m as to the seat of Dukes a sembly is likely to be settled by as he is reported to have no inof claiming the seat. His obvishould be to refuse to thrust among men who do not want

my. If he has any defence to to the public, or anything to offer on of his conduct, the sumsent him to appear before the jucommittee of the House, will afof him an opportunity to present his But it must be clear to him that of the feeling expressed against to should offer to the House his metion of his seat. The occurrences his election make it proper that estituents should have an opportu the of reconsidering their action in the street him, and if he is a sensible and rily sensitive man he will offer it That he has such sense or sense by may well be doubted, in whew of sent record, but he east hardly be out sensible advisers. Still it must be admitted that when

feelings are involved little chance given for the exercise of their judgment. This is very fully exhibited in the disposition to get rid of Dukes as a , whether or no it may be lawfully done. Even that distinguished in it, Judge Black, while expressing is reluctance to see the General Assemby exercising a doubtful power in exling Dukes, suggests as a better plan that he be waylaid on his way to Harrisand marched out of the town. The re's legal mind forces him to deny that any lawful way of avoiding Dukes as a legislator exists, but his feeling as a man induces him to say that what sannot lawfully be done should be done unlawfully. It is in distinct terms a recommendation of lynch law.

The judge says that the Assembly has a precedent, though a bad one, for declaring Dukes' seat vacant in its similar action concerning that of Thaddeus Stevens, when he deserted his post in the Buckshot war. The judge says that Mr. Stevens staid away for a month, and understand this occurrence, however, Mr. Stevens refused to take his seat, and it was declared vacant, because of his refusal, and not because of his simple

The Philadelphia Times thinks that the Assembly has power to reject Dukes under the constitutional provision giving it authority to judge of the "qualifications" of its members; but notwithstanding the large knowledge its editor possesses of constitutional practice, he his election.

It may be proper for a Legislature to purify itself in this way, but it has never been done; and a warrant for it in the law can hardly be found, when Judge Black, with his great legal knowledge, is unable to point it out.

THE man Silas Gray, who is under sentence of death in Westmoreland county for the murder of a woman six creek, and upon the additional evidence public as leather. that Gray had once said he would make way with her, and upon the supposed identification, as hers, of the lower jawbone of a skull which arose to the sur face of the creek. The board of pardons has refused to commute his sentence and the governor has issued his death warrant. Now comes a postal card to Harrisburg, the writer of which says that one "Jack Petty" told him he took the supposed murdered woman "over the mountain and made away with her, and said he was afraid he would be hung for it." It will be easy to ascertain if this card is a genuine communication or only a clumsy attempt to save the prisoner's life. But surely the case, irrespective of this, is one calculated to would hardly have convicted anybody The path glows light again, and lo! The pale new moon, the primson sky, The village on the plain below! but such a vagabond as the prisoner is represented to have been, and the insuf-Sciency of the identification of the corpus delicti, as well as the bad character of the only witness for the common. wealth, makes it a case which, should it end in the hanging of the prisoner, will, we believe, be without a parallel in the of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars history of the state.

In his speech on the treasury balances, State Senator Humes pointed out that the balances in the general and sinking funds had both largely increased since last May until they now aggregated nearly five million dollars; that the surplus revenues of next year, beyond the quarter million constitutionally required for the sinking fund, will be about six hundred thousand dollars; that three and one-half per cent. state bonds are rated at 106 and fives are selling at 119; and that even the purchase of these latter long before they are due and at their premium would save enough interest in four years to pay the premium, and be youd this, would make a saving to the ate of at least a million dollars in interest. It needs no argument to demonstrate that the policy of accumulating idle millions in the state treasury is not wise one. The Legislature should not fall to pass some measure of relief.

SENATOR COOPER has secured the incorporation of his amendment to the free bill allowing passes to be issued for volent and charitable purposes. It atted the word "benevolent," as Sender Lee moved, as the word "charit-" would give all the privilege needed cashle the railroad companies to evithe word benevolent will hardly suffice to throw the door open for a corrupt distribution of free passes, and no great the state of the public from the likely to come to the public from the likely and the likely to be done in a case like this? It is lit to the like the like to be done in a case like this? It is lit to the like to be done in a case like this? It is lit to the like the like to be a man like Dukes take a part in the legislation of the state. The loss will exclude the man like Dukes take a part in the legislation of the state. The loss will exclude to like the man like Dukes take a part in the legislation of the state. The loss will exclude to like the man like Dukes take a part in the legislation of the state. The loss will exclude the like the like to like a man like Dukes take a part in the legislation of the state. The loss will exclude the loss of the state and like but a lik

PRATURES OF THE STATE PRO The Allentown Rem thinks Sprague hould feel young and obserful again. The Carlisle Herald regards the charity lause in the anti-free pass bill as a flimsy

The Norristown Herald foresees that the abolition of free passes is not going to be the simple matter it appeared at first

The editorial columns of the York Daily testify that hard workers are subject to vilious attacks which may end in danger-

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, though it regards Dukes as infamous, thinks the constitution should be obeyed even if it nominally seats in our Legislature the most contemptible criminal unhung.

