Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG, 10, 1883.

Bring Out the Truth.

Mr. Dorsey, at his home in New Mexico, confirms to a reporter of the New York *Sun* the statements lately made in that journal concerning the management of the Republican campaign of 1880. He declares that $400,000 was spent in buying the vote of Indiana, and that the money was raised by selling in advance the patronage of the government. To C. P. Huntington and Jay Gould the nomination of Stanley Matthews to the supreme bench was specifically promised; and to a syndicate of New York bankers was promised the refunding of the government loan. Dorsey names the man who brought the money to Indiana—T. C. Platt; and the men who paid it out, Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Willon, both now living in New York. The positiveness of Dorsey's statements and his disclosure of the witnesses to their truth, will obtain them credence, notwithstanding the bad character he bears. A justice of the supreme court cannot afford to sit silent under these charges. Gould, Huntingdon and men like them who do not care for public opinion and may rather feel complimented that they were able to buy a place on the supreme bench and get other desirable things from the government, need not be expected to rise up to challenge Dorsey's statements. Their business is to make money, and so long as that is not interfered with they they have no quarrel with anybody. But Stanley Matthews cannot be so indifferent to public opinion. If Dorsey lies he can prove it without trouble; and if he does not seek an occasion to do so, there will be no doubt left in any intelligent mind that Dorsey has spoken the substantial truth. Judge Matthews will surely be investigated by Congress if he does not before the next session vindicate himself. It will never do to have the charge made that a seat on the United States bench was bought without the truth being made known and the outrage, if perpetrated, adequately punished.

A Live Issue.

The *New Era* declares that the refusal of the Republican majority of the state sinking fund commissioners to withdraw the state money from their favored banks and invest it in interest bearing state or federal bonds is a "political and financial blunder," and predicts that it will be made an issue in the pending campaign. With more flippancy than the subject deserves our Republican contemporary adds that "it is evident that Lew Cassidy has been too smart for our fellows—for while the voice is Stenger's voice the hands are the hands of Cassidy." There is no "smartness" about it. The hands and the voice that are raised in the matter are the hands and the voice of the law, courageously and fearlessly exercised by Democratic officials. The Republicans have been speculating with this money. They have it out among banks, without any profit to the state; the banks have loaned it to their customers and are making money out of it, no doubt to divide the profit among themselves and their political patrons, with a liberal allowance for the campaign corruption fund. They have had several months notice of the Humes law and could have had all the state money gathered in to meet its requirements if they had kept the money at the depositories on call, as the law only gives them the right to do. Instead of that the state treasurer has loaned out the moneys far in excess of the liability of his bondsmen, and in some cases far beyond the capital stock of the depositories. Such mismanagement of an important department is the most vital and deep-reaching issue of the campaign. It has been given greater definiteness and emphasis by the Republican nomination of the present cashier of the treasury for the head of that department. Mr Livesy's nomination is an endorsement of the present system and its continuance. The issue is unmistakable. It forces itself upon public attention. Shall the favored depositories of the Republican ring have the people's money or not?

Dorsey's Deliverance.

The Dorsey story will not down. Every fresh revelation from that source makes the condition of the Republican party worse. True, Dorsey was an accomplice and such testimony must be corroborated, but in this instance all the facts and surroundings of the case substantiate the witness. Mr. Dorsey's tale fits in with all that is known and explains much that has heretofore been obscure. He was the genius of his party organization in its last national contest, the trusted friend of its candidates, praised by Arthur at the New York dinner for having carried Indiana by the judicious use of "soap" and offered by Garfield a place in the cabinet. When therefore he tells how their campaign was conducted and their guilty knowledge of it, their assent to his operations and their offer to reward him for them, he must be answered or judgment will be taken against those whom he accuses.

His reiterated story of the shameless corruption of that memorable campaign, and of how cabinet places and a seat on the supreme bench were auctioned off in advance of the election, is a blistering page in our national politics. It is notable that those whom it implicates and who are individually interested in refuting his story are silent before it. Wayne MacVeagh makes no explanation of the allegation that he knew of and was, in some measure, the dupe of Garfield's treachery to the New York Stalwarts. The rich men of New York who raised and spent the half million dollars that fell on Indiana like a mildew flight, and the millions more, whose "golden stream" poured over the country like molten lava, are dumb when called upon to explain; and no vindication of the living or dead has yet been made that meets Dorsey's awful charge that "*Garfield promised the two greatest monopolists in New York, Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington, that Stanley Matthews should go at the earliest opportunity upon the supreme bench, and he agreed, if the vacancy occurred before he was inaugurated, that he would see to it that Hayes made the appointment. These interested parties, who seemed anxious to control the supreme bench, promised the Garfield campaign fund $100,000. They paid their money and they got their man.*"

Of course the next Democratic Congress must investigate this matter. The supreme court has long been an object of suspicion, but this will intensify distrust of it unless the stain is entirely wiped out. Decent men on the bench who got there by means they need not be ashamed of, will not be comfortable in association with such a scandal.

