Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAR, 6 1884.

A Converted Man.

Congressman Wise declines to call out one editor, who has insulted him, and gives most excellent reasons for his decision. He does not want to be shot, and does not want to shoot. It would make him miserable to kill a man, and he enjoys life so much that he is unwilling to dissolve his pleasant relations with it. He has a sweet home, filled with merry children, with enough to live comfortably by, and he is happy and wants to live. It is easy to understand how, under the circumstances, he should object to make a target of himself. Mr. Wise exhibits eminent good sense. He has not always manifested it, since he has fought a duel; but probably it is that experience which has taught him. If Mr. Wise had had a solider head, he would have reached his deduction, without trial of the duello. Its objectionable features, to a man who enjoys life, are sufficiently obvious to readily impress themselves. But if Mr. Wise is taught late, he is taught thoroughly. He may properly sacrifice the consistency of his views upon the question of trial by single combat to the strong logic upon which his present position is founded. It is better to be right late than never; and we trust that Mr. Wise may find his future pathway easy to tread. He has certainly cleared away one ugly obstacle to his happiness. He need not now expect to be challenged by the negro members of the Legislature, whom he declared that he only met in his back yard, nor by the other members whom he plainly intimates that he would not think of asking into his front door. After declining to fight a white editor negro members of the Legislature can not expect satisfaction. Mr. Wise, however, may have some trouble maintaining that social position for which he is willing to risk his political standing, in view of the fact that his social intimates are not supposed to have reached his elevation of mind in the matter of the duello. Down in Virginia the idea seems to be that an insult is only to be wiped out in blood. In other parts of the country public sentiment seems to have advanced to the idea that an injury, though it is properly expiated by the pistol, does not call for the exposure to further injury of the injured man. Congressman Phil. Thompson started this idea out in Kentucky by shooting a man whom he thought had done him an injury, while his victim was unarmed and was running away. Since then young Mr. Nutt, in Pennsylvania, and some one in New York, and another man in Connecticut, and other people elsewhere, have practised on the idea; and the juries of the vicinage say it is correct; so it may be expected to spread and be generally accepted. It is true that so far the assigned cause of the shooting has been an indirect injury to the shooter, and a direct one to the shooter's female relatives. But the logic of the thing will not permit the doctrine to stop short of the justification of a man for shooting when he is hurt in any considerable way in his feelings or physique; he may not be killed or called a liar, without privilege of shooting. Mr. Wise may, if he is truly wise, try on this doctrine in Virginia, and shoot his man without risking being shot. It has always been thought by people of a common order, that there was mighty little sense in asking another who has injured you to shoot at you. It seems ever so much more sensible to shoot him without making so absurd a request. The good sense of the amended Thompsonian idea is conspicuous. Mr. Wise having once struck Mr. Massey, an old man and a preacher, who could not call him out, therefore, has shown himself eminently qualified to appreciate and embrace the modern practice; and we hope for the sake of his happy home and merry children, to say nothing of the fond wife of whom he does not speak, if he has one, that Mr. Wise will never let any fellow who insults him get the drop on him.

An Inaccurate Budget.

The finance committee of the city figures out that the municipality can get along next year with a nine-mill tax, making no provision to pay for the new Worthington pump, which will cost altogether about $28,000, and which will have to be paid for between now and September. The committee is not strictly accurate in its statement that "councils ordered the pump, but made no provision to pay for the same"; if we remember aright, councils has already appropriated to this purpose a loan to be made of $14,000, the amount which stands between the figures of our present city indebtedness and its constitutional limit; the remainder of the price of the pump cannot be raised, as the committee suggests, by a "loan," but must be met by direct taxation; the committee very naturally shrinks from the inevitable. There are other features of its budget which will not bear examination. For example, the item "principal on loans, as required by law, $3,150." The committee reports the valuation of city property at $12,150,000; the law of 1874, regulating the sinking fund, says councils shall levy a tax of not less than one mill upon the assessed value of taxable property for the extinguishment of the funded debt, and this money shall be applied to no other purpose whatever. Now a levy of one mill upon $12,150,000 would require the application of $12,150 to the payment of "principal and loans, as required by law," instead of $3,150, as the committee recommends. How can the plain duty of councils to levy and apply this tax be evaded? For years past, in fact ever since Mayor McGonigle's induction into office, there has been an appropriation of this one mill tax to the payment of "principal on loans as required by law." Last year $12,000 was appropriated for this purpose. Does Chairman of the Finance Committee Evans propose to suspend the law under Rosenmiller's administration, as the *Examiner* said it was not in operation under Stauffer? Nor does the finance budget make any provision for the deficiency this year in the water works general of at least $2,000; the appropriation of $9,000 for next year is too small by $3,000. For lighting the city the appropriation proposed is $20,000; under the present system it will take $23,600; for the fire department general $4,000 is proposed; last year it was given $5,500; there is no appropriation in the budget of 1884 for the board of health. On the other hand, the estimated receipts for the year are too large; the market rents will more likely be $6,500 than $7,000, and deprived of the revenue from the rental of the postoffice, the city property will not yield over $500.

