## Lancaster Entelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, 1888.

The Historic Democracy.

Not the least interesting phase of the recent contest for speaker among the Democrats, was the novel solicitude of their party enemies, lest the selection of Carlisle should prejudice the now conceded likelihood of the restoration of the Damocracy to power next November. Upon this text many and marvellous things were preached-the sum of all being represented in the saying of a local contemporary that the Democratic party is timid and has straddled every serious question for 30 years. Sayings like this seem to please certain hasty generalizers among our opponents. No well informed man, however, would trust himself to such an assertion. The truth is the his tory of parties in no country contains a more inspiring record of devotion to principle and consistency in faith, than the vicissitudes of the Democracy since power-a continuance in place which attracted all the self-seeking, as well as the party fell of its own discordant factors in 1860. It was only when its leadership fell into the excesses, reproduced in the Republican party during the last three administrations, that it came to defeat. Nor was it defeated in 1860, be ic principles that gave the Republican party its first lease of power, as it has it in place since the close of the war. He has read the history of parties in vain faithlessness to its convictions. Inheriting the curse put upon the country by slavery, the party saw no constitutional means of cutting the ulcer out, but all legislation was uniformly opposed to its disappointed." extension, as the measures of 1820 and 1857 testify.

rized atterance of the Republi union and putting down the rebellion. Where would the Lincoln administration have found the million men who of the war maintained Republican ma jorities. Hardly a general of eminence ution and love for the union or the fathers perfected it, distinguished the Demogratic rank and file

A party takes its character from it leaders. The convictions that they utter of the majority of its votes, are the principles upon which it asks public confidence. Who can say, upon this ground that the Democracy has been lacking in fidelity to its vital mission? The party of the people, the exponent of their will, exactly true. it could not be a Democratic party and be unfaithful to its inheritance. That there grew up schisms in the party from time to time, is true; that these schisms destroyed unity, and gave the victory in national contests to their opponents, was a matter of course. But no one ever saw the Democratic party reduced to the condition of the Republican organization when, in lieu of principles or purposes it shamelessly took up a Grant, a Hayes or a Garfield-electing them by money and fraud.

The Democratic party means the gov ernment of the people by the people the Republican party means the government of the people by promopoly, chi cane and sham. Let any careful sin dent examine the manifestos of the organized Democracy since 1500 and compare them with the catch penny expediencies of the Republican party. and he will see that they have been in variably the utterances of thoughtful minds and wise statesmanship. If the party were not based on eternal principles it would have perished from the face | independence. of the earth, as the Whigs and the Festeralists and a score more have perished leaving no mark to tell that they ever existed. Examine the work of the supreme court. It has passed the larger part of its time in sweeping from the laws, the crude and unconstitutional legislation of the time servers, who make laws only for the hour Timid, the Democracy may have been and may be still, but time serving or untrue to its great charter it has never been. It is the recognition of this which has steadily brought the majority back to the party during the last seven years-until now twenty-six states of the thirty-eight of the union are administered by Democrats -just as a year hence Democrats will resume that enlightened and constitutional administration of the government it enjoyed a quarter of a century ago.

THE able bodied editors, who vociferously proclaim Democratic divisions and disasters as certain consequences of Mr. Carlisle's nomination and election, will profit by the spectacle presented at the opening of Congress yesterday. The one hundred and ninety one Democrats present unanimously recorded their votes for Mr. Carlisle; of the one hun dred and seventeen Republicans, all but five voted for Ketfer. Whether this fact is considered with reference to the reasons why a majority supported him or in relation to those of the minority which opposed him, it is equally signifi-

have been followed by the election of Gorham as secretary of the Senate, the cup of Republican disgrace will over- THE GOVERNOR REFUSES LEGISLA-

McClure and Carlisle.

His cotemporaries are making fun o Col. McClure's Carlisle fright. His agi tation is so clearly exaggerated beyond the demands of the situation as to become ludicrous. It is remarkable that so old a politician and editor should have so completely lost his head; and "this lesson teaches" that it is very advisable for would-be instructors of the people not to be too precipitate in their lessons they should be sure that they understand what they are talking about before they go ahead. Col. McClure would by no means say to day what he said yesterday. for, of course, he realizes what a silly screed it was. Mr. Carlisle has said in his address, on taking the speaker's chair, that which takes the wind entirely out of the sails Editor McClure so franti cally spread, and leaves him becalmed on the rolling waters. He foretold that 1850. Enervated by a too long lease of Carlisle's election meant an instant free trade assault upon the tariff and the business of the country. Speaker Carmost of the intelligence of the country, lisle says that "sudden and radical changes' in the laws, affecting our commercial interest should never be made unless imperatively demanded by some public exigency;" which emergency he declares does not exist in the opinion of "any considerable number of those cause it had lost the majority of the who have given serious attention to the voters. Lincoln's vote was hardly a subject." Editor Watterson and other third of the electors of the union. It have brained politicians may be of was not, therefore, distrust of Democrat- the small number who think differently, but certainly Mr. Carlisle distinctly proclaims himself to agree not been popular approval that has kept with the majority who are opposed to any radical change in the tariff laws. "Many reforms are necessary," he says. who charges the Democratic party with but "if there be any who fear that your action on this, or any other subject, will actually be injurious to any interest, or even afford reasonable cause for alarm, 1 am quite sure they will be agreeably Now that surely ought to quiet Editor

