Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV, 24, 1888

Concerning Legislative Pay. We are not ourselves entirely sure that have earned that sum at their daily avo should not be judged by an ordinary standard. It may be, too, that the men tal 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 any thing 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 now much was earned. If our legislators think they earned ten in session let them take it, as they have alight, 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 noth ing, let them make their appropriation

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 conscientions to take all that is appropriated for them. The idea is that the mem. bers 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 com pensation 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

accordingly. We quite strongly suspect

that since they have already received

anything more.

served. We greatly fear that, with this freedom given to the instincts of our senators sinstic evation by the royal family of and representatives, there will not be a great deal left of the appropriation of at least are the surface indications of the ten dollars a day for 182 days for each reception tendered yesterday. But under on it. But if the appropriation committent that Alphonso contemplates an tee has not put too high an estimate on alliance with Germany, and if such should may feel encouragement to believe suggestion we have made that they can afford to give the state receipt in full for their services for the year in consid eration 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 intel ligently 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.

The county authorities were well advised of what was needed; and in the face of the information they had they have chosen to put up a permanent hos pital, which is not yet ready for occupancy; and while they are waiting for it, they decline to receive smallpox patients because they have no accommodation for them. Why the county has been put to a useless expense we cannot say. It may be safe to charge it to mere stupidity. It seems always safe to predicate this of our authorities, to eat anything until the tone of the year, There may have been an element of greed mixed up with it, just as there was in the prison management, which started the smallpox here. Possibly there is a job in the building. But Connecticut, on Thursday night, and the whatever the cause, it is a shameful fact separated parts coming together again, that after this long endurance of the nine cars were thrown from the track, and disease, the county is not yet ready to furnish a hospital for the patients. If Missouri, by the recent floods, is estimated this had been provided, the disease at \$25,000. No lives were lost. The railwould probably ere now have been eradicated. There may yet be time to stamp it out before the severity of the winter sets in; but it can only be done by a prompt removal of every case to a hospital, which should be at once provided ---

THE first gleam of good sense and of a patriotic appreciation of their duty on the part of the Republican state senators has flashed upon the commonwealth. They have begun to resign. Let them go off. keep it up. If the contagion should extend itself there may yet be an apportionment, and when the Legislature shall have performed its constitutional duty, for which alone it was called into after the sheriff had adjusted the noose, extra session, the public will be better said (with a flerce curse), "I could drink reconciled to its pay.

THE appropriation proposed by the Senate bill, is for ten dollars a day for every member of the Legislature for the 182 days of the extra session, Sundays and recesses included. As the members have already this year received the members of our highly esteemed ten dollars a day for the 150 of the reg Legislature really earned thirty-three ular session, they may pocket, under the sundred dollars by their services to the Senate's proposition, ten dollars a day state during the year. In truth, we do for 332 days, or the comfortable sum of not know very many of them who would \$3,320. The thirty-three days of the year for which pay is not demanded, re ns. It may be that the legislative present the legislator's honday season, duty is of so high a grade that its reward which he takes this year at Christmas time, since the exigencies of the public business kept him at Harrisburg all summer.

THE grand jury-an exceptionally good one-confirms what so many of its predecessors have discovered, that the present system of managing the county jail is fatally defective; and the grand inquest ad is the pungent statement that though this has often been reported those who ought to remedy it have treated it with indifference if not with contempt. There is another fine touch of irony in the statement that Prisonkeeper Burkholder proposes to prosecute the convicts who have escaped from his custody, as fast as they are cap ured.

THE speakership bird is now flamming so dollars a day on Sundays and Saturdays | near Randall's head that there is no longe. and any other days when they were not any question as to where it will eventually

> WAR between France and China scenis of blood to wipe away a difference of opinion over their respective rights in an insignificant territorial province.

TILR. fifteen hundred dollars apiece this year. The world's a bubble and the life of man. Less than a span: In his conception wretched, from the wond-So to the tomb; they would do themselves no injustice if they should vote that they had not earned Curst from his cradic and brought up to year.
With cares and fears. Who then to frail mortality shall trust But itmus on water, or but writhes in dust

-Lord Bateon

THE suicide of the late A. B. Johnson about which so much of the glamour of the tragic and sorrowful was thrown, turns out to have been a very common place affair after all. Embezzlement was the common, every day skeleton in the closet that goaded him on to the performa see of the rash deed,

Those engaged in heresy from an estab lished religious doctrine are often afflicted with more scrupulousness than their or thodox brethren. A Chicago congregation that had listened to Prof. Swing, the noted Presbyterian heretic, for nine years, found it necessary to condemn another cleric who occupied the pulpit on Sunday last, though the "orthodoxy" of his sermon was admitted. Exactly what was meant by this latter term most people will give up as a riddle defying solution.