The Reading News is tickled because Rev. H. A. Cleveland has been reappointed to his Reading pulpit. He has great popularity and influence as a preacher

The Philadelphia Evening News, which a Methodist preacher helps to edit, deplores the loss to the church in that city of Revs. Tiffany, Todd, Hargis and Boyle; and points out that preachers are getting scarce all around.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, apropos of the difficulty of meeting the demand for good Methodist preachers, suggests that there should be fewer churches and better provision for those who devote their lives to the spiritual welfare of their

The Washington Review and Examiner proclaims that "if the people do not arouse from the present torpor that blinds will be cut' off and the monopolists will have unlimited control of the whole country."

The Fulton Democrat, going back to the headwaters, concludes that were the first results of the fall of man to be re-written they might be more strongly illustrated by substituting for the name of Cain, that of Dukes. Were Shakespeare alive to-day he might substitute for the character of Iago, that of Dukes."

The editor of the Easton Sentinel is disposed to start for Florida because he has heard of a Jacksonville bartender who produces such astonishing drinks as the flutamgagenley, the blueblazer, the Colthat when he returned and applied for his seat it was refused him. As we ride warmer, the gin and pine, and ice ride warmer, the gin and pine, and ice

> The Reformed Church Messenger thinks the proposition to suppress the writings of Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall, Darwin and Mill, in England, "is a very foolish procedure that will do more harm than good. Any attempt to suppress free inquiry will only make martyrs of scientists, and lead the world to think that the truths of religion cannot bear investigation."

The Reading Herald thinks the bad cooking explanation of frequent divorce Legislature refused an elected member his seat for criminal practices after many account for the trouble in New England, where the people subsist principally on hash, No. 10 mackerel and pop corn, futures and playing cards. William M. Nevada, and on the afternoon of the tragcreasing number of divorces in Berks county, where good cooking prevails, and where the soothing sour krout is sup-

An esteemed religious contemporary thinks that a convict puts it strong, but perhaps not too strong, when he says he was sent to prison for being dishonest, and years ago, was convicted upon the testi. yet is compelled every day to cut out mony of a horse thief, who said that pieces of pasteboard, which are put be-Gray had told him he killed her with a tween the soles of the chear shoes made hatchet and threw her body into the there and palmed off on the innocent

Muse on thy Lord's sharp pains Borne, soul, for thee; Think how He broke death's chains

Muse on the Joy He brought

Fourth from the tomb; Think how thy life He bought, Lillies of Easter-tide

Blossom for thee; Pardoned and purified, Risc, soul, set free!

-Mary L. McLanathan

NEAR SUMSET.

Sometimes, from fields grown sadly strange since robins fied, by woodland path, Straight up the valley head I range To reap the day's poor aftermath. The spiders spin across my face ; The startled partridge, fleeing, makes, A sudden silence in the place The rasping cricket scarcely breaks. I climb the hill; the top draws nigh; And weary huskers, binding long On dusky slopes, still bind by night, While, like the murmur of a song, While, blown across the height.

Their talk is blown across the height.

-L. Frank Tooker, in the Century. PERSONAL.

MATT. CARPESTER's estate, now that it is settled, leaves his family in possession He had his life insured for seventy thousand dollars.

Dukes says he has no notion of going to Harrisburg; that he may as well remain in Uniontown as go anywhere else; that the verdict of the jury was right, but that if he had been tried for being "a d-d fool" he ought to have been convicted.

JAMES HANNA, who died lately in Franklin, Venango county, Pa., aged 87, was born in this city, his parents being Irish immigrants, who resided in Lancas ter only two years, and then pushed west ward, where their son grew up with the country, and his superiority as a cabinet maker and his moral worth made him

prosperous and influential citizen. REV. DR. E. N. POTTER, of Union college, Schenectady, New York, has long had a controversey with his faculty who have tried to oust him from the presidency. The board of trustees is very closely divid ed and now his opponents are sanguine of getting him out by the passage of a bill relieving some of the state officials from ex officio membership in the board. Without them the anti Potter forces have a

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, risen from por erty to affluence, lately a senator from Georgia, and now the most potent railroad magnate in the South, grows weary of railroad building and longs to re enter political life. A Jacksonville dispatch says that he has abandoned Georgia to her Colald have been much better to have quitts, her Browns, her Blounts and hor Boyntons, and has determined to settle down in Florida, grow up with the conntry and go to the Senate.

