

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 10, 1883.

The Law of the Street.

Judge Ingraham, of New York, has just decided against the Manhattan railway a suit brought by a house owner along its line for damage done to his property by the occupancy of the street by the railway. The street was laid out by Trinity church and was dedicated by it to public use as a street. Nevertheless the judge declares that the ownership of the street remains in the adjacent property holders to the middle thereof, and that the public acquires in this as in other streets the mere right of passing and repassing, and that the Legislature cannot enlarge this right to the detriment of the owners of abutting premises by giving railway companies the special use of the highway. He finds that this railroad company can only continue to use the street by agreement with the property owners or by purchasing their property under condemnation proceedings authorized by the Legislature under the state's right of eminent domain.

This is as good sense as good law. Indeed it is good law because it is good sense, theoretically, as it would be practically if all judges were men of good sense. Unfortunately many of them are not, and it is an even chance with them whether they are stoutly right or wrong in their legal decisions. Law interpretation has become a matter of guess work, because it is impossible to forecast the working of the judges' mind, when so many of them refuse to be guided by the ancient charts; sometimes it is because they cannot see them, and sometimes they want. Often they think they are big enough to fit a new coat to the law to suit the changed fashion of the times; and so now it comes to pass, that where once roads were free passage highways for man and beast, now some judges undertake to say that they may be encumbered in all manner of poles and structures, and it would not be surprising to find some Dogberry one of these days deciding that a man's front door was closed by a street improvement and his exit be limited to his roof, scuttle and coal holes.

Whenever opinions men may hold of the character and work of Luther no observant mind will deny that his rugged personality is the colossal figure which towers above all others in his eventful time, than which the world's history has had no epoch more fruitful of great things. There were a host of leaders in the work—religious, social and political—of the Reformation period, and there were mighty minds to resist them and to conserve their radicalism. But neither Wycliffe nor Huss, nor Melancthon nor Erasmus, nor yet Calvin held the place in which the succeeding generations of more than three centuries have, by the affections and judgment of over a hundred million people, set Martin Luther. It is fit and proper, therefore, that those who cherish his memory and hold to his creed should commemorate both with their jubulations; and it is a glorious sign of the era of better feeling, at least, that while Catholic and Jew have united with their religious opponents to render more effective the great Luther celebration at Eisenstein to-day, Protestant England rises up to call blessed the philanthropic Jew who has seen and survived the bloody spirit of her anti-Jewish laws.

The Pennsylvania Legislature assembled yesterday and did nothing more. The average popular opinion of this performance is very well expressed by the Philadelphia Ledger, which in its issue of to-day says: "Whatever chance the Harrisburg House of Representatives had to vindicate its course of remaining in session passed away months ago when it entered upon and continued the sham of holding sessions without a sufficient attendance of the majority party to pass a bill of any kind. It should have made up its record before that day, by again passing the best appropriation bills within its power, and if the Senate then still refused to consider them in conformity to its most honorable 'ultimatum,' the House should have stated the case in a dispassionate recital or the case showing that it had exhausted all proper means to induce the Senate to obey the law—and then adjourned. That opportunity was fooled away long ago.

This is no more true now than it was before the election, when the Ledger also expressed it, and the INTELLIGENCER repeatedly said so. We saw nothing during the campaign and we see nothing in the returns to lead us to a change of mind. The great majority of thoughtful men in the Democratic party all over the state were of the same opinion. It is likely now that their views will be heard and heeded.

The Philadelphia Times is disposed to plume itself, and disports itself in a heavy jocular way that is more dismal than funny. It is not the light, graceful, spontaneous and bubbling article but a forced and heavy growth. Wit is a very good thing when it is good, but those who do not incline to wit should decline to try its manufacture. We are sorry that the Times does not make out better in its essay. It has something in the result of the election to be glad about, if it is not much. It did not know the least bit what the result was going to be, it is true; but it did want Pattison and Cassidy to get scratched, and it thinks they got it, and so it is happy; but as we have said, it don't have the happiest way of showing its glee. It is not artistic at all.