The arrival of the German crown prince in Madrid has been the signal of an enthu Spain and the Castilian populace. These tone of their colleagues we result, Spain's autonomy would soon be they will be shaken by the Germans should be carefully scrutinized as ancient fable of the spider and the fly.

> Antitun's Thanksgiving day proclamachoiceness of language and appropriateness of thought. On the otlerhand, that of Ben Butler comes in for a large share of public condemnation. In | not listen. 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 inspiriting kind of a Pegasus on which to ascend to the heaven of classical prose. Besides, had " the old man elequent 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 are hounded as thieves and salary grabbers ancient Greek, disdainfully term as " barbarians" all who are not embraced within their charmed circle.

Successini Treatment of Chulera Our consul 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 Mr. Fyers, although not a physician, saved by the following 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 afterward, there was administered an emetic of 30 grains of ipecacuanha and 2 grains of tarta emetic. After the emetic had acted copious doses of warm water either vomiting or purging continued, the usual doses of diluted sulphuric acid were sure to stop it." The patient. Mr. stomach has been restored.

---A Series of Disasters.

A fast freight train from New York for Boston broke in two near Southport, several smashed. No person was injured. roads in Southeastern Missouri and Southern Illinois are nearly all in regular operation again.

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. Fry, jr., and seriously injuring Wm. Frey,

William Mintzer, 20 years old of Philadelphia, shot himself last evening and died shortly afterward. It is supposed he dropped the but of a gun he was handling on the floor, and the jar caused the piece to One who Came From "a Family that Kills.

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 callous, and, your heart's blood."

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

IN WASHINGTON AND IN HARRISBURG then adjourned.

Level Beaded Eaton Comes Out Strongly for Kandall-Two Republican State Senators Resign.

Ex Senator Wm, Eaton, now a 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 1 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 misunder-stand the action of the party leaders. a newspaper publisher at Budgeton 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 Democrats will elect or defeat their candidate for president as the Democratic House li be wise or foolish in its public rec ord. Recent signs of the people's action seem to point strongly to the election of a lar. His countenance is that of the Am Democratic president in 1884, and the great hope of our beloved Republican brethren is the probability of the Demoerats defeating themselves by their misuse of power.
"If the House is organized in the avowed

interest of that element of the party that dren. He is much smaller than Choose 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 loseph E. McDonald, for neither could be elected. These are well known facts to at least two thirds of the Democratic lead ers and to all the Democratic voters in the and outside of Washington, which is nevitable and it will probably take oceans | farther off from public sentiment than any other point in the United States. A tanff for revenue only lost us the presidency in 1880, a like platform on even a doubt as to the disturbance of the tariff policy of the country would defeat us again. never by my vote do anything that will in did not give an account of the col the least tend to the disturbance of the business of the country.

"If 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 majority of 1,000,000 votes. We nnot afford to adopt a policy that is offensive to Indiana, Ohto, Penusylvania, New York, New Jersey and my own state. connecticut. If we do the contest of 1884 will be settled advance. The contest new going on over the speakership is but the preliminary trial of the leaders and repre sentatives of the Democratic party. It is for them to say whether they will continue o be political suicides or advance to the enlightened and progressive sentiments of

the present day."

"What do you think of the attempt to
lug the bloody shirt into the contest." "Oh, pshaw! It is too contemptible to think about. The vote of the Connecticut delegation will be given to Randall."

TWO SENATORS RESIDES.

Meesis. Coperman and Arnhoit to Leave on Tuesday. More to Follow. Senators Upperman and Arubolt, of Allegheny, yesterday tendered 'bell resignations to president protein. Mylin, of the Senate, to take effect on Tuesday

It is said that Senators McNeil, of Allegheny, and Boggs, of Cambria, will very sore over the action of the Stalwart tained the following reply caucus on the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the extra session. They member when they have quit drawing neath it all there is a strong popular dis House should have been reported to the we have been unjust to Mr. Vansyckle as they say, to give a few Eastern senators | had been in the habit of getting his chee like Cooper, George Handy, Smith, Ste wart and others who are candidates for come a forgotten dream. The gift bearing reelection next year, a little cheap bun combe and put the Alleghery senators, their actions seems very suggestive of the who have been in Harrisburg all along, in the positon of salary grabbers. Upperman says the thing was fixed up in I'ntladelphia by Cooper and a couple of other senators required that we should do this. and put though in a caucus numbering tion is said to be the best ever tairteen. Eight of them outvoted the issued by a president, both in the other five. After the caucus he told Coop er he had made a bad blunder, which would recoil on him, and it would be a difficult thing for him to avoid trouble, but Cooper, Davis and several others would

