Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8, 1882.

An Unsatisfactory Commission.

The tariff commission is roaming over the country with the ostensible purpose of meeting its business men and obtaining their views of what tariff legislation is needed. In the initial meetings at Long Branch very little information of value was obtained, because very few persons capable of imparting any appeared before the commission, and no better results seem to have been had elsewhere. We print elsewhere a letter said to be written by one of the commission which we find in the Chicago correspondence of the New York *Sun*. We do not place entire confidence in the genuineness of the letter since it has about it the ear-marks of spurious manufacture. It informs the public, however, of what they have reason to suspect to be the truth; namely: that the commission considers itself to be organized and sent forth in the interests of those who desire a tariff for protection. It is the representatives of the manufacturing interests that the members of the commission are seeking to hear from; whereas, if they had a true idea of their mission they would look at least equally for counsel and instruction from the consumer. The truth is, however, that if the members of the commission are not themselves sufficiently acquainted with the subject with which they are appointed to deal, to be able to advise Congress as to the need of the country, there is little hope that they will be duly informed about it by peregrinations over the country. If they will locate themselves somewhere and put on their thinking caps to determine first the proper basis of the tariff they will recommend, they may then proceed to ascertain the proper rates of duties, keeping their ears open to all suggestions made them, but not wasting their time in tramping over the country in search of them. Probably it is agreeable to travel at the public expense and to exhibit themselves to the country in their important mission; but it is not the way to get the hard work done that has to be done if a valuable report is to come out of this mountain that has been put in labor. We do not think that we are in great danger of any such result. The commission is not imposing in its character or proceedings. It seems to lack elementary information. It will take longer to teach the commission the need of the country than it will take the country itself to reach a proper comprehension of its wants. Congress had not done well in deputing its duties to this wandering band of minstrels. Its own committees were better equipped for the work.

Dorsey as He Was and Is.

Judge Wylie did not announce anything at all surprising to the public when he disclosed the fact that the Star Route jury was busily beset by persons seeking to purchase its verdict. The men who are on trial have been conspicuous for their talent in bribery and corruption. They are indicted in fact for just these offences. Dorsey, the chief conspirator, made himself infamously illustrious by the skill he showed in carrying Indiana for Garfield by these processes. But for him and them the Republican party would have been defeated. After the election the big men of the party, who, now that Dorsey is uncovered, draw away the hem of their garments from him in affected horror of his crimes, deliberately shut their eyes to the corrupt means he had used to elect their candidates, although well knowing them, and assembled at Delmonico's, New York, to do honor to their party's savior; the present chief magistrate of the nation being present and according to Dorsey the credit of the victory.

This man was then the secretary of the Republican national committee and was practically its chairman. As such he was thus publicly honored and decorated by his party associates, his nominal chief being entirely neglected as of no account at all. This man Dorsey is still the secretary of the Republican national committee as he awaits the verdict of the jury, which he is now published as seeking to bribe in the ways familiar to him. The talent that availed him to get into the United States Senate as a Republican and a carpet-bagger and which enabled him to command the postal contracts as a Republican and a senator, he sought to make equally potential when he was a Republican and a prisoner at the bar of justice. They do not avail him, because the leprosy has become so fully exhibited upon him that his friends are forced to desert him from prudent regard for their own skin, which is now as always has been their first consideration as it has been his. They are a scurvy set altogether. It is hard to say which is most despicable,—Dorsey, the jail bird, or his associates who profited by his rascality, that they knew of and seek to profit again by handing him over to the executioner.

THE types made us speak of the opposition of the Democratic party to "national" improvements, instead of "internal" improvements, as we wrote. The error is important and demands correction. There never has been any opposition in the policy of the Democratic party to national improvements, but it has been and still is its disposition to oppose internal improvements that are not of a national character, but of limited and local benefit; such as canals, water courses and railroads that are chiefly of value to the immediate section of the country in which they lie, and if comparatively small advantage to the nation at large. National improvements the party has always favored, and as the country grows in wealth and resources, the proper degree of liberality in its expenditures for the general good advances in equal ratio. There is no propriety in comparing the expenditure of to-day in its amount with that of twenty years ago, because the nation, as well as its people, should cut its coat according to its cloth and make its expenditure according to its income and resources. These are vastly more now than they were a score of years ago and the legitimate demands upon the treasury are far greater. The Democratic party could not be just to itself or to the country to promise to return it to the yearly expenditure of former Democratic administrations. It promises all that it ought to when it engages that the money spent, when it returns to power, shall be expended judiciously, honestly and economically. It may properly promise, for instance, a government postoffice to every community that desires one, at a cost of a dollar ahead to the inhabitants; because that would be a judicious and economical investment of the people's money; and a national improvement, being for a national use.

THE Chester county *Democrat*, which has just celebrated the fourth anniversary of its birth, is an able expounder of Democratic doctrine, and merits the prosperity which seems to attend its publication.

