Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1883.

The Fitz-John Porter Case.

The United States Senate has finally voted that Fitz-John Porter was un justly dismissed from the army and that he should be restored to the rank of colonel. The bill provides that he may be put on the retired list by the president, and that he shall not draw any pay for the time he has been out of the army. All is granted that Gen. Porter asked for, but it does not seem that this was enough. Having been unjustly dismissed, a simple restoration to his former rank does not at all fill the measure of the damage he has suffered. He certainly should be at least given the salary of which he was deprived and the amount of which will hardly pay the cost of the effort General Porter has been compelled to make for his vindication. Naturally he did not embarrass his demand for justice with any pecuni ary consideration; but the United should hardly be content with yielding him so small a measure of justice as this bill provides. Only three Republican senators voted for Fitz John Porter. We are glad to note among them Senator Cameron. The half-breed senator from Pennsylvania did not vote with him; from which Democrats may read a lesson. It is that the stronges' partisans are not necessarily the most unjust men. Senator Cameron stands as the representative of Stalwart and unbending Republicanism in Pennsylvania; be granted, since those contracts are ad-Senator Mitchell as that of a weaker kind that pretends a pharisaical love of right greater than of the party. But where the test comes and a clear question of right and wrong is presented. which does not have in it any loaves or fishes, the half-breed shows himself a another thing to prevent the violation. half-breed, indeed, and anything but a The last, at least, may be done in this champion of justice.

Needs Time to Cool Off.

We print with much pleasure what our esteemed but unamiable contemporary, the Harrisburg Telegraph, has to say about the INTELLIGENCER, one of its editors and the chairman of the Democratic state committee. The Telegraph has so long been for dishonest legislation and bad government that it cannot be expected to receive in due spirit of appreciation the congratulations of its contemporaries at its professed change of principles with its change of editors. Time may mend its manners as well as its morals; both have been in sad need of repair.

As the INTELLIGENCER and the mittee have been quite as zealous and clamorous for reform since the election apprehension that the old Adam still riosity. possesses our esteemed contemporary.

If it will kindly "single out" what the Democratic chairman realty said last summer about the "fraud in the print not delivering the final numbers of the Record for months after the last session closed; and it may profitably give some attention to the "report" current in Harrisburg that the quality of paper used in the Record published for gen eral circulation in 1881, was not up to that of the copies delivered "on the hill," nor up to the standard now re Alice Almout Livingston against Henry quired by the state printer of the present publisher, who is a Democrat and not in the ring.

EX.COUNTY SOLICITOR H. R. FU Tox has been "amusing" himself, ac cording to the New Era, " footing up the results of his three years' services among the legal and financial affairs of the county;" and he announces that owing to "his" services there has been a net saving to the county of \$51,208.4 -\$20,999,40 of this magnificent "result" accruing from the difference in co ts paid in fees to aldermen, justices, mayor, with his nomination in the Minnesota senconstables, quarter sessions and witness bills during the three years of Mr. Fulton's term and that of his predecessor and \$34,109 from the difference between the land damages " claimed " by prop- he begins to halloo Fifty Republican erty owners, and those finally awarded them by viewers and juries. This is all very "amusing," no doubt, to Mr. Fulton. These " results " recall the large num ber of lives that have been saved by fish hooks-on the part of people who did not swallow them. How much did Mr. Fulton draw from the county treasury for "extra" services during his term as Cullom apparently has an easier row to county solicitor? How much was paid hoe, having been named by the caucus for to other counsel in county cases for David Davis' place after a spirited coutest services which the county solicitor was that ended on the fifth ballot in Cullom's paid for and should have been able to render? And why don't Mr. Fulton charge to the "results" of his official experience the destruction by fire of the almshouse barn, of the lunatic asylum | Cuilom's aspirations, declaring any one and of Binkley's bridge-ail of which ineligible for United States senator if losses the county suffered during his elected while in office of the state, has

OUR Harrisburg correspondent throws some light upon the way by which offi cial salaries, supposed to be fixed by law and made unalterable by constitutional provision, are increased by "riders" in the appropriation bills. It would not be entirely fair to say that the salary and office were swelled in two terms from a majority of the joint body. little over two thousand dollars to something over nine thousand dollars without some pretext of legal form, but it is very sylvania railroad in Philadelphia an un plain, as Gov. Hoyt says in his message known man deliberately placed his neck of 1881, that all such legislation is uncon stitutional. Delaney is an officer of the severed from his body. He was dressed Senate and his salary is fixed by the act in workingmen's clothes, was about 34 of 1874, and being thus fixed, it is sub- years of age, and is believed to have been ject to no increase or diminution during a German. Poverty was doubtless the its term. It will be pretended, of course, cause of the act. He had accosted several clause giving him \$1,200 for the recess workmen who were returning from work, ending Dec. 31, 1879; and in the approthat these " riders "in the appropriation bills repeal that act, and that the pay for they might have remaining in their dinner his services during the recess is given kettles. No attention was paid to him, him as custodian of the stationery and and he wandered the streets all night, ocsupplies. All this is a characteristic casionally seeking the shelter of a door-

committee to investigate Delaney should expose the whole business and the Senate should put a stop to it.