NICHOLAS L. DUKES left behind him a paper addressed to his friends, in which he declares that he shot Captain Nutt while the latter was trying to draw his pistol and when he believed it was but a question of the death of one of them. He admits that he should not have written the letter to Captain Nutt that he did write, but he does not disclaim the truth of what it said. He points out that he never opened his lips to reflect upon Captain Nutt's daughter, and that the publicity that was given to his confidential disclosures to her father was the work of her own friends. He asks whether he is alone "responsible for this great mountain of woe" and whether there is "no one who should share a portion of the burthen;" and declares that "the party who can answer these questions will ever remain silent."

A *World* reporter has been diligently seeking to obtain from Dorsey's witnesses confirmation or denial of his statements. Those he has found have resolutely declined to speak one way or the other.

Mr. Stephenson, now a bank president and Stalwart politician, is dumb as an oyster. Ex Senator T. C. Platt is equally so. It is to be assumed, therefore, that the statement which made Platt the messenger to bear the $400,000 to Indiana, and Stephenson, its distributor, is correct; else surely these gentlemen would have seized the opportunity to deny it. One statement of Dorsey's is shown to be incorrect. He put James R. Keene, according to the *Sun*, on the Republican finance committee, whereas Mr. Keene declares himself never to have been a Republican.

WE gather from some indiscreet remarks of the Philadelphia *Record* that it thinks that there cannot be any motive for abolishing the internal revenue save to keep up the rates of the tariff. It seems quite unable to believe that anybody should be in favor of a protective tariff as a proper governmental policy and likewise be in favor of the abolition of internal duties for the same good reason, pure and simple. The *Record* will not believe in such virtue. Can it not understand it?

CONGRESSMAN BAYNE, a Republican representative from Pittsburg, gives the candidate of his party for state treasurer a lift. He says he believes Mr. Livesy is from Pittsburg, but he never heard of him before he was nominated. It is evident that Mr. Bayne is not in the confidence of Mr. Magee.

THERE is a well founded rumor that President Arthur took part in a Shoshone war dance.

AN esteemed contemporary rather rashly calls the offer of a free scholarship in the state agricultural college "a chance to obtain an education."

COOPER says the apportionment is not of such vital importance as to justify the large expenditure of money daily. No one ever claimed that it was important to Cooper, but to the Democrats of the state, denied their just representation, the subject possesses a consuming interest.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been canvassing Democratic opinion in Illinois and Indiana on the presidency. Of the 411 Indiana responses—each purporting to reflect the sentiments of the Democrats of the neighborhood from which it was sent—391 were favorable to Tilden and Hendricks, or to Hendricks, while only 20 indicated Mr. McDonald as a first choice. In Illinois the sentiment was almost unanimous for "the old ticket."

STATISTICS relative to the woolen industry in the district of Verviers, Belgium, show that labor obtains a much lower rate of compensation than in this land of the free and home of the striker. The hours are greater in number and the wages less in amount. There the day is generally reckoned at twelve hours, from five o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening, with intervals for meals. The average wages for men a day are 3.50 francs, or 70 cents; while for women it is only 2 50 francs, or 50 cents. It would be interesting to watch the result of an attempt to introduce this scale of wages and these hours of labor into the United States. The imagination lacks power to picture the hubbub that would ensue.

THE amount of red taps that must be gone through with in the internal revenue department at Washington, in order to obtain the rebate on the old stamps that have gone out of use, is almost interminable. The stamps are first received at the internal revenue bureau, where they are counted, examined, canceled and the amount of rebate fixed. The amount thus agreed upon then assumes the dignity of a claim, and it is forwarded to the fifth auditor, who, after examining it, sends it to the first controller. The latter officer then directs the warrant division to prepare a warrant for the amount of the rebate, which after receiving the approval of the controller, is returned to the commissioner of internal revenue, who finally transmits to the original owner of the stamps a check covering the amount of stamps canceled. Three or four months are consumed in this way before the unfortunate stamp owner obtains the rebate applied for.

