

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 24, 1883.

Concerning Legislative Pay.

We are not ourselves entirely sure that the members of our highly esteemed Legislature really earned thirty-three hundred dollars by their services to the state during the year. In truth, we do not know very many of them who would have earned that sum at their daily avocations. It may be that the legislative duty is of so high a grade that its reward should not be judged by an ordinary standard. It may be, too, that the mental and physical exhaustion produced by the prolonged wrestling of our conscientious law makers over the question of the proper method of dividing the state into equal districts, entitle them to expect to be well paid for it. We confess that we are not able to get up to the level of the legislative thought. Senator Mylin says that the newspapers do not know anything about legislative business; and we don't think we do. As we looked at it there was only a question of simple arithmetic in the apportionment business, and as we see it, there is in the appropriation matter a simple query as to how much was earned. If our legislators think they earned ten dollars a day on Sundays and Saturdays and any other days when they were not in session let them take it, as they have the power. If they think that they did not earn ten dollars a day when they were not at work nor even when they were at work, seeing that they did nothing, let them make their appropriation accordingly. We quite strongly suspect that since they have already received fifteen hundred dollars apiece this year, they would do themselves no injustice if they should vote that they had not earned anything more.

The Senate committee, in proposing an appropriation of ten dollars a day, for all the 182 days suggests that all of this money will not be needed, since the legislators generally will be too conscientious to take all that is appropriated for them. The idea is that the members will only ask a warrant for the days which they have been actually in attendance; which is putting quite a high estimate on their moderation. It is true that the law does not allow them compensation for the days when they are absent without leave; and it is a fact that the clerks of the Senate and House can furnish a schedule of the days of the presence of each legislator. The appropriation committees, however, have so elevated an idea of the honor of their fellow legislators that they do not propose to give the state this safeguard against their possible rapacity, but they leave it to the members themselves to say how many days they have really served.

We greatly fear that, with this freedom given to the instincts of our senators and representatives, there will not be a great deal left of the appropriation of ten dollars a day for 182 days for each member when they have quit drawing on it. But if the appropriation committee has not put too high an estimate on the tone of their colleagues we may feel encouragement to believe that they will be shaken by the suggestion we have made that they can afford to give the state receipt in full for their services for this year in consideration of the fifteen hundred dollars already received; for, really, can they think that their labors were worth much to the state in the extra session?

Culpable Neglect of Duty.

The New Era, very justly arraigns the county authorities, because of the fact that no hospital accommodations are available for smallpox patients, notwithstanding the disease has prevailed here for many months; the efforts made to isolate the cases in the dwellings in which they have occurred, have not been successful, though they have been intelligent and vigilantly made. To day seventeen cases are reported in the city, which is as large a number as we have at any time had; and we are now on the eve of winter, when the opportunity of stamping out the disease is greatly lessened. There has been an absolute necessity known to exist for a hospital, ever since the disease appeared. One could have been erected in a week or less; and a better one for the purpose than would be built in a year. A hospital for contagious diseases is better made to answer a temporary use, to be destroyed after the need of it is gone. A close building is not desirable; good ventilation is essential.

Successful Treatment of Cholera.

Our counsel at Port Louis, Mauritius, transmits to the state department an account of the successful treatment of cholera in that vicinity by Mr. T. Edward Fyers. "It shows that the means of simple treatment 149 persons out of 150 who were attacked by the disease. On the first appearance of an attack, or as soon as possible after ward, was administered 2 grains of tartar emetic. After the emetic had acted copious doses of warm water were given to clear the stomach. In case either vomiting or purging continued, the usual doses of diluted sulphuric acid were given. The patient, Mr. Fyers recommends, should not be allowed to eat anything until the tone of the stomach has been restored."

A Series of Disasters.

A fast freight train from New York for Boston broke in two near Southport, Connecticut, on Thursday night, and the separated parts coming together again, nine cars were thrown from the track, and several smashed. No person was injured. The loss in the neighborhood of Piedmont, Missouri, by the recent floods, is estimated at \$25,000. No lives were lost. The railroad in Southeastern Missouri and Southern Illinois are nearly all in regular operation. As an express train on the Pennsylvania railroad was passing the Seventeenth street Philadelphia crossing last night, it ran into a carriage, killing Mrs. Frey and Wm. Frey, Jr., and seriously injuring Wm. Frey, the occupants.