THE treasury department furnishes for publication the following statement: "No such distinction exists as first and second assistant secretary of the treasury. The two assistants are created by one clause in the law, which makes no distinction whatever in their rank or duties. The president is authorized to appoint one of these assistants to perform the duties of secretary during his sickness or absence. This is done by a standing commission signed by the president, authorizing any such assistant to act as secretary during any such absence or sickness."

A POLITICAL IDYL.

Ten little navy clerks, sassy, fat and—fine
One failed to Hubbell up, then there were nine.
Nine blackmail payers laughing at fate—
One was a Democrat, then there were eight.
Eight true Republicans still left alive—
Three were proven Half Breeds, then there were five!
Five trusty Stalwarts fearing nothing more—
One lost his congressman, then there were four.
Four solid-backed men, solid as could be—
'Long came a Chandler cousin, then there were three.
Three Chandler relatives, Stalwart every one—
Up stepped a constable, then there were none.
No little navy clerks left on the hooks—
Three big deficits in their little books.
—*Boston Pilot.*

SOME young Democrats in Atlanta, Ga., having informed Alexander H. Stephens that they have organized a Stephens club, he promptly responded in this oracular way: "Upon the young men of this country now chiefly depends the hopes of the future of our country. Your club and other similar ones with activity and energy may accomplish great good in the pending canvass, diffusing correct information and disabusing the minds of many voters of errors and prejudices, and bringing the masses with increased zeal to the polls for the support of truth and the matchless system of free institutions of our country."

IT is rather amusing—and significant—to see Mr. Blaine letting off keynotes and ringing bugle calls all over Maine, but not making any mention of the Republican candidate for governor. It looks very much as if Robie, the Farmers' Friend, was one of those candidates "thunderin' eminent for never bein' heerd on." Brother Blaine should emulate the example of the kindly though conscientious Jersey dominie who, when he came to preach the funeral sermon of a member of his flock who was rather a black sheep, found himself able to praise "the deceased" for having been "tol'able prompt at fires!"

THE amenities of journalism are receiving fresh illustration in the bitter warfare now waging between the editors of the Wilkesbarre *Record* and the Scranton *Republican*. The Independent proclivities of the former and the pronounced Stalwartism of the latter are well known. Their differences appear to have come to a head in an open letter published yesterday by Editor Scranton of the *Republican*, charging Dr. Bradley, of the *Record*, with all manner of ungentlemanly practices. Aside from the fact that these wordy pugilists represent warring factions of the Republican party, their personal controversy, viewed from this horizon, seems very suggestive of a tempest in a teapot.

HYDROPHOBIA'S HORRORS.

Sufferings of a Woman in Reading Who Was Bitten by a Dog.

Ten weeks ago Mrs. Elizabeth Guckert, aged forty-five, a widow, was badly bitten by a large dog. The animal belonged to a butcher in the suburbs of Reading, and had been whipped by a stranger. The dog ran into Mrs. Guckert's back yard and took possession of an empty kennel. The woman went out when she heard the dog whining, and when she approached the kennel the dog bounded out and savagely attacked her. He jumped up and seized her right arm, below the elbow, fastening his teeth in her flesh and inflicting a large wound. The flesh was torn nearly to the bone and bled profusely. The wound was bound up and the woman taken to the office of Dr. Kuhn who applied proper remedies and cauterized it. It was a month in healing and the doctor says he thought then she was out of danger. Nothing more was heard of the case until Wednesday. The woman visited her brother, John Martin, in Reading on Monday. She complained of great nervousness and exhaustion. On Tuesday she took to bed and on Wednesday Dr. Kuhn was sent for. He says that all her symptoms were those of hydrophobia. The least noise or jar threw her into spasms and it required several men to hold her in bed. The last water she drank was Wednesday evening. She is now unable to swallow, is greatly exhausted and no hopes are entertained for her recovery. She is conscious at times and complains of excruciating thirst. She thinks she is dying of heart disease. The dog was not supposed to be mad, but was killed at once when it was learned he had bitten the woman.

Mr. Preston Mizelle, a wealthy citinen of Pasquotank county, N. C., who was bitten by a mad dog two months ago, died Wednesday in horrible agony.

Fire in a Children's Home.

A fire at the Children's Home, near Marietta, O., destroyed a barn and coal house, and slightly damaged the main building. The wildest confusion was created among the children, who fled in all directions. There is no prospect of finding them before morning. No one was hurt.

A Most Excellent Newspaper.

Wilkesbarre Record.

The Lancaster INTELLIGENCER is nineteen years old, a most excellent newspaper. Original, intellectual, fearless and newsy, it has fully earned the exceptional success which has attended its publication.

BRIBES FOR JURORS.

A STAR ROUTE TRIAL SENSATION.

Judge Wylie Announces a Series of Base Attempts at Bribery.—The Attorney General's Closing Speech.

