

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1883

Not Very Creditable.

The Philadelphia Press still keeps up its frantic howl about those "special" cables which it declares the Times steals. In its anxiety to convict the Times of the theft it charges it quite overlooks the fact that it discloses to its readers that it has been deliberately misrepresenting a cable dispatch to be special to itself when its own testimony shows that the same dispatch was open to purchase by any one newspaper in every town in the country. The Philadelphia right to this special dispatch was intended to be first offered by the agent of the proprietors to the Times, but owing to the absence of its editor and its manager from the city the Press got the first opportunity to buy it; but as there seem to have been two agents the Times also got an "exclusive" copy of the "special." The whole story is in itself of no consequence and would not be worth noticing but for the development which it makes of the disingenuousness and untruthfulness exhibited by journals which profess to stand on a high plane of morality and to assume to teach the people. The lessons they preach, being shown not to spring from a pure heart and an honest conscience, are worthy of little weight due to the source whence they come. Neither of these journals had a right to give their readers to understand they were furnishing them with a cable dispatch which the readers of no other people on this side of the water enjoy. And the journal that had the audacity to charge upon its neighbor the theft of a special dispatch, which was not only not special to it, but which it knew had been bought from those who claimed authority to sell it, has exhibited a radical inclination to misrepresentation which may be expected to exhibit itself whenever it is invited thereto by its supposed—but very mistakenly supposed—self interest. Such small business does not pay, even in an advertising way, a journal whose conduct should always give it a nobility of appearance equal at least to the size of its pretensions.

Wisely Vetoed.

The governor has given another wise veto in disapproving the bill enabling married persons, living separate and apart, to dispose of their separate real estate without consulting each other. We do not very well understand how such a measure received legislative approval; unless the marital relation one which may profitably be abolished altogether and the contracting parties be permitted to live together when and how and so long as they please; and when they do not please, to separate; provided only there is a mutual agreement to that effect. If it is to be the policy of the state that marriage may be dissolved whenever both parties are willing, why does not the Legislature say so in so many words; instead of maintaining the present law which forbids a dissolution of marriage through the connivance of the parties, and prevents their divorce without perjury, unless they have substantial grounds to allege for it. If married folk are permitted to live apart and to have their property apart they are about as nearly divorced as they can get; and they should be allowed the name as well as the game.

Probably this bill passed the Legislature without consideration, being one without political aim and only concerning the happiness of the people.

The representatives from the oil region are charred with having united with the street railroad interest of Philadelphia to defeat the repeal of the railway bill, demanded by the people of the city; the consideration received by the oil men being the votes of the railroad representative against the bill to tax petroleum. The trade seems to be substantiated by the vote. The consequence of it was that neither the bill to repeal the obnoxious railway act nor that to put a tax on petroleum received the necessary number of votes; and by the defeat of both, measures demanded by the people and in their interest have been defeated. This result being the work of men who have lately, been calling loudly for protection against the Standard Oil company, as a monopoly most hurtful to the interests of the state, clearly shows that the representatives of those who are injured by this monopoly care nothing at all for the interests of the state, but are solely concerned with what they consider to be their own interests. In the light of which delivery, they will hereafter be treated. We must except from the just denunciation earned by the representatives of the oil country, Messrs. Hulings and Nelson, one Republican and one Democrat, who did not trade their votes.

The Press complains that the governor has done wrong to a worthy class of people in vetoing a bill intended to give landlords, restaurant and boarding house keepers a lien not only on the baggage of their boarders, as they now have, but on all their property. It strikes us that the governor did right. The lien on the baggage is all that this class of creditors are entitled to. They can and usually do ask from strangers without baggage pay in advance, and necessity will compel the boarder to provide first for his landlord. It is doubtful whether boarding house proprietors lose a larger share of money owing them than any other class of creditors; certainly they need no further special protection of the law.

It is reported by "a person in the confidence of President Arthur," that he is not a candidate for reelection and looks forward with intense longing to the day of his release from the irksome responsibilities of his present station. This is not an unreasonable supposition though few men who have held the place have gone out of it at the end of their first term without reluctance. Mr. Arthur can probably quit with more credit at the end of his first trial than if he allowed himself to go further and do worse.