THERE has been a great deal said in favor of the English system of civil service since the discussion of the Pendleton bill began and not much against it, probably because of popular ignorance on the subject. A Mr. Shuckers, who was private secretary to the late Hon. S. P. Chase, delivered an address in Philadelphia the other night on this subject, from which we print an extract, and if the facts he states are true it is a forcible arraignment of the English system and makes a comparison that is creditable to our system plan of rotating public offices with the changes of public offices from one party to the other. What the public want is that the public business shall be done honestly and economically. They are not chiefly concerned that party workers shall be rewarded nor that they shall be debarred from office. But it is certain that a secure tenure of office has its disadvantages, and while it operates with in the way of funds for alleged contingensome men to make them better officials, it makes others too independent for public accommodation.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER decides that there is sufficient cause for the suit against the Western Union telegraph company, and will cause a bill to be filed in the supreme court of the state praying that the contracts and consolidations of the company with other telegraph companies in the state be declared void. Such a prayer can hardly fail to mittedly in violation of the constitution That the Legislature has not enacted a penalty for the violation of the constitution cannot be urged as a reason for its permitted continuance. It is one thing to punish for a violation of the law, and

THE Aucient Mariner of Coleridge's fancy who found water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink, was no worse off than the average citizen of Philadelphia, where the impregnated filth of the Schuylkill attempts to masquerade as nature's

THE Senate did more honor to itself than it did to Fitz John Porter when it passed the bill to remove the stain that has for many years been undeservedly kept upon a brave and loyal officer. The highest legislative body of the land could not afford to deny this act of justice to a terribly wronged man.

THEY are having a highly sensational chairman of the Democratic state com- time over the Melville family quarrel, which a good many people consider not to be of public concern at all, and one that as they were before it, the allegation of should rather have had the veil of domesthe Telegraph to the contrary is only addic smetity thrown around it to protect ditional proof of the foundation for our it from the vulgar gaze of morbid cu-

COMMANDER GYE probaby wishes by this time he hadn't been so previous in denouncing the Philadelphia reporters for ing of the legislative Record," instead of their alleged misrepresentation of him in what the Telegraph hears that he "was the Albani "diamond robbery." At this reported saying substantially," he will be range it looks very much as though the glad to make good his allegations. Mean newspaper men had the bulge on the time the Telegraph may find something doughty naval officer, and the whole to do in explaining the "fraud" of thing begins to wear the aspect of an a ivertising dodge, rather awkwardly executed by the diva's brother-in law.

SEVENTY FIVE thousand dollars sounds like a mighty big sum of money, but after all it is poor recompense for a blighted life and a ruined name. The finding of the New York jury in the suit for seduction instituted by Miss Mary Fleming, the wealthy president of the New York refinery company, awards the amount named to the unhappy plaintiff. The ease has been a somewhat celebrated one and figured conspicuously in the popular gaze. The announcement of the verdict was received by the audience with demonstrations of approval, but perhaps that does not argue anything more than the natural sympathy that always exists under such circumstances for a woman apparently in distress.

Perhaps the fight against Windom ends atorial caucus by a practically unanimous vote, but it may be just as well for Mr. Garfield's late secretary of the treasury to wait until he is out of the woods before members staid out of the emens last night, and Windom could only muster 61 votes of the 76 necessary to elect. Even with the 12 votes which his friends claim to hold in reserve for him, he will still be short of the requisite number, and all in all it may be said to be a very pretty fight as it stands. In Illinois Governor triumph over Green B. Raum, his most formidable competitor. Just what will be the effect of the resolution adopted by the Illinois House and palpably aimed at Gov. not transpired. It probably gives an additional phase to a problem that has been for some time vexing three or four perspiring patriots, but it is difficult to conceive by what process of reasoning a single branch of the Assembly can arrogate to itself the power of thus summarily putting up the bars before a candidate who may be objectionable to a majority of emoluments of Librarian Delaney's its own members though the choice of a

Driven to Suicide. On the Belvidere division of the Pennacross a rail before the wheels of a pis and asked them for any cold food that device of the ring to reward a servicea- way, until ordered away by the police. when the last way, until ordered away by the police. when the last way issued. ble party worker with double pay. The appeared to be almost exhausted.

AT HARRISBURG.

HOW DELANEY HAS BEEN PAID \$8,805.60 For Salary and Services in Tw Sessions and The Interven-

ing Recesses. pecial Correspondence of the INTELLIGENCER HARRISBURG, Jan. 11, 1883.-Delanev professes to want investigation of his conduct as Senate librarian. He should have it. And, while he is getting it, it may not be amiss to inquire what his office is for and by what sort of hocus-pocus the incumbent of it, differently from any other state officer, manages to get double pay, first the salary set down in the statute and. the general appropriation bill for "services during the recess."