The reigning sensation in Washington is the address of Judge Wylie respecting the bribery of the Star Route jurymen. The jurors had been excused and were about leaving when the court begun its remarks. Judge Wylie said that it had come to his ears that members of the jury had been approached in the most disgraceful way in attempts to influence their action. He had first heard of it about a week ago, when he had received the most direct and positive information of this character. He had then advised the jurymen to say nothing about it, as he did not wish to stop the progress of the case. Within the past twenty-four hours, however, the wolves that have surrounded the jury had become fiercer and bolder, and upon hearing of one attempt more brazen and villainous than the others he had felt such indignation that he had nearly advised the juror to shoot down such a man on the spot. He had thought that, but had not advised it. He now adjured the jurymen to spurn such men with the toe of their foot; to turn from them with scorn. He wished to warn these men that they were not to commit such outrages without punishment. After this trial perhaps an investigation would follow. General Henkle immediately arose and said, with much feeling, that in the interest of his clients he should demand an immediate investigation. All of the other counsel for the defense gave similar notice. Foreman Dickson then rose and said that when these cases were disposed of he should lay all the information in his possession touching the subject before the court.

The clacquers of the Star Route conspiracy proclaim loudly that their side was all right, but as no accusation had been made it appeared that this was rather premature. Their efforts are directed to showing that as the counsel for the United States had not joined in the demand for an investigation, therefore the attempted bribery emanated from the government quarter. All sorts of rumors were soon afloat, one being that as high as $15,000 had been offered to the juryman who would stand out against convicting the defendants. Messrs. Brady and Dorsey, as soon as they learned of the story, hurried with their attorneys to the "Hole in the Wall" restaurant, opposite the court house, and discussed the situation over a bottle of wine and some reed birds. It is understood that the government counsel has been in possession of the facts in the matter for several weeks past, and Judge Wylie was promptly informed of what was transpiring. His friends say that it was this knowledge that induced him to treat the defendants in the manner that he has during the trial, as he utterly abhors a man whom he considers guilty of a crime.

Mr. William Dickson, the foreman of the jury, was seen by a *Star* reporter after the jury had been excused. He said that it was manifestly improper for him to say anything about the matter at present. The reporter said he appreciated his position fully, and did not expect to get the names or the details of the transactions, but would like to know the extent of the affair. Mr. Dickson said that all he could say about the matter was that in August he was approached, and, on learning that some of his brother jurors had also been approached with bribes, he informed Judge Wylie of the occurrence, and told the other jurors that if any more attempts were made to corrupt them to let him know of it. In answer as to how much was offered by the would-be bribers Mr. Dickson said it would not be proper to state that, but the offers were large in amount.

The sum total of attainable information repecting the attempted bribery, is that the defendants have made attempt after attempt to corrupt either individuals or the whole jury and induce them to bring in a verdict of acquittal as to all or as to one, or to disagree as to all or as to one. The attempts were made on the foreman, a white politician, on the two negroes and on some others. The money was exhibited to them. They were told sometimes that if they would save one of the defendants it was no matter what became of the rest. The bribers will be proceeded against if caught. Some of them, if not all, have left town. One is said to be a gigantic black man who has long been attached to Dorsey's fortunes. He always claimed to have sent Dorsey to the United States Senate. Judge Wylie and the counsel for the prosecution have known of all attempts as they occurred. They have ample proof. The action of Judge Wylie was a surprise to counsel for the prosecution. It was a crusher to the counsel for the defense. Judge Wylie will charge the jury to convict, it is believed, and the jury will follow his instructions. No one believes the silly story of counsel for the defense that "government counsel were at the bottom of the whole business."

George Bliss will, it is said, sue a sculptor, who is now modelling heads of Ingersoll and Dorsey, for saying that "George Bliss bought up Bill Dickson," foreman of the jury.

Richard T. Merrick says that "when defendants in this case have not acted like scoundrels they have acted like fools."

Brewster Finishes the Speechmaking.

When Judge Brewster entered the court room Thursday morning he wore a dark blue double breasted frock coat, buttoned high, but disclosing at the top an inch or two of frilled shirt bosom and a broad, black satin, tie fastened about a very high and very stiff old-fashioned standing collar. Dainty little ruffles just showed themselves at his wrists and made his naturally small hands look even smaller. A pair of gold, bowed, peculiarly fashioned eyeglasses depended from the top button of his coat. He looked the ideal of a cool self possessed and able advocate. His manner is peculiar. He has not a good voice, but he makes himself heard and has a knack of dropping into a peculiarly confidential and persuasive tone, which suggests rather a man talking to and endeavoring to convince a few of his neighbors than the head of the department addressing a jury in a state trial. In talking he rarely faces the audience, and oftenest the judge, though when he wishes to direct the attention of the jury he goes close up to the jury box and talks to them with a great deal of earnestness of manner.