Upon the incoming Democratic House at Washington will fall mainly the responsibility of determining whether or not the Democratic party will elect its presidential nominee in 1884; and the selection of a speaker will be the guide post to its future action. The less legislation and the briefer session the better it will be for the party and the less disturbing to the country. Cut it short.

It has been discovered that nearly 95 per cent. of the letters mailed weigh less than half an ounce, and the proposition

is made that the single two cent postage rate be extended to letters weighing an ounce. This seems to be a sensible and practicable move, which will not cause any material loss of revenue to the government and will in no small degree accommodate the public.

MERRILLY ruing the Lutheran church bells this morning ushering in the 400th anniversary of the birth of the great Reformer.

"STAY, stay at home, my heart, and rest! Home-keeping hearts are happiest. For those that wander, they know not where, Are full of trouble and full of care. To stay at home is best." —Lombard.

MAHON stripped of offices and abandoned by his followers is the prettiest political sight to which the country has been treated since Hayes left the White House.

BUTLER'S defeat has been attributed to Tilden who, report says, feared "rare old Ben" as a possible presidential competitor. It is nearly time to charge the London explosion to this Machiavellian schemer.

LANCASTER county may be "the garden county of the garden state," but at the present time it looks as though it might be more appropriately called "the paradise of the robber and jail breaker."

Two Ohio men are already after the office of sergeant at arms of the next House of Representatives. The "Ohio idea" so tenderly cherished by Republicans was yesterday cherished by Democrats.

A war between France and China has been very nearly stirred up by the blundering of an interpreter. Li Hung Chang, the Chinese premier, told M. Triaux, the French agent in China, that he "disapproved" the action of the Marquis Tseng in the Tonquin matter. This was the interpreter translated as an official disavowal. The blunder has complicated the situation very seriously, and it should call attention to the necessity of a thorough knowledge of their duties among those holding positions of such far-reaching importance.

HOWARD WORCESTER GILBERT, a former teacher in the Lancaster high school, in an essay entitled "Ritualism and Rationalism" filled with bitterness against the church, has this fine at "the great Philadelphia dailies."

"As for the newspapers with a few honorable exceptions, the friends of liberty have no hope of any aid from them. They are gagged through their pecuniary interests and their ambitions. Here in the metropolis of Pennsylvania, the journals which ridiculously boast of themselves as 'the great Philadelphia dailies' treat their readers to nothing better than a diurnal mass of poor and very uninteresting trash. To call them educational instrumentalities is an insult to the understanding."

Most of the railroads of the country will on Sunday, the 18th instant, adopt the new time system, which provides for four standards of time, the Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific, each differing from the other by an hour. The Eastern standard begins with the seventy-fifth meridian and will be used as far west as Pittsburg, after which the Central standard will begin, with a time one hour later than the Eastern system. There are fifteen degrees of time between each system, the meridian of Detroit being the dividing line of the Central, and a point between Utah and Nevada being the dividing line of the Mountain and Pacific systems. This arrangement will do away with the necessity of remembering the difference in time between places while traveling, as passing from one system to another, one need only add or deduct an hour according as he goes westward or eastward. As Lancaster is between the 76th and 77th meridians, the effect of the new change will be scarcely appreciable here. The new system will undoubtedly be popular, although at first inconvenient. It will make only four standards of time, when hitherto fifty-three had to be remembered.

FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Marietta Register appeals for better payments for that borough.

The Scranton Republican hates the Oriental custom that requires a lady never to go abroad without an escort.

The Erie Herald deplores as a growing evil the fact that only 60 to 75 per cent. of the voting strength of Pennsylvania comes to the polls.

The West Chester Republican, snorting defiance from its nostrils, asserts that "the appointment must be made on the Republican basis or not at all."

The Philadelphia Chronicle Herald advises the New York Democrats to make an assignment of what brains they have left, and apply for a guardian.

The New Holland Courier wants the thirty day bunnies in the county jail who are keeping the Buzard gang informed of the movements of the police, "run in" for an indefinite period.

The Pottsville Chronicle thinks that practical young men of the day take more solid comfort in a collar and a pair of cuffs well laundered than they do in the most artistic piano playing.