Why should there be a Senate librarian. Has the Senate a library. If not, why a librarian? If it has a library why is it not merged in the state library? Has the office any other reason for existence than

for Delaney's sake ? It is to be noticed that since Delanev first got into the meal tub he has drawn

cies, &c., the following amounts :

188 -Sawing and putting away wood,\$ 241 00 | 1,20+00 | Repairs and book cases | 1,315 00 | Desks, tables, &c | 428 00 | 1382-Postage, labor, express charges, | 1,200 00

Those who will may believe that he has nonestly expended these amounts drawn for repairs and improvements. Those who do not may have a chance to enlight. en the investigating committee when it gets down to work.

Those who will may believe that Delaney honestly expended an even \$1,200 for postage, express, &c., in the year 1881, when there was a legislative session and exactly the same even amount in 1882, when there was no legislative session.

But this is not my present business with Delaney. I trust his investigating committee will discover how the money was spent which he reported to have applied to book cases &c., and to postage, express &c., and how it comes that he needed as cess year as in a year of legislative session, and whether or not the stamps bought by the state were used to mail the campaign life of Gen. Beaver-all this for the com-Let us look at Delaney's salary. The

act of 1874 creates his office, and fixes its salary at \$500 for the regular session and \$5 a day for each adjourned session-or \$1,050, for a session of 150 days the extreme length. Sec. 11, act III of the con stitution says: "No bill shall be passed for the payment of any claim against the commonwealth without previous authority of law." Sec. 13, of the same article says: "No law shall extend the term of any public officer or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment."

And yet, in the face of these provisions of law, these are the amounts Delaney has drawn for "salary" or for "services:"

Services..... 1,830 1882, Salary.....

For this there is a shadow of authority only in the unconstitutional provisions made for its payment by the Legislature. Although the law of 1874 fixed his salary at \$1,050 for a session of 150 days, and directed that no greater compensation should thereof than is allowed by this act, yet, despite the constitutional prohibition, it in the general appropriation bill a clause that each officer and emyloyee be paid pro rata according to their salaries for every day exceeding 100. Under this plain con travention of the constitution the salaries of the clerks, which the law of 1874 expressly says "shall cover all services rendered by them at at regular or adjourned sessions and during the recess," have every session had 50 per cent, added to them by the "riders" in the appropriation bill, of which Governor Hoyt took occasion to thus express himself in 1881:

In approving the general appropriation bill. I think it my duty to say that the attempt made in the second section to increase the compensation of the officers and employees of the Senate and House, by adding to their salaries for every day exceeding one hundred days a pro rata sum based on the amount of their said salaries, is in my opinion a palpable vio lation of the eleventh section of the third article of the constitution, which forbids the giving by the general Assembly of extra compensation to any public officer, servant employees, &c., after services rendered or contract mude." The salaries of most of the officers and employees of the general Assembly are fixed by the act of May 11, 1874, in round sums and by the year. This clause of the appropriation bill increases the amount to be received by them probably fifty per centum and is clearly within the constitutional prohibition. This appropriation bill was not received by me until the last hour of the session and when no time was left for examination thereof before final adjournment. As the item, in which this object tionable clause, in the nature of a rider, occurs, contains the appropriation covering the proper pay of all members and officers, and a large portion of which had been already advanced by the treasurer. and as I am not clear of my right to veto a portion of an item in an appropriation bill, I am constrained to approve the whole item with this protest against such ill considered and unconstitutional legisla-

This "ill-considered and unconstitutional legislation" will account for the increase of Delaney's salary in 1879 and 1881 from \$1,050, as it is fixed by law, to \$1,208 and \$1,200 respectively; and explains how Chief Clerk Cochran on a legal salary of \$2,500 manages to get \$3,750 a year and \$1,000 for services during the years when there is no session.

as librarian, and consequently there was inserted in the appropriation bill of 1879 a clause giving him \$1,200 for the recess

By such gross disregard of plain consti-

tutional provisions an officer of the Senate

whose legal salary in two sessions only aggregated \$2,160, has had his emoluments swelled to \$8,805.60-besides the contingencies,"-notwithstanding the constitution says his salary and emoluments shall not be increased after his ap-

pointment. The question recurs "for what have we a constitution?"

MARRISBURG NEWS.