In further explanation of their course Upperman says : "The salary bill as amended in the Senate committee provided that senators should take pay only for those days they could certify as having been in the service of the Senate, this including the time spent in going to and coming from home. Nowth a contlemen who hatched this little scheme live near Harrisburg. They could come here for the session in the morning and leave on the afternoon of the same day. It takes the western senators a day to go and a day to come, besides the day they are here. That exhausts the week. The castern That exhausts the were to go up to senators can very well afford to go up to well afford say: 'We only the presiding officers and say : want pay for two days,' while we who have lost the whole week ask pay for that time. The consequence will be that they will be pointed out as models of virtue, while we simply because we took what is by right our due. I told Cooper this in caucus, and said he would have trouble, and he will have his hands full now. I object to being placed in a talse position simply to make a little cheap buncombe for certain people who are scheming to get back to the Sen-

In the Senate Yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday, the amended salary bill, giving the senators a lump appropriation for the entire session was put upon final passage. Mr. King, who saw that the friends of the measure could not muster 25 votes, the constitutional majority necessary to pass it, moved to postpone its consideration for the present. Mr. Adams vigorously opposed this and contended that, as every day spent in conwere given to clear the stomach. In case sidering the bill cost \$3,000, the total saved to the treasury by the original Senate committee amendments. Mr. King's

Mr. Sutton moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed third reading, as he desired to offer an amendment giving senators pay only for the days they had June 18. This was voted down, and then Mr. Davies moved to postpone the bill until Tuesday morning, as it was patent that there was not enough votes to pass it now. This was opposed so strongly by Senators Herr and Longenecker that Mr. Davies withdrew it.

Mr. Gordon said he should vote against the bill, because he regarded it as inordinately extravagant. Bad as it was when it came from the House, the Senate had made it worse. It had dived down into the treasury just as far as it could go. There were legal objections, he said, which

he would not now give. the final passage of the bill and were as follows (Republicans in Roman and Democrats in italies) :

Yeas - Messrs. Biddis, Greer, Humes, Keefer, King, McKnight, McNeill, Patton, Ross, Stehman, Upperman and Mylin-total 13. Nays-Messrs, Adams, Arnholt, Gordon,

Herr, Hess, Kennedy, Laird, Lantz, Long-enecker, McCracken, Reyburn, Shearer, Smiley, Smith, Sutton, Wagner, and Watres-total, 17 Messrs. Arnholt, Adams, Lantz, Shearer, as voting "no" originally, voted "yea,"

ed their vote, in order to be in a position every one. to move a reconsideration. The Senate

DEADLY AFFRAY IN THE OFFICE OF A NEWSPAPER.

Settling an old Foutbal Fend Lanyer Vanayekie Shoota Editor Cheeseman and is Founded beyond Secorety.

John Cheeseman, whiter and proprie of the Patriot, the leading D moerweekly newspaper of Cumberland sound at Bridgeton N. J., was shot Friday by L. Vansyckle, a prominent Democia politician. After being shot Uncome grabbed Vansyck'e by the threathere is to the floor and beat his case to 10 heeseman is not seriously wearn a newspaper publisher at Bridgeton twelve years, and his editorials have variably been aggressive. In his young days he made some reputation by his prowess as a fighter. He is now 15 years ld and lives with his wife and two gre sons in a comfortable house in the v of the town. The elder Cheeseman about six feet high, raw bound and mistean seen in cartestures - louz. prominent check bones, deep set eye, be parrow forehead stiff, black han and its skin, without moustache or beard.