Taking all these deficiencies, overstatements and omissions into consideration there is a difference between the committee's exhibit and a statement of the real facts, of at least $30,000. We can easily understand why it hesitates to tell the unwelcome truth that an increased city tax rate of two mills is necessary, but its estimate on its face tells this too plainly, and it will gain no credit for concealing or evading the disagreeable truth which sooner or later will be forced upon public appreciation.

MAYOR LATROBE, of Baltimore, is fiercely assailed in an open letter by General George T. Brown, president of the city Democratic convention, Wm. Keyser, chairman of the Democratic city executive committee, and Lewis N. Hopkins, one of the members of the committee, who charge him with deceit and falsehood in his recent campaign, in having declared himself free from embarrassment or obligations when at the time he had accepted a very large contribution to defray his campaign expenses from Mr. Robert Garrett, with the condition that certain appointments should be controlled by Mr. Garrett. It is altogether likely that the politicians who turn upon the mayor and reveal the confidential relations and communications they have had with him have been disappointed in their own efforts to control the city patronage, but the situation clearly reveals the embarrassment into which public officials plunge themselves, who depend so largely upon the aid of rich men to aid their election. Business men very often engage in politics upon business principles and expect a consideration for their investment. Mr. Garfield found this out when the "Dear Hubbell" letter, authorizing the Republican chairman to raise campaign funds from the Star Route thieves, rose in judgment against him, and when the Stanley Matthews appointment at Jay Gould's behest returned to plague. Mr. Hayes was forcibly reminded of it when the Camerons illustrated his ingratitude with the story of the $5,000 Don had given him for his personal expenses in his presidential canvass. All these irritating experiences are only additional proofs that money plays too much of a part in our political system. The cupidity of the voter gives the plutocrat too much power. Instead of his single ballot he has a hundred, a thousand or ten thousand according to the liberality of his subscription. The cure for it must come from the assertion by the poor man and the individual voter of the dignity of his franchise and his appreciation of it. The bar'l must go.

THE report received by the county commissioners from two prisoners sent from Lancaster to the eastern penitentiary again recalls most vividly the contrast between the management of that institution and that of our own county jail. Here we have two men, confined at Philadelphia who cost the county only $5.72 for a year, while one of them was an actual profit. It is worth while to inquire what are the radical causes which make this marked difference. Of course the eastern penitentiary management is at great advantage in receiving long term prisoners only whose labor can be better systematized; but it must have other characteristics to distinguish it so markedly from our wretched local system. One of these is that places on the board of inspectors there are not stakes in the game of political spoliation, and the men for them are not wrestled for by the hog rings and bull rings. It is manifestly the duty of our court, seeing how much more economically prisoners can be sent to Philadelphia, and how much more it is to their own welfare, to commit every one to the eastern penitentiary whom the law will allow to be sent there.

THE deeper the Star Route ulcer is probed, the more disgusting is found to be its condition.

CHORUS for the incoming policemen: "When I First Put This Uniform On;" chorus for the outgoing policemen: "A Policeman's Lot Is Not a Happy One."

CONDUCTORS must have a care about those whom they put off their trains. Recently a conductor of the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Reading railroad put off a drunken man for non payment of fare, and ten minutes later he was killed on the track by a fast express train. The coroner's jury have rightfully put the responsibility for the death on the conductor.

ENGLISH advices report great activity among the English forces in the campaign of the Soudan. The cable on Wednesday reported an embarkation from Suakim to Trinkitat, while Osman Digma was only ten miles from the former place. It would seem that Osman Digma ought to be driven from his menacing position, and the failure to do it appears to show that it cannot be done.

WHEN a young girl is determined to get married, it is the part of discretion in most cases to let her have her own way. A young Baltimore couple could not find a minister to perform the wedding ceremony for them because of the youth of the bride. The latter lengthened her skirts, did her hair up in a Langtry knot, and went to North Carolina, where she was married. Moreover, the bride aforesaid, concluding it better that husband and wife should be of the same faith, became a member of the Jewish church. Love laughs not only at locksmiths, but at every form of obstacle presented to its fruition.

NOT often does it happen that one young lady is besieged by three admirers, each struggling with the other for first place in her affections, yet such seems to have been the blissful or unfortunate position in which a young Pittsburg lady was placed. An architect, a paint manufacturer, and a marble man had entered the lists for her hand, and each fondly dreamed himself the favorite suitor, but the first of the three alone enjoyed that distinction. As in all true love contests the favored lover was the handsomest and poorest of the suitors. The paint dealer after considerable persuasion induced the young lady to promise to accompany him to the theatre last Saturday evening. When Saturday came the young lady had flown with the architect on a wedding tour and the paint dealer and marble man are left to bemoan their cruel fate in company.