Agreeably to his promise he closed his argument in the Star Route cases, Wednesday he devoted his time to explaining his presence in the case, defining the offense of conspiracy, and laying bare some of the real facts in the case, stripped of the illusions in which they had been clothed by the brilliant eloquence of the counsel for the defence. Thursday he denied any persecution of the defendants by the government, briefly reviewed some of the testimony offered in the case, effectively set aside the plea for the acquittal of Dorsey on the ground of non-complicity in the overt acts of the defendants, illustrated Brady's entire responsibility, and grouping together the various items of testimony to prove a conspiracy, made it perfectly clear that a conspiracy had existed, originated and organized by Stephen W. Dorsey, and, finally, he closed what has been the shortest speech of the trial by asking the jury to do him justice in making up their verdict. Having concluded, he quietly took his seat, shook hands with Judge Wylie and left the court room.

Mr. Brewster must have been flattered by the character of the audience which attended the court to hear his closing words. It was a very different audience from that which assembled to listen to Colonel Ingersoll, and included among other elements, a large representation from the bar of the district. Although the speech of the attorney general was dissatisfying in its brevity, it covered almost every point of importance in the case, and did much toward leaving it with the jury divested of all sentiment and sophistry.

PERSONAL.

GENERAL BUTLER'S latest card is that of a tariff reformer.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is making his first visit to the White Mountains.

MR. MOODY has received an invitation to go to Asia Minor as a missionary.

EDITOR GEORGE JONES, of the New York *Times*, has returned from a European tour.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER arrived in Philadelphia from Washington yesterday. He intends to take his family to Newport and to remain several weeks.

MR. HENRY JAMES is engaged in writing a play. As his work is usually as little dramatic as may be, the result of his effort will be looked for with much curiosity.

MLLE. BERTHE MARIE DE ROTHSCHILD to-day becomes the wife of Prince Alexandria de Wagram. She is the second of her family who within the past four years has abjured the Jewish faith.

EMMA ABBOTT'S mother says that the cantatrice has ten years yet of life as a singer before her voice gives out on account of age, but she adds that her daughter does not want the public to know in what year she was born.

CONNIE GILCHRIST, a handsome and very young burlesque actress at a fashionable London theatre, the Gayety, is hissed nearly every evening, not because her acting is not pleasing, but in consequence of a scandal in which she is involved.

EDMUND DWYER GRAY is one of the notable figures in the Irish politics of to-day. He is the son of the late Sir John Gray, a man of rather squat figure, scarcely of the middle height, and whose face though massive and strong, could by no stretch be described as refined. Edmund Gray, on the other hand, is tall, and, though muscular and strong, is slight.

CONGRESSMAN J. PROCTOR KNOTT has taken the stump in Kentucky. He spoke in Winchester the other day, and in closing turned to the ladies present and told them that he was too diffident to say to the men in his audience that he was candidate for the governorship, but he would whisper it to his fair hearers as a secret, believing it to be as good a way as he could find for making it public.

ELIZA PINKSTON, who cut such a prominent figure before the committee of "visiting statesmen" with Radical proclivities who were in New Orleans in the spring of 1877 for the purpose of making out a case against the people of Louisiana, has come to grief. She was arraigned, with a lot of other thieves, on a charge of robbing, before Mayor Thomas, of Canton, and placed in jail to await the meeting of the circuit court.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, the actor, now bronzed and bearded from his Yellowstone trip with General Sheridan, is enthusiastic in his praise of the country which he rode. He said to a Saint Paul reporter the other day: "It is the grandest country God ever made. Why, to sit on the edge of Hell's Half Acre and watch the Sheridan geyser is to have a lifetime memory. The grand canyon is a marvel of the world, and the falls! Why, what is Niagara to them?"

MR. JOHN SAUNDERS, who went from Kentucky some years ago, asseverated in language that bordered on the profane that his betrothed, whom he left behind, should not see him until he became a millionaire. A few days since he balanced up his affairs in Montana, and finding himself possessed of the desiderated million, returned to Kentucky, looked up his old sweetheart, and the twain were made one. He, sixty-eight; she, sixty four. Good romance.

SOME PLAIN BOTTOM FACTS.

The Tariff Commission a Costly But Ludicrous Farce.