Vansyckle is a lawyer, thirty iten yes old, and has a wife and two young ch man and is nothing like his equal in mus Two years ago Van cular development. syckle came to Bridgeton from Millville a opened a law office. Cheeseman known him many years. Democrats and when Vansyckie came Bridgeton it is said that Cheeseman once began to look upon him as a rival county politics. Cheeseman, however, denies this and says that Vansyckle consuited him before setting to Bridge Some months ago Vansyckie was aut ized to collect a note of seventy dellars t a widow named Wright. The widow as worked for Cheeseman, and as Vansyckie money within a reasonable time the b asked his employer to see the lawyer a ask for an explanation. Cheeseman du this and after some delay Vanayekle gave the widow the money that was due her. The interest Cheeseman took in the case caused a breach between him and Va-

The breach was wideout by a series articles attacking Cheeseman that were sublished in the Errang Nors, of Bridge Then Cheeseman poured an editorial broadside into the News and charged that Vansyckle was the author of anonymous articles. The charge was not denied. The Democrats were divided there last summer as to a candidate for the state Senate from the district. man and the Patriot (avored a certain man before the nominations were made, and if is said that Vansyckle and the Labor It form Democrats that followed him clared that they would appose the nomnation and election of any candidate favored by Cheeseman. Cheeseman be came personal and his newspaper was for a time filled with the breeziest kind of reading about Vausvekle and his friends. Notwithstanding this the Vansyckle can didate for state senator was nominated He was, however, defeated at the polis and Cheeseman enjoyed sweet revenge by attributing the party defeat to Vansyckle. Tue Immediate Cause.

The Pancer, another weekly newspaper, took up the endgels for Mr. Vansyckle and follow Upperman and Arnhe't. They are this morning's issue of the Patriot con-

"The Pronces charges that we have been guilty of upjust treatment to Vansyckie claim that the bill as it came from the Will it please explain in what particular Senate, instead of which it was amended. We have intimated that Mr. Vausyckie cashed without having funds in the ban to meet them and said he had be-'moderately successful in getting worthless checks cashed." We did this f the purpose of guarding the public agains being defrauded in this manner, and be lieved that simple justice to the public sure that this is but just to the public and fail to see in it any unjust treatment of Mr. Vansyckie. At the same time we offered Mr. Vansyckle the free use of our columns for the correction of any fals mpressions which we have made concern ing him and shall be pleased to make any orrections ourselves, if either he or le friends will but indicate them to us. yet, however, they do not complain of an unjust treatment and we fail to see why Mr. Nichols should complain for him without being able to point out the slight est particular in which we have been un just.

An obliging friend followed Vansyckle into the Davis house in the morning and read to him the above article. Vansyckie promptly armed himself with a new cow hide and a Smith & Wesson revolver. The proprietor was washing his hands in the econd story back room. His sons and three or four printers were in the story above. Vansyckle halted in the editorial room, second story front and roared at Cheeseman in the adjoining department

"I want to see you at once."
"All right," responded theeseman I'll be out in a minute."

When Cheeseman came out, of the back oom Vansyckle arose from the cover of the desk on which he was nursing hi wrath and drawing his cowhide shook at his swarthy enemy. Although Cheese man had never been cowhided the instru ment in Vadsyckie's hands, instead of inspiring with terror only made him stop and laugh. Then the little man's rage knew no bounds. Throwing down the cowhide he drew a revolver and aimed and fired at Cheeseman, who was but a few

feet distant. The editor threw up his left arm and the bullet passed through his coat sleeve and struck his breast two inches above the heart. Cheeseman staggered, but recovered his presence of mind in an instant and closed with Vansyckle. In a hand to hand struggle the lawyer was at a great disad vantage. Appreciating this and fearing would reach the amount sought to be that Cheeseman would wrest the revolver from him and turn its point upon its owner Fyers recommends, should not be allowed motion was defeated by 17 nays to 10 Cheeseman hurled his opponent to the floor, knelt upon the fallen man's arms and then throttling him with his left hand pounded him in the face with his right fist. The pistol shot and Vansycle's cries for help brought Cheeseman's sons and the devoted to the service of the state from printers down stairs, and drew a great crowd of people from the streets. Cheese, son, man was crazed with rage, and it was with difficulty that he was dragged from his

almost iusensible antagonist. Friday night Cheeseman said thought I was fatally wounded and I was resolved to kill him if my strength lasted. Several policemen entered, and Vau syckle was helped to the wash room. His nose and cheeks were pounded to jelly and the skin and flesh of his forehead hung in shreds over his eyes.

Cheeseman explained this by saying "Most all of the licks I hit him were glancers." Cheeseman went at once to The yeas and nays were then taken on the mayor's office and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Vansyckie for shooting with intent to kill. Fifteen minutes later Vansyckle was led anto the mayor's office by Officer Camp

all. Turning to Cheeseman he said : "Thank God, I didn't kill you." Cheeseman replied: "Well, I am sorry bean sou I didn't kill you, and I would have done promised. so if I had not been pulled off by the boys.