The board of health has acted none to soon nor too radically in the matter of quarantining the prison and protecting the city from the spread of the smallpox prevailing there, to a degree which the management of the institution does not seem to have appreciated. It was a mistaken policy to have underrated the dangers which ensued from the prevalence of such a disease in such a place. The necessity for a special building for hospital purposes, now and in the future, is apparent and the other recommendations of the health board are so salutary that all concerned will doubtless promptly carry them out. If this is done there is no occasion for special alarm among our citizens, though it will be well for all to do everything needful and possible to prevent the spread of the contagion. In such matters especially, an ounce of prevention is worth pounds of cure.

The repeal of the street railway act, which is claimed by the Philadelphia people to be offensive because it gives the street railways control of the city streets has been defeated by the lack of a constitutional majority and, as it seems, by a combination of the enemies of the measure with the oil men who are anxious to prevent the imposition of a tax on their staple. From a party standpoint the chief responsibility for the defeat of the measure rests with the Republicans, as the Democrats furnished 67 of the 95 votes for it and the Republicans 30 of the 49 votes against it.

The action of the supreme court of the state in affirming Judge Church's decision against the Standard Oil company in its wrestle with the Tidewater is a serious setback to the great monopoly. It checks its attempt to get control of its greatest and only consider able rival and gives the Gowen management of the Tidewater free course.

OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

Among the many problems that will not down at the bidding of the student of sociology, few have occupied a larger space in the minds of advanced thinkers, and none have presented more difficulties in their solution, than the question how shall Sunday be properly observed. Religious alarmists assert that the tendency to the secularization of the day, which is becoming more and more manifest, marks the rapid decadence of faith in Christianity, while others profess to see in it a healthy sign of the prosperity and content of the American people. Be this as it may, no one can deny the patent fact in the larger American cities the major portion of the population no not attend religious services on Sunday, but seek for recreation and relaxation in the many parks, beer gardens and more questionable resorts in which great cities abound. Public attention has been aroused to the necessity of some action in the matter, as the recent failure of the Sunday laws to effect their purpose in New York marks that the existing condition of affairs has deeper roots than would at first glance seem probable.

The New York Tribune recently gathered some statistics in the metropolis of the nation, which are very interesting in connection with the study of Sunday observance. Out of a total population of 1,400,000, the number of church members are placed at 600,000, while 125,000, in round numbers, are in attendance at Sunday schools. This leaves remaining a balance of 675,000, who in different forms pass the day without the assistance of any religious worship. Thus it is seen that a little less than one half of this vast population do not see the inside of a church on the Sabbath. The same journal propounded a series of questions to seven representative ministers of the more prominent creeds to elicit, if possible, their views on the existing state of popular Sunday observance and its tendency, together with their suggestions as to the best course to be pursued by the religious community in the matter, both with reference to themselves and to the community at large.

Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, representing the Episcopal view of the question, takes the ground that the secularization of Sunday is due to the vast influx of unassimilated foreign citizens, who have been accustomed to a holiday observance of the occasion. The whole question resolves itself into whether or not man is a spiritual being with spiritual needs, or a mere machine wound up by meat and drink. Even in the latter event cessation from toil is demanded one day in the week if man's physical structure would be kept in the best state of preservation. The body demands periodic rest in order to accomplish the highest kind of labor. Should Sunday become as other days the evil will fall with particular severity on the laboring class, and it becomes the duty of those who make the laws and mold public sentiment to see to it that the cupidty of employers or employees shall not take from them their hard earned freedom from toil on Sunday.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Presbyterian, holds to the belief that Sunday is entirely an individual matter, belonging to the individual conscience and to be treated by the individual judgment. The law makes Sunday a day of rest; it does not aim to make men religions. It appeals to their courtesy not to disturb the worship of their fellows, and to their regard for the laws of hygiene in the mandate to abstain from manual labor on that day. Sunday rest should be divorced from the idea of religious compulsion and stricter Sunday observance would be the outcome.

The genial Unitarian, Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, insists upon the necessity of a day of rest for the working classes. Only thus may be regained the power which during the week has passed into the hammer, the engine, the plow and the pen. The evil results of denying this small boon were witnessed in the Paris Commune of 1871. Libraries, museums and galleries should open their doors to those who can at no other time visit them, and churches should be rendered so attractive that people will go there as "wild pigeons go to a wheat stack."