The following letter, written by one of the younger members of the tariff commission at Cincinnati, tells the whole story of the commission more plainly than he would tell it publicly:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR: I am going to write you some plain bottom facts about the commission. The real fact is the manufacturers themselves take no interest in it. They seem to think that the commission was formed for them, and will take care of them any how, and, as you and I have experienced in other matters, they now simply lay back, and expect that the commission is to fight their battle for them. They don't even lend us the usual support of their presence in the meetings in the cities which we visit. They may think that this course will pay, but they will find out, perhaps when it is too late, that they have been mistaken, for such treatment will only tend to make those members of the commission who are not interested in any shape or form whatever in industrial enterprises of any kind utterly indifferent, and a minority report will by no means under such treatment be an impossibility. The Rochester meeting was a farce. At Buffalo, Detroit and Cleveland a few appeared, and some important matters were presented. The Indianapolis meeting was on a par, if not worse, than that at Rochester, and here to-day, in one of the great industrial centres we have only had a couple of men presenting their views in regard to pottery and a couple on sheet iron. I have done all that a human being could do to prevent the commission becoming the laughing stock of the country, aided by Mr. Postgate, who you know is with me. We have seen every newspaper man, and given them the best phase of the work in progress, but it is hardly possible to keep up this farce throughout the entire country. I do most heartily and earnestly hope that the Chicago meeting will be an exception, and I ask you in all earnestness to lose no time in seeing the manufacturers and securing for us an invitation from the board of trade for a reception, for the sake of the cause we represent. Beg these men that are interested to lend us at least the moral support of their faces and presence at our meeting. The free trade papers will watch the Chicago meeting closely. If it is a failure it will be a Waterloo for the protectionists. Sincerely yours,

———.

The tariff commission was the pretext of the Republicans for taking no action on the question of taxation last session.

Second to None.

Reading News.

Nineteen years ago the Lancaster INTELLIGENCER was first issued, in the midst of the great war for the Union, and it has been a prosperous paper ever since. Length of days have added to its enterprise, and with age has come greater influence, maturity of power and national reputation. The INTELLIGENCER is second to no paper in the state in ability and appearance, and its local popularity is attested in every line of its well edited columns.

Fruitless Balloting.

The congressional conference of the Eleventh district adjourned until this morning. The last ballot (the sixty-sixth) stood: Buckalew, 7; Gorman, 4; Storm, 4; Lewis 6.

PHIPPS COMING BACK.

THREATS THAT HE WILL TELL ALL

The Books Missing and Probably Destroyed—Phipps as the Victim of Many Others High in Authority.

From fresh developments it would seem that ex-Superintendent of the Almshouse Phipps has not fled so far as Canada, and that he can be produced at short notice. It was asserted by people who have hitherto been associated with him as his private advisers, that the only thing which had made Major Phipps secret himself was the fact that he did not know where to get the amount of bail necessary in case he was again arrested. "The major thought that a number of charges might be brought against him," said a gentleman yesterday closely allied with him, in legal matters, "and as he has been made a target to receive the balls from present foes and past friends, he first thought of getting security to keep him from being locked up. He feared that the amount might be too large for any man to go, and as his time was short for such purpose, the major took as I understand it, the course of leaving the jurisdiction. "If," concluded the speaker, "we can got the amount of bail which will probably be fixed, there need be no fear that Major Phipps will not return to the city. He will not only face his calumniators, but he will put an electric light on the conduct of some other people."

It would look as though the absconding major has burned many of the bridges behind him, and that he has made away with considerable that could have been used as evidence against himself and those who were in collusion with him. Thursday morning Councilman Grim and Superintendent Scarborough of the almshouse, began a search at that institution for a number of the books that were produced at the recent councilmaniac investigation. Among those wanted were the books showing the receipts of the house, the amount of money and valuables upon the persons of inmates when they enter the place, books containing a record of paupers whose board and maintenance are paid for by other counties, also the books of the storekeeper and chief clerk and several others, which would show the amount of goods received, from whom and when. A protracted search was made, and the assistance of all persons who could possibly know anything of the whereabouts of these important documents was called in. After spending three hours at this business the searchers gave up, and concluded that the books had either been removed or destroyed. This will cause serious embarrassment to the investigation now in progress, and will result in the protection of many persons who otherwise would have been implicated. The books of the storekeeper are of interest, but they have also gone the road of the others. In the place of those destroyed Major Phipps had a set of small ones, which could be conveniently carried around in one's pocket. The writing in these appeared to be fresh, and their condition evidenced the fact that they had been cooked up recently for a purpose. These facts were communicated to the gentlemen having the prosecution of the case in charge, and they will use all endeavors to secure the return of the books if they are in existence.

The belief that Phipps may be induced to return is founded upon the course pursued within a few days by a few of Phipps' closest and most intimate friends in making confidential statements to members of the Committee of One Hundred condoning his offense and accusing members of the old board of guardians of deliberately tempting him to do what he did and then leading him on to ruin. When urged to become a witness as to conversations that took place between them, one of Phipps' friends, acting in his behalf, said that he would think of it, but desired to know what would be the attitude of the committee in case Phipps should come back himself and tell everything. The statement, made privately to one of the most prominent members of the Committee of One Hundred by a man whose name is familiar to the public and whose relations with Phipps were of the most intimate and confidential character, reveals a new phase of the almshouse rottenness.