During the examination Vansyckle be came weak from loss of blood and he had to be hauled to the jail, where he lies at Smiley, McCracken and Watres, recorded the point of death. The affair created the most intense excitement in the town and

but before the vote was announced chang- county, as the principals are known to

CYCLONE AND PLOUDS.

Persons Killed and Much Live Stock and Other Property Destroyed. News has reached Charleston, Missouri, to the effect that the tornado at Bertram tore Eli Brown's house to splinters, killing him outright fatally injuring a lady and wounding several others. None in the house escaped but a small boy. The barns, stables, cow sheds and fences where swept away. In the track of the storm trees or larger size were twisted off near the ground but strange to say not another house or person was injured.

From Piedmont, Missouri, comes

news that the St. Francois and Black

rivers are still rising. The railroad track

south of Piedmont are two feet under water. Millions of bushels of corn in the Black and St. Francois river bottoms have been swept away. Dwelling houses, out houses and barns filled with corn and oats have all gone. The people are on the hills. The loss is not ascertained. Both rivers are still rising. The ravages of the flood are still rising. The ravages of the land and are mostly disastrous. In fact, all people living in East. Piedmont and along the support of his wife, and costs of prosstock worth thousands of dollars has been carried away and the people residing along the creeks and lowlands are on the hills, without shelter or food. The state of affairs at the Winter coal mine, the place where the Richland creek broke through its bed and filled eleven mines which were connected with each other with water, has not changed materially since yesterday. The water is flowing in at the rate of twenty thousand gallons a minute, and it will take but a short time until the mines are filled. The Winter mine loss is about \$5,000; the James Seatty mine, \$15,000; the Western mine, \$7,000; the Greenwich mine, \$35,000; and the Taylor mine, \$12,000. The other mines are worked out. The mules in all the mines except Beatty's were saved, but the sols of the miners and the hoisting boxes were all lost. Mayor Mellsor and city councils visited the scene and held a meeting afterwards. They concluded that all amage that could be done had been done already and that it was best to let the mines fill up, then when the water recedes lose the hole in the creek through which | t is flowing into the mines. The operaors say they will not pump the water out, a it would cost more than could be made ut of the mines. The walls of several buildings and the ground on Pleasant Hill are cracked at several points, and this was aused by the compressed air in the mines oreing itself through the stones.

At Indianapolis White river is still using. At noon Friday the water was within two feet five inches of the high mark reached last winter. The low ground at Indianola, on the west side of the river. are covered. All the railroads have suffered was from culverts and small bridges being ashed away. No trains are running ver the Indianapolis & Vincennes railroad now. The trains on the Vandalia road are running over the Indianapolis & St. Louis track between Indianapolis and reencastle. The Cincinnati, Indianapolis, t. Louis and Chicago train ran over the neinnati & Hamilton track to Cincinnati. trains left on the Bee Line Friday.

COLUMBIA NEWS

From Our Regular Correspondent. The concert at the Second street Luth ran church last evening, was a succesbout \$100 was cleared -A falling scaffold the opera house severely injured Mrs. Aunie Kline and Mrs. Myers this mornng .- Hicks and McClintocks' show was big fraud .- "Roughing It" booked for Monday night .- Sociable of the young olks of Trinity Reformed church on Nov. astle No. 1, of Reading, pays a visit to ennsylvanian castle No. 70, A. O. K. of outter sold at 30 cents per pound and eggs latter cases. The final report of the grand 10 cents per dozen.—Wolf and Kauffman's jury was as follows: the quarries have closed, throwing about 20 men out of employment.

Thomas P. Lundy, conductor of P. R k freight crew No. 42, was injured at i street, Philadelphia, last evening at idnight, while coupling cars. He aken to the Presbyterian hospital of that ity. His right arm is believed to be in and 24 as ignored. red. He resides on North Locust street.

The following properties were offered for

were withdrawn : serie withdrawn: 15 shares Columbia several establishments by Dr. McCreary, ational bank stock, \$145.65; 10 shares resident physician of the hospital, and his 15 shares Columbia eely stove company stock, \$49.80; three ame houses on Bethel street, offered Religious.

Rev. Deatrich, of Langaster, will fill the pit of Trinity Reformed church to rrow. Rev. Lucius M. Hardy, also ancaster, will preach at St. Paul's P. E. hurch. Communion services will be held at St. John's Lutherau.

A Fine Entertainment.