Dr. William M. Taylor, Congregationalist, illustrates the difference between the ancient observance of the Sabbath under the Mosaic law, and its modern observance under the New Testament with the remark that "the former was a book

of rubrics; the latter is one of principles." The first went into details of observance, while the latter allows the individual to mould the forms of obedience to the divine command according to the dictates of his conscience. Government cannot, as at present constituted, compel the observance of any purely religious dogma, and all that Christians can ask is immunity from interruption during worship. The true remedy is the evangelization of the people as a whole, and attempts should not be made to enforce civil enactments, forbidden by the inherent rights of man.

Dr. O. H. Tiffany, Methodist, takes a more hopeful view of the situation, and thinks it unfair that statistics showing the prevalence of Christian benevolence and charity are not given along with those exhibiting the growth of irreligion. The persuasive power of religious eloquence and not the authority of legislation must be invoked if ministers would have larger audiences. The present lack of attendance at divine services is in all probability a reaction from the compulsory observance of the day, the passing away of which Puritanical requirement is not to be regretted.

In the opinion of Dr. William Ormiston, an oracle of the Dutch Reformed church, all that wise and judicial legislation can effect is to allow every citizen the peaceful enjoyment of Sunday as a day of rest. The work of the community, like that of the household, should be so arranged that no one will be wholly deprived of the privileges of rest and worship on that day. The responsibility rests with Christian people of commending its observance by their example to those who differ with them in opinion as to its efficacy and necessity.

Dr. Thomas Armitage, Baptist, expresses the opinion that the ancient Puritanical strictness of Sunday's observance has been laid aside, but that genuine reverence for the day is the same as of yore. Modern iconoclasm has done little to remove the deep seated love that the great body of the population has for the Sabbath, and the present methods of observing it differ from those in vogue in more ancient times, in a less strict compliance with old, unmeaning forms. A Catholic divine who was invited to contribute to this interesting symposium made no response.

If those perfectly patriotic souls who object to the opening of the Brooklyn bridge on the queen's birthday could induce a cyclone to try conclusions with the structure they might make some people believe that nature sympathizes with them.

Two Chinamen in New York were arrested for gambling. The celestial culprits were brought before the august interpreters of law, and then discharged. The court appeared to be able to comprehend Salob, Justian and Blackstone; but it had neglected Confucius, and was, therefore, unable to translate the name of the game played.

For ten days telegrams have flashed over the cables bearing as their burden the hopeless illness of the count of Chamford, who, a good many people think, will be king of France in the not far distant future. Elaborate obituary notices were prepared, and in some cases printed in the journals, and weighty leaders were placed before their readers. The prince was expected to die, was dying, was dead in three dispatches, and a fourth began it all over again. But the public will rest now. The prince had sprained his leg, and is now well.

The czar is at Moscow, within the Kremlin, that vast and magnificent citadel so typical of the extent and puissance of the Russian empire. "Everywhere the enthusiasm is unbounded; multitudes through the churches to pray for the safety of the emperor," say the telegrams, and little alarm and less danger is apparent. There are wonderful precautions being taken to protect the czar, but it is the easiest thing possible for enemies to be surging and throwing up their caps with the rest of the throng, as St. Petersburg learned when Alexander II. fell shattered to death on the Catherine canal.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Langtry detested Pittsburgh. Another woman seems to have had occasion to feel aggrieved at the smoky city, as a physician giving in his experience at the congress of the American laryngological association, relates that once he was called to prescribe for Emma Abbott in that city, whom he found suffering from an attack of hysteria, which had been brought on by the discovery that she was temporarily unable to strike the high notes demanded of her at that evening's concert. Her general health seemed to be perfectly good. He examined her larynx, and found it normal, with the exception of a thin coating of favorite Pittsburgh soot, which completely covered one of the muscles. The soot had caked, and become quite hard, and was with difficulty removed by the use of moisture and a delicate brush.