The Western Union Suit to Go On. The decision of Attorney General Palmer in the matter of an application for a writ of quo warranto against the Western Union telegraph company has been by secondly by an equally liberal allowance in him communicated to Messrs. Brewster and Swayne, counsel for the company, in these words :

"After giving the case the consideration demanded by the magnitude of the public and private interests involved (and the difficulty of the question is suggested in the very able arguments of counsel) 1 am of opinion that it ought to be submitted to the courts for determination and in coming to this conclusion I have considered the justice and propriety of inaugurating the litigation as well as the possibility of final judgment in favor of the commonwealth. I do not see that a formal explanation of the reasons that have led to this conclusion can serve any useful purpose. I shall immediately cause bill to be filed in the supreme court of Pennsylvania substantially in the form of that presented to you, and praying that contracts and consolidations entered into by the Western Union company with other companies in the state of Pennsylvania in violation of the constitutional provision and the general statutes, may be declared void, and that the said companies be perpetually restrained from operating under them.

THE OFFICERS ELECTED

House Democratic Caucus Decido Upor

The House Democratic caucus met yes terday and the report of the committee to fill the additional offices was reported, exception was taken to it on account of an apparently unfair distribution of the favors. The report was finally referred back to the committee and the caucus adjourned until three o'clock. In the afternoon when the caucus reconvened the names of Michael Grimes, of Lackawanna, and Russell, of Montour, were suggested much for these miscellanies during a 10- as substitutes for message clerk. The former was chosen. The substitution of W. W. Galvin, of Crawford for assistant door keeper, instead of James E. Lawrence, of Bucks; and of Frank Javins, of Beaver, for paster and folder, instead of M. Dougherty, of Bucks, were agreed to. The report as amended was then de-

cided upon. The officers as now selected and to be reported for election by the House are as follows: Message clerk, Michael Grimes, Lackawanna county; assistant sergeantsat-arms, John Murphy, Montgomery, and C. M. Hoover, Venango; assistant doorkeepers, Jos. J. Elliott, Butler, and W. W. giving any extra compensation to any Galvin, Crawford; assistant messenger, public officer, servant, employee, agent or Frank P. Killackey, Philadelphia; assistcontractor after services shall have been ant postmaster, James J. Moneghau, Philadelphia; doorkeeper of the rotunda, John rendered or contract made, nor providing O'Flaherty, Erie; pasters and folders, that had by their Legislatures formally Orleans. ricks Lehigh ; Frank Javins, Beaver : M J. O'Brien, Lycoming ; Joseph Tippman, Westmoreland. Attorney General Palmer's Report.

> The attorney general's report has been presented to the general Assembly. He states that the proceedings instiruted under direction of the Legislature against the bogus diploma college have been successfullylterminated and all know in institutions of that character broken up: that the charters of upward of 200 "grave yard" insurance companies have been forfeited by legal proceedings and that questions of interest and importance have been settled at the suit of the common wealth. His total collections during two years were \$426,35; commissions \$16,384 41: excess paid into the treasury, \$2,384 41: total collections during his term, \$897-

Delanev's Committee of Inquiry. Harrisburg Dispatch to the Press.

President Reyburn announces as th be voted by either House to any officer | committee to investigate the acts of Senate Librarian Delauey, Messrs. Emery, Smiley, Cooper, Wolverton and Ross. The report which this committee will make has been the fashion since 1874 to insert can be guessed from its composition. Its chairman is an Independent and there are two Democrats at the tail, but the Independents and the Stalwarts are all friends

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE

Some Additiona' Committees Reported. In the Senate, after Garret's nomination had been confirmed, the following officers were elected to fill places reported indispensible to an efficient organization. They were the Republican nominees:

Message clerk, C. B. Kecch; transcribing clerks, S. M. Wright and John J Clydo, jr., sergeant-at arms, Lemuel Davis ; postmaster, John Lippert ; door keeper, U. M. Tomb ; messenger. Charles E. Vorhees; superintendent folding rooms, Frank W. Mannor; pasters and folders, Robert Roy, W. S. Kreger, R. F. Hoghland and Franklin Reed.

The chair announced the following com mittees: To investigate the official acts of J. C. Delaney-Messrs. Emery, Ross, miley, Cooper and Wolverton. Public Printing-Messrs. Hughes, Boggs unholt, Shearer and Patton.

trady and Hall. All the trustees of the Anthracite hos pital, except Senator King, who declined

Legislative Record-Messrs.

o serve, were confirmed. In the House The time of the House was devoted to the reception of bills and petitions. Mr. Mitchell, of Bradford, was qualified as a member. Dakes is in Harrisburg but has not as yet presented himself. When he does so there may be some Democratic objections to his being sworn, in but it is understood that not a single Republican will object. As soon, however, as Dukes is a Democratic representative, unless he at once, without a moment's delay, presents his resignation as a member, some one on the Republican side will move his expulsion.

The following committees were appointed by the speaker. Committee on rules-Messrs, Zeigler, Seidel, Schlicher and Voegthly. Committee on printing-Mess:s. J. L.

Brown, L. H. Davis, Furth, Hulings and

Clarke. The two Houses then went into joint session, counted the vote for state officers and adjourned until Monday.

