

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1884.

Washing Dirty Linen.

The attack of the Blaine people on Edmunds has receded upon them. The New York Tribune eagerly took up William Walter Phelps' charge that Edmunds had voted for a land grant to a railroad, whose securities he held at the time, and the value of which was enhanced by the legislation he helped to pass. The effects of this exposure upon Mr. Edmunds' chances as a candidate were gleefully related in some correspondence of the Tribune, purporting to have been sent from Washington. It told how Mr. Edmunds, next day after Phelps' publication, appeared, 'ill at ease' in the Senate; he was not at all in his usual 'happy frame of mind.' Among senators and representatives the statement that Mr. Edmunds had voted while in the Senate in favor of a land grant to a railroad in which he was interested, was reported to have produced a sensation. One of the former was alleged to have said: 'It is to be regretted that that statement was made because it seems to me to be exposing unnecessarily a possible presidential candidate, and putting him on the defensive.' Another: 'If it be true, it is better that the statement be made now, than that the fact should be dug out later in the course of a heated campaign.' Still another cynically remarked: 'I am afraid that Mr. Edmunds' little 'boom' has been bursted. That statement made in Mr. Phelps' letter, if not contradicted, will finish him.' And now comes Mr. Edmunds with an emphatic and explicit denial of the whole story; and just as the Tribune had about convinced people what a wicked thing it was for a congressman to vote public favors to the railroads, in which he was interested, it is seen that the striped jacket of Mr. Blaine and he cannot transfer the fatal garment to Edmunds or anybody else.

But for the fact of Mr. Edmunds' laying out Blaine in New York the country would probably never have known what a disreputable man the Vermont senator is. In the agreeable task of disclosing this another correspondent of the Tribune from Massachusetts renders valuable aid. It seems that the Bay State utterly rejects Blaine and has shown great indignation for Edmunds. Hence the Tribune recalls some facts in his senatorial career with special reference to his basing on Massachusetts politics which must be as valuable and brine on the tender back of that state.

All in all, this Republican washing of dirty linen, is a very edifying sort of business. What the New York Post says about Blaine, and what the Times says about Arthur, and the Tribune's revelation of Edmunds' real character, ought at least be consulting to those faint-hearted Democrats who cannot see further beyond their tear-swept noses now a days than to discern the certain disruption of their party because some of its members cannot agree upon the exact rate of duty on pig iron and coal, or the proper time to collect the overdue whisky tax. So long as the most enlightened Republican organs are proving beyond peradventure that most of their conspicuous candidates for president are liars or thieves or ignoramuses or nobodies there is hope that the Democrats will pick out an honest and fit man, and that the people of the country will elect him.

Kellogg's Trial.

Senator Kellogg is facing a Washington jury to answer the charge of accepting a bribe for getting a mail route expedited. The contractor had failed to persuade Brady of the necessity for the expedition and he had informed Kellogg who was then a senator, that it would be worth \$20,000 to him if he would secure the expedition. Kellogg shortly afterwards advised him that he had succeeded and the contractor gave him the \$20,000 in notes and drafts on the department, which were collected by Walsh, then a banker, and applied by direction of Kellogg, one-half to his account and one-half to the account of Thomas J. Brady, who was then in Walsh's debt. That is the story as it is presented by the government, which is not represented in the case by any of the old army or naval men. Mr. Ker, the counsel have seen reason to withdraw. They were not requested to do so, as we understand, Mr. Merrick no doubt quite because he had good reason to believe that the government was not in earnest in the prosecution of the Star Route people. Mr. Bliss probably left because he thought he had milked the cow as dry as he could, and because he did not wish to appear to prosecute, even in seeming, his friend Kellogg, whom he managed to save as long as he was the acting attorney general. Mr. Brewster has secured the services of a Lancaster lawyer to assist Mr. Ker and District Attorney Worthington in prosecuting Kellogg. We should not be surprised if they should convict him. In fact it will be surprising if they do not, with the case as the government states it. There is a statute directly forbidding such conduct as that of Senator Kellogg, by an officer of the government, such as he was in his capacity as senator; and the only question in trying him will be as to the credibility of the evidence sustaining the charge.

Mr. W. L. Scott, of our state, has been in the interviewer's hands in New York. Mr. Scott is out of politics, he says, and does not want to go into politics. Therefore he hopes Mr. Tilden will not be unanimously summoned to Chicago to be president, because if he is Mr. Scott will go again. He is persuaded that Mr. Tilden is the man for the nomination, and evidently fears that things will so shape themselves at Chicago as to nominate him. If he was in politics he would help to so shape them, and would be careful not to press too far the *nolo episcopari* attitude Mr. Tilden assumes. There is a point about Mr. Scott and Mr. Weed and Mr. Barnum may have been looking yesterday in their congregation at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

Useless Mortars.