McClure's mind and relieve him of his But the Democracy were not alone forebodings; and doubtless does, only he in finding slavery beyond constitution admit it, since he has gone se tutional effacement. In no author far astray, without a disagreeable con cession of error. Editors seldom have can party was the purpose of abolition | the magnanimity to admit frankly their ever breathed, until Providence opened mistakes. They think it bad policy to a way, and when that time came, the concede their fallibility. They make a Democrats of the country were not great mistake, as the public is quite behind their adversaries in stamping it a mite enough to discover the asses' out. Republicans are fond of taking ears without the asses' help. This editocredit to themselves for defending the rial quality of never owning to error is so thoroughly appreciated by sensible politicians that they do not fret themselves to straighten out marched at the call in 1861 if the Demo- the ordinary editorial misconception of crats had not responded? Examine the themselves and their acts. As Speaker records of the states that sent men to Carlisle said, when he was asked what the front. Two in every three men, met he had to say to Editor McClure's under arms between 1861 and 1865, were assault upon him : "editorial strictures the year and a half remaining of their Democrats. Nor need a better proof be have to be borne because the editor given of this than the convincing fact always has the last word." What can I that the states, which in 1856 gave the say," he asked, "beyond what I have said largest Democratic vote, during the years | this afternoon in my speech." Nothing, we should say, that would add to the in the armies of the union had been a man, who almits the speaker's acknowl- not been in session at all, having by for He parts his hair on one side, and brushes Republican. Veneration for the consti- edged honesty, that there will be no mal resolution deliberately resolved not to it in such a way as to give his head rather the execution of any policy the speaker sions but a few minutes were occupied and thing when he declared that the trouble with the Pennsylvania people of the Mcand defend, if they receive the support Clure type is that they would be against bensible, at not having held sessions ariff and " would view with alarm the most conservative steps towards the re-

> THERE is an unanimous desire every where expressed that Randall be made chairman of the committee on appropria-

A sittle is to be introduced into the present Congress for the retirement of the t ade dollar. A prohibitory duty on their re import into the United Stat's should also be made a part of this very necessary pleas of legislation.

LOOK ARRAD.

We can never be too careful What the seed our mands shall sow hove from late is sure to grow. Hate from late is sure to grow. seed of good or ill we scatter. Headlessly along our way. But a glad or grievous fruitage Walls us at the barvest day.

Ox the heels of O'Donnell's conviction omes a letter from Cardinal McCabe, de ouncing the secret societies that have led so many Irishmen to the halter. It will however have little effect in deterring hot headed Celts who believe that the end justifies the means in schemes for Ireland's

One hundred years ago to day Wash ington bade an affectionate farewell to his follow officers, and the tature of the republic he had done so much to establish, was involved in uncertainty. The can tential of that event discovers the twenty first president of the United States delivering his annual missage to a Congress representative of nearly sixty millions of people. Ere another century a new nation, at present quadspected, may spring up, Minerva like from the forehead of Jupiter; but it is very doubtful if the womb of time contains now any equal to the stripling that was born more than a century ago in the labor and travail of the Revolu-

Some of the female reformers who are now giving expression to their views on in Washington which is to restore the the lecture platform display a vast amount union to the tranquility and prosperity of ingenuity in their utterances. Helen Wilmans, whose opinions on social questions have of late gained for her consider able prominence, illustrates the ingenious faculty in its highest development. She says that saloons do not create a demand for strong drink; they simply supply what is demanded because, " as the race refines and spiritualizes, as it is certainly doing, it calls for more stimulating and spiritualizing neutiment." Tois scientific and satisfying explanation will be have the consciousness, however, of having cheerfally acquiesced in by those who look upon the wine cup when it is red within people. the bowl. Thus far no one has insinuated that Helen is lecturing in the interest of aalom keepers.

Cant Schunz has retired from the New cant and portentous to the Republicans. York Evening Post, his work being too When the vindication of Keifer shall close and irksome,

## ANOTHER VETO.

His Reasons tilven at Length-He Allows Only the Pay of the Employes-No Bastness Done at the Extra Session.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 4 .- The goverpor to day sent back to the Legislature the salary bill recently passed, without his approval and gives his reasons for the veto in the following message :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COMMON-OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR. HARRISBURG, Dec. 4, 1888.