THE selection of Hon. J. Proctor Knott to the gubernatorial chair of Kentucky, recalls the famous Duluth speech made by him in the national House of Representatives in 1871. It was occasioned by the introduction of a bill in the House which had passed the Senate, extending the time to construct a railroad from the St. Croix river to Lake Superior at Duluth, Minnesota, and to Bayfield, Wisconsin. The enormous free grant of 1,418,451 acres by the government had been made under the condition that the road would be built within five years. The failure of the corporation to fulfil their agreement within the time appointed had caused the grant to lapse, and a mighty effort was being made by the friends of the measure to have the time of the completion of the road extended. It was in reality a test case of the course of action Congress would pursue in the renewal of public grants to private corporations. The bill had passed the Senate with little difficulty, and a powerful lobby was at work in the House in its interest. Knott's speech came upon the supporters of the measure like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. His witty exposure of the scheme which had for its only object the aggrandizement of Duluth carried the day, and the bill was buried under a heavy majority. The exquisite humor with which the production teems is unsurpassed, while the keen shafts of ridicule aimed at the weak points of the measure never fail of their effect. One unfortunate result of the speech, however, has been to gain for its author the reputation of being a national joker, which he still retains, and under which many of his more statesmanlike qualities are obscured, or entirely forgotten.

FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS.

Talking about the state convention *Progress* says: "The Democrats have done it, and it is well done."

Thomas F. Emmens, of the Northampton *Democrat*, has severed his connection with that paper.

The Pittsburg *Post* advises those who are fretting under marital shackles and wish the conjugal knot to be untied to go to Philadelphia.

"The candidates are unexceptionable, the platform is indisputable," says the Waynesburg *Messenger*, apropos the work of the recent Democratic convention.

The Philadelphia *Times* falls into line and declares that the surplus must be abolished instead of divided; the internal revenue tax must go.

The Pottsville *Chronicle* thinks this is a great country and can stand more nonsense on the part of its public servants than any other people on the face of the earth.

The Pittsburg *Post* consoles itself that though the judicial apportionment was not perfect by any means it was the best that could be had.

The Norristown *Herald* wants to know what the men who landed on Plymouth Rock would have thought of John L. Sullivan and his saloon.

The Philadelphia *Record* thinks that when the INTELLIGENCER chooses to be obtuse it has no difficulty in being so. The trouble with the *Record*, too often, is its unintentional obtuseness.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* regards the judicial apportionment in some features as an offense against propriety and an outrage on decency, but thinks the governor's approval of it will be attributed to his eminent desire to promote apportionment.

PERSONAL.

CONKLING and his party went as far as Minnesota and are now homeward bound.

BEN HARRISON blushes when the presidency is mentioned. He was supposed to have been past that.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT JAS. B. EVERHART, is lying ill at Long Branch, his affliction being of a malarial character.

MR. J. W. SNYDER, who has for seven years been manager of John Wanamaker's advertising department, has resigned his position in order to devote his time to business interests of his own which require his whole attention. Mr. Snyder is a most accomplished and skillful business man and has the cordial good wishes of newspaper publishers in all his enterprises.

THE WELLS-FARGO'S RIVAL.

The Movement to Extend the Business of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The greatest competition which the Wells Fargo express company have yet encountered on the San Francisco coast is about to be inaugurated. W. J. Fostner, general superintendent of the Northern Pacific railroad company, is now in San Francisco completing arrangements to set in operation the western division of the company. He will open offices in Kansas City and will commence business on September 1, making San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, the two principal branch offices of the western division but which of the two will be selected as headquarters is still undecided. Agencies will be established at other points in California. In response to a question as to whether the possibility of making San Francisco the headquarters did not mean active competition with the Wells Fargo company Mr. Fostner said it might be so construed, but that it depends on circumstances how far active competition will be carried.

The Flames.

Gilmour's steam saw mill, near Hull, Quebec, was burned on Wednesday night. Loss, $100,000.—A fire in Danville, Virginia, yesterday afternoon, destroyed the cotton factory of E. L. & A. Gerst; tobacco warehouse of S. H. Holland & Co.; the tobacco factory of Hale, Hickey & Oyer, and the tobacco factory of W. F. Low and several smaller buildings, causing a loss estimated at $150,000.—A fire in Richmond, Virginia, yesterday morning, destroyed A. M. Lyon & Co.'s tobacco factory, William A. Waldran's tobacco machinery manufactory, and G. P. Hawes & Co.'s saw and file works, causing a loss of $35,000.—Three blocks of dwellings in Meridian, Mississippi, were burned on Wednesday. Loss about $50,000.

Valuable Horses Burned.

In Lexington Ky., the training stables of J. B. Shockeney, at the fair gounds, on the outskirts of the city, were burned it is supposed, by incendiaries. Seven fine horses were lost, six of them — Richard Wilkes, Minnie Wilkes, a sorrel colt by Herry Wilkes, Jack Rabbit by George Wilkes, and a stallion, were the property of James Shackleford, of Richmond Ky., and the seventh belonged to Mr. Overstreet. The horses were very valuable ones, and were worth an average of $2,000 to $3,000 each. The loss on the stable building is about $4,000.

The National Party's Platform.