The House in Which Lincoln Died. A joint meeting was held at Washington by sub-committees of the Senate and House committees on public buildings and grounds to discuss the proposition to buy the house in which Abraham Lincoln died The committees agreed to recommend that But even more than this was necessary | the house be purchased at \$15,000, which to secure for Delaney the double pay, for is \$5,000 less than the amount asked for it. committee.

A Shocking Accident.

Samuel Wurster, an employee at Hoffer's flour mills, Harrisburg, was caught priation bill of 1881 he is allowed \$1,800 in the machinery, Thursday, and almost for the recess ending Dec. 21, 1881, and a torn to pieces. His right arm was torn like sum for the year 1882, of which it off, his left arm was dislocated, one of his do laboring work. like sum for the year 1882, of which it legs was fractured, his head was cut and appears that he had only drawn \$1,350, bruised, and there is a deep hole in his when the last report of the auditor general side, allowing his entrals to protrude. He cannot recover.

TARDY JUSTICE.

IT TRAVELS WITH A LEADEN HEEL. Cameron Pleads for Fitz-John Porter and

the Bull for His Bestoration Passes the Senate. Washington Dispatch to the Times.

The interest taken in the Fitz-John

Porter case was manifested on Thursday by the crowds which packed the Senate galleries as early as eleven o'clock. It was generally understood that there would be a short debate before the final vote was reached and not even the inclement weather deterred hundreds of elegantly dressed ladies from gracing the scene. It was conceded when the debate closed that Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, had fully sustained his position by his remarks and carried off the honors of the occasion. He stated that he was not in the habit of explaining his vote, but he thought that the subject under consideration demanded that he should state facts which came under his observation which proved General Porter at the darkest moment of our great struggle to be as patriotic as any man in the history of the nation. He then detailed the circumstances under which Porter, in April, 1861, then a major on General Scott's staff, was sent to Harrisburg to aid the state authorities of Pennsylvania in organizing and forwarding troops to the seat of war.

In support of the ability and zeal mani fested by General Porter, Mr. Cameron related an incident which occurred in his office by which, he asserted, the services of General George H. Thomas were secured to the side of the Union. Mr. Cameron's story substantially of this incident was: General Thomas, then Major Thomas, was stationed at Carlisle barracks. When an order was received from the war department directing Major Porter to send the troops then at Carlisle to Washington, with directions to have them cut their way through. Porter, with a quick perception of the gravity of the situation and showing a thorough knowledge of the fitness of the man for the duty to be performed, selected Thomas and ordered him to report to him at Harrisburg. Thomas arrived there promptly the same evening. When informed of the duty to be performed Thomas hesitated and then began a conversation between the two efficers

which continued until morning. Thomas argued against the war, taking the ground that the trouble had been brought upon the country by the Abolitionists of the North, and that while deploring it as sincerely as any man could, the South had just cause for complaint. Porter took the position that he, Thomas, as a soldier, had no right to look at the cause of the trouble, but as an officer of the United States army it was his duty to the fraud exposed and the perpetrolors ceny; Mary Bleecher, Daniel F. Styer, defend his flag whenever it was attacked, punished, or confess that he was indulging selling on Suaday, &c. ; James A. Brooks, whether by foes from withou, or from within. Porter pleaded as zealously, as eloquently as ever any man pleaded a Heusel had the most to say on that parcause in which his whole heart was ticular subject, and it now demands that engaged, and it was this pleading which caused Thomas to arrive at a decision, good or stand convicted of wilful misrep-Thomas hesitated and would have preferred that the duty had devolved upon

Thomas was a Virginian and had doubts as to the advisability of the government though not dangerously injured, by being coercing the states back into the Union thrown from his horse yesterday at New Frank H. Stetler, Berks; Frank Hend- withdrawn, but having that night decided to remain with the Union from that time forward there was no doubt, no hesitancy, no wavering, but an earnest, hearty support to the side which had for its motte

the maintenance of the Union. In concluding Mr. Cameron said that he believed General Porter to have been a loval soldier of the Union, and that what ever mistakes he made were of the head and not of the heart. He knew there wa a prejudice against Porter in the minds of many good people, and illustrated this feeling by the following: "As to Fitz John Porter's action at the second battle of Bull Run, for which he was tried. I confess my inability to judge. Able military men differ, both sides in my belief, being equally sincere in their convictions and both sides being auxious to do Porter justice, and justice only, as they view his acts.

Logan replied to Cameron, denouncing Porter bitterly. At a few minutes after 2 o'clock the bill went to a voice and was passed by a vote of 33 yeas to 27 nays. Cameron, Hoar and Sewell were the only Republicans voting in the affirmative.