To the House of Representatives of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN : In accordance with the authority given to the governor to disapprove of any items of an appropriation iil, I disapprove of all items in the herewith returned bill except those items in section 8, providing for the pay of certain employes of the Senate, and those items in section 4, for the pay of certain employes of the House, and section 7, for the expense of serving a writ of election to fill a vacancy in the House of Representatives. To all the other items of the bill I ecline to give my approval.

A Seglected Constitutional Duty. The members of the General Assembly were convened in special session for the sole purpose of apportioning the state, as commanded by the constitution. The command was upon them to pass such law at the regular session, but they adjourned a few days after, their right to pay ceased with their sworn constitutional duty unperformed, ately recalled They were immedi-into session to obey the organic law, to keep their caths and to accord to the people the most important political rights. They again deiberately refuse to perform their constitutional duty and are about to adjourn After wasting six months in contemning the constitution, they now send me this bill, appropriating over half a million dollars to pay themselves for refusing to do what they were elected and sworn to do. Every consideration of law and the simplest principles of common justice protest growing city. against such an attempt to take the money of the people without consideration. No Money for Law Defyers.

There is no law authorizing public officers to pay themselves for defying the law. Such an inconsistency could not exist in the jurisprudence of any enlightened gov-No citizen in his private business capacity would sanction such a prin-ciple as that underlying this bill. The fact that one has been elected by the people to an office does not of itself entitle him o pay. He must first perform the duties f his office. As well might a judge claim his salary who refuses to hold court or try he causes before him. The members of the Legislature have refused to do their daty in compliance with the command of he constitution, the vow of their official ath and the purpose of their election

The Ten Days' Recess. When this session was convened, instead of proceeding at once to perform their duty, the members of the Legislature, for heir personal convenience, immediately took a recess for eleven days. By this bill every legislator is given of the people's recess. To sanction this would be to admit that they might have taken a recess for terms, and have paid themselves many thousands of dollars each, while remaining at their homes and attending to their private concerns

Tue Senate & Occelletton-For over one half the time since the to sit or make an effort to obey the law. arbance of business interests in On many of the days when it did hold sesfavors. He said a very shrewd and true no single official not was done to a performanos of duty. The record of the House Representatives upon this subject, while not no culpable, is yet highly repre any party that should try to reform the many days. Yet for the whole 182 days tariff and " would view with alarm the from June 7th to December 5th, whether days of session, no session, sham session, duction of the profits of the great mo | \$10 a day for the entire time is given by Lord's days and holidays-for all alike, nopolies of their section." That is this bill to every senator and member. For Neglecting Their Duty.

Monstrous as such a claim would be under any circumstances, it is yet the more repugnant to law, equity and common sense, when asserted by officials who menace the very existence of republican government by refusing to obey the plain est and most imperative of constitutional commands and give to the people the most sacred and valuable of political rights. This bill exacts to the last penny all the compensation that the most faithful, ininstrious, patriotic and law obeying legislators could get for the performance of every duty imposed upon them and the realization of every public benefit that could be expected from them.

And Mileage, Tool

Under this bill mileage is claimed by members and officers for going from their homes to the scat of government and returning, who were present in Harrrisburg when the extra session was called, having been paid by the state to be there, and who have also been already paid for returning to their homes.

So, too, \$10 a day is claimed by this bill for sessions upon days when, to use the language of the law, there were no sessions held "at" which members could be.

An indefensible Steal. It would be useless for me to go over this bill and discuss its unjust provisions a detail. It is a most indefensible attempt o take money out of the public treasury without warrant of law, shadow of justice, or possibility of right, by a body of offi rials which, as the executive of the commonwealth, I am obliged to say resists, defies and assaults the constitutional government of the people.

An Appeal to the Ballot. There often come times in the history of popular governments when the only hope of their preservation rests not in the functional power given to officials, but that last and mightiest of resources, the intelligent and resolute action of a free people at the ballot box. This hope alone is left to the lovers of free government in Pennsylvania for the enforcement of the laws and the pre ervation of the constitution. I have exhausted all my power to that end with. out avail and confess the fatility of my efforts. Not only may I be unable to secure obedience to the constitution and see that the laws be faitafully executed, but I may also be powerless to prevent the gross injustice a tempted against the people in this bill. So far as I am able, however, I shall thwart the wrong by this disapproval.

The Falibfat M ambers. It is only right for me to say that there are, I know, many members of the Assambly who have faithfully striven to perform their duty, and who, by such efforts, have equitably carned their pay. They are in no wise chargeable with the default of this session. I regret that they should suffer by this veto. It is their misfortune to be members of a body whose honestly tried to serve their state and the The people, it is certain, will not fail in the end to recognize and reward upright servents, and separate them from the faithless and avarieous. I have no power to distinguish the worthy from the unworthy, the deserving from the repre-hensible, the fault of the gross not the merit of individuals, is all of which I can The Employes Get Their Money.