At Asbury Park, N. J., at the Thursday morning session of the convention of the National party of New Jersey a long platform was offered. It favored governmental control of railroads and telegraph lines, demanded that all money issued should be a legal tender and favored a postal telegraph service, equal taxation, etc. The section in favor of female suffrage was adopted after a warm discussion, but one asking for prohibition laws was voted down.

DORSEY'S STORY.

HOW THE PRESIDENCY WAS BOUGHT.

Offices Bargained for and Auctioned Off—How New York was Carried in 1880—Shameless Corruption.

The New York *Sun* has procured an interview with Mr. Dorsey at his ranch in New Mexico. To the interviewer Mr. Dorsey has reiterated with particularity the substance of previous declarations with reference to the management of Mr. Garfield's presidential campaign. The *Sun* summarizes Mr. Dorsey's latest declarations as follows:

First. That Sherman was betrayed at Chicago; that the pretended surprise of Garfield's nomination was a sham, and that it was the result of a prearranged plan.

Second. That jealousy and ambitions appeared at the very beginning of the canvass, and showed themselves in the organization of the national committee.

Third. That it was at the earnest request of Garfield, Governor Foster and General Arthur that he accepted the place of secretary of the national committee.

Fourth. That the rich bankers of New York were so distrustful that they refused to contribute a cent until a peculiar organization known as a finance committee, composed of these bankers, was formed.

Fifth. He intimates that Garfield, Arthur and all the Republican leaders relied upon money to win the battle, and admits that a very large sum was raised and disbursed by these bankers. It was purely a money campaign.

Sixth. He asserts positively that Garfield bought the New York Stalwarts' support by a positive promise to appoint Levi P. Morton secretary of the treasury.

Seventh. He reiterates the charge that the pockets of the New York bankers were reached through a promise of Garfield's to allow a syndicate of them to refund the government bonds.

Eighth. He asserts with great positiveness that a bargain was made between Garfield's representatives and Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington, by which Garfield promised to secure the appointment of Stanley Matthews as associate justice of the supreme court, and the two capitalists promised $190,000 to the Republican campaign fund. He asserts that this money was paid, was brought to him in Indiana by Mr. T. C. Platt, and that he caused more than half of it to be sent to Ohio to be used by Governor Foster in the campaign there.

Ninth. He asserts that more than $400,000 was taken to Indiana by a prominent New York banker whom he names; that this was used there to carry the day.

Tenth. He asserts that Garfield was most eager to have as much money raised as possible—so eager that he made the blunder of writing the Hubbell letter, against his (Dorsey's) advice.

Eleventh. He asserts that the vast fund raised, between one and two million dollars, was a corruption fund.

Twelfth. He tells the story of the curious intrigues that led to the putting of James and MacVeagh into Garfield's cabinet, and asserts that it was Garfield's intention to remove them.

Thirteenth. He asserts that Garfield was bulldozed by Blaine and a prominent New York editor into violating his promises to Conkling, and into appointing Robertson collector of the port of New York, without having first notified the New York senators that such was his attention. But this bulldozing took the shape of a threat to publish the details of the Stanley Matthews scandal unless Robertson's appointment was made.

Such are Mr. Dorsey's charges. He makes no apologies for such part as he took in all this, but he seems now especially pleased that the books and vouchers that the disbursing agent of the campaign fund has will show that he (Dorsey) never touched any of the money. Dorsey does not directly charge that large sums were used to bribe voters in New York and Kings counties, for he has not absolute personal knowledge of it, but he has no doubt of it, knows that immense sums were spent in these two counties, and coupling that fact with the large and wholly unexpected reduction of the Democratic vote, there is no room for any other inference than that the vote of New York was bought by the money of the Wall street bankers.

MORE REVELATIONS.

The "Black Walnut Bureau" in the Indiana Campaign.

In the *Sun* of to-day Dorsey's story is supplemented by the revelations of a man who was a Republican officeholder at the East in 1880. A fortnight before the October election in Indiana, he says, "I received an urgent request, or command, to go to Indianapolis. The summons was in writing. It was signed by Senator Dorsey. I took this letter to my official superior and was told by him to go.

"When I reached Indianapolis I reported to Senator Dorsey, and until three or four days before the election worked under his directions. During the canvass I was daily in contact with Dorsey and the other Republican managers at their headquarters in the New-Denison house. Dorsey was everything in that campaign. He thought of everything, cared for everything, supervised everything, was obeyed by everybody. When, one day, he broke down overwork and was sick in bed, matters at headquarters were in hopeless confusion. The subordinate managers ran around wildly and helpless, like so many chickens with their heads chopped off.

"Dudley and New were on the ground, but their work relatively amounted to little, although they have been superbly rewarded for the work that they did. The one trusted lieutenant of Stephen W. Dorsey was George C. Gorham. He was cool-headed and efficient. Nearly every dollar of the Indiana fund that was paid out to local or imported agents was paid on the order of Stephen W. Dorsey or on the order of George C. Gorham.