PERSONAL.

THOS. R. JORDAN, of Towanda, formerly of this city, will run a new hotel in Sayre, Pa.

EDW. MCPHERSON declines to run for delegate to the Republican national convention.

HENRY VILLARD, is reported to have made large profits out of a land speculation in Portland, Oregon.

BISHOP ANDREWS is presiding over the M. E. conference in Batimore and Bishop Harris in Wilmington.

HON. JOHN PATTON, of Curwensville, has presented $10,000 to the school board of that borough for a new school house.

POSTMASTER GENERAL GRESHAM is urged for appointment to the U. S. circuit judgeship vacated by the death of Judge Drummond.

JOHN W. MASON, of West Virginia, is mentioned in Washington as the probable successor of Mr. New as assistant secretary of the treasury.

REV. JOS. COOK got into a tantrum at Keene, N. H., a few days ago and thrashed a local minister for calling him seven minutes too early to go to a pr meeting.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RONALD S. MCKENZIE, U. S. A., has been examined by a retiring board in New York. As he is regarded as hopelessly insane, there is no doubt of his being placed on the retired list.

JAMES W. HEBERLING, has been appointed by Governor Pattison associate judge for Carbon county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Harry E. Packer, and Chester Munson to fill a like vacancy in Centre county.

W. A. BOWEN, assistant state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who is coming to Lancaster to work, is recommended by the York *Dispatch* as "a very agreeable gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with association needs and work."

T. LUNA, congressional delegate from New Mexico, has been unseated because it was discovered that he had been elected by fraudulent votes. Mr. Luna had the reputation among the ladies of being the handsomest man in the House.

SPECULATION LEADING TO ROBBERY.

A Trusted County Treasurer in Norwalk, Ohio, Disappears With $60,000 of the County Funds.

Like a thunder clap out of a clear sky fell upon the community of Norwalk, O., Wednesday morning the announcement that the treasury of Huron county had been robbed of its funds, and that Treasurer Martin O. Van Fleet had suddenly disappeared from the city, leaving no clue whereby his movements could be traced. The truth was slow to force itself upon the minds of those who for years had reposed the utmost confidence in Mr. Van Fleet, and not until a thorough examination and report had been made by the county commissioners was the public convinced.

Treasurer Van Fleet has been absent from his office and the city since last Saturday, and this, together with the fact that the vault was locked and the keys gone, gave rise to the suspicion which resulted in the discovery Wednesday of a shortage of $59,000 to $60,000. On Thursday last Mr Van Fleet went to Columbus to settle with State Treasurer Brady, taking with him $19 460.04. A telegram sent by the commissioners elicited the information that the amount was properly paid over. The treasurer returned to Norwalk and was seen Saturday evening by several persons, but since that time no trace of him can be found.

The county commissioners came to Norwalk on Monday for their usual meeting, and, being unable to open the safe, ascertained that Mrs. Van Fleet knew the combination. With her assistance the safe was opened and the shortage discovered. The funds of the city are safe, being a deposit on the Norwalk national bank. The Norwalk school district funds are also safe, having been drawn out by Treasurer Boughton.

Mr. Van Fleet was treasurer of the Presbyterian church society, and had $100 of the church funds in his possession, which was found in the safe untouched. All other funds were carried off entire. The general opinion is that the money was taken away last week, and is, by this time, safe in Canada with the absconding treasurer. Of Mr. Van Fleet's bondsmen, thirty-five in number, all but four live in Wakeman, and the sheriff went thither to day to notify them of the robbery. The bond is for $150,000, amply securing the county, as the bondsmen are perfectly good. Some of them will be financially ruined and others will never be able to recover the lost ground.

Probate Judge Kinnan appointed D. A. Baker, Jr., cashier of the First national bank to make an examination of the safe and he found only $274.04 in money. Among the papers found was evidence that a draft for $10,000 drawn by a Boston wheat house had been paid by Mr. Van Fleet. The inference is, therefore, drawn that he had been speculating in grain. The commissioners are considering the appointment of Van Fleet's successor. No reward has yet been offered for the apprehension of the fugitive.

The absconding treasurer leaves behind a wife and three daughters well nigh distracted with grief. Mrs. Van Fleet says that her husband left her Saturday night, saying that he was obiged to go to Meadville, Pa., to transact some business for his sister, and he remarked, as he gave her the keys to the office, that if anything happened to him she should impart to the commissioners the combination of the safe.

On the heels of the robbery comes the crash of the firm of Van Fleet Brothers, of Wakeman, whose doors are now closed, and all goods taken possession of by the Norwalk national bank to secure a claim of $9,802, the amount of a mortgage held by the bank. Late Wednesday evening the Huron county banking company, also of Wakeman, got out an attachment on the balance of the property.