A special agent at Erie has been investigating Captain Olinger, an officer, we believe, in the marine revenue service, who invented the mortar heretofore used to throw lines to vessels on the shore. A mortar of a new invention it seems has been substituted for the old one, and it is said to be a very good mortar, only it will not work. Somebody said as much about it in the Erie papers and Captain Olinger was picked upon as the maligner of the new mortar. The special agent was sent on to investigate him and finds that he did not say the naughty things in the paper which, however, he finds were truly said, for he tried the mortar himself and never succeeded in getting it to carry a line. The line being the thing the mortar is to carry, a mortar that won't do it is evidently a most mortifying failure. One would think that the treasury people who substituted such a mortar for the Olinger mortar would be fully satisfied by being fired off in it themselves. And when the special agent gets back to Washington with his report acquitting Captain Olinger of telling the truth, the secretary may be inspired to fire out the somebody who bought the mortars that won't fire a line.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER, who is neither prohibitionist nor teetotaler, but a practical reformer, is pushing right straight along with his work in Wilkesbarre. Instead of whining for more stringent liquor laws or devising some scheme for the evasion of judicial responsibility and the encouragement of false swearing, he proposes to see to it that existing laws shall be enforced and courts shall meet the responsibilities and exercise the discretion that they are invested with. Under his direction and with his own active cooperation, remonstrances have been filed against some 200 applicants for license in Luzerne county on the ground that their places are not necessary for public entertainment; and they will be required to demonstrate affirmatively that they are, before they can obtain license. If this simple test were boldly applied everywhere by fair and fearless judges, there would be little to complain of abuse of the license system. It is also to be noted to the credit of Wilkesbarre that proceedings have been begun there against parties who rent their properties for disreputable purposes. The Wilkesbarre experiment is the most promising temperance and social reform begun in this state for many a day.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Enterprise*, who is to be presumed to be a responsible person, writes that a school director, who has a vote in the convention to elect a county superintendent, is known to have said that he is in duty bound to support J. S. Geist, (Breche's opponent) because he is spending Geist's money. If this charge can be substantiated, it is a very serious one, and the proper way for the *Enterprise*'s correspondent to verify it will be to have that director's vote 'challenged for cause' in the convention.

The workingwomen of New York—now legion in number and widely diversified in their branches of labor—are about to follow the example of their London sisters and organize in trades unions, which have heretofore consisted almost entirely of males.

To the prayerful consideration of the aid-necked seedless who resist the introduction of instrumental music into the church service is recommended the fourth verse of the 109th psalm, describing how God should be praised.

Praise Him with the timbrel and dance, praise Him with stringed instruments and organs.

The 'Sons of Malta' were once the most mysterious and impressive secret order of the country. Their initiations were of the roughest kind; and the down fall and dissolution of the order were due to the fact that in 1830 George Harding, of La Fayette, Ind., in a blanket he was rendered a paraplegic, dying after a year of intense agony.

Timothy story comes from the First Baptist church of Salem, N. J. The pastor married a young woman from the congregation; she could not fill the onerous role of preacher's wife in the community where she was brought up; hence his resignation, an empty pulpit and the resolve of the congregation that the next preacher must bring his wife with him.

GRAVE fears are expressed that Philadelphia is suffering from excessive modesty since it is discovered that the inscription on the pedestal of the Marshall statue, set up in Washington, states that it was erected by 'the Bar of the United States and by Congress,' whereas the legal profession all came from Philadelphia.

OVER A PRECIPICE.

SAD DEATH OF A PITTSBURGH LADY.

Temporarily insane, she Escaped From Her Home and Met Death Down a Railroad Embankment.

Mrs. Caraban, wife of R. B. Caraban, the well known attorney, of Pittsburgh, and member of council, had been suffering from brain troubles for some time past, and late on Monday night she escaped from the restraints of her home and wandered away in the darkness. Her family and friends, at once appreciating the danger to which she was exposed, spared no pains to find her, and at once notified the aid of the police department. Mrs. Caraban resides on Collins avenue, in the East End, and search was commenced at once in that vicinity.

About half an hour after the receipt of the message another was received from Brilliant station saying that the body of a nicely dressed lady, apparently about 35 or 40 years of age, had been found lying over the railroad embankment near the station. The first supposition was that she had been struck by a railroad train, but a close inspection showed no sign of injuries received in that way. The body was neatly attired in black, and the features showed evidence of refinement and culture. She had on white stockings and low garters.

As the word was received, Constable Breiser and R. B. Caraban started for the place. The coroner was driven to the Seventeenth street station house, where the second body was found, and a horse and buggy were rapidly sent to the place.