"Swaim was also there during almost all of my stay, as the personal representative of Garfield. He was constantly at headquarters. He communicated with Garfield several times every day, by telegraph or by mail. I also wrote frequently to Garfield to inform him as to the situation. This fact Swaim must have discovered during one of his flying visits to Mentor, for he afterwards treated me with some sulkiness. He appeared to be displeased because facts went to Mentor through another medium than himself.

"My particular and immediate functions were the organization and control of the parties, of strikers, repeaters and roughs brought to Indianapolis from the East and distributed in small gangs to different points in the state. The trick of importation and colonization had been tried on a much larger scale, but without success, in 1876, when I was also in Indiana. In 1880 the means used to carry the state were different. The chief dependance was put on Greenbacks, not on colonists and repeaters.

"In the Garfield year, I think, not more than 150 outsiders were sent to Indiana from the east for these purposes One party, as I remember, consisted of 45 men from Baltimore and Wilmington. There were gangs from Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other eastern cities. The imported Republicans were letter carriers, petty office holders and ward workers in the cities where they belonged. Their duties were to intimidate Democratic voters, to brawl, create disturbances and knock men down if necessary, to personate Democratic voters and to repeat as often as possible.

"On Wednesday evening, Oct. 6 about dark, Senator Don Cameron arrived at the new Denison house, and was immediately shown to headquarters. He found Dorsey still confined to his bed. Gorham, Chauncey I. Filley, and some of the lesser lieutenants were there. Don Cameron had a small black satchel in his hand. I shook hands with him.

'How are things here?' he asked.

'Everything looks splendid,' said I. 'We shall carry the state by 3,000 majority.'

'Well,' said he 'I have brought some valuable reinforcements.'

"Senator Don Cameron's hand bag contained $60,000, contributed by the manufacturers of Pittsburg and other capitalists in Pennsylvania. By ten o'clock the fact had leaked out, and the workers were jubilant over the amount which Don Cameron had extracted from the iron and steel interests of Pennsylvania.

"The money used in the canvass was kept in the three drawers of a black walnut bureau in a little back room in the New-Denison house. This room adjoined the main dining room of the hotel and was separated from Dorsey's main headquarters by one passage way. The use to which this room was put was known only to Dorsey and two or three of his most trusted aids. Gorham had the entry to the room. Its constant and sole occupant was a gentleman apparently about 65 years old, nearly six feet tall, of stout build and with a determined face. He had a long, full beard, pretty well sprinkled with gray. I do not know the name of this man. I never asked.

"This man was the custodian of the campaign funds, and at one time there was not less than $250,000 in bank bills in the three drawers of the bureau which he guarded. The money was of all denominations, from hundred dollar notes down to ones and twos. The larger notes were in the top drawer. I saw the money in this bureau. The top drawer, when I saw it, and the middle drawer were nearly full; the bottom drawer, which held the fives, twos and ones, was about half full.

"Every bill paid by this cashier was paid on orders from Dorsey or Gorham; possibly there may have been payments on the order of Chauncey I. Filley or John C. New. I saw a number of these orders. They were tickets, or small slips of paper, with the amount in figures, the name of the person who was to receive it, and the signature or initials of Gorham, sometimes of Dorsey. Sometimes Gorham simply made a ticket with the amount and name of payee, without any signature, Then he would take the slip into the little room and receive the money from the cashier, who would put the ticket into the drawer as his voucher. No accounts were kept.

"One case of which I have personal knowledge where money was paid to buy Democratic votes was this: Six hundred dollars was promised to a Democrat in Fort Wayne, a prominent local politican, for his influence in the ward. The sale was arranged by a special agent of the postoffice, acting under an alleged understanding with Dorsey. This money, after having been promised by the special agent to be delivered to the aforesaid Democrat, was sent by another messenger. The special agent resented at the time what seemed to be a lack of confidence in him personally.

"Among the more prominent managers and agents who were cognizant of all these facts were Marshall Dunn of Delaware. Special agents Tidball and Henderson of the post office department, surveyor Caulk and Mayor Wiegel of Baltimore, Thomas Chappell and Thomas Cavanaugh of the treasurer department. The last named was deputy sergant-at arms of the last House. I think he was the man who accompanied as a guard, the money from New York to Indianapolis. Also, Detective McElfresh and George Miller were prominents agents at Indianapolis."

THE CLOVER CLUB AT BERKELEY.

A Reception at the New Seaside Resort of Boldt, of the Bellevue.