The Dauntless Club Reorganized.

Mt. Joy Star.

The Dauntless baseball club, of Mount Joy, effected an organization on Tuesday evening last, for the coming season. The following officers were elected: President John Affiebach, Secretary H. K. Nissley, Treasurer H. L. Mooney, Captain A. L. Stoler. The club has leased the old grounds, and will accept challenges after April 15th.

STAR ROUTE HISTORY.

GARFIELD'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

Startling Disclosures Made by ex-Cabinet Officers in the Matter of the Star Route Prosecutions.

Ex-Postmaster General James and ex-Attorney General MacVeagh were examined yesterday by Mr. Springer's committee relative to the expenditures of the department of justice in the prosecution of the Star Route cases. Mr. James said his attention was first specifically called to the matter by ex-United States Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama, and other well informed gentlemen. It was their belief that millions of dollars had been wasted on unnecessary "star" service. While witness was postmaster in New York, he refused when asked by Stephen W. Dorsey to certify in his official capacity to a large number of papers connected with the contract office of the post office department. This accounted for the bitter opposition to his appointment to a position in the cabinet.

Witness then gave an account of his appointment to a position in the cabinet. He went to Washington on the night of March 2, in answer to a telegraphic despatch from Whitelaw Reid, and in the latter's company he called on the president. "Mr. Reid said he had told me that General Garfield expected to get on satisfactorily and without friction with factions in New York and hoped my appointment, if made, would help to that end, but wished to know whether, in case controversies should be forced upon him, he could be sure if I were made postmaster general that my political affiliations in New York would not interfere with my support of his administration. General Garfield said: 'Yes, that is about it,' and I replied: 'Such a contingency, in my judgment, will not arise, but if it should, if I accept your nomination, I must, as a gentleman, either be loyal to the president or resign.' General Garfield said: 'That is satisfactory,' and the conversation then turned to the work of the postoffice department. General Garfield said that he was afraid that there was something wrong in the department itself; that if so he expected me to find it out and then to "put the plow in to the beam and after that to subsoil it."

On the 9th of March, Mr. James having been appointed postmaster general, the president sent for him and brought up the subject of the Star Route service. He said he was satisfied there had been wilful waste of the public money, and gross corruption; that while he did not wish to have mail facilities necessary to the welfare of any community curtailed, all unnecessary and extravagant service must be relentlessly cut off; that the proposed investigation must be aimed at a system, and not at men, but that if the inquiry should disclose the fact that any person or persons had been guilty of corruption or fraud, such person or persons must be handed over to the department of justice.

Mr. James then gave an account of his appointment of Mr. R. H. Woodward to conduct the Star Route investigation. Upon the recommendation of John Swinton he called in A. M. Gibson's assistance and the inquiry was pushed and an appalling state of affairs were revealed. The Star Route service was then under the control of Ray P. Eaton, assistance superintendent of railway mail service, afterward removed and now a collector of customs in Maine.

Garfield surprised.

Having collated his facts, Mr James waited upon President Garfield and made an exhibit. The president was greatly surprised and wished to know if the figures had been unified by the records. He also added that he had been providentially saved from falling into a trap which had evidently been set for him and seemed to be contemplating some peril which he had escaped. We asked whether the papers had been shown to the attorney general. I replied no, when he requested me to call with that official and Mr. Woodward the next day.

In conformity with his request, we called the next afternoon and a lengthy consultation ensued. In answer to my suggestion as to whether it would not be wiser to institute civil suit for the recovery of the money obtained through dishonest contracts rather than to commence criminal proceedings against the implicated parties, he said "No." "One moment, Mr. President," said the attorney general; "consider whether or no the postmaster general is not right. Before a final decision remember that these proceedings may strike men in high places; that they may result in changing a Republican majority in the United States Senate into a Democratic majority, that they may affect persons who claim that you are under personal obligations to them for services rendered during the last campaign, and one person in particular, who asserted that without this management you could not have been elected. Look these facts square in the face before taking a final stand, for neither the postmaster general nor myself will know friend or foe in this matter."

The president walked across the room, reflected a moment, and said: "No; I have sworn to execute the laws. Go ahead, regardless of where or whom you hit. I direct you both, not only to probe this ulcer to the bottom, but to cut it out."

Spencer's and Rerdell's Disclosures.