Propos the depositions of Buzard and his gang the West Chester, Village Record says: "There would be no talk of lynching in a community where the execution of the laws is speedy and certain."

Notwithstanding the warm approval with which Mahone's downfall has been greeted all over the Union, the Lancaster Examiner thinks he is making a fight that should receive support and not the cold shoulder.

A large number of the state papers are holding their sides to keep from splitting with laughter at the discovery that a great many of the "special London cable dispatches" printed by enterprising metropolitan dailies are expanded to two columns from thirty words actually received by cable telegraph.

Jack of All Trades. Chicago Times.

The New York World is ruffled because Mr. Beecher delivered a speech in Brooklyn the other night and said nothing about politics; but as Mr. Beecher often preaches sermons and says nothing about religion, perhaps the matter is not astonishing.

A FATAL BLOW.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN BUFFALO.

The cyclone strikes a new building—Four men crushed to death and several others injured.

A terrible storm struck the city of Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. On Willis street, near Townsend, Jacob Doid, the pork packer, was erecting a large four story wooden building to be used as a cooper shop. Twelve men were employed on the structure when the cyclone swept down upon it. In an instant the building was whirled into the air, its timbers snapping like pipe stems, and before the workmen could realize what had happened the immense structure collapsed. Nearly all the men were buried beneath the timbers, and their cries could be heard above the noise of the rushing wind.

The hurricane lasted only 10 minutes. As soon as it had abated messages were telephoned to station No. 1 for officers and surgeons, and at the same time orders were turned in at station No. 2 to send out the entire force of police, and impress the doctors in the vicinity. It was some time before an adequate force arrived to begin clearing away the timbers and search for the buried men.

About 1 o'clock the body of William Rehner was unearthed. He lay on his face, which was terribly crushed. A heavy timber lay across his back and another forced his head into the ground. Jacob Schendahl, the foreman, was also found horribly crushed. His liver, lungs, stomach and intestines were crushed. Charles Bittner, a carpenter, had his jaw broken and was otherwise badly injured. A splinter had cut his leg, and another had cut his hand in an unconscious state. Several other workmen, whose names could not be learned, were seriously hurt.

It was 6 o'clock before the last injured man was taken from the ruins. Great excitement prevailed among the police, who kept busy in holding the crowd back. The building was one of the cheapest description and occupied a very exposed place in an open lot. It is thought that several more will die.

FEARS OF A NEGRO OUTBREAK.

Excitement in Southampton County, Va. The white people of Southampton county, Va. are apprehensive of an outbreak among the negroes. Telegrams have been received at Portsmouth asking for assistance in the event of trouble, and the mayor has a posse of citizens ready for service in the event of any trouble. A white family in that county that at 12 o'clock last night one thousand negroes intended to slay every white person, from the cradle up, in Southampton county. The white people of Newmarket, Boykins and Branchville were well armed and sent out scouts to learn what was going on. It was noticeable that not a single negro was to be seen at their usual places. This gave additional color to the report that the women and children were taken to their homes, and a guard placed around them. The telegrams further state that the negroes who work around the railroad stations have not been seen since yesterday afternoon and that the people are preparing to leave their homes. The intelligence of this trouble has been received, and it is impossible to say whether there is just ground for the existing excitement and fears.

Southampton county was the scene, some years before this, of a bloody slave insurrection, and it is not improbable that the traditions of that time have something to do with the prevailing apprehensions.

John Bell's wife attended a prayer meeting at which she is known as Hickory Hill church, five miles south of Germantown, Tenn. While she was standing in front of the door a young man named Alf Norman rode up, and greeting her familiarly, asked if Bell had returned. She replied that she did not know. Norman said he would like to see her, but did not care to do it if her husband was about. "I'm afraid he might cut me off if he found me going to see you," Norman added. The woman went to the window and Bell appeared at the corner of the church, not ten feet away, and raising a shot gun which he held in his hand exclaimed: "Yes, I'll cut you off." He fired as he spoke, and Norman's horse taking fright, bore him up the road to the top of a hill, where he fell, and a bleeding to the ground, the horse striking him several times with his hoofs as he fell. He was picked up a short time afterward by his friends and found to be badly wounded. A surgeon was called in who pronounced his wound fatal. Bell encamped in the darkness and has not since been heard of.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN COLORED MEN.

