening of the session, and the deto the opening of the session, and the defendant would state that he was not prepared to go to trial, his case would be foreign work. continued. The case mentioned was returned to court on Saturday preceding the Monday on which the session opened, and when called for trial the counsel appear ing for the prisoner stated that he was not nor could be 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 court. The court would deserve severe con demnation 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 county, would be dis graceful and this court will never, knowingly, be guilty of such prostitution of

The community can and will be protected from any further harm by the accused, who is now in jail, without our being unjust."

A STRUCK JURY.

They are Directed to Visit Betler's Dans. In the case of Daniel Brua, John Brua and Frank Brua vs. George Beiler, the court of common pleas has struck the folowing jury : Harvey Brush, Washington bor.

Philip S. Bush, Sadsbury twp. Wm. A. Caldwell, Salisbury. Aldus J. Groff, Paradise. Fred'k H. Gantz, Rapho. Levi Heidler, West Hempfield. Jacob Kunkle, Drumore. Aaros B. Klink, Mt. Joy bor. Wm. Litzenberger, Manheim bor. Philip M. Maxwell, Fulton. Samuel Pense, East Donegal. Christian Yeager, East Lampeter.

The jurors have been directed to meet at Beiler's dam in Paradise township, near the town of Paradise, on Friday, Sept. 1, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., and view the

MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

UBILRE ANNIVERSARY AT LITITZ. ary Church and its Work of

Propagating the Gospel-Keeping the 150th Anniversary. The congregation of the venerable Mora vian church at Lititz yesterday celebrated the 150th anniversary of the establishen and disorderly conduct 50; making a ment of the foreign mission work of their total of 130. 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 sominary—the place is regarded as of considerable conthe Moravian church in the United States. and the observance of the sesqui-centen nial anniversary was gotten up on a scale commensurate with the significance of the event. Preparations had been made by ment of visitors from abroad, and though the almost continuous downpour of the At the present time we find a sort of stable rain during the day sadly interfered with

The morn of jubilee was ushered in with appropriate chorals by a choir of trombonsts 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 sermon was by Rev. C. L. Reinke, of 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 signified the anniversary commemorated of the yard and hire additional help to On the reading desk and communion look after them than to lock them up table there were a number of very pretty floral designs, and potted plants edged the floor of the chancel. The lampposts at each side of the pulpit desk were gracefully entwined withfestoons, to which the designs of cross and anchor lout added effect. The entire space in and around the We also visited the hospital, both the de- pulpit indeed was transformed into a garpartment of the sick and the lately burn-ed insane department. We think the trailing plants and blooming flowers that had been tastefully arranged. In the proven his efficiency for the position he occupies by his conduct at the unfortunate 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 hemispheres, and bearing the legend "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gos-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 de Schweinstz, S. T. D., president of the provincial board of elders. The distinguished divine spoke earnestly of the event as commemorating the first foreign mission scheme of Protestant Christendom, sent that night watchmen be employed at both were inspired by the tragic tales told by Count Zinzendorf, who had just returned from Denmark, where he had met a slave from the Island of St. Thomas, Shocked fire department of the city, as it was only | by the gross darkness of these negroes, he became an ardent agitator of mission of the other buildings of the county were work. These two young men sold thempreserved from a like fate. We also think selves as slaves and proceeded to the Isle advisable to have all the county proper- of St. Thomas, West India, In the year 1757 nearly one hundred single young men followed in the good work. The development of the work can be seen by the figures. In 1782 there were 27 mission incendiary. Desperate descases require stations, in which 165 missionaries were engaged In 1832 the work embraced 41 ed citizens of the city and county can only stations, 209 missionaries, with 40,000 hope for security in the future in propor- people in charge. In 1869 there were in tion as the trial is speedy and justice cer- service 305 missionaries, with a foreign emigration of 69,123. The last 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,-298 are communicants, the others being baptized children and candidates. The cost of running these missions amounts to \$275,000 per annum. this there are some 185 retired mission-Schuman, Jacoh Thuma, F. S. Stover, aries (118 females), a large number of William Long, Andrew Emmert, William widows, widowers and orphans to be supported, which absorbs yearly some \$30, 000. The education of 351 boys and girls, children of missionaries, is another draw on this exchequer to the amount of \$32,000 annually. The number of missionaries, both male and female, who have "gono bers for the attention they had given to out" since the days of Dober and Misch, business, which was presented to them up to the present time, has been and assuring them that the court con. 2.170. The brethren have thriving sta tions in Greenland, Labrador, among the Indians in North America, West India Islands, Surinam, South Africa and and Australia. When the young missionaries left Hernhutt, in 1732, the foreign mis sionary fund of the Protestant church was represented by 86 that these two zealots had between them. That fund is now represented by the annual expenditure of \$8,000,000, with a foreign church that includes 6,000,000 of converts.

The Morivian churches in America have contributed to foreign mission schemes as follows: 1878, \$2,951; 1879, \$3,251; 1880, \$5,233; 1881, \$4,887. The society for ments that yield \$10,000 annually for this

The Moravian church is an episcopa with three orders of the ministry-deacon presbyter and bishop. They have four bishops in this country—Bishop Schultze (166), Pennsylvania; Bishop Reinke (172), New York; Bishop deSchweinitz (173), Pennsylvania; Bishop VanVleck (174), Ohio. The number in parenthesis is their number in the calendar of the Apostolic Succession. The government of the church is by a district conference for local legislation, a synod for each province (two in the United States) and the Unity Elders' conference, a body having its seat of government in Hernhutt, Germany. It is composed of nine German brethren, who are the sacred college and whose authority is final. There are in the United States 14,600 communicants; the whole church, including foreign mission flields, contains upward of 300,000 souls.

During the afternoon the quaint service of a Moravian love-feast was performed each person in the audience being given a cup of steaming hot coffee and a freshly baked roll.

The music was exceptionally fine, and included, besides congregational singing, the following selections by the choir: "Glorious is Thy Name Almighty Lord" (Mozart's Twelfth Mass); 'From the Rising of the Sun," (Mozat); "Power and Praise "(Mozart's First Mass in C). The solo by Miss Ella Buch was finely rendered. Besides the home choir the following ladies and gentlemen of this city took part in the music : Miss aggie Potts, Miss May Maurer, Mr. John Warfel, Prof. F. W. Haas. The instrumental part of the music consisted of an orchestra with organ accompaniment, the leader of the orchestra being Prof. School berle, with Prof. VanVleck presiding at

the organ. The concluding service of the day took place in the evening, when Rev. J. Max Hark, of this city, preached an able and premises. The suit is brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiffs by reason of the raising of a dam on the premises of defendants.