The witness further said that Dorsey came to him and denounced Brady, and Inspector Woodward, after inquiry, declared that Brady ought to be removed. Witness told the president and he ordered Brady's dismissal, but afterward said he would accept his resignation, which was done. After investigation, the routes were reduced in the territories to the old contract rates, saving $2,000,000 a year to the government, and then Dorsey started his cry of "persecution," doing his best to thwart the prosecution and to cause a rupture of the cabinet. The witness then told how Rerdell had confessed, and described the entire history and modus operandi of the Dorsey Brady Star Route swindle. Ex-Senator Dorsey told ex-Senator Spencer that he was a ruined man because his confidential clerk, Rerdell had "squealed on him." Later he called on Spencer and told him "it was all right, as Jim Bosler had fixed Rerdell and got an affidavit out of him denying his confessions." The witness explained how Messrs. Gibson, Cook, Brewster and Bliss came to be retained, and said that on one occasion when the president was closeted with Dorsey and others Colonel Cook had taken him into another room and told him how serious the case was in his opinion, and that he had heard that a terrible event was about to happen. Mr. James declared that he believed General Garfield proceeded regardless of this warning of his assassination, and did his whole duty in regard to the prosecution of the Star Route frauds.

Governor Stewart, a member of the committee, said, "Your belief, Mr. James, is that the assassination of Garfield was in consequence of Star Route matters?"

"I don't say that," replied the witness. "I mean, judging from the press clamor and the clippings found in the assassin's pocket, that Guiteau's head was turned by these things."

Attitude of Arthur.

Mr. MacVeagh testified that his attention was first arrested by finding that a Star Route was rated at $5,000 per annum, but was given to John W. Dorsey, of Vermont, at $3,000; yet it appeared that $52,000 was paid for this work, and it was sub-let at $28,000. When an inquiry was started all this was wiped out except the $3,000. Here, he thought, was a gigantic system of robbery of the treasury, and he determined to stop it and punish the thieves, if possible. Hence the action taken as related by Mr. James, whose statements witness corroborated. Witness advised the retention of Mr Brewster because of his intimacy with Gen. Arthur, and because of his ability and high standing at the bar. Brewster and Bliss were engaged a few days before the president died. Witness thought it best to resign when Mr. Arthur became president as a matter of taste, but agreed to remain until the president could select a successor. Mr. Arthur urged witness either to remain in the cabinet or take charge of the prosecution, but Mr. MacVeagh deemed this course dangerous to the success of the prosecution, and declared, also, that it would be distasteful for him to take the responsibility of the proposed prosecution which he had never thought of personally conducting.

OVER THE STATE.

A Desperate Struggle in a Cave.

Two officers had a fearful encounter in a cave at Tuckerton, six miles from Reading, on Wednesday, with Gallagher, the man who was accused of committing an indecent assault upon a little girl named Mary Blumm, from the effects of which she has been hovering between life and death ever since. Gallagher was liberated several weeks ago, since which time the girl's mother has been receiving scurrilous and threatening postal cards with Gallagher's name attached. The officers went on his track, armed with a warrant, charging him with criminal libel. They espied their man at Tuckerton and made for him. Gallagher took to his heels and disappeared into a cave just discovered near the village. This contains many chambers and has already been explored many hundred feet. Gallagher knew the ground better than his pursuers. They met in a large inner chamber, dark as pitch. Gallagher was armed, and drawing a bead on the officers fired, the bullet grazing the head of one. The officers dropped to the ground, lying perfectly still. They could only locate him by the glittering of his pistol. One of the officers then fired in rapid succession, while the other crept up in the rear and attacked him. The three then had a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, but Gallagher, who is a powerful young fellow, was finally overpowered handcuffed and brought to Reading and put in jail.

A Reading Passenger Train Wrecked.

Information that the fast train on the Philadelphia & Reading road due in Reading at 7:50 Wednesday evening, had been wrecked south of Reading caused considerable excitement and many persons who had friends on the train hurried to the depot for information, but could learn nothing until two hours later, when a train brought all the passengers to Reading safe. According to their statement their train, which consisted of three coaches, were wrecked near Bridgeport. A heavy timber from a passing freight train crashed through one of the cars, while a parlor car was almost stood upright. The front car was set on fire by escaping gas. The flames were, however, quickly extinguished, but all this created the wildest excitement among the passengers, who all received a good shaking up. No other damage was done save the injury to the cars. Many Reading people were on board.

Nearly Roasted Alive While Sleeping.

John Crawford, who, with two other men, was burned last Saturday at Bickel colliery, near Mount Carmel, by an explosion of sulphur was almost roasted alive Tuesday night by his oil soaked bed taking fire. He was carried from his bed, which was thrown out of doors, where it was rapidly consumed.

A LIVE AND FACETIOUS CORPSE.

Another Letter From the Man Who Was Said to Have Been Killed as a Burglar.