They keep on in the even tenor of an effective if not a pleasant way in the matter of the disposal of individuals who make exceedingly free with the revolver in the southern parts of the country. Last November C. M. Burgess shot and killed a man in the streets at Henrietta, Texas. The other day in a quarrel, begun from a trivial cause, but intensified by the mutual insults of an old feud, W. R. Curtis, a great Texas cattle king, whose extensive ranges in his state have been lively themes for Texas scribblers, with great dexterity put several bullets into the body of Mr. Burgess, killing him. Of course public sentiment is with Curtis, and his vindication is assured. One chief feature of this transaction is in the eternal fitness of things as viewed by the ready handed sons of Texas in the way of one evil destroying another. Nothing should be done to prohibit this proceeding, since it is much more suited to native honor, and less expensive to the state. Somebody is needed now to go for the cattle king.

The pages which recite the adventures and the dangers, the injuries and the death of the early pioneers who crossed the plains to the gold ribbed gulches of the Pacific slope or wended their weary way over the Western prairies and encountered the hot days of the summer, the frigid

temperature of the winter and the stealthy and murderous attack of the Indians with meagre facilities of resistance, are read with interest and call forth commiseration. But they are associated with what has been. Time has softened the poignancy of their miseries and the greatness of those regions now overhadows the early defeats. In these later days the settler makes his habitation secure through the means of modern progression, the country sees the savage foes of the earlier adventurers "sinking into the setting sun," and congratulates itself. Now, however, people stand appalled at the calamities unprecedented in extent and intensity, that almost daily overwhelm Western states, and the results of which make a recital of suffering, of almost impossible occurrences and of death that vies with the most thrilling tales of the early border horrors. Storm clouds descend in portentous shape to the earth and crush into tumultuous ruin populous towns, and the waters rush from the mountains in Dakota territory and hurl from their foundations half of the houses of thriving cities. These meteorological phenomena have certainly never been surpassed, if equalled, in their severity and disastrous results, and may well tend to call the sympathies of the people of the undisturbed parts of the country to the sufferers and to incite the scientists to a discovery of the cause of the unparalleled disturbances.

For those who delight in the sort of gossip hashed up by (Jo.) "Howard" and "Gath" for the Philadelphia Sunday papers there ought to be a rich treat in store in the coming Lord's day publications. Mr. Sanford, of Freddie Gebhart's "set," nicknamed the Amsterdam Pet, after dining at Delmonico's the other night was hailed by Freddie about the hour when graveyards yawn and asked where he and his hilarious friends were going. When told that they were about to call on some ladies F. G. made some reflections on the character of the ladies who would receive them at that unseasonable hour. The Amsterdam Pet raved that they were as good as Freddie's friends and that he'd probably call on Mrs. Langtry. Freddie promptly called him a blank liar and the words were hardly spoken until the Pride of the Lily was laid low and in a three round serenade he was quite used up. But this is the smallest game that "Gath" and "Howard" can play. It seems that earlier in the evening Maud Harrison's big brother, Duncan, met George Alfred Towansend ("Gath") at the Grand hotel and pounded him because he alleged Mr. Towansend had written in the Philadelphia Times something to the disparagement of Miss Maude Harrison, who is not only an actress but a sister of Mr. Harrison himself, to which Mr. Towansend with due caution, returned an ambiguous reply. In Mr. Towansend's letter, speaking of the prevailing morals in the Union Square theatre, he said: "A rising young actress there was living with another man of family, in open adultery, under her own parents' roof."

It happened that Maud Harrison was a rising young actress there; "she lived under her own parents' roof," that said roof covered the house next door to where George Alfred Towansend lived, that Jo. Howard, whose late place on the Times "Gath" now fills, has reason to know what "man of family" he was driving at. Therefore if the Times and Press New York letters are not unusually variegated next Sunday it will be because their correspondents do not appreciate that when the gossips gossip about each other their gossip is especially gossipy.

FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Wilkesbarre Record seems to regard Charles A. Dana somewhat seriously as a presidential candidate. The Pittsburgh Dispatch looks for important consequences arising out of the pope's opposition to Parnellism. The Norristown Times, published on the brink of Schuylkill, is opposed to the pilot bill. The Oil City Derrick, not unfriendly to the Standard, is "firmly" in the proposed tax on oil.