An Apparent Vacancy

CRIME AND CALAMITY

John Kane, who was shot by Superintendent Keighly at Uniontown on Wednesday evening was still living yesterday afternoon but was in a dying condition. He says he did not intend to harm Keigh ly, and no pistol was found on him. Her pert Eaton who shot his brother and Samuel Kelley in Calais, Maine, on Tueslay evening, returned to that city or Wednesday night and gave himself up was released in \$7,500 bai Galveston, Texas, a man Mandrado, has shot and his wife and fatally wounded Ambrose Sato; he claims that his wife was unfaithful; he surrendered himself. J. C. Sanches, a member of one of the old Spanish families of musicians in Illinois entered the National Concert hall in Chicago last night and shot and fatally wounded Clara A. Rennicks, a waiter girl lealousy was the cause of the act. Lewis and Nathan Lay, farmer at Boseman, Montana, had a quarrel with Irving Hun ter, another farmer, and yesterday morn ing Hunter was found dead in his field.

The Lays have fied, and are being pursued
by a sheriff's posse. Edward O'Brien,
watchman at the Delta Point government works, was shot and killed by Thomas Sul livan in a drunken brawl last night. Sullivan was arrested. Richard Cowdey, lunatic, escaped from confinement, at San Antonio Texas, yesterday; went to his mother's house : dragged her from bed and dealt her two blows with an axe. The injuries will probably prove fatal. The notorious Colonel W. B. Cash was fined vesterday in Columbia, South Carolina, for an assault on James Herron, during s dispute about the Fairfield election cases them to danger, every avenue of escape the night before. Herron was also fined. Cash drew a pistol, and two revolvers being found upon him when arrested, he was subjected to an additional tine for carrying concealed deadly weapons. Losses by Fire.

> The West Hamilton Flour mills, at Hamilton, Ohio, were burned on Wednes-day night. The barn of E. Meatyard, at Shipman, Illinois, was burned on Wednesday night, with 125 head of cattle. Fourteen hundred head of sheep were destroyed by a prairie fire on the farm of G. N. Crocker, near Arkansas City, Kansas, on Sunday last. Two freight trains on the Grand Trunk railroad collided near Port Britain, Ontario, yesterday. One engine and two cars loaded with valuable frieght were burned on the 5th inst. Loss \$20,000. Three students of Wabash college, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, were arrested on Wednesday night on the charge of having set fire to the south hall of the college on Sunday night. They confess their guilt, and also said they broke into a store in the town a short time ago and set it on fire. The depraved youths who are all under 16 years of age, were held each in \$300 bail.

Crimes Against Properly. The "deficiency" of Ray, the late book-keeper of the Merchant and Planters' bank of Montgomery, Alabama, which was first supposed to be \$10,000, is now ascertained to be \$60,000. The bank, to obviate any demand on the stockholders, will meet the loss by using \$30,000 of the reserve and reducing the stock \$25,000. cinnati on Wednesday night for stealing Haverstick of the matter. letters, has confessed his guilt, and, being in good circumstances, "seems disposed to make restitution." He has been held to make restitution." posed to modify and soften all acerbities in \$2,500 bail. Woodford and Clark, who Haverstick, she reluctantly admitted, had robbed the county safe at Forsyth, Missouri, a few days ago, have been captured, and about half the stolen money has been recovered. Wm. Cooper, chief of a gang of counterfeiters in Southwest Virginia, robbed of \$600 on Wednesday. Mr. Comstock was called out to speak to one of the other took the cash.

NEWS NOTES.

Condensed from the Morning Mails. The coroner's jury in the case of Haverstick, in New York, rendered a verdict yesterday that Conkling had killed Haverstick by firing a pistol, "the shot being fired under great provocation." Bail was refused and Conkling was recommitted to the Toombs.

The directors of the state normal colored

institute, of Virginia, met on Thursday in Petereburg and adopted plans and specifi cations for the building which is to be erected near that city. The building will cost \$85,000, and accommodate 500 pupils. The first train reached Bozemau, Mon., on the Northern Pacific railroad, at noon Thursday. The event was celebrated by a general suspension of business, display of flags, parade of civic societies and military, ringing of bells, firing of salutes and the inevitable oration, the orator of the

occasion being Hon. H. H. Maguire, Troops from Fort Gibson and Fort Reno have been ordered to arrest and disband Judge Black's Views on Dukes' Admission the belligerant Creeks in the Indian terri-

Floods in Nova Scotla The latest reports of the floods in Nova Scotia show that in nearly every county bridges and mills have been swept away. The Eastern Extension & Halifax and Cape Breton railways have suffered great damage. The town of Sherbrooke has been flooded, several houses have been swept away, and the people throughout the town have been driven into the upper stories of their dwellings. Mining perations are suspended everywhere. A reshet is feared in the Dane river, at Toronto, and people living along its banks at the east end of that city are preparing for the worst.