The man who made the statement is himself a loser by Phipps' departure, but his desire for remaining unknown at present is that he knew for years all that was going on, but, he says, could not have stopped it if he had wished to do so. His statement as given to a member of the Committee of One Hundred is substantially as follows:

For four or five years I have known that continuous and extraordinary requisitions for money were made upon Major Phipps for political and other purposes. I have also known that members of the board of guardians of the poor and other persons have been regularly furnished by him with all the meats, provisions, furniture and household articles they needed covering a period of several years.

In late years he was worn down with trouble and melancholy, notwithstanding his cheerful appearance, and he has often told me that if he did not have me to confide in "he would burst." He often used to say: "What is all this coming to? How is it all going to end? I wonder how it is going to turn out. I know something dreadful is going to happen, but I can't do anything now but see it out." Day after day I have seen him and night after night he has told me of more complications that have occured, and he has said to me: "It's no use talking, I'm going to be ruined and disgraced and every day I am getting deeper and deeper into the mire." He used to consult me as to how to get out of some of his worst troubles, and anyone who had been brought in contact with him at that time could not have done anything but pity him. His financial embarrassments went over from one year to another and coiled themselves around him like an anaconda, growing greater and stronger and getting him more tightly encoiled each year.

He had to borrow money from all sorts of people to meet the urgent demands of contractors and keep them quiet, having already spent the money intended for them in other ways. Whenever one of the guardians wanted $50, $100, or even $500, he went and asked Phipps to lend it to him, and Phipps knew he would never get it back. He was already in the toils and knew that the guardians and others who were bleeding him had him in their power and that he dare not refuse. Not only the guardians, but other public officers became pensioners of Phipps, and there were also about twenty or more political dead-beats and suckers who were constantly at his heels, and had to be bought off. The amount of money that Phipps has had to hand over for political campaign work has been something startling and the "strikers" were always Stalwarts. Only a week or so before he left he told me that he was met on the street by a prominent politician, whom he named, who told him that he would be expected to contribute $500, and Phipps had to raise it that day. For years Phipps had to pay the political assessments of all the guardians. When the last examination into almshouse affairs by councils came up and ex-Judge Brewster and Mr. Cassidy were retained as counsel, one of the most prominent of the guardians went to Phipps and said: "Major, old boy, you'll have to raise $500 apiece for these gentlemen." Phipps said he didn't see how he was going to do it, but he was told they would all be ruined if he didn't and so he went out and got it. Phipps assured me that the $1,000 paid for counsel fees was raised entirely by himself with great difficulty and none of the guardians contributed a dollar.

Phipps has grumbled and complained to me time and again about having to keep twenty families going from year to year. He has metioned to me guardians who were supplied by him with bed clothing, table wear and furniture for five years. It was the custom for guardians to order almost anything they took a fancy to and send a memorandum to Phipps, who would have it charged to the almshouse and order it delivered at their houses. In the markets guardians have ordered turkeys, chickens, game, vegetables, fruit, select roasts, and pieces of beef whenever they have found them and ordered them charged to the almshouse, although in the majority of cases they gave their orders to the dealers who were in the habit of supplying the institution. Phipps has told me that he even had to pay for dry goods for members of the households of members of the board. Nearly all the members drank and whatever they wanted they ordered Phipps to send around, including champagne and other wines and the best brandy. He had to keep various other politicians supplied with liquor and was obliged to carry pocketsful of cigars around with him, which he would distribute among political bummers in order to get away before they would ask him for money.

The general belief is that the wife of the fugitive had a thorough knowledge of all his misdoings, and she desired to save him if possible. She is a smart woman, and never told of any of the transactions at the house. Up to the last minute, while the major was under fire, she always had a kind word for him, and gave her friends to understand that her husband was much maligned and unnecessarily so. The night Phipps was arrested his wife accompanied him, and told the detectives that she intended to go wherever her husband went, and that she would not permit him out of her sight for a minute. Mrs. Phipps knew of the great mental strain her partner was under, and she was afraid that he would do something rash. The hurried manner of her own flight evidenced that she is willing to cast her lot with that of the man who is now so much scorned.

Democratic Gains in Vermont.

Returns from 223 town in Vermont give Barstow (Rep.), for governor, 19,894 majority. In 1880 those towns gave 16,000 more votes than now. Stewart (Rep.), for Congress, in the First district, has 8,866 majority, with 8 towns to be heard from. In the Second district Poland (Rep.), has 575 majority, with 11 towns out of 120 to hear from. The vote in these 11 towns will probably reduce his majority. Out of 220 town representatives the Republicans have 146; Democrats, 40; Greenbackers, 2; no choice, 4. The Democrats gain 25 members of the House. Barstow's majority will be about 20,000.

SULLIVAN THE SLUGGER.

Some Lively Sport at the Opera House.