A reception and dinner was given yesterday at Berkeley Arms, Berkely, N. J., by George C. Boldt, to the Clover club and a number of gentlemen, principally journalists, from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington. Special trains from Philadelphia and new York were provided for the convenience of guests. The party arrived at Berkeley by eleven o'clock a. m. and were received by Messrs. Thomas Dorrance and Boldt and conducted to the hotel. A collation was in readiness, served on one of the broad piazzas. The following half hour was passed in a general inspection of the hotel and surroundings, and then a bath in the ocean was suggested. The surf was delicious and voted to be the best bathing on the Jersey coast.

A yachting trip was the next arrangement on the programme. Half a dozen commodious sailing vessels were lying in Barnegat bay, and they were quickly filled with passengers, the destination being Cranmore Farm, a sail of about one hour's duration. At the farm the visitors were received by Mr. John Haines, the proprietor, and his superintendent, Chas. G. Sherman. Cranmore is a perfect agricultural paradise. It is a pet hobby of the wealthy proprietor, and one of the show places in the country. A herd of very valuable Channel Island cattle is one of the attractions, several of the beautiful animals being valued at $3,000 and $4,000. Several magnificent St. Bernard dogs, of pure breed, were also shown, and the champagne and milk were served in a picturesque bachelor's "den," fitted up in a most luxurious manner by Mr. Haines for the reception of his friends. The milk, the product of the illustrious cows on the farm, was in great request, while the champagne was hardly touched.

The return yachting journey was made in excellent time, and a comfortable half hour was killed at the hotel previous to dinner, the latter being announced at 5:30. On the doors of the dining hall being thrown open, the guests were ushered in to the strains of music, and a magnificent sight greeted their expectant vision. The four-leafed clover table of the club sent for the occasion from Bellevue hotel, was enclosed in a horseshoe, seats being arranged around the leaf and the outer rim of the semi-circle. A meadow of clover in flower covered the whole of the table, with the exception of the necessary space for the plates and glasses. Pyramids of flowers and fruits were planted at intervals in the meadow, a hill of clover blossoms forming the centre adornment. Plateaus of costly flowers and fruits in every kind of tasteful arrangement decorated the horseshoe table, and bills of fare of an elaborate description and bouquets were at each cover.

Sixty gentlemen sat down to dinner, W. W. Balch, vice president of the Clover club, in the chair. During the course of the banquet, which consisted of the choicest dishes Francois knows how to serve and the rarest wines from the Bellview hotel in Philadelphia, a selection of music was played by an orchestra hidden behind a screen of tropical plants. The customary speeches and choruses peculiar to the Clover club were successfully launched on gratified ears, and Mr. Boldt received the honor of being the first toast of the evening, which was drunk standing from the "Loving Cup." At 9 o'clock trains were in waiting to take the guests home.

Among the letters of regret was one from Monsignor Capel, who expressed his disappointment "at a previous appointment depriving him of the pleasure of being in clover."

Charged With Embezzlement.

Amos Mowery had a hearing yesterday on the charge of embezzlement, before Alderman McConomy. It was alleged that he collected moneys belonging to George Grossman, and failed to turn them over. He was held in bail for court.

THE AUDITORS' COURT.

BEGINNING OF A TEDIOUS INQUIRY.

'Squire Frank on the Stand—Some Discrepancies on the Docket—A Midsummer Wrangle of the Lawyers.

In obedience to the subpœna served upon him by the sheriff, John P. Frank, justice of the peace, of Columbia, appeared with counsel before the county auditors, (who were represented by E. K. Martin, esq.,) at 9 a. m. to day.

Mr. Frank was sworn. He was shown the bill of costs in the case of Manhart et al. and asked if it was his bill of costs in said case; he answered that it was. He was asked if he received the complaints and oaths in that case. Mr. Atlee objected, but the witness was allowed to answer, which he did affirmatively, adding that the clerk of quarter sessions had the complaints. The complaints were produced and identified. The witness was asked if he had issued two warrants in this case. Mr. Atlee objected and asked what was the object of the question.

Mr. Martin stated that but one complaint was charged for and two warrants were issued.

Mr. Brown said there were two warrants here, and if the magistrate charged for only one, the county was indebted to him for the other. Witness answered that he had issued two warrants, and had issued subpœnas for twenty witnesses, administered sixteen oaths and examined sixteen witnesses. He produced his docket and read the names of the witnesses; he had had two examinations; the accused being heard separately; April 18th and April 20th, 1881; he committed them for trial at court on the 20th of April; Mr. Frank said he took three recognizances in these cases. Mr. Martin asked him to explain how he took them. Mr. Frank explained that he took one of the recognizances, and committed the prisoners for trial because they could not get bail in Columbia, but on reaching Lancaster they went before Alderman Barr, and he took the other two recognizances. In his bill he charged for the three recognizances and paid Alderman Barr $1 for those taken by him. When he presented his bill after the trial the clerk of quarter sessions said that the two defendants having been tried together, one of the recognizances should be stricken off, and he made no objection; this accounts for there being only three instead of four recognizances. In answer to a question by Mr. Martin, witness said the recognizances taken by him were for a hearing and those taken by Alderman Barr were for appearance at court. Witness charged for two commitments; but when the prisoners reached Lancaster they were released on bail by Alderman Barr. Witness charged for the two returns to court but the clerk of quarter sessions allowed him for only one.