The following letter from W. H. Atkins, who was at one time suspected of the Clugston murder, who a few weeks ago escaped from the Norristown jail and who was identified as the burglar recently killed while attempting to commit a robbery at Salunga, this county, has been received at the Philadelphia *Times* office, in an envelope post marked Philadelphia, March 5, '84, 5 p. m.:

Dear Sirs

I Notice in the Philada times of Tuesday Feb 26 that a Burghler shot in Lancaster Co has been indentified as me but the Papers and those who recognize him are mistaken as I am alive and well at present and hope i may Continue so and i notice in another paper that it sayes I am living in Philada if I am in Philada why dont they Return me to Prison and Furthermore i wish to say i have no occasion to be shot as a thief I am not degraded enough to steal i can make a honest living as i always have and always can as long as I can make my present wages $3.90 a day and I wish that the papers would not make such mistak and have me shot and charged of Crimes that is not in my line of Business and i can say I am not in Lancaster or Philada but where i am i will stay and Patiently wait till the Clouds Roll Bye but i will be in Pennsylvania in time to Start District Attorney Wagner on another Noted Case Either Charley Ross or the Kensington Bank Robbery if he feels like getting his name up again But they can still believe me a live and well and not in Philada but am still W. H. Atkins.

More Truth for Mr. Morrison.

N. Y. World.

New Jersey is a noble, steadfast Democratic state; a state that has stood firmly by its principles in the darkest hours of Democracy and through years of defeat.

In 1860, New Jersey gave her electoral vote to Stephen A. Douglas, notwithstanding the break in the Democratic party; in 1864 to George B. McClellan, despite the trials and prejudices of the war; in 1868 to Horace Seymour and in 1876 to Samuel J. Tilden.

Mr. Tilden carried New Jersey by over 12,000 majority in 1876. Four years later Gen. Hancock very nearly lost the state and obtained a bare majority of 2,000. A careless word in the platform, unmeaning but capable of misconstruction, nearly defeated a popular candidate living within sight of the New Jersey shore.

Last year the Democratic party of New Jersey adopted a platform which said, "We favor a tariff for revenue, *limited to the necessary expenditures of the government, and so adjusted as to give protection and encouragement to home productive industry and labor, without producing or fostering monopolies.*"

On this platform, speaking the true sentiments of the Democrats of the state, New Jersey elected a Democratic governor by an old fashioned majority of 7,000.

On such a platform alone, or something like it, can New Jersey's electoral vote be carried for the Democratic presidential candidate this year.

Can the Democratic party afford to do without New Jersey in the presidential election?

A Witty Answer.

Mr. Hubbard, the ex-governor of Connecticut, who died a few days ago, used to be a member of a Hartford company that met periodically to play whist. One of the party who was known locally for his slovenly habits and soiled dress astonished his friends one night by appearing with a white rose in his buttonhole. Addressing Mr. Hubbard he said: "Hubbard, did you ever see a finer rose than that? Now, where do you imagine I got that rose?" Mr. Hubbard looked quizzically at the flower resting in its dirty loop hole, and answered: "Looks as though it might have grown there."

THE INSURANCE CASE.

STILL DRAGGING ALONG IN COURT.

Some Interesting Testimony Elicited by the Defense and Some that was Ruled Out—Current Business.

Philip A. Dont was the first witness called by the defense Wednesday afternoon, and he testified that he is in the millinery etc., business on Arch street, Philadelphia, being a member of the firm of I. S. Custer & Son. It was intended to show by him what amount of space would be required to store as many goods, such as flowers, hats, feathers, plumes, etc., as claimed to have been lost. The court disallowed the question. The witness then explained what there was about flowers, tips, plumes, etc, that would survive a fire and could not be destroyed, as other witnesses had done. A number of the questions were overruled.

Charles E. Long, a notary public of this city, was called to prove that a number of notes, checks of plaintiffs were protested by witness between April 15th 1882 and May 29. This the court disallowed.

Charles Krautz, a night watchman whose beat is on North Queen street, testified that he passed the store where the fire occurred about five minutes after 11 o'clock on the night of the fire; he tried the door and found it locked and the light burning; he then walked down to Rine's on Orange street and returned immediately to the Grape hotel; upon going over to the store witness found that the gas was out and the glass in the front was hot; witness then thought something was wrong and he gave the alarm.

John Schaum testified that on the night of the fire he was going down North Queen street when he met Herman Gottschalk and another man, who was smaller, near Amos Lee's hotel, on the west side; this was about ten or fifteen minutes before the fire; both men were walking at a rather good gait; witness went at once to the Cooper house and returned to the City hotel, where he was when the fire alarm was sounded.

The deposition of John F. Mitchell, a constable and detective of New Brunswick, N. J., was offered, and after some of it had been objected to and disallowed, the remainder was admitted. Witness stated that he knew Herman Gottschalk, but no other parties to the suit; in February, 1882, Gottschalk said to witness, "the sheriff need not think I will let him levy on $1,500 worth of goods to make $150;" Gottschalk had an interest in but one store in New Brunswick; witness knew of his removal of goods from the store except that he saw boxes on the outside; in February and March, 1882, and for a year previous, the business was conducted under the name of Gottschalk & Blum; witness did not know the value of the goods, but the stock looked less for the last few months than before; in February Gottschalk had bills up announcing that he was selling off at cost; the majority of the stock was common, but there were some good goods; witness knew nothing of his ability to pay or his bank account.

