

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING NOV. 19, 1884.

Worse Than Berehard.

Day by day Mr. Blaine demonstrates more conspicuously than any one else could, the lucky escape which the country made in defeating him for president.

It is not only, as any one can see, an undignified and indecent speech, but it is thoroughly disloyal. It is exactly in the tone of the Southern fire eaters who resented Lincoln's election with war, and it is as dishonest and untruthful as it is unparliamentary.

When Mr. Blaine gets himself deep into the consideration of the legend "Thou art so near, and yet so far," his Cæsarean ambition puts his judgment to flight.

NOTE the frequency of the personal pronoun "I" in Blaine's speech. During his campaign it suffered greatly from use, and now it should have a peaceful rest.

It takes a brave man to accept defeat gracefully, and it is characteristic of a puppy to whine when it is whipped. Fide Mr. Blaine's speech at the Augusta, Me., serenade.

LORD RANDOLPH CTRICHILL, having denied that he called Gladstone an "unkennelled cur," it is explained that the epithet he did apply was an "unkennelled fox." The other rolls more trippingly from the tongue, but is supposed to be less complimentary.

When he appeals to sectional feeling and tries to fire the Northern heart by invoking prejudices of twenty years ago, he does more than write himself down an ass. He shows that at heart he is not a lover of the union nor a friend of peace.

Happily his plea for discord will awaken no response except that of disgust and contempt. He has too often shown himself a bragart and bully for his words now to stir the blood of men who inherit equality from the pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth Rock, and from liberty loving patriots who came to the Delaware with William Penn.

DAVID DAVIS again mounts the political fence, doubtless, for the reason that it is easier from that point to get to the successful side. A few weeks ago at Bloomington, Ill., he was an ardent Blaineite. He now says: "I believe that Cleveland will make a good president and the country continue on its prosperous career."

THE GERMAN hospital of Philadelphia, located on Corinthian avenue, has very appropriately selected Thanksgiving day as Donation day. It is under the conduct of Protestant sisters of charity, known as deaconesses, famed for their unselfish devotion to hospital work.

THE best evidence of the New Era's insincerity is its antagonism to the idea of making Beaver the next Republican candidate for governor. This, it says, "looks like a scheme to bury acknowledged ability in the narrow limits of an executive office, lest it might outshine presumptuous mediocrity in such a wider field as the United States Senate."

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BLAINE'S MOUTH OPEN

AND HIS FOOT IN IT, AS USUAL.

DAVID DAVIS is another one who got off the fence on the wrong side. EVERY day demonstrates more clearly the wisdom of Blaine's defeat.

THIS snow has been a little previous, and consequently a most miserable failure. THE difference in the Illinois Legislature is not as wide as a church door, but it is enough.

SOMETHING has dropped in Illinois—and it is a senatorial plum out of the hat of John A. Logan.

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THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

REGULAR NOVEMBER TERM WORK.

William Young sentenced to eleven months imprisonment. A lot of minor business summarily disposed of.

True Bills—John Henderson, larceny; Hiram Bollinger, rape, attempt to rape and felonious entry; John Weaver, larceny; George Miller, burglary and assault and battery; Clarence Parrish, larceny; Charles Blair, larceny and malicious mischief; Simon Jones, larceny as a bailee; Samuel F. Beck, larceny.

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Henry A. Clemmens, a well-known huckster of Reading and an old soldier, recently was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, resulting from a chronic cough. He was a brother of Dan Clemmens, the musician, of this city.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, of this city, has thanked, by resolution, the ladies of the United States district court, Philadelphia, for the entertainment given in the opera house, on the evening of November 6, under the auspices of this organization.

Altenberg, excited over the anticipated presentation of Monday night, of the new play, "Prof. Goldschmidt," the work of "Fred. Simms," the leading character, the title role, will be taken by a young gentleman who, two years ago, made quite a hit at the Pennsylvania Dutch version of "Pinafore."