Butler and the Council.

The executive council of Massachusetts resterday rejected the nomination of N. . Plympton to be state insurance commissioner. Governor Butler at once reominated Plympton for the office. The Boston Herald says the vote in the council stood 7 to 1 for rejection, the single affirmative being Mr. Maguire, of Boston. It is said the governor "will stand by Plympton," while the Herald is assured by eminent Republican authority" that the 7 Republican councillors " will never recede from yesterday's vote."

Novel Witnesses. In New Haven, yesterday, a suit for \$10,000 damages was begun by Mark Holliday against the Winchester arms company for injuries received by a cartidge explosion. The cartridge loading press was shown in operation in the court room and a hundred cartridges were turned out in view of the judge and spectators. The plaintiff alleges that his injuries are "due to negligence on the part of the company in failing to provide suitable safeguards."

The cigarmakers of Cincinnati propos to demand an advance of \$1 per thousand on the 1st of May. The manufacturers say the present outlook does not warrant the increase, and a strike is probable.

Striking Cigarmakers.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT. The Districts Proposed by the House. Following are the congressional districts under the proposed Democratic apportionment which passed the House yesterday: First District—Third, Fourth, Fifth Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth Seventeenth and Nineteenth wards. Second District - Second, Seventh Twenty-sixth and Thirteenth wards. Third District—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and wentieth wards.

Fourth District—Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first wards. Fifth District-Twenty-first, Twentyfourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty ninth wards. Sixth District-Chester and Delaware Seventh District-Montgomery and Leigh counties.

Ninth District-Lancaster county. Tenth District-Northampton and Bucks Eleventh District-Lackswanna, Wayne, ike, Monroe and Wyoming counties Twelfth District-Luzerne and Corbon

Eighth District-Berks county.

Thirteenth District-Schuylkill Columbia counties. Fourteenth District-Dauphin, Lebanon and Perry counties. Fifteenth District-Bradford, Susquenanna, Tioga and Potter counties. Sixteenth District-Lycoming, Sullivan,

Northumberland, Montour and Snyder Seventeenth District-Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata. Eighteenth District-Cambria, Somerset and Fayette. Nineteenth District-York, Adams and

Cumberland. Twentieth District-Clearfield, Centre Jnion and Blair.
Twenty-first District—Westmoreland

reen and Washington.
Twenty-second District—Pittsburgh. Twenty-third District-City of Alleheny and parts of Allegheny county. Twenty fourth District-Beaver, Lawence and parts of Allegheny county.
Twenty-fifth District—Clarion, Jeffer son, Elk, McKean, Cameron and Clinton. Twenty sixth District-Butler, Armstrong and Indiana.
Twenty-seventh District—Erie

Crawford. Twenty-eighth District-Mercer, Ven. ango, Warren and Forest.

THE NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

Conking Held to Answer-Haverstick Buried in Carlisle. At the inquest upon the body of W. H. Haverstick Thursday, Mrs. Uhler, the murdered man's paramour, appeared. She was nervous and weak and her testimony was interrupted by tears and sobs. Her physician sat by her and was obliged to partially support her. She said that she had lived with Haverstick since last May, having been compelled to leave her hus band after many quarrels. When he would Suddenly Haverstick threw off his coat, and, seizing

something, flung it at her brother.

rushed between and the shot was fired.

quarreled with her that evening and slap-ped her face, "but," she added, he "didn't mean to hurt me." · Conkling was then called and told the story of his coming home to effect a reconwas sentenced at Lynchburg yesterday to ciliation between his sister and her husthree years' imprisonment. The bank of band, or to take her home with him. They E. S. Comstock, in Ravenna, Ohio, was were to go to Lebanon, Pa., to see her children, and thence to Reno. On Monday evening, when he called on his sister the thieves, who was in a buggy, while he found her crying after the quarrel with Haverstick. She begged him to take her

away, and then the fatal quarrel occurred. His story of the occurrence did not differ from that already published. The inquest was then closed, and Mrs. Uhler was, by her consent, taken to the office of her brother's counsel, and thence to an uptown hotel. The jury found that Conkling had killed Haverstick by firing a pistol, the shot "being fired under great provocation." Bail was refused, and the

prisoner re committed to the Tombs. Haverstick's body, in charge of his brother, passed through Lancaster vesterday on its way to Carlisle where it was buried to-day. The Haversticks have no disposition to prosecute Conkling, and seem to be satisfied that the distressing affair should end in its present shape. W H. Haverstick was born in Carlisle in 852, and resided there until the death of his father in 1864, when he and his mother removed to California, where she now resides with her son, J. Wilson Haverstick.