The entertainment last evening in the resbyterian chapel was in every respect a success and reflected credit on the mangement. At an early hour the house was led and the benches and chairs brought nto the aisles failed to supply sufficient seats for the audience. Following is the rogramme :

Music, by the choir; solo, "Weary o owing." Miss Musser; recitation, Tramp. 'A. B. Walters; recitation, "Sam's Robt. O'Boyle; solo, " The Tempest," H. S. Mellinger; recitation, 'Ship of Faith," A. B. Walters; recita "The Miser Fitly Punished," Robt, Boyle; solo, "The Bridge," Mrs. Alice oodman; recitation, "Irishman's Pano ama," A. B. Walters; recitation, l'olish Boy,'' Robt. O'Boyle; "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep,' Weller; recitations, "Composition on a Horse," A. B. Walters; "Jimmy Butler and the Owl," and "The Ghost," Robt. O'Boyle: music, by the choir,

On next Friday evening the infant d partment of the school will give a concert which will begin at 7:15, so as to get th little ones home at an early hour.

LITTLE LOCALS.

Here, and There and Everywhere Fiss & Doerr shipped to New York esterday, one carload of fine horses. Geo. W. Goodhart, who has usually een attached to Barnum's circus, has been engaged by Forepaugh for next sea-M. H. Wenger, lime burner at Lampeter

and H. B. Groff's Fertility rolling process

flour mill, have been connected with the And now it is reported that four suspious looking characters, supposed to be members of the Buzzard gang, are hovering around Helfelstein, Schuylkill county. John Z. Wilson, an Oxford tinsmith, while working at L. Hood's barn in Cole

raine township, fell from a ladder and severely injured his right ankle and heel. Thanksgiving Dinner. 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. loy, to visit that borough on Thanksgiving

beau soup, hard tack and sow-belly is Current Bustness in Court, A motion for a new trial was made the case of H. H. Snyder, who was con victed of libel. At 10 o'clock the docket was called and

15 judgments were entered.

(Thursday next), and cat a Thanksgiving

dinner with them. Something better than

NOVEMBER COURT

OVER AND TERMINER-QUARTER SES

Surety of the Penco and Desertion Cases &c - fhe Beport of the Grand Jury-Interesting Statistics and Recommen-

dations. Saturday Morning .- The surety of the peace case of Sarah Struck was dismissed, the prosecutor having died since it was brought. A similar case was dismissed against George Tshudy as he was sent to jail for six months, for assault and battery The case against Mary Stewart was die missed, as she was sentenced for perjury, and another against Henry P. Warner was disposed of in a similar manner, as the cosed has left for parts unknown.

The case of David Ghio, charged with desertion, was continued, as the defendant stated that he had rented a house and was

willing to support his wife. Com'th vs. Henry Nelson, desertion The defendant denied that he had deserted his wife and child, but claimed that he was

Peter Wineberger, of this city, was charged with deserting and failing to support his wife. He stated that he was mable to work regularly on account of wounds received in the army. The court sentenced him to pay \$1 per week and

Thomas Groff was charged with deser tion; his wife claimed that she was so cruelly treated by her hosband that she was compelled to leave him. The defendant demed that he had treated his wife badly, but claimed that she is feeble minded and imagined a great deal; he was always willing to support and provide for his wife, and would do so now, court ordered him to pay \$4.50 per week for the support of his wife, with costs of prescention

Com'th vs. Jacob K. Brandt. The defendant, who resides at Manheim, was sharged with desertion. The court thought from the evidence that the parents I the parties were more to blame for their separation than themselves. The court ordered him to pay \$1.50 per week for the support of the child for the presnt, in hope that a reconciliation may be Com'th vs. Henry Brinkman, surety o

the peace. The defendant was charged with threatening to do his wife bodily harm, and he was sentenced to pay the osts and give bail to keep the peace. Com'th vs. James Linghurst, surety of the peace. Margaret howry testified that

James threatened to injure her. The case was dismissed and costs divided. William Westhaeffer plead guilty to selling liquor without license, and was entenced to pay a fine of \$200 and costs. Com'th vs. Altred Clark and Nathaniel lark, surely of the peace. These de endants were accused of threatening to injure George Rapp and wire, of Salisbury ownship. The complaints were dismissed

with each party to pay their own costs.

Alfred Clark, convicted of carrying concaled weapons and felomons assault, was sentenced to pay fines amounting to \$40 and to undergo an imprisonment of four

Henry Young, convicted of fornication and bastardy with Amelia Swartz, was sentenced as usual.

The case of surety of peace against Charles Miller was dismissed, as defend ant was sentenced for larceny.