Two colored men, Anderson and Montgomery, had a fatal affray at the Virginia hotel, Coney Island, Friday morning. Montgomery struck a girl who was with Anderson, and the latter struck him back. Montgomery was armed with a pistol and came back to the bar room, where he found Anderson armed, waiting for him. Everybody else got out and the two chased each other all round the bar room. Finally Anderson got the dead end on Montgomery and shot him in the right breast. Montgomery was taken to the hospital and will probably die. Anderson was locked up.

PERSONAL.

SAM LOCH has been made inspector of police in Pennsylvania. It is a very good day when a man is left.

SENATOR RINDLEBERGER, it is reported, will pursue an entirely independent course, not attaching himself to either party in the U. S. Senate.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN is said to be booming himself for governor, because he has received an invitation from the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania to be their candidate.

WILLIAM M. EVANS is getting thinner and more nervous. He has been reported to weigh scarcely 100. Nevertheless, he reaps over \$100,000 year from his law practice.

EN-SPEAKER KEIFER says that the man who makes any pledges for chairmanships in order to secure the speakership makes a great mistake. Experience has evidently proved a teacher.

JUDGE JOHN H. OLVIS, of the Centre and Huntingdon district, has sent his resignation to Gov. Pattison. It is said that he will become the law partner of Senator Wallace. His legal knowledge and profitable practice will be a great asset to the common schools of the county.

GENERAL SHERMAN was not christened until after he was 18 years of age. The clergyman objected, at the ceremony, to christen him "William Tecumseh," on the ground that the second name was a name which his father had given him was good enough for him, and if the minister did not care to go on with the ceremony he would try to struggle through life unchristened. The clergyman relented.

SERVANTS of the famous London Baptist preacher, is now described as a brown skinned, low browed, big cheeked, rugged framed man, stout, of medium height, with iron gray hair, short, bristling and unparted, beard and mustache closely trimmed, black coat, with nothing ornamental in his appearance, but looking for all the world like a village blacksmith with his "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes on.

THE VOTE IN STATE.

Full Returns Make the Majority for Niles in 66 STATES.

The official returns from the counties that were wanting yesterday, together with some corrections of early dispatches, make a considerable change in the majorities for state officers. It will be seen from the following table, which is virtually complete, that Niles' majority is less than 17,000, while the majority for Lacey runs close to 19,000. Those figures will not be materially changed until the complete official returns have been computed.

The following table gives the majorities by counties for the several candidates:

Table with columns: COUNTY, NILES, LACEY, FREASER, and a column for the margin. Lists counties from Adams to York with corresponding vote counts.

WHY WE SHOULD GIVE THANKS.

Governor Pattison's Proclamation to the Good People of Pennsylvania.

Governor Pattison has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

It is fitting that a people should pause amidst the enjoyments of prosperity to gratefully acknowledge the Divine Author of their blessings. Therefore, I, Robert E. Pattison, governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend Thursday, the 29th day of November, A. D., 1883, a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

During the past year our state and commonwealth have been marvellously exempted from calamity. We have continued to preserve relations of concord with all communities of men. No part of our people has been seriously afflicted with disease, and our harvests have been abundant. The toil of the laborer has not been in vain and the rewards of thrift are everywhere manifest. Tumult and dissensions have been averted, quiet has reigned, and our country has continued to be the undiminished affections of the people. Conscience and reason alike teach that these blessings have not resulted from chance, but are due to the merciful goodness of the Supreme God, the universe Father of mercies, and to the united prayers of his faithful people. We should manifest a grateful spirit of thanksgiving to their Gracious Giver.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Programme of Exercises—Emmett Lectures.