THE WAY TO SETTLE IT.

Pittsburgh Post Interview.

"They don't need any advice at Harrisburg on this subject," said the judge, "and probably would not take any." Then, after referring to the tempestaous passion that has been aroused by the trial of Dukes, he continued :

"There is danger of going too far, as in all cases where the passions of men become thoroughly aroused. There is, however, a precedent for declaring Dukes' seat vacant.

"When was that?" "In 1838 Thad. Stevens, after he tried

o get up the war known in the history of this state as the Buckshot war, and the enterprise collapsed, jumped out of a back window of the Senate and ran off to Get tysburg, where he remained without claiming his seat for about a month. When he came in and offered to take the oath the House resolved with great solemnity that his seat was vacant. I do not believe that this judgment of the House was founded upon the mere failure of Stevens to claim his seat, for others who had been out nearly as long were admitted without hesitation. The door was shut upon Stevens by a sentiment of indignation like that felt against Dukes. He had tried to perpetrate a gross fraud by the introduction of eleven members from Philadelphia who were known not to be elected and brought troops to Harrisburg with intent to force the bogus members upon the House that knew they had no right there. If the troops could have been used as he intended, it would have produced 'a civil war, and the whole state might have been covered with blood and ashes. If that was the reason for declaring Stevens' seat vacant, the case is authority for a similar judgment against Dukes, but doubt if it was right. Congress in several cases had turned men out of their places on the ground that they were improper persons-morally unfit to associate with the members who voted against them. I think Congress was wrong the woman's description of her assailant. every time it did this, as the British On Wednesday morning he was taken into their possession of respectable the post office department yesterday attributes; but the addition of the post office department yesterday attributes; but the addition of the post office department yesterday attributes; but the addition of the post office department yesterday attributes; but the addition of the post office department yesterday attributes; but the addition of the could not see she recognized the room where she was lying, and all the room where she was lying and all the ro

should most him at the and run him on! of the town before he has time to get up the hill. Probably, however, he will have too much regard for his health to make his appearance there at

CLUB MEN AT POKER.

Forty-three Thousand Dollars Changing Owners on a Single Hand. Philadelphia Press.

When tast young club men tire of the monotony of club parlors and smokingrooms, they occasionally seek the seclu-sion of a popular hotel not a mile from the Union League, and indulge in a quiet game of draw-poker—jack-pots and all the trimmings. A few nights ago such a game was in progress, in which the Phila-delphia, Social Art and Union League clubs were represented. After an hour or so of play, with scarcely enough difference in fortune to warm up the players, a jack-pot was made, which was not broken until four or five deals had swelled it to handsome proportions. Young Thomas A. Scott, finding three queens, threw in a \$20 gold piece with great confidence. John Tucker examined his hand and found a pair of jacks, and the tev, nine and seven of diamonds, one of his jacks being also of that suit. the alternative of drawing to his four flush Mr. Tucker remarked that it would cost \$50 to play, and posted the cash. All the players threw up their hands excepting Mr. Scott, who merely saw the raise. Mr. Scott drew one card and got his fourth queen. Mr. Tucker split his jacks, and drawing to his four flush took in the eight of diamonds, making his hand a straight flush, Mr. Scott casually remarked that his hand was worth \$1,000, and put that amount in the pot.
"My hand is worth \$3,000," said Mr. Tucker, in a tone whose nervousness caused Mr. Scott to think that perhaps an attempt to bluff was in progress. "Five thousand more,"

"Fifteen thousand more," Mr. Tucker retorted. Mr. Scott's confidence in his queens was undiminished, and he chuckled to himself to think what a snap Tucker had got

himself into. "Thirty thousand more," was the net esult of Mr. Scott's brief self-consultation. Mr. Tucker paused, rau his eyes over his hand to see whether it was all right, and apparently went into a mental computation of his bank account.

"I call," he said, throwing up an I. O. U. to balance the pot.
"Four queens," said Mr. Scott, spreading out the hand on the table, and making a move as if to rake in the stakes. 'Not so fast, if you please—a straight flush," said Mr. Tucker. Mr. Scott's face fell, and Mr. Tucker pocketed his winnings, something over \$43,000 on that

STIERING FIGHTS.