The opponents of Fitz John Porter are not particularly cast down over the pas sage of the relief bill in the Senate, because they think they have it so fixed in the House that the matter will never comup for action and it will die with this Con gress. There is a similar bill pending in the House, which was referred to the ommittee on military affairs and placed in the hands of a sub committee consisting of Messrs. Spooner, McCook, Steele, Sparks and Bragg. A majority of this brilliant reception at committee-the three first named-are stand. Unless, therefore, some sudden couple. The bride's dress was of heavy conversions, like that of Senator Hoar, should be made, the continued sleep of the bill is assured. The Senate bill will now go to the speaker's table, where, with pleats and looped in a loose knot low the speaker friendly to it, it might be so down on the right side. The pleatin arranged to come up for action. The opthe attitude of Speaker Keifer is satis factory to them, and they have no un- and elbow sleeves were edged with point easiness on that score.

KEUNITED BY A CHILD.

A Family Estrangement Ended Throng: Love For the Only Son.

J D. Runnell, of Carbondale, at one time a resident of Port Jervis, while there on business, said that about two years age his wife began proceeding for a divorce, It was the old story-an impulsive courtship, a happy marriage and a gradual estrangement. Mr. Bunnell made no opposition to the proceedings and soon afterward the divorce was granted. Mrs. Brunnell kept the only child, a bright boy of seven, and opened a hair dressing estab lishment, and this fall went to Philadel phia to live with her sister. Mr. Brunnell had been employed as a commercia traveler by a Carbondale firm. The little boy proved a bond of union between the two and a correspondence was opened between them in relation to the child, in which many messages were exchanged. Finally Mr. Brunnell proposed to relieve his late wife of the expense of educating the boy by taking the lad to the home of his grandmother, in Carbondale. From that place he went to Philadelphia. This of course brought father and mother together. The result of the interview was t'e rekindling of the old love flames, reconciliation took place and they resolved to again unite fortunes. Mr. Brunell returned to Carbondale with the boy and last week his wife followed and they were again married.

A Victim of Oil Craze.

Henry Miller, of Lawrenceville, is the last victim to the oil craze. Miller left that vicinity some years ago for the silver country, returning a few months since worth \$20,000, which he placed in an institution for safe keeping, and at t "services," in addition to his "salary" There is no doubt about the ratification of same time drawing therefrom a moderate the recommendation by the full House revenue by way of interest. Entering the Pittsburg oil exchange one day he was stricken with that peculiar mania known as the oil craze, and accordingly drew his funds and immediately invested them in oil margins. Thursday he was at Oliver Brothers & Phillips' Tenth street mills on the South Side, asking for a situation to

> A Father Finds a Missing Son Dead. A 13 year-old-son of James Doyle, a prominent school teacher residing at Shenandoah, suddenly disappeared from home !

last summer and nothing was heard of him until a week ago when Mr. Doyle received a letter from Danville that his son was lying sick at that place and desired money to return home. The money was promptly advanced and the boy's return was anxiously awaited. Failing to come Mr. Doyle started for Danville to investigate the matter, and was shocked to learn

that his son died from smallpox and had

been buried by the county authorities.

A Suit Between Ratiroads. George M. Reed, master in chancery in the case of the Pennsylvania railroad vs. been sent by way of New York city, and the Somerset and Cambria railway Thurs- did not reach Lancaster until late last day, at Johnstown, took testimony on night, so that they could not be placed on behalf of the defendants. The Pennsylva- exhibition until this morning. Besides nia railroad claims possession by purchase losing aday, and having his birds subjected from the state of certain lands occupied to an unnecessarily long journey without by the new railroad and asks for a permanent injunction. Chalmers Dick appeared defendants. A. H. Coffroth, Engineer

He Wants to Know.

Harrisburg Telegraph, Sudden Reform Organ. The Lineaster Intelligences of which Mr. William U. Heusel is editor,

Randolph, Peeler and others gave testi-

honest legislation and good government Can the Ethiopian tan his hide?"

To which the Telegraph has this The Telegraph poraries. want to change its skin on that cause the INTELLIGENCER'S skin on the question of honest legislation is not nearly their relative merits. as white as the Ethiopian's. Mr. Hensel, as chairman of the Democratic state committee, ran the campaign on the cry of about one hundred coops placed therein, reform and honest government:" as soon as the campaign was over and his hall. The entries of turkeys, ducks and party victorious, he was and is as geese have also been placed in the galquiet as a mouse on reform. The Democ lery. The number of coops containing racy are in power, with the pledges to the fowls including bantams, is about 550. people that they will reform abuses and Among them, there is quite a number of enact purer legislation, and the Telegraph calls on Mr. Heusel and his party now to Averaging two to a coop, there are about keep his and his party's pledges to the 1,500 birds on exhibition, and this is people. In an interview last summer probably below, rather than above the Mr. Hensel was reported as saying real number. The display of singing and substantially that there was a great ornamental birds is small, compared with deal of fraud in the printing of the the entries of poultry. The show should Legislative Record. If Mr. Hensel said be visited by every body. that, he must have been in possession of the facts upon which to base his allegations, or he was uttering a slander. Now. will the INTELLIGENCER change its skin for once, and tell the truth? It its aditor knows of fraud in the printing of the Record, will be place the facts in the hands of the Democratic House, and have in slander? The Telegraph singles out this question of the Record, because Mr. Mr. Hensel shall make his allegations

PERSONAL.

resentation.