The Wilkesbarre Union Leader thinks the Senate judiciary committee has erred against justice in negotiating the employer's liability bill. The Reading Times thinks the Press show more enterprise in getting Spurgeon's sermons by cable than Spurgeon shows in getting them up. The gallant and appreciative Harrisburg Telegraph declares that the present generation has done more for woman's advancement than all the long ages preceding.

Hearing that a married colored woman, residing in Perry county, recently gave birth to triplets, one of which was white, the Juniata Herald suggests "that perhaps there wasn't enough color to go around." It is not conclusive to the Pittsburgh Post that because Seymour is too old and Pattison too young, the Democracy is in a condition of orphanage as to candidates for the presidency.

The Harrisburg Independent thinks Fair and Tabor are leading us back to the days when it was no uncommon occurrence for a Roman lady or gentleman to meet four or five of his or her former wives or husbands in the same assembly. The Philadelphia Truth proposes to publish a historical novel, the scene laid in the city of Brotherly Love about the time of the Revolutionary war, and the tale to be called, of course, "The Fighting Quaker, a Philadelphia story of Love and War."

Notwithstanding Dr. Herrick Johnson, the Pittsburgh Telegraph insists that there never was an occasion since the alleged scarcity of Presbyterian preachers when the church did not furnish as fine examples of pastoral fidelity and of Christian courage as she ever did. The West Chester Republican intimates that the leading New York journal which bewails the decadence of Quakerism "for want of young blood" does not know what it talks about, as the Society of Friends is not only not losing ground for want of new and young blood being infused, but the figures show it is actually gaining in point of attendance and membership of meetings.

COMMANDER CHARLES M. SCHMITZ, U. S. N., died at the Mare island navy yard on the 20th inst. He was a native of Indiana, and entered the service in 1861.

HAIL! THE CZAR.

THE GRAND ENTRY INTO MOSCOW.

The Emperor Czar and his family, the Empress and the Grand Duke, arrived in Moscow yesterday morning.

The procession of the Russian czar and his family to Moscow yesterday was a grand and magnificent spectacle. The czar and his family, the Empress and the Grand Duke, arrived in Moscow yesterday morning. The czar and his family, the Empress and the Grand Duke, arrived in Moscow yesterday morning. The czar and his family, the Empress and the Grand Duke, arrived in Moscow yesterday morning.

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done for the unfortunate lady. It is thought she will recover.

LOSS BY FIRE.

The saw and planing mill and steam packing box factory on Marshall street, above Girard avenue, Phil., was destroyed by fire last night. There were several tents at the Santa Tomas provision market, Havana, Sunday night, is estimated at between \$200,000 and \$300,000. There is no insurance.—The tinware factory of Hollander & Bradshaw, in Boston, was burned out yesterday morning. Loss, \$20,000. James Degan, a watchman, was severely burned.

THROW HER CHILDREN INTO A WELL.

Mrs. R. J. McMillie, of Lindenville, Ashtabula county, Ohio, while suffering from a fit of temporary insanity, drowned her children, aged 2 and 6 years, in a well 45 feet deep, near the house. There is no hope of her recovery. The family had lately moved from Garland, Warren county, Pa.

PERJURIAL.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN'S fees from his law practice have amounted to about \$730,000 in the last sixteen years. HENRY IRVING will sail for America about the 20th of July, and Lord Colebridge will follow about the 15th of August.

JOHN BRIGHT at the age of 73 is about to give practical illustration of his contempt for the anti-divorce legislation, marriage law, the repeal of which he has long advocated. He will soon take as a bride the sister of his dead wife.

LOTTA CHARTREER has lost her voice and is no longer able to sing with comfort for her audiences, and her general health is poor. She has decided to leave the stage for a couple of years, during which time she will try the restorative effects of the European spring.

MAJOR GENERAL McDOWELL arrived in Washington Tuesday from San Francisco. Secretary Teller, Commissioner Price and Assistant Secretary General Sherman went to Carlisle, Pa., Tuesday, to take part in the Indian school commencement to-day.

THOMAS HARDY, author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Little Aid," and other stories, has an architect here in New Jersey. He is a graduate of the University of London, and has been an architect until the success of "Wessex Romances" caused him to adopt literature as a profession.