Cartle Men and Mexicans Engaged Near A report has reached Tombstone, A. T. of a terrible conflict between cattle men and Mexicans, in which about six men were killed. The fight occurred at Morrison's ranch, at Barbacemarl, thirteen miles from Fort Huachuca. It is impossible to learn the cause of the conflict at this hour, but it is probably the outgrowth of a cattle dispute between two factions. Great excitement prevails and a party left for the scene.

a party while engaged around some newly iscovered coal fields were attacked by a band of twenty Indians without warning and several men killed and wounded. A party from Charlestown left with wagons to bring the bodies in. The coroner left for the purpose of holding an inquest.

COLUMBIA NEWS.

From Our Regular Correspondent. Half dozen tramps sent down to-day.-Osceola tribe initiated a member last evening .- Sea gulls sweeping over the river : are said to foretell'storm.—Columbia reel works busy filling orders.-Vige boys indignantly deny that any of them raised Wednesday evening's false alarm.—By a runaway on Lancaster avenue the vehicle was wrecked and the horse had his side badly lacerated by a broken shaft.

First National bank reports \$428,845.59 individual deposits.—The sale of reserved seats for "Young Mrs. Winthrop," on March 28th, opens to-morrow at Richard's bookstore.—Schools closed to day; also, some of the manufactories and work slacked off at the P. R. R. shops.—Columbia boys visiting Wrightsville girls are charged with hooking boats to make the return trip rather than pay bridge tolls.-Among the social projects for the summer's entertainment are an archery club of twenty couples ; a boat club with three four oared shells, and the purchase of a pleasure steamer to cost \$325.

While a Reading & Columbia railroad freight train was shifting cars at Rossville, yesterday, Conductor Reuben Beard was thrown from a car. His face and body were badly cut and he sustained slight internal injuries. He made a very narrow escape from being run over by the passing

Engine No. 870, of the Pennsylvania railroad, was thrown from the track at But he proved that bangs were an insti-Donegal furnace siding, in Marietta, yesterday, by a broken switch. The wrecking crew from this place repaired to the scene of the accident and replaced the engine on the rails.

James Zerger home from Gettysburg theological seminary for Easter vacation-Misses Nau and Lucy Parry spending Easter holidays with their grandfather, Mr. E. K. Smith.—Mrs. Edwin Redhaeffer and Mrs. P. M. Gabe, of Philadelphia, visiting Mrs. W. W. Upp.-Mr. Charles Roast, of Marietta, and Miss Ella, daughter of the late James Daily, married at the residence of the bride last evening by Rev. R. C. Searing; the guests were handsomely entertained.

THE MANHEIM BURNING CASE.

Death of the Woman-The Children Pro Mrs. Horn, who was so terribly burned on Tuesday at Manheim, died from her injuries on Wednesday evening shortly after 9 o'elock, and the body was interred at the German Baptist cemetery near Manheim. Two of the children, aged 7 and 9 years, were brought to this city and placed in the children's home. The youngest is only two years of age, and it taken by Wm. Gantz, jr., until other arrangements can be made. To the last the woman contended that John Laux, the man arrested, was the person who set fire to her clothing. In her sworn statement she said that he came to the camp shortly after her husband's departure. He asked permission to light his pipe, and taking a seat by the fire, be gan making improper proposals to her. They were refused, whereupon he began cursing and kicking the fire brands over her. Her clothing soon caught and he ran away, leaving her to burn. When Laux was arrested he corresponded with

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SHOP BOWMAN'S TALE ABOUT THE

ons of These Two Old Conntries.Their Systems of Education. Bishop Bowman Thursday evening. response to a request that he should go some recital of his observations while China and Japan, addressed a good sized audience in the Duke street Methodist church, and for an hour held their closest attention by his interesting accounts,

given in an entertaining and conversa ional style. The bishop began by saying that he ha came without any preparation to make some remarks, as was announced, upor his observations made while in China and Japan, and would say for the benefit of who were not members of the church that it is the custom, by order of the general conference, to have missionary agents to visit every two years the mis sionary fields of the church. About five years ago it was his duty to visit India. and while in the old world he also was in Germany, Norway, Denmark and Italy. Two years ago he was appointed to visit Mexico, and then China and Japan, in which latter countries he spent about eight months. The bishop promised he confine his remarks only to the customs and institutions of these countries. He was struck by the wide contrast in the manner of living between the two nations, although the probabili ties are that the Chinese are of the same great branch of the human family as the Japanese. For example, the Japanese always sit and lie upon the floor; he had never seen a bedstead among them. Their bed is of straw and mattress, and the pillow is the same in both countries, being a block of wood scalloped out for the reception of the neck. As instances of their different modes of action the speaker said the Japanese in using a saw, saw upwards; the Chinese the reverse, and in China drawing the plane, chopping, chiseling, in fact, almost everything that is done by hand, is executed contrary to our modes. In the matter of dress the Chinese are very different from the Japanese. Instead of the muitifarious and familiar dress of the former the latter have a long wrapper fastened by a belt around the wais Among these people the spirit and general character and appearance are very marked. Among the Japanese the size and appear ance of each are exceedingly alike. The Chismall in stature, but they mostly come from the province of Canton, where that is a prominent characteristic. In Japan the common people are almost naked, in China they are all clothed, some very humbly, but neatly. The Japanese are very easy to approach, the Chinese are opposite. In Japan the bishop was greetyou had your breakfast?"-equivalent to