THE GRAND JURY.

Their Report on the County Institutions The grand jury found a true bill against A. J. Melchor for forcible entry and 28 and 29 .- To night O. L. Eads, of Alpha ignored the bills against Benjamin Hen-trial under indictment for murder, and 43 derson charged with embezzlement and Wm, Westhaeffer, selling liquor without M. C .- Market well attended this morning; license, with county for costs, in the two

o the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Lounty of Lancaster The grand inquest empanneled to in quire in and for the November sessions, 1885, do respectfully report that the diswas | trict attorney submitted to us 110 indiet ments. Of these we returned 86 as true have.

On Tuesday afternoon, we made an unexpected visit to the county hospital and almshouse. We were shown patiently and sale at the Franklin house last night, but carefully through every department of the assistants, and by Mr. John Brock, the steward. We report with great pleasure sgether, \$1,300; one unoccupied lot on that the buildings and grounds were found to proper management. Seven differently street, \$100. and watchfulness and a hearty interest in the comfort and well being of the inmates on the part of those having charge of the patients. All the food of patients and attendants is to be supplied from the hospital proper. This we are satisfied should not be. The communication be tween this contagious disease hospital and the inmates of the other should be reduced to the smallest possible limit. Common prudence therefore demands that provision should be made for preparing the food for the contagious patients and their attendants at or in the building itself.

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 hospital proper, and we found it advanced as far as to escape. We recommend therefore that the laying of the joists for the first floor. We examined and learned that the build. ing was to be two story frame, 24 feet the prison, and that he be given authority wide by 50 feet long, and each floor divided into two rows of rooms, about eight feet square; separated by a six feet wide corridor ing the corridors and ministering to the running the whole length of the building. The rooms are all intended for use.

We therefore express the opinion that the plan should be changed so that a kitchen with all the necessary implements and conveniences should be a permanent part

While much has been done to improve the efficiency of the hospital management, our inquiries have strongly impressed us that an important improvement is needed in the insane department. We learned that weak-minded inmates are of neces sity used as helpers in caring for the several wards. On wash days the female aids are taken away to help at the washing, and the wards are then left without any oversight. The resident physician and others assured us strongly that the help of more persons, male and female, same and healthy, was needed for the constant care of the insane wards. Three more males and two females would supply all these needs. The male ward keepers get \$10 per month, and the females \$5 per month. It would require \$480 per aunum to pay these five needed assistants, a puttance so small in comparison with the increased efficiency of the work accomplished and the well being of the patients secured, that we feel the proper officers should not hesitate a mo ment in ordering their employment. Good superintendents have in time past been worn out before their time by conscientious efforts to do a duty far beyond the powers. The comfort, efficiency and lives of needed and well tried servants should no longer be sacrificed to ideas of

economy. Aimshouse and Hospital Report. The following are the statistics for the imshouse and bospital at this time : Men, 147; women, 67; male children, ; female, 7. Total number of all

classes, 225. In hospital proper : Males, 34 ; females, 21; children, 1. Total, 56. Colored department : Males, 5 ; females, 6 ; chil-

Insane department : Males, 48 ; females,

49. Total, 97. Whole number of inmates in hospital, 169

Total number of inmates in county hospital and almshouse, Nov. 20, 1883, is 394. We would recommend that for the better security of the properties, and the lives of the inmates, that a night watchman be permanently employed, and that one of the buildings be connected with the telephone exchange. On Wednesday afternoon we visited the

children's home and the county prison, At the home we were met by a committee of the board of trustees, and the matron, Mrs. Hamaker, who showed us through every part of the building affording us eyery opportunity of acquainting ourselves with the nature and condition of this most excellent institution. We found every thing in period order, and we take great pleasure in saying "well done" to the devoted men and women who have labored o long, so carnestly, and so hopefully in the interest of helpless children. The home at present has 93 white boys and 39 white girls, and 16 black boys and 3 black girls -a total of 144-all in a healthy condition. from our own observation and from information furnished at a conference with the trustees and the matron, we learned that there is a pressing demand for more room for various purposes. Happily no ontagious disease has ever broken out in the home. It is among the possibilities, There should, therefore, be ready at band a suitable place to which the sick can be emoved. The bed rooms are full-too full, for all the childern are compelled to sleep two in a bed, whilst quite a number of them are too large to sleep that way with any degree of comfort. The trustees of the home have been notified that hereafter all children two years old and upward brought to the almshouse will be sent to them. They are not prepared to receive them. Increased accommodations are necessary, and we carnestly recommend that the county commissioners make an appropriation suficient to pay for an additional home building—to be built of brick, two stories high -the cost not to exceed \$5,000. We then visited the county prison and,