Managers Hartmyer and Dailey had every reason to feel satisfied with the success of their first entertainment this season, as the opera house was crowded to the walls last night, with a most enthusiastic assembly, attracted by the magnetic influence of the name Sullivan, champion bruiser of the world. Mr Sullivan was of course the priincipal attraction of the rather novel and unique entertainment, but there were additional features that lent variety to the affair and warmed the audience up to the liveliest pitch of anticipation. These consisted of some sleight-of-hand tricks by Sargent, which were hardly up to the average; serio comic songs by Annie Hart and Georgie Parker, both of whom won favor that manifested itself in double recalls; a sparring exhibition between Mr Bob Farrell and Mr. Pete McCoy, two very agile young gentlemen, who manifested considerable dexterity in getting out of the way of each other's blows in a "mill" of four rounds; club swinging by Mr. W. A. Hoefler, whose handling of the clubs that ranged in weight from ten pounds up to perhaps a hundred, showed a fine combination of strength and skill; a Græco-Roman wrestling match between Mr. Hoefler and Mr. Edwin Bibby, the reputed champion, was really a very pretty and exciting exhibition, the fall being finally won by Bibby of course, after some very clever work on both sides; both athletes are men of splendidly proportioned figures and enormous development of muscle. The audience fairly went wild over the amusing performances of the "American Four," a quartet of negro comedians, whose eccentricities were indescribably funny, and they were compelled to come out again and again until the black began to come off their faces. All these paved the way for the special attraction of the evening, and when Mr. John L. Sullivan, champion pugilist of the world, came on the stage, together with Billy Madden, his trainer "and the gentleman who had never lost a battle," both of whom were attired in ring dress, there was a deafening roar of applause that almost shook the building. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Madden bowed with proper gravity in response to this flattering reception. In introducing the eminent heroes Mr. Sargent remarked incidentally that if Mr. Tug Wilson had stood up like a man in his recent engagement with Mr. Sullivan, instead of dropping every time the latter struck at him, for the purpose of using up time, he never would have won. This sentiment was received with vociferous demonstrations of delight. Then the men got to work. Mr. Madden's principal concern seemed to be to get out of Mr. Sullivan's reach during the four round bout that ensued, and the champion chased him over the stage in the liveliest kind of fashion, though here and there some pretty sparring occurred, in which there were some corking blows exchanged; neither of the men seemed to be hurt in the least, however, the big soft gloves worn by the combatants providing against such a catastrophe. It is quite possible that both of them saw stars, though, in the dextrous interchange of compliments. The curtain went down after a lively "wind up," and then there were some boisterous demonstrations from the audience.

Sullivan is a man of perhaps 5 feet 9 or 10 inches, well built, with large chest and shoulders, a strong looking neck and the arm of a hired man; he has a fine pair of legs, and his entire make-up is in every respect what would be looked for in a pugilist, except that he does not look so big as might be supposed, but this is owing perhaps to the excellent proportions of his figure. He is about 26 or 28 years old, wears a short black mustache, closely cropped hair, and isn't a bad looking fellow. Madden is an inch or more shorter than Sullivan, and built from the ground up. His legs, body, breast, neck and shoulders show ample development, and his arm is formidable in its size and muscular proportions. He is a good looking chap, with a well-kept black mustache a fine dark eye and an agreeable cast of countenance. The troupe will be in Reading to-night.

Death of an Old Citizen.

One more of the very oldest of the old citizens of New Providence, this county, has gone the way of all flesh in the person of Abram Eberly, who was buried at that place yesterday. "Old Abe," as he was always known, was a carpentor, and years ago was the leading mechanic of that section, and had either built or helped at all the buildings that are now used by the great great graudchildren of those who then built. He was some 80 years old.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

New Schools to be Opened—New Books Ordered—Election and Promotion of Teachers—Big Bills Paid—New Loan Authorized—Election of Tax Collector—City Superintendent's Report, &c.

A stated meeting of the board of directors of Lancaster city school district was held in common council chamber last evening. The following named members were present:

Messrs. Breneman, Brosius, Byrne, Cochran, Eberman, Erisman, Evans, Hartman, Herr, Jackson, Johnston, Levergood, Marshall, McComsey, McConomy, Morton, Oblender, Rhoads, Ringwalt, Richards, Samson, Schwebel, Slaymaker, Smeych, Snyder, A. J., Snyder, E. G., Warfel, Westhaeffer, Wilson, Zecher, Christian, Zecher, Geo. W.

President Baker being absent, Mr. Hartman was called to the chair.

The reading of the minutes of last meeting was on motion postponed until next meeting.

Mr. Warfel, from the superintending committe, presented the following report:

To the President and Members of the Lancaster School Board:

Your superintending committee would respectfully report, that in consequence of the large increase in the number of children seeking admission to the Lemon street building, it will be necessary to establish an additional primary school in that or the northern part of the city, and they therefore ask that they be authorized to rent a suitable room for that purpose and to establish therein such a school.