The sessions of the thirty second annual Lancaster county teachers' institute will open in the evening on Monday, November 12th. It will no doubt be the largest, and probably one of the most instructive and entertaining institutes ever held in the county. A carefully prepared programme, embracing essays, addresses, lectures, discussions, vocal and instrumental music, &c., has been adopted. Hon. E. E. White, Prof. J. V. Montgomery, S. P. Heiges, A. W. Tourgee, Hon. Frank Beard, Rev. Max Hark, Prof. B. F. Shaub, R. K. Baehle, G. M. Phillips, E. V. DeGraff, John Stahr, Rev. Robert Collier, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Edward Krohn and other eminent speakers and teachers will participate in the proceedings of the institute or lecture in the opera house in the evening.

Judge Tourgee will appear before a Lancaster county teachers' institute and deliver a lecture, "Give Us a Rest," in the opera house on Monday, November 12th. "A Fool's Errand" and "Bricks Without Straw" have made the name of Tourgee familiar, and as a lecturer his originality and earnestness are as striking as are these qualities in his writings.

Our neighbor, the Inquirer, has issued a full sheet supplement, containing a fund of information of special interest to teachers—among other matter a classified list of all the public school teachers in Lancaster county, with their post-office addresses, grade of certificate, length of school term and salary. All school directors, their address and when each member's term expires, and the officers of each board. The school debt, school tax rate and amount to state appropriation for each district is also given, with a great deal of other information relating to the common schools of the county.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

Samuel Gibson, of this city, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Christiana Sheak, who charges him with bigamy. Gibson parted from his wife several years ago, and though she is still living he contracted a second marriage with Louisa Corbett, with whom he has been living for a year or more. Alderman Dunning held the accused for a hearing on Tuesday next. Meanwhile he was committed to the county jail for five days for drunken and disorderly conduct.

DECLARED A DIVORCE.

The board of directors of the New Holland national bank on Tuesday declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, and 10 per cent. on the surplus fund besides, making the surplus fund now \$8,000.

MARTIN LUTHER.

THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH.

Impressive Services—Musical Festival—Fine Tableaux—Elaborate Decorations—The Denominational Celebration.

On the 10th of November, 1483, Martin Luther, the great apostle of the Reformation of the Protestant church, was born, and to-day, just four hundred years afterwards, the whole Lutheran world is celebrating the event with more elaborate demonstrations than ever before.

For months past preparations have been making for the proper observance of the event, and many preliminary services have been held here and elsewhere. On Wednesday evening, in Fulton opera house, Grace Lutheran church gave a series of beautiful historical tableaux, illustrative of the life of Luther, and of the men who labored with him in the Reformation were presented, not less than 50 performers taking part in them. The tableaux were artistically arranged and afforded much pleasure to the large audience in attendance. Excellent music was given by the college orchestra under the lead of Prof. W. H. Keller. Rev. C. E. Houpt, the pastor of the church, delivered a brief but eloquent eulogium on the work and character of Luther. Rev. C. L. Fry offered prayer, the doxology was sung and Rev. E. E. Reed, dismissed the audience with a benediction.

The Musical Festival.

The great event of the anniversary in this city will be the musical festival to be given in Trinity Lutheran church this evening at 8 o'clock. The programme has been carefully prepared, and many rare musical gems will be given. The church has been beautifully decorated and will present a more attractive appearance perhaps than ever before. All the Lutheran clergy in the city are expected to be present, participating in the services. All members of the congregation are invited to attend, with or without cards of admission, but those not members will be admitted by card only.

All day the chimes of bells in the Trinity steeple have been furnishing exhilarating music.

On Sunday morning at 10:30 P. M., Greenwald will preach on "Luther's Day," and on Sunday evening on "Luther's Places."

All the other Lutheran churches will be suitably decorated, and anniversary services will be held in them. In Zion church Rev. P. F. Mayer will preach, and to the fine choir of the church with its grand organ will be added an orchestra to assist in the rendition of the music, including an organ prelude, anthem by the church choir, hymns, prayer scripture lessons, a sermon on Luther and the Reformation, &c., &c. E. Reed, will preach a sermon at 10:30 a. m., and at 7 p. m., will take place the Sunday school jubilee.