Seeing no legal reasons, however, for depriving of their pay the employes of the two Houses whose attendance was compulsory and who are in no way blameable for the failure of this session, I have approved the items for their compensation. I wish to be understood, however, allowing these items, to approve of the compensation of these emwere necessarily employed about the duties of their offices. They may have had official service to perform upon days on which the Legislature was not in session. If so they should be paid. But for those days on which they were absent from attendance upon duties pertaining to the Legislature and unemployed, I do not give my sanction to their drawing any compensation. I regard the words "fixed by law" in the lause of the bill making the appropriation for them as recognizing this limitation,

which, in my judgment, is a proper interpretation of the act of 1874. ROBERT E. PATTISON. [Signed]

How It was Received. The House, after hearing the governor's reto message read, indulged in a short discussion and then adjourned until four clock, when the message will be taken up for consideration. The House congressional apportionment bill has passed

No Business in the Senate No business of importance was transacted in the Senate.

----FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS, The Pittsburg Telegray has consolidated with the Chronicle, the latter's existence merging in the former.

The Examiner's compliments to Blaine's surplus division scheme "Our party ......must not rush head-long after any new fangled notices of doubtful or uncertain expedients."

The Erie Herald with commendable enterprise devotes four pages of a double sheet to a review of the manufacturing, mercantile and general interests of that

PERSONAL

JEFFERSON DAVIS's back has been mancially a failure.

TENNYSON, the post, it is ramored, will hortly be raised to the peerage. GENERAL HANGOON has got a 60 days' eave of absence.

A. OAKEY HALL has quit editing Truth and gone back to his law office. DR SCHLIEMANN has named one of his hildren Andromache, and the other he calls Agamemnon.

JAMES K. Pour was the only man who ever got from the speaker's chair lute the White House. Ex-Junge Hatt, of Bedford, is engaged

on a work on "Orphans' Court Law and Practice," which it is noticest onl will soon be published. CHRIS MAGES has Don Cameron's proxy for the Republican national committee and

favors holding the presidential convention

in Saratoga or Philadelphia. SECRETARY STENOER was burt while in Washington, where he went to help Ran-\$10 a day for each day of that dall, by being run into by a cab on Pennsylvania avenue. His right hand was sprained and he was otherwise injured.

HON, JOHN G. CARLISLE, the new peaker, is a very pale man, with brown pair, no moustable, and with clean out features, indicating a very nervous organization. He is of the Greek type, having a long straight nose, a handsome chip, prominent enough to indicate firmness conviction of every fair and sensible Legislature was convened the Senate has without obstinacy, large, clear line eyes. a square appearance. He does not y, but neither doos he dress well. 110 some of the men who get over the dress problem by taking the conventional black cuit of a statesman and not bothering hemselves about the fashion plates.

Mr. Caritale Interviewed.

At Washington Mr. Carlisle was asked the wished to make any reply to the general letter of criticism upon his elecon published by Editor McClure.

'What can I say," he replied, "beyond what I said this afternoon in my speech ? I have already expressed myself as fully as I can. I believe in a very conservative policy. There is not the slightest reason for the faintest alarm of injury to the business interests."

Mr. Carlisle intimated that if it were almost anyone else than an editor he might be tempted to reply, but editorial strictuses have to be borne, because the editor always has the advantage and always has the last word. Mr. McClure, while in Wash logton, said to the proprietor of the Cincinnati News Journal, that he was not a Democrat and never had been. The trouble with the Pennsylvania people is this They would be against any party that should try and reform the tariff, and would view with alarm the most conservative steps towards the reduction of the great monopolies of their section.

linvages of the Flames.

A row of double frame houses running outh from 314 West Fifty-fourth street, New York, was partially burned last night The houses are occupied entirely by colored people. Hattie, Mabel and Edgar Judson aged respectively 3, 2 and 1 years, were burned to death. The mother of the children, a young colored woman, whose husband is a white man, left them alone while she went to a neighboring grocery store, and when she returned the house was in flames. It is thought that the fire was caused by one of the children upsetting a kerosene lamp during the mother's absence. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. Governor's building in Burlington, Iowa, occupied by a clothing store, the American Express company and a number of offices, was burned yesterday morning. Loss \$50, 000 .- A fire in Chilicothe, Missouri, on Sunday, destroyed several stores and build ings causing a loss of \$20,000,-The Hub house, on an island in the St. Lawrence, near Clayton, New York, was burned on Sanday evening with all its contents, and all the trees and brush on the island .- St. Agnes' Catholio church in Cohoes, New fork, was burned yesterday morning. The fire was caused by a defective flue. -One of Thomas R. Lee's cotton mills at Westport, Rhode Islands, was burned on Sunday eight, with 150 bales of cotton.-The steamer Fredrick DeBarry was damaged by fire to the extent of \$60,000, at her wharf at Jacksonville, Fiorida, yesterday. She was built in Willington in 1881 and cost \$78,000.