Mrs. JOHN E. ANDREW, son of Massachusetts' first governor, who is soon to be married to the daughter of the late Nathaniel Thayer, is strikingly unlike his father in personal appearance, being a typical dudo with an effeminate face. He is a lawyer and politician. Miss Thayer is said to possess a fortune of \$2,500,000 in her own right.

SEYMOUR FAIR'S son, young Fair, was arrested in a San Francisco gambling house the other night. Bail was fixed at \$40, which he did not happen to have about him, so he was marched off to jail. There he tried strategy and persuasion in order to induce the keepers to give him his liberty, but they refused, and he was forced to remain in prison all night, though he was allowed to walk up and down the corridor so that he need not soil his clothes.

SHARON is shaping his course for reelection to the United States Senate from Nevada. As an industry he is engaged in supplying the bonanza firm on the Comstock by getting control of the most promising mines on the lode, with a view of carrying Storey county at the next election. As Senator Jones desires to succeed himself and get elected for a third term, the fight between him and Sharon may in some respect be a repetition of the fight of 1872, when they were opposing candidates.

VICTOR HUGO'S daughter, now 50 years old, eighteen years ago, fell in love with a naval officer who had property in England and estates in Trinidad. Her friends were opposed to her marriage, but she was carried her point, and the newly married couple proceeded to the West Indies. After a few years of life together the common law abandoned his wife, and she returned to France, where she had previously developed into insanity. She is proud of her father's reputation and his visits to the asylum are red letter days to her. She dresses like a young girl and is as vivacious and quick as a flash. She reads, sings, talks and acts rationally enough except at times, when she does queer things.

OUR SOLDIERS.

A Military Company Mustered 10. The new military company, which was recently organized, was mustered in last night by Lieut. Col. George H. North, assistant adjutant general and chief of General Hartman's staff, at Robert's hall. Col. J. Ewing Mears, division surgeon, and Lieut. Col. Stanley Hassinger were also present. Fifty-eight members of the company were present, and at 8 o'clock they were drilled in line. The officers soon arrived and the men were introduced to them. The men were taken into a private room separately and underwent a thorough physical examination and at the same time were sworn in as soldiers. After this the first business of the company of a captain and adjutant Wm. J. Fordney, was unanimously chosen for that place; W. W. Franklin esq. was elected first lieutenant and Benjamin McCue, second lieutenant. The other officers will be appointed on Thursday next.

The officers who mustered in the company are highly pleased with it and they state that it is one of the best, physically, they have ever seen. The men are 32, are all here and the uniform are being made. It will be but a short time until the new company can make an appearance fully equipped.

Caught at Last.

On the 14th of March, while the family of Joseph Geritzki, on Locust street, was absent, their house was entered by thieves who stole \$200. They were caught by Joseph Hess in said to have been one of the guilty party, which was composed of three young men. He at once fled from the town and was not apprehended until last night, when Officer Leaman found him in the rear of the court house. He said he had tried to get in the regular army, but the officers would not take him. He was held for a hearing before Alderman A. F. Donnelly. This is not the first scrape of the kind he has been in.

Coming To Lancaster.

The Reading Times of this morning says: "Reading commandery, No. 42, and DeMolay commandery, No. 9 of this city will attend the annual convocation of Knights Templar in Lancaster on May 30th. Each commandery will take about 84 uniformed knights. Hutchison commandery, of Norristown, will arrive in this on Tuesday evening May 29, and will be received by the Reading commandery whose guests they will be while in the city. In the evening a reception will be held at Mennerhor's hall. Many citizens will take advantage of the low excursion rates and accompany the commanderies to Lancaster."

Back From the Army.

John Hartman, son of John Hartman, ice dealer, who has been in the regular army for the past five years, came home this morning, his time being up. He is looking very well, and reports that he has been stationed in Dakota territory during most of the time that he was away.

SANITARY MEASURES.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Smallpox at the Prison—How to Prevent Its Spread—The City Authorities to Take Action.