They recommend the election of Miss Villee to the position in the male secondary school on Chestnut street, made vacant by the resignation of Miss McCormick, and also the promotion of Miss Blanche Lichty to the position held by Miss Villee, and they further recommend that Miss Hannah Finger be elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Miss Lichty.

They also earnestly recommend the passage by the board of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on buildings and grounds be directed to secure a site in the eastern part of the city for the erection of a four-room school building, suitable for primary and lower grade secondary pupils.

Respectfully submitted,

LUTHER RICHARDS,
JOHN B. WARFEL,
W. MCCOMSEY,
JOHN W. JACKSON,
H. E. SLAYMAKER.

The several items proposed by the committee were taken up seriatim, and unanimously agreed to.

Report of Committee on Text Books.

Mr. Brosius, from the committee on text books, presented a report, which stated that the committee had duly considered those parts of the city superintendent's late report, referred to them by the board, and offered for adoption the following:

Resolved, That the committee on supplies be authorized to procure at the cost of the board two hundred copies of the Supplementary Readers for primary schools; fifty copies of the Child's Book of Nature, part 3, and one copy of Appleton's American Encyclopedia, for the teachers' library.

Report of Building Committee.

Mr. Hartman, from the committee on buildings and grounds, reported that the committee had appointed Samuel Snyder janitor of the Manor street schools, at a salary of $10 per month.

Bills Presented and Paid.

Mr. Evans from the finance committee presented the following bills:

Mrs. Chas. Constein, cleaning school houses, $45; Gas Light & Fuel Co., for gas, $3.40; Keystone school furnishing company, one lunar bell globe, $30; Lewis Noll, 1 dozen brooms, $3.25; Jacob Rotharmel, brushes, $9.60; *New Era*, paper, advertisements and ruled blanks, $15.75; Myers & McClain, $5.24; Geo. Sensenderfer, cleaning school houses, $25, Isaac Nash, for furnishing sod, $9; George Pontz, for painting high school $270; Holman & Coble, for iron fence for school grounds, $761.32; *Examiner*, printing and advertising, $19.65; Keystone furniture Co., for school furniture, $440.90; Levi Powl, labor, $32 25; R. F. Bowman, on account of painting contract, $30; Geo. Werntz, ashes, $3.75; Xavier Reutschie, hauling, $3.15; J. R. Smith, hauling, $7.50; John Hensler, cleaning, $15; John King, cleaning, $20; Abraham Maxwell, cleaning, $8; Christian Nauman, cleaning, $17; Samson Resh, hauling, $10; R. H. Breneman, insurance on Manor street school, $120; Samuel Snyder, cleaning, $6.50; Suter & Bro., labor and hauling, $41.75; Myers & McClain, laying pavements, etc., $93 31; Wm. Wohlsen, building outhouses, $225; Chas. H. Miller, paper basket, 75 cents; R. M. Morrow, labor and material, $737.27; William White, cleaning, $25; Stoner, Shreiner & Co., merchandise, $173.22; Geo. F. K. Erisman, covering blackboard rubbers, $1.36; R. F. Bowman, painting, $108; Daniel McClain, cleaning, $25; Henry Wolf, arm chair, $2; Kauffman, Keller & Co., coal, $1,307.34; Chas. H. Barr, books, stationary, etc., $86.40.

The above bills having been examined and approved by the finance committee were ordered to be paid.

A Loan Ordered to Pay for Manor Street School.

Mr. Evans offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of paying the indebtedness contracted by order of this board for the erection of the Manor street school house, registered bonds of the board to the amount of *ten thousand dollars* shall be issued in denominations of $500. The said bonds shall be dated October 1, 1882, and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each and every year while they remain unpaid. And shall be payable on the first day of October, A. D. 1892, but may be redeemed at the option of the board at any time after the first day of October, A. D. 1885. Each bond shall be signed by the president, secretary and treasurer, and the corporate seal of the board attached thereto.

Sec 2. An annual tax of one sixteenth of one per cent. on all subjects of taxation for school purposes, is hereby levied to pay the principal and interest of the above loan, collectible and payable as other school taxes.

The Old School House on Mulbery Street.

Mr. Evans called the attention of the board to a proposition made by the city councils to purchase the school property on Mulbery street, with a view of using it for a fire engine house.

Election of Tax Collector.

The board proceeded to elect a collector of the delinquent school tax, with the following result:

Candidates	Ballots. 1st	2d	3d	4th
S. W. Raub	9	11	12	14
A. Z. Ringwalt	6	5	6	
J. B. Markley	12	13	12	16
Fred. Albright	2	1		
Geo. Leaman	1			

Mr. Markley having received a majority of the votes was declared elected.

Report of Furniture Committee.

Mr. Erisman presented the following report:

To the Members of the Lancaster School Board:

The undersigned, your committee on supplies and school furniture, beg leave to report, that in accordance to instructions of your honorable body, we advertised for bids for school furniture for the new school