Parallel Passages.

Salt Lake Tribune. In Bartlett's "Dictionary of Familiar Quotation's" Lincoln's "government of the people, by the people, for the people," is paralleled by similar phrases from earlier speeches by Theodore Parker and Daniel Webster. No original is suggested, however, for the equally famous passage from the second inaugural address: "With mafirmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right." The following expression, however, bears so close a resemblance as to be worth quoting: "In charity with all mankind, bearing no malice or ill will to any human being, and even compassion-ating those who hold in bondage their fellow-men, not knowing what they do." It occurs at the close of the letter addressed by John Quincey Adams on July 30, 1883 to A. Bronson, of Fall River, Mass., in response to an invitation to attend a cele-bration on August 1, of the final abolition of slavery in the British West Indies.

### CONGRESS.

CARLISLE'S SPEECH WHEN ELECTED. No injury to be Done the Country-Just and Equal Taxation-Some Disputed

Election Cases. It has long been a custom for the friends of a candidate for the speakership to send flowers to his deak on the day of his election by the House. Two Kentucky ladies prepared and sent to Mr. Carlisle yesterlay a beautiful and original device in lowers and satin. It consisted of a gavel n the shape of a George Washington antchet resting on the mossy stump of a cree in such a way as to show both sides of the blade and handle. One side was composed of beautiful flowers and the other of and-painted satin. Through the centre of the blade on the white satin appeared in illuminated old English letters the folwing:

May eye be keen as blade of hatchet. When worthy members rise to eatch it, And rulings true as steel to match it, All lawful business to despatch it."

on the left of the inscription was the trump of fame blowing out gavels, and beneath it, on the left, a little nude George Washington, hatchet in hand, cutting down a cherry tree. On his right were a large hatchet and felled tree. In the upper left hand corner appeared against a sky back ground the dome of the capitol, with a waning moon in the West and a rising sun in the East. On a white satin ribbon were the words: "G. W. to the Speaker XLVIII Congress, greeting." The card f the ladies who sent the floral gift bore the following advice to the speaker, with regard to the manner in which the double ended instrument should be wielded :

For noise use hammer and as gavel; And blade when knots you can't uni-

Cartiste's Speech. When the speaker-elect took his seat he said : " Gentlemen of the House of Rep. resentatives-I thank your sincerely for the high honor conferred upon me by the vote just taken. To be chosen from the membership of a great body like this to preside which any citizen might properly congratulate himself, and I assure you that your that the position to which you have as grateful to you for this manifestation of

"Gentlemen, the maintenance of order on the floor is essential-absolutely essential -to the intelligent and systematic transaction of public business; and I carnestly invoke your assistance in the enforcement of our proceedings. The large addition to the membership of the House, resulting from the late apportionment of representatives, makes the duty even more difficult than it has been, and without your cordial co-operation and support, I cannot reasonably hope even to discharge the ordinary daily duties of this office. That you will cheerfully co operate with me in every proper effort to preserve order and to facilitate the business of legislation I have no doubt. But, gentlemen, I shall ask something more of you than mere co-operation in the discharge of my duty. Assuring you of my carnest desire at all times to be just and impartial, still I cannot expect to avoid mistakes, and shall be

compelled, therefore, frequently, no doubt, to rely on the friendly forbearance of gentlemen on both sides of the House. am sure, gentlemen, that all matters of legislation presented during this Congress sideration as the magnitude and character our action upon them will be wise people ought never to be made unless given serious attention to the subject.

Applause. ] Many reforms are undoubtedly neces sary, and it will be your duty, after a careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings, to decide how far they should extend, and when and in what manner they should be made. [Applause.] If there be any who fear that your action on this or any other subject will actually be injurious to any interest or even afford reasonable cause for alarm, I am quite sure that they will be agreeably disap pointed. [Applause,] What the country has a right to expect is strict economy in the administration of every department of the government a just and equal taxation for public purposes, a faithful observance of the limitations of the constitution and a scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of the great body of the people, in order that they may be protected, as far as Congress has power to protect them, against encroachments from every direc tion. Whatever is to be done under the circumstances surrounding us in this expectation ought to be done, in my judgneat. But, gentlemen, without detaining ou further, I am ready to take the oath f office prescribed by the constitution and the laws, and proceed to the complete or-

ganization of the House." [Applause,] Contested Election Cases. In the call of states when Kansas was eached Mr. Peters (Rep.), a representative at large from that state, was, at the re-quest of Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) asked to step aside. Mr. Springer stated that the governor of Kansas had forwarded to him a petition, signed by himself and the other state officers, and by a large number of citizens, protesting against the admission of Mr. Peters on the ground that, under the constitution and laws of Kansas, he is ineligible to hold this office. He however, withdrew his objection and Mr. Peters took the oath of office.