Upon arriving at the place he immediately recognized the body as that of his wife. The coroner, who was a young man, described what had done was a young lady, faintly dressed with a white collar and white gloves. Mrs. Caraban stood for several minutes gazing at the lifeless form before him, unable to utter a word. What passed through his mind was never ascertained, but it is supposed that he was overcome by a faint. As soon as he regained speech he ordered the body removed to a house near by and from thence it was taken to the home of Mr. Caraban.

Mrs. Caraban had been suffering from mental trouble for some time past, and was at one time in an Eastern institution where she was treated. When the family moved from Hill street, their former residence she was brought home and a nurse kept on all her actions. Monday night she was found in the position in which she was found, and the supposition is she wandered out the road leading to the water works. A point about 100 yards from the station there is a high precipice overlooking the railroad, and at this point she had thrown herself over the edge. The body was found in the ditch, and the coroner ordered the body to be taken to the morgue.

It is believed that the lady was suffering from insanity, and that she had wandered out the road leading to the water works. A point about 100 yards from the station there is a high precipice overlooking the railroad, and at this point she had thrown herself over the edge. The body was found in the ditch, and the coroner ordered the body to be taken to the morgue.

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A HANDSOME BUILDING.

ST. MARY'S ORPHANS AND SCHOOLS.

A description of the beautiful New Street, one on Vine Street—its location.

The handsome new orphanage and school building on the corner of New Street and Vine Street, which was begun in the autumn of 1881, is rapidly approaching completion, and its solemn dedication to the purpose for which it was built has been fixed for Sunday, May 18. That day will be one of the most religiously observed in the local Catholic world. The Forty Hours' devotion will be ushered in by the church which will be solemnly decorated for the occasion. At 4 p. m. the solemn ceremonies will be held, and the dedication of the new building will be held, previous to which the Right Reverend Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, will deliver an elaborate address prepared expressly for the occasion. At a meeting of prominent parishioners, on Monday last, a committee of arrangements was appointed to attend to the details of the day's celebration, that the event, marking a new epoch in Lancaster Catholicity may raise to its old state of public significance.

Rich in Historic Associations.

The site of the new structure is one deeply historic in its associations. As far back as 1745 an old log chapel, the only place of worship for the few Catholics who resided in the little town, occupied the ground on which stands the present handsome building. It was destroyed by fire in 1790 and was replaced two years later by the old stone church that was torn down a little more than three years ago.

A pretty tradition has been handed down about the site of the building, that the women of the congregation in the old mortar, while the men gathered from the fields hard by the stones required for its construction. On August 25, 1881, the remains of those who were buried in the old mortar were removed with solemn ceremony and removed to the southeast corner of the new St. Mary's cemetery, on the New Holland turnpike.

The corner stone of the present building was laid with impressive religious ceremonies on September 18, 1881. Rev. Father, M. J. McGeehan, of Harrisburg, delivered the sermon on the occasion to an immense throng in attendance. In the corner stone at that time were deposited the names of the president and members of the national, state and municipal governments, and of the bishops of all the United States, and of the presidents of all the local newspapers and some of the leading citizens of the town.

The new structure is a strikingly handsome pile, being a tasteful combination of the Gothic and Queen Anne styles of architecture. It will have a total cost of about \$100,000. The building is a fine specimen of pressed brick with occasional layers of black brick that have a pleasing effect in breaking the monotony so often attaching to large buildings of similar construction.

Counting the basement the building contains 20,000 cubic feet of space. The kitchen is a room 22 by 20 feet is located in the lowest wing of the basement. It contains a large table size range with two places and three ovens, and has a cooking capacity for 1,000 persons. A 20 gallon water boiler, sink, and cupboards and drawers set of this modern kind is located in the kitchen. The kitchen is well lighted. Opposite the kitchen is the refectory of the orphans, a commodious room well suited to its purpose. From the kitchen a door leads westward to a spiral stairway which goes to the fourth floor of the building. Store rooms and a coal room are on either side of the stairway that leads from the kitchen.

At the eastern end of the hall which runs east and west, is another spiral stairway corresponding with that on the west end. Leading off the hall way to the south is a large wash room. It contains three stationary wash trays with hot and cold water, and connects with a clothes room, having a bath room on either side of the entrance. On the other side of the hall is the laundry, a good sized room well adapted to its purpose. Directly beneath the main entrance is the furnace, the building being heated by a ton steam boiler. To the right of the furnace is a dumb water. It is Canon's patent, is on every floor, and stands at any point whether loaded or empty. To the right of the furnace is a dumb water. It is Canon's patent, is on every floor, and stands at any point whether loaded or empty.

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COLUMBIA NEWS.

OUR BROTHERS.

Recent occurrences in the thorough-going After a look—implicated in—

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