nder the guidance of the keeper and some of his assistants, we were shown through the building and grounds. An examination of the building satisfied us that the recommendation of the grand inquest at the August session, 1883, that preparation should be made at once for the erection of a new and larger prison was not premature. It is needed, and we trust there will be no further delay in the matter. Bummers' Hall has not been divided into celle, as previously recommended. The men are crowded into that building like beasts and kept in perfect idleness, and on the plea of suppressing the tramp buisance, men who wont work and many men whose only offense is that they are tempo rarily without work and friends, are treated in a manner which offers a high premium to crime. For, the contrast between the comforts, privileges and conveniences of the prison cell, and the atter absence of them in Bummers' Hall, is so great that the commission of crime is made the pasport to a comparative Para dise. By a rule of the board of prison inspectors, the daily fare of those committed to Bummers' Hall is a quarter of a loaf of bread, weighing about one pound, given to them every morning-a ration of soup twice a weekand water ad libitum. We recommend that these men be given some steady employ ment, that the bread rations be increased one-half, and be served to them in two equal shares, morning and evening. We do this because we believe numbers get there who would gladly work if they can't enjoy a merited freedom. There are in the prison at this time 53 convicts, 42 of whom have been sentenced to long terms at hard labor and solitary continement, 3 awaiting for drunken and disorderly cor Total, 99. The prison contains 80 cells, but 71 are used for prisoners. The other nine the keeper is obliged to use for other purposes. The 42 long term prisoners occupy 36 cells-which shows that as the prison now is it is impossible to punish some prisoners as the law requires they should be punished, and affording them opportunities for planning and carrying out

projects of escape which they should never The recent escape of a large number of the most notorious inmates led to an examination of the mode of prison government. We find that the keeper has no voice in the selection or removal of his underkeepers and watchmen, and consequently cannot secare that constant and faithful obedier co to the rules governing the conduct of the prison officers which is absolutely necessary during his term. We find also that he is compelled to employ prisoners to clean the corridors, and carry needed articles to and from the cells. He selects the best of those at his command, and must trust them. It would be too much trouble to be searching them all the time, yet he feels that herein lies a great source of evil. Forbidden articles get into the cells in spite of his prohibitions. He has forbidden tissue paper curtains to be put up in the cells, yet he found a big roll of such paper in Brimmer's cell.

From these and other statements we are firmly convinced that the present mode of prison government is contrary to every good business principle-subversive of efficient management, and calculated to afford numerous facilities to the prisoners the keeper be given the sole right of choesing and changing all the employes about to employ sufficient help to enable him to dispense with the aid of convicts in clean wants of the prisoners. We recommend also that the underkeepers and night watchmen be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duty. In this connection we would report that the keeper assured us it was his intention to bring charges against the escaped prisoners as fast as they are recaptured.

Touching the manufacturing operations of the prison we have but little to report. No cigars are now made, the contractor having thrown up his contract and removed all his stock at the time the smallpox broke out in the prison. Forty-six of the prisoners are employed in various mechanical operations, such as weaving, making baskets, fish nets, brooms, shoes, etc. The carpet business is the only one which pays. Since Sept. 20th, 1883, 3,015 yards of carpet and 504 yards of sheeting and bed stuff have been made,

We are of the opinion that a thorough examination of the prison in all its workings would be of much value, and result in much good, but we know it is impossi . ble for a grand inquest to make it and discharge the other duties which of necessity devolve upon them.

It is our duty to make recommendations. We have made them. We know that other grand inquests have made them, but we know also that those who should seriously consider and act upon them, have virtual-

ly treated them with contempt. In conclusion, the grand inquest desire to return their thanks to the honorable court, the district attorney, the sheriff and other court officers for the courtesies extended to them in the discharge of their

duties. All of which is is respectfully submitted. James Potts, foreman ; Geo. H. Richards, secretary : Joel L. Lightner, Chas. W. Eckert, E. A. Becker, Heury L. Frailoy, Phares W.Fry, Benj. L. Garber, Peter Esch, H. L. Diffenbaugh, John H. Menaugh, Jas. M. Dunlap, Isaac R. Royer, L. W. Mentzer, Samuel S. Geist, Amos Meas, John Gilson, Horace M. Engle, Henry Martin, E. C. Heller, Sam'l Greenawalt, John Conrad, J. Harold Wicker-