Mr. Converse (Dem., Ohio,) rising to a question of privilege, said that the clerk of the House in the morning had stated that had the certificate of the governor of Mississippi been presented by any person claming to be a representative from the second district of that state he would have placed his name on the roll. For reasons which were satisfactory to Mr. Manning (Dem.) he had chosen not to present that certificate until action had been taken by the House. He (Mr. Converse) had called upon Mr. Manning's attorney and asked permission to present Mr. Mauning's credentials to the House. It had been tho policy of the House, by an unbroken train precendents, to seat the member who held the certificate of the governor. He

asked to have the certificate read. Mr. Keifer (Rep., Ohio) said that Mr. Manning had never accepted the certificate and he had put on the clerk's files a state. ment which showed that he was beaten by 989 votes. He had also in effect stated that he would not ask to be seated on that certificate. "Did the gentleman propose lice toward none, with charity for all, with to force Mr. Manning to do what he would

ot do himself?" Mr. Converse replied that not only did Mr. Manning hold the certificate and was prima facie entitled to the seat, but that upon the contest it would be shown that he was coulded to it upon the merits of the case. The certificate was read, and after a short discussion over the right of the Republicans to demand the reading of the other papers on file in the clerk's office, Mr. Converse offered a resolution reciting the fact that Van H. Manning holds the certificate of the governor of Mississippi, and providing that he be

# immediately qualified as member from the Second district of that state without

prejudice to the final right to the seat.

Mr. Kasson (Rep., Iowa) doubted whether the House had a right to order a man, who did not claim his seat, to be sworn in, to which Mr. Converse replied that Mr. Manning did claim his right to his seat. The previous question was

ordered on the resolution-yeas, 162; nays, Mr. Calkins(Rep., Ind., ) offered a resolution providing the certificate of the gover-Mississippi, certifying the election of Mr. Manning to this Congress from the Second district of the state, together with the certificate of secretary of state and all other papers in the hands of the clerk of the House touching the right of Mr. Chalmers to a seat be referred to the committee on elections, when appointed, with instructions to that committee to report without delay which of the parties, if either, is cutitled prima facia to be sworn

Pending action, the House at 3:40 adjourned after adopting a resolution that the daily hour of meeting shall be 12 o'clock.

DEADLY STORMS.

Death and Destruction on the Waters.

A terrible storm from the east northeast prevailed at Cape Race, Newfoundland, on Sunday night. The sea rose higher than ever was known before and swept away niand bridges, drove the Cape Light boat high upon the shore, threw the wrecked hull of the steamship Herder fifty feet on the coast and drove a large quantity of wreckage up on the beach.

While the steamer Annie, of Baltimore, was off Rock Creek, on Sanday, Edward Brown fell overboard from the jib. The yawl was lowered and i. capsized, throwing August Temple into the water. Both men were drowned .- The schooner S. Bunnell, from New York for Norfolk, Vir. ginia, with hay, went ashere at Towns end's Inlet, N. J., on Sunday night, and filled.—The steamship Alaska, which arover its deliberations is a distinction upon rived at New York yesterday from Liverpool, ran down and sank an unknown pilot boat 25 miles east of Fire Island. It kindness and partiality are fully appreci- is not known how many lives were lost .ated. At the same time I realize the fact | While the government steamer Newfield was towing a new ship near Digby, Nova signed me is one of very great labor and Scotia, on Sunday night, the hawser parted responsibility, and while profoundly and the ship went ashore. Capt. Brown, of the Newfield, who was on the ship, and your confidence, I shall enter on the dis-charge of its duties with a serious distrust drowned.-The schooner Charles H. Sprague of my capacity to meet in an acceptable from Millford, Conn., for Savanual, with which was washed on board.

Captain Albert H. League, of the tug Britannia, was drowned by falling from miles below Baltimore.

Captain John G. Eldridge, of the steamer Westover, at Baltimore, reports having passed a sunken schooner off Cove Point above the mouth of Patuxent river, on Sunday morning. The mastheads were above water, and all sails standing. Two men were buried under a falling bank of earth yesterday at a cut on the Virginia Midland railroad, near Alexan dria, and one of them was killed, the other being fatally wounded.

AR ERIE ROMANCE.

A Lovely Bride, Who Loves Another, mys-On Saturday morning a well dressed and beautiful young woman came in to Justice Freeman's court in Eric, with an uncouthooking middle aged man and asked that they be married. The man seeming unable to write, the woman wrote in an aristowill receive from you such careful con- cratic hand. 'Amelia A, Royse, Cincinpati," and Charley Traynor, Utica, N. Y. of the interest involved require; and that They were then married, the bride con temptuously rejecting a gaudy marriage vative and patriotic. Sudden and radical cortificate. The bride handed the groom changes in the laws and regulations some papers, and told him his room was affecting the commercial interests of the preferable to his company, whereupon he went off to take a train. She then request imperatively demanded by some public ed the magistrate to record the marriage emergency; and, in my opinion, under and send it to leading newspapers adding, existing circumstances such changes "There is nothing wrong in all this. I would not be favorably received by any have hired this man to marry me simply considerable number of those who have to put it out of my power to marry another whom I dearly love, but on whom our union would bring a great misfortune."