William Minter, 20 years old and died following the same old and died shortly after ward. It is supposed he dropped the but of a gun he was handling on the floor, and the jar caused the piece to go off.

One who Came From "a Family that Was." Andrew Taylor was hanged yesterday at London, Tenn. for the murder of Sheriff Cate and his deputy a year ago. He refused a minister, was perfectly calm, and after the sheriff had adjusted the noose, said (with a blood curse), "I could drink your heart's blood."

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Level-headed Eaton Comes Out Strongly for Hon. Geo. W. Eaton. Representative of Connecticut, in the Federal House of Representatives, visited the headquarters of the different candidates for speaker yesterday. He said in the course of an interview: "I am opposed to tariff agitation, because I do not want to cut my own throat. The Democratic party will in a few days organize the popular branch of Congress and it should look the truth squarely in the face. The people will do so, and they will not misanthropically distrust the honest party leaders, however plausibly they may seek to hide their aims. The party is to be put on trial for the presidential race of 1884, and it is not too much to say that the Democratic party is the only party that is fitly defective; and the grand inquest at the present juncture is to inquire whether the Democratic House shall be wise or foolish in its public record. Recent signs of the people's action seem to point strongly to the election of a Democratic president in 1884, and the great interest of the people is to know whether the probability of the Democrats defeating themselves by their misuse of power."

"If the House is organized in the avowed interest of that element of the party that seeks to disturb the present business tranquility of the country, it matters little whether the Democratic candidate for president shall be Samuel J. Tilden or Joseph E. McDonald, for neither could be elected. The only real facts to be considered are at least two-thirds of the Democratic leaders and to all the Democratic voters in the land outside of Washington, which is farther off from public sentiment than any other point in the United States. A tariff or revenue only law is the only platform in 1884, a like platform on even a doubt as to the disturbance of the tariff policy of the country would defeat us again. I will never by my vote do anything that will in the least tend to the disturbance of the business of the country."

"We should organize the House by electing a speaker pledged to the agitation of the tariff at the coming session, it would defeat the party in every debatable state, and we would be buried beneath a popular and a popular wave. I cannot afford to adopt a policy that is offensive to Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and my own state, Connecticut. If we do the contest of 1884 will be settled before the contest now going on in the Senate. The preliminary trial of the leaders and representatives of the Democratic party. It is for them to say whether they will continue to be political suicides or advance to the enlightened and progressive sentiments of the present day."

"What do you think of the attempt to bring the blow shut into the contest?" "Oh, please! It is too contemptible to think about. The vote of the Connecticut delegation will be given to Randall."

TWO SENATORS REMOVED.

Senators Upperman and Archibald, of Allegheny, yesterday tendered their resignations to President pro tem. Mylin, of the Senate, to take effect on Tuesday next.

It is said that Senators McNoll, of Allegheny, and Boggs, of Cambria, will follow Upperman and Archibald. They are very sore over the action of the State law caucus on the bill making appropriations for the extra session. They claim that the bill is a violation of the House should have been reported to the Senate, instead of which it was amended, as they say, to give a few Eastern senators like Cooper, George Handy, Smith, Steuart and others, a chance to vote on the reconstruction bill. They claim that the bill is a violation of the House should have been reported to the Senate, instead of which it was amended, as they say, to give a few Eastern senators like Cooper, George Handy, Smith, Steuart and others, a chance to vote on the reconstruction bill.

Arthur's Thanksgiving day proclamation is said to be the best ever issued by a president, both in the choiceness of language and appropriateness of thought. On the other hand, that of Ben Butler comes in for a large share of public condemnation. In fact, so disgusted have the people of Boston become with the latter's production that it is thought that President Arthur's proclamation will be read in its stead in the churches. Some allowance, however, ought to be made for the bold Benjamin when the circumstances that surrounded this piece of literary work are considered. Burial under an adverse majority of 15,000 is not the most inspiring kind of a Pegasus on which to ascend to the heaven of classical prose. Besides, had "the old man eloquent" combined in his proclamation the quaint charm of Addison and the terse vigor of Macaulay, verily he would not have escaped the censure of the "aristocracy of brains" about Boston, who after the style of the ancient Greek, disdainfully term as "barbarians" all who are not embraced within their charmed circle.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

but before the vote was announced charged with the vote, in order to be in a position to move a reconsideration. The Senate then adjourned.