In Christ church, which will be very elaborately decorated, the pastor, E. E. Reed, will preach a sermon at 10:30 a. m., and at 7 p. m., will take place the Sunday school jubilee. St. Stephen's church, Rev. Emil Meister, pastor, has prepared an elaborate programme of exercises that will be very attractive. The music by the choir which has been specially selected for the occasion will be supplemented by an orchestra. In the evening the Sunday-school children will have their jubilee.

St. John's church, Rev. Sylvanus Stall pastor, will be decorated, and a life size picture of Luther will be displayed. A printed programme of the services has been issued, including an organ prelude, anthem by the church choir, hymns, prayer scripture lessons, a sermon on Luther and the Reformation, &c., &c.

Although the present year has generally been called the Luther Memorial year in this time, the correct memorial year in fact, the 400th anniversary of his birth, and therefore it will really continue until the 10th of November, 1884.

THE REFORMER'S CHARACTER.

What Martin Luther has to say to the American People.

The Lutheran celebration has called out a great many widely varying opinions of the man and his work. The Lutheran and Reformed churches most exalt his character. The Catholics generally deny his merits and pronounce him a heretic and destructionist. The following graphic sketch is contributed to the Philadelphia Press by an English bishop:

A great man's memory rises like a pillar over the sea, flashing a reviving light, that gleams on every shore, but is always visible on every side. So to the different nations in turn, and at intervals, when they are receptive of the lesson, the dead heroes speak. Men rarely their fellows not only by the vividness of their personality, but by the manly audacity. St. Paul was many men in one. So was Luther. In this they agree, that they were intensely human.

In Luther's history there were several epochs, familiar to every schoolboy, mile stones not only in his personal development, but in the progress of the world. His conversion into the vital and spiritual apprehension of God; his public burning of the papal bull; his nailing of the theses to the church door; his public trial at Worms; his friendly imprisonment in the castle of Wartburg; his marriage; his domestic life—all know these. Who quite knows their significance? To understand a man and his life, we must take into account what physiologists say are the two main factors in conduct, heredity and environment.

Luther's parents were plain people of the laboring class, but God-fearing and appreciative of education. All round him was the Catholic church, fast sinking into an epicurean paganism, and Germany was, by and by, in the grasp of Italy. The English historian, Froese, who enthusiastically admires Luther, and ungrudgingly commends him, does not hesitate to say that he changed the face of Europe. What an Europe to change? See what he possessed and also what he had to contend with. He was a combined: Fearless and audacious in action and despondency, which help us to come nearer to him, and learn of him through that nearness. Ragged and abrupt, he was infinitely tender, and there he was, a man of matter of controversy with his associates, but not always unduly and unjustly augmented his personal influence by his marriage. It is certain that he thereby vindicated the freedom of marriage of the clergy, and bequeathed an exquisite ideal of conjugal and parental love to the world. He was a German language by his greatest achievement, the translation of the Bible into his native tongue. A classical scholar, he was a constant student of scripture, and all theologians may learn from him that the Bible is the treasury of divinity.

His byname was the inheritance of the church; his table talk is "the heart affluence of discursive talk," which has a

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Thursday Concert Last Evening.