EX-MINISTER WASHBURN was painfully,

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE has been in vited by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Bangor, Me., to deliver Myer, William Dorsey, George Bortzfield, before them his lecture on "Chancellors-

QUEEN VICTORIA will spend the latter part of this winter at La Martela, near Mento, where she hopes to enjoy more peace and quiet than she found at Mentone last winter.

CONTROLLER PATTISON in his formal leave taking of his clerks this afternoon was presented with a testi-nomial in the shape of a magnificent frame containing the photographs of all the employees in the office. The governor elect will remain at his desk in the controller's office until Monday noon.

MISS MARGARET BLAINE, daughter of the ex-secretary of state, who has been pursuing her studies in Paris under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Morton, recently entered the school attached to the convent of the Sacre Cour. After due examination she was admitted at once to the highest class, a very extraordinary achievement for so young a girl, who was besides a foreigner, and had been studying in Paris for so comparatively short a time.

MISS VIRGINIA ROLETTE CAMERON second daughter of Senator James Donald Cameron, was married last evening in her father's Washington residence to Lieuten ant Alexander Rodgers, of the eighth cavalry, son of Admiral Raymond Rodgers. The ceremony was private being witnessed only by the families and immediate rela | Minlin. tives, but it was followed the senator's house, where many of the most disopposed to Porter. The full committee is | tinguished people of the capital mingled also opposed to Porter as things now their congratulations upon the happy white satin, made with the greatest sim plicity. The train fell in mabridge folds and the treat of the skirt was had in deep King, Bernard Kuhlman, Adam Kuhlman, was cut on blocks at the front and fel ponents of Porter, however, assert that over a rufile of satin. The high corsage was laced in front and the square neck lace. A fleur de lis in diamones was sus pended from a white satin ribbon at the throat and the long tulle veil was held by a coronet of orange blossoms. The bride carried a bequet of white roses and lilles of the valley. The groom wore his full military uniform.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Coulson's Sad Bordayement. An Emporia, Kansas, paper records the leath of Alice Ettie Coulson, two year old daughter of Mrs. T. M. Coulson, formerly of Lancaster. The child died of tumor in the throat after a few days ill-The Kansas newspaper adds ness. Mrs. Coulson about a year ago suffered the greatest bereavement of her life in the death of her husband, who had come to Kansas a few months before for the benefit of his health. A few months since she buried her mother who had come out from Pennsylvania to visit her, and now death has again invaled her home, carrying away another of her treasures. Mrs. Coulson has been called upon to drink deeply of sorrow's cup, and it is the heartfelt prayer of her sympathizing friends in this community that she may be strengthened for the severe trials which have fallen to her sad lot."

Death of a Beloved Child News has been received by relatives in this city of the death from croup of Bessie, only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Breneman, of Cincinnatti, well known in Lancaster, where both fermerly resided The sad affliction thus announced is in tensified by the fact that it follows others of the same character, which have robbed this household at intervals of all its chil

Real Estate Sale.

Henry Shubert, auctioneer and real estate agent, sold at public sale January 11th, at the Sorrel Horse hotel for J. L. Brubaker, executor of the estate of Abra ham Stoner deceased, a two story brick dwelling situated No. 460 Poplar street, was behind in a single sleigh, had not to John Gibson for \$1,170.

Key Found. Mr. Peters, residing at 41 Church street

a large brass door key in Centre Square night before last. He left it at the mayor's Williams, is registered at the Stevens office for the owner to call and get it. House.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA BIRDS.

A threat Day for the Game Cocks-An Exhibition that Everybody Should See. All day vesterday the committee of arrangements were kept busy fixing up the coops and planing the birds in cla-ses, and even at the end of the day their work was not finished. Owing to a misunderstanding, the entries of G. H. Pugsley, shipped on Tuesday from Ontario, Canada, had to pay \$96 freight on his entries, of which for the plaintiff and J. P. Linton for the there are 195. He will have to take a good many premiums to make good his ex peases, but he has some wonderfully fine hirds with which to do it.

The attendance at the show yesterday ifternoon and evening was not very large. It is generally known that the first day of a chacken show is not so satisfactory as the second or third, or even a later day, and hence fanciers light shy until they know The Harrisburg Telegraph is out for everything is in tiptop order and then they put in an appearance.

The arrangements of the coops are decidedly better than they were last year. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor | The coops are placed in double rows the can the Lancaster INTELLIGENCEE deal full length of the hall with three avenues courteously or fairly with its contem- between the rows, and a transverse avefor | nee in the middle of the hall, learning to honest legislation, and it doesn't the entrance of the room. All the entries of each variety are grouped as closely toquestion with the INTELLIGENCER, be- gether as may be to enable the judges and visitors the more readily to compare &

The large gallery in the rear of the hall has been fitted up for pigeons, there being besides about an equal number in the main breeding pens, containing five fowls,

JANUARY COURT.