DEADLY AFFRAY IN THE OFFICE OF A NEWS-EDITOR.

John Cheeseman, editor and proprietor of the Patriot, the leading Democratic weekly newspaper of Cumberland county, at Bridgeton, N. J., was shot by a Democratic politician after being shot Cheeseman grabbed Vasyokle by the throat, bore him to the floor and beat his face to pulp. Cheeseman is not seriously wounded, but Vasyokle has died. Cheeseman has been indicted for the murder of Vasyokle. Vasyokle was a prominent Democrat, and his death has caused a great excitement in the county. Cheeseman is a lawyer, thirty-five years old, and has a wife and two young children. He is much smaller than his opponent, but he was a powerful fighter. He is now 35 years old and lives with his wife and children in the center of the town. The wife of Cheeseman is about six feet high, raw boned and muscular. His countenance is that of the American sea captain—a long, thin, hawk-like nose, and a pair of eyes, bright, black and keen, without a shadow of a beard. Vasyokle is a lawyer, thirty-five years old, and has a wife and two young children. He is much smaller than his opponent, but he was a powerful fighter. He is now 35 years old and lives with his wife and children in the center of the town. The wife of Cheeseman is about six feet high, raw boned and muscular. His countenance is that of the American sea captain—a long, thin, hawk-like nose, and a pair of eyes, bright, black and keen, without a shadow of a beard.

The members of George H. Thomas post 84, G. A. R., residing in this city, have received and accepted an invitation from their fellow members residing in Mt. Joy, to visit that borough on Thanksgiving (Thursday next), and eat a Thanksgiving dinner with them. Something better than a bean soup, hard tack and sower-belly is promised.

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NOVEMBER COURT.

Persons Killed and Much Live Stock and Other Property Destroyed.

News has reached Charleston, Missouri, to the effect that a cyclone, striking at Bertram, destroyed the house of a settler, killing him outright fatally injuring a lady and wounding several others. None in the house escaped but a small boy. The barn, stable, cow sheds and fences were swept away. In the thick of the storm trees or larger size were twisted off near the ground but strange to say not another house or person was injured.

The case against Mary Stewart was dismissed, the prosecutor having shown since it was brought. A similar case against William George Easley as he was sent to jail for six months, for assault and battery. The case against David Gino, charged with desertion, was continued, as the defendant admitted that he had deserted a house and was willing to pay \$1.50 per week for the support of his wife, and costs of prosecution.

Thomas Groff was charged with desertion, his wife claiming that she was unable to support him. The court sentenced him to pay \$1 per week on account of desertion. The defendant was charged with desertion, his wife claiming that she was unable to support him. The court sentenced him to pay \$1 per week on account of desertion.

William Westhafer pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to a fine of \$200 and costs. Comth vs. Alfred Clark and Nathaniel Clark, surety of the peace, charged with threatening to injure George Rapp and wife, of Salisbury township. The complaints were dismissed with each party to pay their own costs.

Alfred Clark, charged with carrying concealed weapons and felonious assault, was sentenced to pay fines amounting to \$40 and to undergo an imprisonment of four months. Henry Young, convicted of fornication and bastardy with Amelia Swartz, was sentenced as usual.

The grand jury found a true bill against A. F. Miller for a forcible entry, and returned the bills against Benjamin Henderson charged with embezzlement and Wm. Westhafer, selling liquor without license, with county for costs, in the two latter cases. The final report of the grand jury is as follows: To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Lancaster.

The grand inquest empowered to inquire in and report for the November sessions, 1883, do hereby report that the district attorney submitted to us 10 indictments. Of these we returned 86 as true and 24 as ignored.

On Tuesday afternoon we made an unexpected visit to the county hospital and almshouse. We were shown patiently and courteously through the different departments by Dr. McCree, resident physician of the hospital, and his assistants, and by Mr. John Brook, the steward. We report with great pleasure that the buildings and grounds were found to be in excellent order, and that the inmates and staff were well cared for.

We visited the site of the new building ordered to be erected by the county commissioners for use as a hospital for patients sick with contagious diseases. It is located about one square south of the present hospital, and we found it advanced as far as the laying of the joints for the first floor. We examined and learned that the building was to be two story frame, 24 feet wide by 50 feet long, and each floor divided into two square rooms, each 12 feet square, separated by a six feet wide corridor running the whole length of the building. The rooms are all intended for use.

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