It must have been apparent to those of the last and select audience, which attended the Thursday concert, last evening in Fulton opera house, who have already seen Miss Thursty and Chevalier de Kontski before, that while part of the performance was nobly executed, most of it was perfunctory—the worst in altogether application. There was not that vigor, that readiness of expression and spontaneity of sentiment present in all the work that should have characterized it, though the generous enthusiasm of the demonstrative and somewhat servile, to most of the artists, several instances, to most of the artists, several instances. Great impediments to successful concert performances are the lack of suitable accessories and barrenness of concert surroundings; this fact is especially observable when the company is composed of but three or four individuals, and the stage does not present even the attractions of a drawing room. To surround those few weighty difficulties the singer must be able to captivate the ear, and compel the eye to forget what it is expected to see. Miss Thursty achieved this, at her every appearance last evening, without overstepping the bounds of just criticism. But then it must be remembered that even the most renowned, the most accomplished and the most popular of public entertainers under like circumstances, like Miss Thursty's singing much of it was exceedingly beautiful and wonderfully effective in tone, though she failed in her execution of making palpable the entire significance of her song. Her "Prayer and Benediction," "The Lord's Prayer" and "Mary's Song" were sung with perfect exactness, and as the notes were concerned and with splendidly clear phrasing, but a perceptible coldness quite distant from the sense of the music pervaded it, marred an otherwise so fine and so successful performance. Her song "Happy Children" was disappointing, since the sprightliness the subject suggests was present neither in the voice nor the music, though it was rendered with exceptionally clear tone and melodious trills. To a perfect artist she gave a pretty little song, "Twickenham Ferry," with exquisite effect, touching the quaint lines with a depth of sympathy far superior to anything she had done before, and coloring the music with artistic and very reasonable enrichment of any melody. In "Le Chant de Missol" and the "Song of the Bells," the latter from Debussy's new opera "Lakme," Miss Thursty, warmed to her work by the hearty recognition she was receiving from the audience, sang wonderfully difficult and brilliant singing. Especially in the first mentioned selection she was heard almost at her best. It was then that the extreme flexibility, purity and compass of her voice were fully portrayed, and she sang a whole of a few drops were showered forth with all the adornment that an artist so skillful as Miss Thursty could command. In the "Song of the Bells" there is a splendid vocalization in which Miss Thursty was heard to great advantage. With all her rare and very reasonable ability, there was not that interpretation of her songs that could enable the audience to feel their full sympathy or sentiment, and if any of the best like notes sang in the ear, the entire effect was lost. There was a wide range of melody in the composition and exquisite variety which now was light and fanciful, then deep and grand with brief bursts of great volume that were executed with a delicacy and brilliancy such as few artists could make the musician as a genius, and which rendered his "mannerisms" unnoticed at times. His "Le Reveil du Lion," composed by himself, is as the musical world knows, a grand composition, beautiful and light and deeply sorrowful. The combination of these two styles, it has a glorious significance and the grand melody is entrancing, when adequately executed; and much of it last evening as performed by de Kontski was what was hoped for; but there was too great eagerness even to distinguish the notes, and he sang through his work to give the "Awakening of the Lion" in all its original force and grandeur. Mr. Russell Glover, who sings in these entertainments, has a flexible and very pleasant voice which he used very judiciously in the "Prayer and Benediction" and "Our Agony," and another which he gave in response to an encore. His methods are not of the vigorous order and his tenor is not robust and unusually strong, but there are a refinement and finish about his notes are very pleasing, and his intonation is augmented by a sympathetic conception of the words he sings, which fortunate and welcome traits, united with his rich meli-

THE BURGARS ON THE WING.

Several sensational stories told by newspaper reporters to the Philadelphia papers.

Several sensational stories have found their way into some of the newspapers for which there is little or no foundation, and in the Philadelphia papers, the following are a dispatch from Ephrata in which several burglaries are grouped together as having been committed in the same neighborhood on the same night, whereas some of them were committed several weeks ago, and some thirty or forty miles apart. Some of these correspondents also state the scene of the recent fight in the Welsh mountain, which are at least eight miles from the place.

In conversation to-day with several gentlemen who came in from Ephrata, Akron, Lehigh, Bethlehem, Millersburg and other points in Ephrata, Lehigh and vicinity, the only additional facts learned are that another party of citizens made another unsuccessful trip through the mountains in search of the burglar, and his conference and that a party of citizens from Ephrata, Lehigh and other points in Ephrata, Lehigh and vicinity, the only additional facts learned are that another party of citizens made another unsuccessful trip through the mountains in search of the burglar, and his conference and that a party of citizens from Ephrata, Lehigh and other points in Ephrata, Lehigh and vicinity, the only additional facts learned are that another party of citizens made another unsuccessful trip through the mountains in search of the burglar, and his conference and that a party of citizens from Ephrata, Lehigh and other points in Ephrata, Lehigh and vicinity, the only additional facts learned are 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