ed friendly, and everywhere was saluted with "Oio" which there means, "Have our "How do you do? Apropos of this, the bishop related that while General Bingham, of Ohic, was in that country he was so continually greeted with this salu tation by the children that he wonderingly wanted to know of a friend "how do these little people know I am from out the Christian world as a day when Ohio?" and it appeared quite a distinction the thoughts of men should more especthat these far off people should so well ap- ially revert to the great sacrifice made by preciate Ohio, and her characteristic production of great men. The bishop was being a legal holiday, when banks struck with the generous and open spirit of and schools are closed, it is also the Japanese, and told several instances of made the occasion of special observances their easy, yet well bred familiarity. In in nearly all the churches. The services their country the ladies are on the street in the as among us, but in China the better class extreme solemuity of the day. of ladies confine themselves to their homes. It is among this class of the female popu- representation of the passion is enacted. lation of China that the small feet are Tracts and lessons from the prophets are found, and it is there a common sight to read containing the predictions of the Re-

see a lady weighing perhaps 150 deemer's coming and his reception, and pounds, hobble about with a cane these are followed by the history of the in each hand, on her distorted feet. Among the common class with which the facts corresponded with of women, however, this custom is not in vogue, and they have feet as large as the ladies of Chicago, or St. Louis, between which two cities, the bishop incidently re-

marked, there is great rivalry as to the size of the ladies' feet. Japan is an assemblage of islands, 3,000 small ones and 4 large ones. These little islands are of a conical shape invariably. never flat like those in our Susquehanna, and indicate that they were thrown up by volcanic power. They are cultivated from bottom to top, and are always fresh and green. The large islands are not less tilled. Among the natural attractions the bishop mentioned the Fusiyama, a mountain of volcanic formation 13,000 feet hight, which he had seen in wonderful beauty at sunrise and sunset. Among the gress, and they have adopted much that expired. In the other Catholic churches Japanese there is a strong element of proof the city there were fitting services. s customary with Christianized nations. The government requires all governmental officials to dress in European style, only wearing a badge to indicate their rank. The government has set apart every seventh day as a day of rest, still it is in no sense a Sabbath day; it is distinctly a time for cessation from toil, but it is in many ways convenient to missionaries in of the occasion. the postoffice.

their work. They have also adopted much of our system of education. The bishop had visited a kindergarten school, where he found many children taught to sew, paint and draw. He had also observed that the little girls had their hair banged like American girls. tution of civilization borrowed from China and Japan, where one style of head dress is worn until a certain age, then another style is adopted, and after the girls are married they wear the bair in a way to indicate that they are no longer in the mar. ket. In the high schools, where boys and girls attend, separately, the system of well-learned Japanese can read Chinese, as can the educated Chinese read Japanese. The government has adopted the idea that the people should be taught the Western t takes 14 years,) and in science, German. The great error in this is that those in these different avocations cannot communicate with each other in these different tongues. and must naturally fall back to the native language. The speaker gave several in-teresting examples to show how eager were the Japanese for knowledge, and

their intelligence and readiness to accept the Christian doctrine. Considering China proper, the bishop said that it was about 1,200 miles in length and 1,500 miles in width, with over three million square miles. country is a marvellous one. Its great river is the Yang-tse-Kiang, which is vessels can navigate up 1,500 miles from its mouth, then for about 300 miles it is narrow and shallow, but above that for a distance of 500 or 600 miles large vessels can again sail. The valleys are cultivated to the utmost extent, and rice, tea, cotton and poppy, for the manufacture of opium, are grown. Passing up towards Pekin, the country looks like a succession of gardens, the small farms being divided into patches of ground by narrow paths; but with all the neatness and beauty, the bishop would put Lancaster county ahead of it, for what is done here is effected all performed by hand, what few implements the Chinese have being extremely primitive and rude. The bishop gave some further interesting accounts of the mode of cultivating the soil, told of the style of traveling, and of the great wall 40 miles north of Pekin; public highways pass through it by gates; the wall is 40 feet wide at the top, and 60 feet ut the ployment at 01.75 a day.