THE GALLOWS THEE England's Unskillful Hangman Blunders

Binns, the hangman, or "Butcher Binns, as he is called, did a most bungling piece of work at Liverpool. named Dutton was executed. He struggled in a most burrible manner for two minutes and his pulse beat for eight minutes after the drop fell. The doctors who were present denounce Binns' system and say it is entirely opposed to the prac-tice of Marwood, his successful predecessor. The scientists join with the dectors, Binns believes in the methods formerly practiced by Calcraft, now considered

obsolete. Samon, the New Hampshire murderer, made a confession yesterday to the sheriff at Locanio. He said that he killed Mrs. Ford in a drunken squabble on Saturday morning, and afterwards murdered the Ruddys, and exonerates Ford from all complicity in the crime. 'A prepossessing man of middle age '

arrived in Savannah on the 23d ult., and registered at a hotel as " H. C. Winthrop, of Kansas City." Yesterday he committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. A farewell note "to his brothers and sisters" was found upon him, signed

"W. P. Howard." A Cranky Passenger.

E. S. Martin, of Boston, stripped him self on a New York Central railread train near Utica, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and threw his clothes out of the window. On his overcoat was a note with his name and the direction written: "Have post mortem made." He was taken to the Utica pelice station in Utica. Martin was the former business manager of the Boston Ideal opera company, who was defeated by Miss Ober in a civil suit in Claveland last

LITTLE LOUALS

Here, There and Everywhere. The Lebanon Times tells an apocryphal tory about Buzzard's death in the hills and burial by his friends.

Joseph Greenwalt and wife, West Done gal, have made an assignment; Samuel Eby, esq., assignee. The mayor acknowledges 150 pounds of flour and 15 bushels of potatoes from B.

B. Martin, for the smallpox sufferers. The Sons of America fair closed night; Miss Kahl won the gold watch and No. 2,085 took the gold ring.

The scheme for the union of the Morav-

ian church's northern and southern provinces has failed, upon the advice of Legates Richard. The 99th P. V. association, Maj. C. H. Fasnacht president, will hold its second annual reunion at Donaldson's, corner of Broad and Filbert streets, Philadelphia,

Dec. 13, at 7½ p. m. Watts and Chainey, infidel lecturers, who failed to meet their engagement at the opera house last night, were financially shipwrecked in Harrisburg, having failed to find this part of the state a good field for their operations.

A Fine Stallion.

Joseph R. Burkholder, Farmersville, Lancaster county, recently purchased in New York, from D. H. Dahlman, a very fine imported French Norman stallion. The animal will be at the Merrimac stables until Saturday. Tuo horse weighs 2,000

## COLUMBIA NEWS

DER REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

events Along the Susquehanna-Items of Interest In and Around the Borough Picked up by the Intelitgencer Reporter.

Thieves stole a boat from the Walnut street wharf .- Hiver rose several inches since Saturday,-Fine cantatta by St. John's Lutheran Sunday-school on Christ mas night .- New books received for the library of the Bethel Sunday school,-Third street, between Chestnut and Poplar, is to have another gas light.— Cockman's M. E. chapel literary society spent a pleasant evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Phenegar, it being their 16th anniversary.—Large quantities of Chicago beef are being sold here.— James Woods, colored, for drunk and disorderly, and three tramps were jailed this morning.-A tramp arrested last night got 30 instead of 10 days for being abusive? -Presbyterian festival to-night,-Baird's minstrels gave satisfaction .- The clopement of Miss Laura Desch and Theodore Cummings, a Keely stove company em-ploye, is reported.—The rumor that Dr. C. F. Markel is attending a smallpox patient here is denied.—Miss Rebecca Kunkle, of Harrisburg, has returned home -Mr. Russell Supplee has removed to Huntingdon, W. Va .- Two Marietta young men and one from Columbia, were nearly drowned in the river at Marietta. on Sunday while crossing in a boat during the storm,-Laurel and Resous fire companies, of York, coming over on New Year to help dedicate Shawnee's new engine house.

#### THE LEIDEBKRANZ The Removal to the New Hall.

Last evening the Lancaster Leiderkranz moved from their old hall in the Schiller

house to Knapp's hall on Grant street, which the Mænnercher recently vacated, By 8 o'clock over 100 members of the society had gathered at the old hall and they formed in line with the City band at the head. They marched down North Queen street to Contro Squate, to Vine, to Prince, to West King, to East King, to the hall.