The Defense Continued.

At the opening of court Thursday morning the defense in the Gottschalk-Lederman insurance case offered in evidence a plan of the store made by Herman Gottschalk; a sworn statement of Gottschalk in regard to his movements on the night of the fire was offered and read; it was to the effect that the store was closed at 9:20 on this night; Herman and his brother Emil then went to the opera house and afterwards to the Stevens house; they then returned and started up North Queen street; when nearly opposite the store Emil went over and tried the door, returning again to the east side of the street where his brother was waiting; they then went up street directly home; soon after their arrival there they heard of the fire and were greatly surprised. A notice sent to the insurance company by plaintiffs informing them as to the amount of and value of goods destroyed was offered, admitted and read.

The bank books of Julius Lederman and Lederman & Gottschalk, cancelled checks, check stubbs and a number of papers were offered in evidence.

S. S. Corbin was recalled and he testified that all the goods in the store, whether damaged or not, were appraised; all the goods on the floor were gathered up.

Herman Gottschalk was recalled and asked about his testimony before the arbitrators; he said he had appointed Simon I. Cohn his assignee, the day after the fire, to protect all of his creditors to whom he was indebted about $11,000. A copy of the *Daily Item*, of New Brunswick, N. J., dated Sept. 27, 1881 containing a copy of the advertisement of Gottschalk & Blum, was offered and admitted in evidence.

A. D. Provost, late associate judge of the court at New Brunswick, testified that he was the owner of an auction and commission house up to June 1st and knew the firm of Gottschalk & Blum; he was in their store frequently and examined their goods, which he considered of an inferior quality. This witness also testified that he would not believe Herman Gottschalk on oath.

Joseph Brodine, one of the commissioners of appeal of New Brunswick, and H. B. Cook, a member of the bar in that town, testified that they would not believe Herman Gottschalk on oath.

Divorced.

Amos Krider, of Pequea township, was divorced from his wife, Mary Ann Krider, on the grounds of desertion.

THE DOCTORS.

Their Monthly Meeting—Small Attendance.

The Lancaster County Medical association held a stated meeting on Wednesday in G. A. R. hall, this city. The following named members were present: Dr. A. M. Miller, president; Dr. W. B. Blackwood, secretary; Drs. Albright, Bolenius, Black, Brobst, Craig, Compton, M. L. Davis, Ehler, Foreman, B. F. Herr, M. L. Herr, Lineweaver, Livingston, Lightner, J. H. Musser, F. M. Musser, Muhlenberg, Netcher, G. R. Rohrer, Roebuck, Roland, Ringwalt, D. H. Shenk, J. W. Shirk, W. H. Smith, Urban.

The attendance was smaller than usual owing to the stormy weather and the bad condition of the roads.

The reports from all sections of the county were to the effect that the general state of health is unusually good, there being no epidemics of any kind, and comparatively few cases of serious disease.

President Miller appointed the following named members a sanitary committee for the ensuing year: Drs. Livingston, Mountville; J. F. Dunlap, Manheim, and R. M. Bolenius, city.

There was some informal discussion among members on subjects of interest to the profession, but no papers were read—the essayist for the day, Dr. Ziegler, of Mount Joy, being absent.

Owing to the small attendance the election of delegates to the American medical association's convention, and to the convention of the state medical society, was postponed until next meeting.

A Pretty Desk.

J. A. Sprenger has now in his possession a handsome writing desk which was made from the wood of a pear tree which he planted 27 years ago. The tree stood in the yard of the Excelsior hall property on East King street, and was cut down two years ago. Mr. Slaugh, the well known cabinet maker, constructed a desk for Mr. Sprenger. It made up very well and having been polished presents a fine appearance. Mr. Sprenger is very proud of the piece of work, as he has good reason to be.

TEARING IT TO PIECES.

Lamoreaux of the Finance Committee's Estimates.

A prominent citizen who has given some attention to the subject of municipal finances, and who has knowledge gained from experience of the resources and receipts of the city and its necessary expenditures, was found in his office this morning figuring upon the statement of "estimated receipts and expenditures of the city of Lancaster for the fiscal year ending May, 31, 1885," made in councils last evening by Mr. Evans' finance committee.

"I am glad to see," said he, "that there is a slight increase in the valuation of the city property, which is now valued at $12,150,000, whereas last year it was a little less. I am of the opinion that if the finance committee had the nerve to equalize the assessments, the valuation could be fairly increased to fourteen or fifteen millions, the city tax would then bear equally on all and a nine mill tax rate would be sufficient to meet the wants of the city.

"But," inquired the reporter, "the committee figures out that a nine mill rate will provide for the expenditures?"