as ever, among the male population which takes place first in the towns in which they may live, may live, may live the capitals of the respect provinces and then at the national capital and there are an immense number them, making 70 or 80 well sized volus These classics were collected and arrang by Confucious, but they are still being very alowly increased by additional classics by learned modern teachers. The bishop had seen these classics engraved on marble slabs in a large building called the Hall of Learning. A certain knowledge of the classics must be acquired, and then the first examination takes place. The student is placed in a small closed stall with nothing in but a table and writing material, and gets little food. Out of about 15,000 of these persons examined at one time rarely more than 15 or 20 pass. These are given a badge and are are accorded a good measure of respect. At the capital of the province they go through the second examination, about the same manner as at the first, and here out of 10,000 or 15,000, not more than 25 are successful. This examination is a higher one, and those who pass it are beginning to be entitled to office. At Pekin the third examination is gone through. Here 10 or 15 out of thousand pass, and these are entitled to the highest position in the government, except that of emperor, and when one is wanted he is chosen. Then these 10 or 15 pass a fourth examination in the imperial palace, and the successful ones are immediately placed in office. The women are very little cultivated, although several schools for girls are being opened through the influence of American and European people. As to their religion, they have Confucianism, which is nothing but a system of morals : Tauism and Buddhism, all blended and making a corrupt system that has as many contradictions and inconsistencies as can well be imagined. The bishop then gave some account of their worship, the influence they attribute to their gods, and the power of the Fungschui, against which nothing can be effected and which is a most potent influence retarding improvement and elevation among the Chinese. As an instance, the bishop told that a coal mine had been opened near a town, an unnese vary much in size. Those whom we are usually severe storm arose and it was accustomed to see, it is true, are generally attributed to the wrath of the Fungschui, who was enraged at what was going on. The inhabitants compelled all work to

The bishop closed his remarks with some very highly eulogistic words upon the Chinese and their country, and said that he was amazed when he learned of the passage of the law prohibiting them from our shores. He believed they are destined to be a mighty people.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Its Commemoration by the Churches, Good Friday, the commemoration of Christ's crucinxion for the sins of the world, is universally recognized throughthe Creator in their behalf. Besides fice of the mass is offered, but a bare passion by St. John, to show the accuracy the predictions.

In St. Mary's. At St. Mary's church at the 8 a. m. services after the noveiling of the cross during the singing of the Antiphon, " Ecce Signum Crucis," and responses by the choir, the congregation approached altar railing to venerate the sacred em-blem. The host to be used in the services was then carried from the altar of repose to the tabernacle in the main altar in a procession led by a number of little girls wearing white veils and scattering flowers in the pathway of the celebrant. The services concluded with brief vespers in which the Psalms chosen had special relation to the memorable event. The stations of the cross were recited at 3 p. m., the hour at which historians agree that the Saviour

In the Protestant Churches. At St. James' Episcopal church special services were held at 10:30 a. m., when psalms significant of the day commemorated were recited, and other rites of like character were celebrated. In the other Protestant churches there were special services commemorative of the significance The banks and schools are closed to-day

-the pupils having vacation until Tuesday-but regular hours are observed at

OBITUARY. The Death of James Garvin. James Garvin, the father of James R. Garvin, pressman of the INTELLIGENCER, died at his residence 419 East Strawberry street, at midnight last night, after an illness of more than two months, aged 78 years. Mr. Garvin was an Irishman by birth, and came to this country more than fifty years ago. He was a wheelwright by education is very creditable, and every trade, and being handy with tools was a good mechanic in almost any mechanical pursuit. He was among the first of the engineers on the Philadelphia & Columbia (now the Pennsylvania) railroad and while languages, but so distinguish them that those engaged in the navy speak English, those in the army French and those in medicine (to complete the study of which serious mishap he engaged in teaching school and was a very successful teacher for many years in the Lampeter and other adjacent townships in this county. Senator Mylin and other well known res dents of that section were his pupils. As he grew older he relinquished teaching, and for eighteen years past has kept a grocery store at the place where he died. Mr. Garvin was never in public life but was for many years an active member of the Presbyterian church and took much interest in the etablishment of the South Queen street mission. He was a man of varied information, and was highly es-teemed in the circle in which he moved. river is the Yang-tse-Kiang, which is nearly equal to the Mississippi. The largest well known residents of this city. His funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodward Hill cemetery.

Died in Kansas William Marshall, son of Samuel C. Marshall, of Media, Kansas, and nephew of J. M. Johnston, of this city, died suddenly of cholera morbus last week. Mr. Marshall was a native of Lancaster, but removed to Kansas with his parents many years ago. He was about 30 years of age.

The Lititz Record says that at the