Mr. Atlee said that the position of 'Squire Frank was that the bills having been adjudicated by the clerk of court that was an end of the matter, and the auditors had no authority to investigate it.

In answer to a question witness said he had sworn twenty witnesses but returned to court only those whom he thought to be necessary.

In the case of Louisa Conner, libel, witness charged for two recognizances, and one return.

Mr. Atlee asked the auditors if they intended to go through all the bills on the table before them, and said if they were going to do so Mr. Frank's counsel would refuse to go further in the examination.

Mr. Brown said that counsel were permitting the auditors as a matter of grace to ask questions they had no right to ask; that these bills had been regularly taxed by the clerk of court, and the county commissioners themselves could not have refused to pay them, and the auditors had no right to investigate them.

A few other bills were examined and a few clerical errors, amounting to about 30 cents, were discovered. Mr. Eaby, clerk of the court, acknowledged the errors to be his own in making the additions, and not errors of Mr. Frank in making out the bills.

Several of 'Squire Frank's bills for dismissed cases were produced, and he made explanation of a few disputed items of costs.

In the case of John McClain, charged with drunken and disorderly conduct, Frederick Struck appears as prosecutor, and Henry Struck as a witness. 'Squire Frank was asked if he committed McClain on the testimony of these witnesses. He answered that he did; and in answer to questions he said that Frederick Struck was a constable and Henry Struck was his son. Frederick Struck appears as prosecutor in sixty or seventy-five dismissed cases, and Henry Struck as a witness in many of them.

A great deal of time was consumed in desultory controversy among counsel, and finally the board adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

At 1 o'clock the board reassembled and compared a number of Alderman Frank's bills with the entries in his docket, and made note of such of them as they deemed to be irregular. They then adjourned until Tuesday morning, when 'Squire Frank will again appear before them.

DR. WICKERSHAM AT OCEAN GROVE.

In Favor of National Aid for Education, but not the Wharton Barker Scheme.

At the meeting for national educational purposes at Ocean Grove yesterday Dr. Wickersham of this city, made an address on national aid to education, in which after reviewing the educational operations of countries in the old world he said:

"In respect to popular education the principle of local self government is a vital one in a republic, and should be guarded with the utmost care. Nor would I favor, as a general policy, aid to popular education from the national treasury, fearing that it would be accompanied here, as elsewhere, by a centralizing tendency. Such a policy has strong advocates in Congress, and the political party in my own state with which I affiliate has recently adopted as a plank in its platform a proposition to distribute surplus revenues in the national treasury among the several states for the purpose of education. For one, I doubt the wisdom of this action. It may win favor from unthinking people, from those especially among whom there it, as Lord Castlereagh styled it, 'an ignorant impatience of taxation;' but such a distribution of money would in the end weaken our system of popular education.

"The best schools the world over are to be found among people who tax themselves for their support, and education is universally held in the highest esteem by those who have been taught to pay for it with money from their own pockets.

"But, as an exception to the general educational policy which I deem best in a government like ours, as a step pressingly demanded by the existing state of affairs in a large portion of the country, I think it would be eminently wise and just for Congress to make a contribution, or a series of contributions, in aid of the feeble educational systems of the South; and, if I could have my way, I would make them on a scale so liberal as to place a school within the reach of every child now suffering for the of instruction. The same hand that struck down the rebellion should now be outstretched with kindliest help to supply the southland's greatest need—the education of her people."

Trespassing.

Peter Rote, a young boy, who with George Gerlitzski, is charged with having trespassed on the property of Dr. Carpenter, on Rockland street, where they broke trees, &c., was arrested at his home on Locust street, at an early hour this morning. He is held for a hearing before Alderman McConomy.

BASEBALL.

Eastons 3, Ironsides 1.

Yesterday afternoon the Ironsides and Easton clubs met for the first time on the grounds of the former in this city. The audience numbered at least 600 and a fine game was witnessed, the home club being again defeated by a score of 3 to 1. The Easton team is strong and it had been expected that they would win easily and betting was largely in their favor from the time they were first announced. As soon as they came on the field yesterday for practice it was easy to be seen that they were fine players. The Ironside presented the same team they had on Tuesday with the exception of one man, Winters, late of the Duncannon club played centre field; but he did not have an opportunity of showing what he was capable of doing. The visitors won the game in one inning by bunching their hits and putting the balls where they were safe.