The board of health held a meeting last night at the office of Dr. C. H. Brown, the secretary. Among those present were Prison Keeper Burkholder and Prison Physician Shirk. Dr. J. A. E. Reed, who visited the prison yesterday afternoon made a verbal report, which was similar in regard to the state of affairs to that which appeared in the Intelligencer of last night. He found two cases of smallpox and four of varioloid, but none of the patients are serious or malignant, and none of the patients are seriously sick. He found everything very clean and it looked as though every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. All the prisoners are vaccinated, and whenever a case appears it is isolated. Disinfectants are used all over the prison. The drainage is very imperfect at the present time. The prisoners often use the pipes to talk through and the way in which the gases from the sewer. The pipes likely help to spread the disease.

Resolutions Adopted.

After hearing this report the board adopted the following resolutions, and directed copies of them to be sent to all phoned every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The prisoners often use the pipes to talk through and the way in which the gases from the sewer. The pipes likely help to spread the disease.

WHEREAS, It is reliably reported to this board that smallpox and varioloid are prevailing to some extent in the Lancaster county prison; therefore, resolved:

1. That the board of health request the county commissioners to cause to be erected immediately within the prison walls a frame building, 30x20, with weather boarding, awnings, etc., such as will be suitable as a temporary hospital for the accommodation of such prisoners as may contract varioloid or smallpox.

2. It is hereby ordered and directed by said board of health that none of the officers, employes or inmates of said prison shall be allowed to pass back and forth out of the prison into the city, except the keeper and prison physician.

3. That on the expiration of the term or sentence of any prisoner, he shall be examined by the board of health, and if found by him to be clear of any contagious disease, he shall be discharged, but in case such prisoner shall be found to be suffering from any contagious disease he shall be sent to the county hospital for further and proper treatment.

4. That no manufactured goods, whether carpet, boots and shoes, baskets or cigars, shall be allowed to pass out of the prison into the city, until all evidences of contagious diseases have disappeared. The keeper of said prison is hereby authorized and instructed to carry out these resolutions and directions.

5. That the mayor of the city is hereby requested to call the attention of the police officers, constables and street commissioners to the following sections of the ordinance relating to the board of health, and request their vigilant services and assistance in carrying out the provisions of this ordinance and preventing the spread of disease.

6. It shall be the duty of each constable and police officer and likewise of the street commissioner of the city of Lancaster to attend to the provisions of this ordinance, by endeavoring to ascertain every nuisance which may exist in violation of the provisions of this ordinance, and to report thereon to the secretary of the board.

7. To order upon the prisoners and into the houses of said prisoners, the board of health to examine into the condition of the premises, and inspect the cellars, privies and sewers on such premises, and report the condition thereof to the secretary of the board.

8. Any constable, police officer or street commissioner who shall refuse or neglect to discharge the duties imposed upon him by the preceding sections of this ordinance, shall for every such offense be fined twenty-five dollars (\$25).

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Near and Across the County Lines. Harrisburg is to have an axe manufacturing company with a capital of \$35,000. A brick house, which is in course of erection, and was almost completed, fell in at Harrisburg yesterday and demolished the brick chimney.

The Susquehanna river at Williamsport had risen more than eight feet yesterday and is still rising. About 75,000,000 feet of logs were on the way down.

Emilio Hewitt, an extensive commission dealer in lumber in Wilmington, failed yesterday in his liabilities, estimated at \$100,000 and assets less than \$25,000.

The Railway Car Accountants' association of the United States and Canada began its eighth annual session yesterday at the Lafayette hotel, Philadelphia. Nearly every important railroad company in the country and the Dominion were represented.

The employees of Miller's foundry, in Reading, Pa., who were refused payment over two weeks ago for their wages, are striking for fortnightly payments at Oberlin boiler works is "about settled." Thirteen men were paid off and discharged yesterday afternoon, and a number of others returned to work.

Lillis G. Hays was stabbed under the left car last night at Eighth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, by a man whose name she gave as Edward Gilmore. The wound was not of a serious character, and after being sewed up at the Jefferson college hospital the woman was sent home. It is said the quarrel was about money.

Five hundred employes of Ziegler Bros. shoe manufacturers, Philadelphia, quit work yesterday in consequence of a proposed reduction in wages. A committee has been appointed to wait upon the firm, and it is expected a conference will take place to day. A member of the firm stated that they were paying some of the hands more than union rates and proposed to reduce their wages to the standard on June 1.

The Great Convale.

The 30th annual convocation of the Knights Templar, to be held