"So it does," was the answer, "but Chairman Evans, of the committee knows very well that this is not so and he has juggled with the figures to hide the actual necessity of increasing the city tax to eleven mills or of plunging the city into a morass of deficiencies, floating debts, etc., during the next year."

Being urged to explain how this could be shown the gentleman went on to explain: "To begin with, in the estimated receipts of the city $7,000 are set down for market rents; this is too high by at least $500; the market committee's report of last year shows the receipts were $6 389 14, and with the increasing facilities of the private markets the tendency is toward a reduction of the receipts from the city market houses. $1,300 is the estimated rent of city property but since the post office is vacated and after it will be used for city purposes, this item will have to be cut down at least $800."

"On the expenditures side of the balance sheet $58,610 is allowed for interest—on loans, but if $28,000 is to be borrowed, as the committee suggests, to pay for the new steam pump the interest on that loan will have to provided for—but that may not fall due until next year. One of the biggest blunders in the estimate is the allowance of but $3,150 for 'principal on loans as required by law,' when the law requires one mill on the valuation, which would $12,150. In 1879 $11,500 was appropriated for this purpose; in 1880 the item was $11,500; in 1881 it was $11,500; in 1882, $11,800, and in 1883 it was $12,000. This year it is cut down $9,000 without explanation and in plain contravention of law."

For streets the committee reports $7,500; the street commissioner reports $8,902.19 spent last year; for grading and guttering the committee allows $6,500, while Levan expended, according to his report, $10,887 25—the Lord knows we can never get along with less street improvements than we have had this past year—practically none; and yet the committee's estimate is nearly $6,000 below last year's expenses. If the water works general last year cost $10,541.76, as Supt. Halbach reports, how are the constantly increasing expenses of that department to be met next year with an appropriation of $9,000? The lamp committee, after asking for $1,400 from another appropriation, to be applied to lighting the streets this year, say they will be $5,300 short at the end of the year; the finance committee estimates only $3,000 for this deficiency; how is the other $2,300 to be met? $20,000 is estimated for lighting the city next year, but if the electric light company is to be paid $16,800, the gasoline or gas lamps cost $5,800, and other city lighting $1,000, how is a total of $23,600 to be paid with $20,000? If the fire department general, with an appropriation of $5,500 in the past year, incurred a deficiency of $3,000, how is it to get along with $4,000 the coming year? There is a certainty of a large deficiency in this item."

"A report with such inaccuracies as these, amounting to over $30,000, is utterly worthless. The truth is distorted or concealed for a purpose. Councils should ventilate it before the ordinance fixing the appropriations is passed."

Visiting the Normal School.

Some time ago the trustees of the normal school in Millersville passed a resolution inviting the directors of the several townships to visit the institution and inspect its facilities and workings. This invitation has been very cordially responded to on the part of the directors, and several delegations have already visited the school, as heretofore reported in the papers. Yesterday a delegation, representing the school board of West Donegal township was present, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. John Kaylor, A. G. Heisey, David Heisey, Jacob Good and Sol. Hoover. They arrived at 9:30 a. m., and remained until 3 p. m. They were shown through the buildings by the principal and visited several class rooms to witness the actual, every day working of this great educational machine. They found everything in good condition and expressed themselves as very much pleased with their visit. Other delegations of directors are expected soon, and it is thought that much good will result from these visits in harmonizing the educational forces of the county.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Lancaster Men in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The commissioners have received from the eastern penitentiary the accounts for 1883 of Edward Sanders and Lewis Sowers, two men from this county, who are confined in that institution for murder. Lancaster county is charged 19 cents per day for each prisoner's maintenance.

The statement as to Sowers is as follows: Maintenance, $69.35; credit for labor performed, $54 60; which shows that the prisoner has earned $15.25 for the county.

Edward Sanders' cost of maintenance was also $69.35, and his wages amounted to $48.38, showing that he cost the county $20.97. The two prisoners only cost Lancaster county $5.72 during the whole year.

Resignation and Appointment.

Davis Kitch, jr., superintendent of the Penn Globe Gas Light company, for lighting their lamps in this city, tendered his resignation to-day, to take effect Saturday next. Mr. Kitch has had charge of the lamps since July 1st, 1882, and has given very general satisfaction both to the company and the city officials, on account of the efficient manner in which he has attended to his duties.

Mr. Dellett has been appointed Mr. Kitch's successor, and is now making the round of the city to familiarize himself with the duties of the position.

Baseball.

The managers of the Lancaster club state that the Keystone association, recently organized, comprising clubs from York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Chester, West Chester, Littlestown and Lancaster, has been recognized by the American association and league at their meetings held in Buffalo and Baltimore.

A Free Lecture.

To morrow evening, in the Presbyterian mission chapel, South Queen street, A. F. Hostetter will deliver a lecture on "Two Weeks in a Pullman Palace Car." Mr. Hostetter is a ripe scholar and a finest speaker and will well entertain his audience. The public are invited.