The Cases Down For Triat. On Monday next the January court will open and the following is the list of cases

s prepared by the district attorney. Monday, January 15. - Zach. Booth larassault and battery; William Williams, fornication and bastardy; R. F. Piummer, E. E. Hipple, selling to minors; John A. Huber, illegal voting; Elizabeth Bender, assault , Jacob M. Rice, assault and battery; Martin V. Rineer, George Sallada, Samuel Stief, Ambrose Haverstick, Walter G. E. Deen, fornication and bastardy; William Blair, adultery : W. W. Wineholt forgery; George Brimmer, jr., Charles F. Miller, John Daily, John Wertz, Harry Snyder, George E. Bair, arson: William Monroe, Frank Kilchrist, rape.

Zuesday, January, 16,-Joseph Griffith larceny; John McGuire, felonious entry; John D. Fasnacht, John Woomert, Chas. Thomas Keely, John Sentman, Jefferson Sentman, larceny; Charles Prior, assault and battery; Andrew Hershey, John Harnish, Andrew Zook, Jacob Foltz, felonious assault and battery; Christian Sharp, forgery, &c.; Susan Stackhouse, adultery; J. Lybrand Brown, Monroe Mover, W. Scott Brady, Lawrence Spiker, fornication; Christian Miller adultery; Christian Razer, defrauding landlord; Isaac N. Brubaker, nuisance; Isaac Righ, fornication and bastardy.

Wednesday, January 17.—George Kirk, assault and battery; Allen G. Pyle, perjary; Harry Metzgar, defrauding landlord; James Eichler, Benjamin Charles, assault and battery; Samuel Keeler, enbezzlement : Charles R. Sharp, assault : Emanuel Carpenter, violating hotel act; Hervey Lehr, false pretense; J. D. Lawrence, forgery; Joseph Zink, William Franklin, John Shroad, Frank Bair, larceny; Mary Ann Hass, disorderly house; James Campbell, malicious mischief; H. M. Tickner, false pretense; Millard F. Reese, larceny as bailee : Robert Gochenour, larceny; John Kimler, jr., John Kimler, sr., carrying concealed weapons; Ralph Trewitz, assault and battery; Beni. Storich, felonious entry; Israel Gillespie, assault and battery : Wm. Pray, adultery ; Abrahan Showalter, fornication and bastardy , Henry Zell, false pretense ; J. D.

Thursday January 18.-John Lichnberger, false pretense ; John fornication and bastardy : Eli Schlotthauer, keeping vicious dog; George Cover, felonious entry; John A. Seitz, Harvey E. Seitz, accessory to laiceny; Albert Brough, fornication and be-tardy; Frank Blair, larceny; Thomas et al., John Struck, assault and battery; Lewis Getz, Wm. Bennett, larceny; Henry Struck, assault and battery; Evan E. lamaker, W.L. Ream, rape; Wm. Mohler, Brown, Jas. Haggerty, H. F. Hermes, lse pretense; Joseph Fulmer, Thomas Freen, James Malone, Thomas Daily, John McClain, Jos. Andrews, assault and battery ; Henry Green, Caroline Green, Wood Shriner, larceny,

Saturday, January 20.-Jacob P. Shirk. Wie. Pray, Isaiah Frinefrock, Levi B. Scader, desertion; Thomas King, surety of the peace.

A SLEIGHING ACCIDENT. The Fortunate Escape of a Small Boy Under

A good deal of excitement was caused yesterday afternoon at the corner of Water and Walnut streets, owing to a boy of some four or five years of age a grandson of Henry E. Leaman, getting under a sleigh in which was A. J. Steinman, with his wife and sisters. At the corner of the street a number of boys were gath. ered who sought to catch on to the sleigh; the bigger brother of the little fellow who was knocked down succeeded in his effort. but the younger one, who was unobserved by the occupants of the sleigh, must have sought to catch on to it from the side. since he was found, when the sleigh was stopped, to have been caught under the front of the right hand runner by which he was pushed along until the sleigh was stopped, a distance of twenty or thirty yards. He was picked up at once and carried to Dr.Blackwood's house, where his mother hurried to him; fortunately he was found to be very little injured. bones were broken, but the skin was somewhat cut under one ear and the opposite cheek was slightly abraded; one wrist, too, was a little bruised. The accident was unavoidable by those in the sleigh, as the boy was not seen either by the driver or by Mr. Steinman and the ladies, their attention being taken up by on to the sleigh. Some excited women on the side walk made an outcry when the child was knocked down, but the cause of it was not understood in the sleigh and the little boy might have been dragged. good deal further if Mr. S. E. Baird, who

that a boy was under the sleigh. lu Town.

driven close and called to Mr. Steinman

Joseph M. Dickinson, representing Gus