M. Luther Krotel, son of Rev. G. F. Krotel, formerly of this city, now of New York was married in Philadelphia last evening to Miss Anne Naphy. The ceremony was witnessed by a large and fashionable assemblage, and the reception at the Bellevue was a brilliant affair.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM. Fire Hogs Who Need Immediate Attention. It seems that some one is bent upon having a fire in East Millin street, and within the last few months no less than a half dozen attempts have been made to burn the building down.

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The building, a substantial brick structure of Gothic architecture, is situated on a two acre plot of ground just south of Woodward Hill cemetery on the east side overlooking the Conestoga. It is an oblong square, 80 feet in width and about 90 in length. It is only one story in height, but the story is lofty, open, being 10 feet to the square and the roof rises up about twice that high in the center.

The building is divided into an audience room which occupies the northern half of it; a ladies dressing room about 8 by 12 feet, on the west side; a room of the same size for the reception of dead bodies on the east side of the building, and a freeman's room on the south. The furnaces and the retorts in which bodies are to be cremated, occupy a space in the center of the building, between the reception and the dressing rooms and the audience and freeman's rooms. The audience room is entered by a double door on the north. It is lighted by six windows, two on the north, two on the east and two on the west side. The room is of cement; the floors of the other rooms are of brick.

Only one of the two furnaces, and one of the two retorts in which the bodies are to be cremated, has yet been finished. The furnace is of the ordinary construction with iron grate on which the fire is to be made, with draft and ash box below and common brick chimney above.

The retort is a built directly over the furnace, is not unlike a common old-fashioned oven, nine feet in length and three feet in width. To those who don't know what an old fashioned oven looks like, it is a series of large retort is not unlike those used in gas works. The retort is built of fire-brick, has a heavy iron door at each end, lined with fire-brick, and is thus made as nearly as possible air tight. In the fire brick walls are cast a series of large, hollowly constructed hot air flues, which afford heat sufficient to raise the temperature of the retort to white heat, or about 3,000 degrees above zero, that being the temperature at which the body is cremated. The flues are arranged, and the furnace and retort are believed to be more scientifically constructed than those of the Le Moyne crematory at Washington, Pa.

The leading spirits in the construction of the crematory, and the building committee, to whom was entrusted its erection are Dr. Miles L. Davis and Messrs. Geo. K. Reed and W. B. Middleton. Philip Drake, architect, has been selected to draw the contract to build it, and furnished all the bricklaying, Kieffer & Humphreys put on the roof and Adam Starok built the furnaces and retorts.

MODE OF CREMATION. The appliances necessary for the cremation of a body are few and simple. In the room, in which the corpse is received is a strong, plain table, with heavy legs, on which the body is placed. The table is a longitudinal frame on which is set a half dozen or more iron rollers. On these rollers is placed a coffin-shaped crib made of boiler iron. The crib is only a few inches in height, but of such a nature that it will stand on all four sides. The sides and bottom open like a grate. When the retort has attained the proper heat the body to be cremated is wrapped in a winding sheet, soaked in a saturated solution of alum, to prevent flame. It is then placed upon the iron crib. The table is run out of the reception room into the audience room and placed directly in front of the retort. When all is ready the heavy iron door of the retort is opened, and the attendants who stand at the head of the corpse with long poles, with hooks on the ends of them, push the crib containing the corpse into the retort, the door of which is then closed and the cremation is done. There is a small window in the door of the retort through which the attendants can watch the progress of the cremation, if deemed necessary. The fire is drawn from the furnace, but the doors of the retort are closed, and the cremation, so that it may cool slowly.

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The building, a substantial brick structure of Gothic architecture, is situated on a two acre plot of ground just south of Woodward Hill cemetery on the east side overlooking the Conestoga. It is an oblong square, 80 feet in width and about 90 in length. It is only one story in height, but the story is lofty, open, being 10 feet to the square and the roof rises up about twice that high in the center.

The building is divided into an audience room which occupies the northern half of it; a ladies dressing room about