Game was called at 3:15 with Chester Cummings as umpire. Zecher lost the toss and he opened at the bat for the Ironsides, going out at first. Hofford tried to make first after three strikes but was put out. Sweitzer went out at the same place on a good stop of Rittenhouse. Of the Eastons; Gilligan and Dehlman went out on strikes and Parker on first base.

In the second inning, Winters went out on a fly to Green. Schiller's ball was fumbled by Spence, and he reached first easily, stealing second and scored the first run on the failure of second baseman to catch a ball thrown him. Kelly took his base on balls and stole second. Foster went out at first, and King made a good hit, which the right field could not get in time, and he made second. Kelly ran on this ball and was declared out at first, by the umpire, although he was on his base before the ball reached it. The Eastons were quickly retired without scoring.

In the third inning Hofford and Sixsmith went out at first on short balls and Zecher on a foul fly. Hanna, of the Eastons, was retired by Zecher's good stop. Rittenhouse made a good bat to right field which enabled him to make first easily. This was followed by another by Gilligan. Parker made a tremendous bat, reaching third and bringing Gilligan and Rittenhouse in. Parker scored the last run of the side on Dehlman's safe hit. Green's ball was muffed by King, who had a long run in right field. Spence knocked a short fly to Foster which he dropped, and Zecher picked it up in time to put Green out on second and head Dehlman off at third, making a pretty double play.

After the third inning neither side scored a run, both being blanked to the end The fielding was very fine on both sides, and no one could wish to see better ball playing. The nines both had men on third base several times afterwards but they were not allowed to get home. The score in full is as follows:

IRONSIDES.	A. B.	R.	B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Zecher, s s	4	0	0	1	5	2
Hofford, p	4	0	1	0	6	1
Sweitzer, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	0
Winters, c f	4	0	0	0	0	1
Schiller 1b	4	1	0	15	0	0
Kelly, l f	3	0	0	1	0	0
Foster, 2b	3	0	1	0	1	1
King, r f	3	0	1	1	0	1
Sixsmith, c	3	0	0	5	0	0
Total	32	1	3	24	21	6
EASTON.						
Gilligan, l f	4	1	1	0	0	0
Parker, r f	4	1	2	0	0	0
Dehlman, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	1
Green, s s	4	0	1	3	1	1
Spence, 3b	4	0	1	5	4	1
Barber, 2b	4	0	0	2	0	0
Denham, c f	4	0	1	0	5	0
Hanna, c	3	0	1	7	3	0
Rittenhouse, p	3	1	1	0	5	0
Total	34	3	8	27	15	3

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ironsides	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Easton	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	x	—3

Umpire—Chester Cummings.

Unsatisfactory Umpiring.

For some reason Chester Cummings, a young man of this city, was put in to umpire the game yesterday. He was recommended to the management of the club as having a thorough knowledge of the game. He certainly made a number of grave errors, which gave the visitors a decided advantage in the game, and that was the opinion of nine-tenths of the people who saw the game. The greatest mistake made by him was in declaring Kelly out at third in the second inning. It was plain to everyone that the runner was there in time to be safe. He was declared out, however, and but for this the score would have been higher for the home team. Besides several other errors at the bases, the calling of strikes on the home team was very unfair. Mr. Cummings admitted after the game that he was wrong in one or two decisions. Outside of that he claims to have been fair and impartial. The Easton boys were very free to kick in the early part of the game and by their loud talk seemed to have bulldozed the umpire, for his bad decisions followed and the visitors did not complain once after the third inning. After the game Dehlman, first baseman of the visiting nine, said in conversation with a friend here: "that umpire won the game for us." There was never an assemblage on the ground which was so unanimous in its opinion of an umpire, and it was the talk of the town last night. It is not said that the errors made by Mr. Cummings were intentional, but they were very grave and did great injury to the home team, who worked hard all day on an uphill game, doing excellent work in the face of many difficulties. The cry of bad umpiring is very old, but when it is as plain as yesterday it cannot be covered.

Points of the Field.

During the time that George Myers was umpire of the ball games here there were always a few persons who would accuse him of being unfair to either one side or the other. The *Examiner* in its editorial columns lent assistance to these howlers, and it was thought to make an experiment by putting some one else in the position The result of yesterday's is shown above. Mr. Myers may have made a few errors while umpire, but it is conceded by all that he is a good man for the position and does all in his power to be fair and impartial in his decisions.

The position of umpire is very hard to fill to the satisfaction of every one and as yesterday was Mr. Cummings' first trial some of his errors can be excused. Plenty of men who are thoroughly conversant with the rules, &c., of the game go on the field and make bad umpires, and the league and association have as much trouble securing competent men as amateur clubs.

They Keystone club of Philadelphia will play with the Ironsides to-morrow afternoon. As all of the Philadelphia