The society gathered in the lower room. and listened to several good speeches. The first was made by Adam Bender, the presi dent of the Leiderkranz, who, in the name of the society, took the ball from Mr. Knapp and christened it "Leiderkranz instead of "Monnorchor" Lawrence Kuapp fellowed in a short speech of welmanner the requirements of this office. I phosphates, was disabled in the promise, you however, to devote all the storm of the 17th ult., near Hatzeal and all the ability of which I am posteras. Her captain, Samuel Pond, was the hall and he hoped that they would never be sorry for the change. He
killed by being crushed under a boat, would never be sorry for the change. He desired to see them prosper like the Mannerchor, which was with them for 25 years Britannia, was drowned by falling from and until they become able to erect a hall his vessel on Sunday afternoon, about 40 of their own. Mr. Smith, local editor of the Frie Presse, was the last speaker, and he gave a short and interesting history of the society and its growth, and hoped that it would continue to flourish in the future.

After the speeches the whole party sat down to an excellent lunch prepared by Mr. Knapp. There was plenty to cat and drink and all enjoyed themselves. After the supper there was singing and dancing and the members of the society left for their homes at a late hour well pleased with the opening of their hall.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Young Men's Obristian Association At the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing

Presider - D. C. Haverstick. Vice Pr. dents-J. P. McCaskey, H. R. ulton, S. J. High, J. H. Pearsol, W. S. Secretary-D. S. Bursh.

Registering Secretary-Chas. H. Frey. Treasurer-Samuel D. Bausman. Board of Managers-A. F. Hostetter, D. Bartholomew, Samuel M. Myers, B. F.
 W. Urban, Edw. J. Zahm, John D. Skiles, . H. Levan, Affred A. Hubley, E. J. Erisman, F. A. Weaver, J. M. W. Geist, C. B. Heller, John H. Metzler, R. K. Schnader, James II. Marshall.

Lamberton Masonte Lodge, At a stated meeting of Lamberton Lodge No. 476, F. and A. M., held last evening. the following officers were duly elected and installed to serve for the ensuing Masonic year, beginning on St. John's Day, December 27:

W. M .- Dr. John B. Morris. S. W.-David H. Wylie. J. W.-Hervey N. Hurst. Treas.-Henry E. Slaymaker. See -Dr. William N. Amer. Rep. to G. L .- Wm. A. Morton. Trustees - Henry Baumgardnar, Dr. Robert M. Bolenius.

Court of Common Pleas

BEFORE JUDGE LIVINGSTON. Annie Single and her husband, Simon Single, vs. Conrad Holbein. This was an action for damages for an alleged slander. Both parties to the suit reside in this city and it was alleged by plaintiff that de fendant made false remarks about Mrs. Single's character, which greatly injured er among her neighbors and caused her husband to have her. The defendant denied having spoken as alleged and be claimed that he and the woman merely had a war of words and she was the aggressor. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaint if fer \$87.50. BEFORE JUDGE PATTERSON.

In the case of Brua vs Beiler, down dairs, the defease opened this morning, denying the allegations of plaintiff and asserting that whatever he had done he had a right to do under his grant. About fifteen witnesses were called by the plaintiff and the defense will likely have as many.

In the case of William S. Hastings vs. Marshall Hastings and Rebocca Hastings, the defense changed their plea, the plain tiff was surprised and the case was continued.

A REW LEGAL PAPER.

The Successor of the ' Lancaster Bar." H. Clay Brubaker and Chas. J. Landis, esqs., will edit and publish a new weekly legal paper, to be called the Lancaster Law Review, the first number of which will appear on next Monday. It will have six teen pages, with eight pages of legal matter of the form of the "Weekly Notes of Cases." The volume will consist of 52 numbers, with something over 400 pages, and the subscription price will be \$2 a year. The paper will be devoted to the interests of the Lancaster bar and special attention will be given to Lancaster county cases and those taken from this county to the supreme court. A digest, or syllabus, of every important case will be published as fast as they appear in other legal papers. The gentlemen intend to make the paper "a go" and they will supply a long felt want in this line.

Elighth Ward Building Lots.

The building lots sold by Shubert & Sutton, for John A. Coyle, esq., last evenng, were part of a tract at the corner of Lave Lane and St. Joseph street. No. 1. 41 feet front, at the corner, sold to Joseph Gottselig for \$400 and No. 2, 25 feet front, adjaining it, to the same for \$225. No. 156, on Love Lane, 25 feet front, with building, to John Dus 1 for \$1,000. Of the remaining 84 lots, running from 20 to 25 feet front on St. Joseph street, all were sold except nine. The purchasers were Fred Klose, four at \$113 each ; Henry Kroll, two at \$108 50 : Emil Ziltdorf, two at \$108.50; Henry Niehol, two at \$70 and 77 Aug. Liebech, two at \$81 and \$82 ; eter Scheid, five at \$95 each; George Scharz, two at \$90 ; D. Rapp, one at \$83 ; Christian and John V. Wise, four at \$67, \$66, \$75 and \$99.