Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURD Y EVENING NOV. 22, 1:84

The New Orleans Exposition Before another month the World's Ex sention at New Orleans will be under full beadway, and for those in this section of the country who desire to see their manufactures and products ex h bited in competition with the best the giobe affords, there remains but little ne. It is interesting to note the upward and onward progress of this exposition from its inception. It was at first intended as a state exhibition ; but in sensibly, as the idea seemed popular, it was determined to make of it a splendid representation of the progress of the Bouth since the war. From that time the enterprise ceased to be local and became national in its scope. And when the Central and South American countries began to cooperate for a representative display, at once the nations of Europe, eager to protect their trade in that direction, determined to take a hand in it and thus it became from a local a

world's exposition. It is impossible to forecast the advan tages that will accrue to the country, and to the new South in particular, from the concentration for six months of much of the great business impulses of the world in the chief Southern commercial city. Many exhibitions have beretofore been held in cities, the centres of vigorous trade that scarcely peeded a stimulus to increased activity. yet the benefits flowing from them have been most marked. What then must he the result where an exposition takes place am ug a people whose commercia activity still feels the wounds of sectional war, and whose business structure it was necessary to build almost anew since the dark days of 1861 ?

The national government has done wisely and well in its appropriation of \$1,000 000 to this exposition, and the money will be returned in blessings to the country a thousand fold. And those who have given the best portions of their life to the study of the negro problem must feel gladdened at the excellent opportunity "iven the colored race by the managers of the enterprise to show the progress they have made since their en franchisement. There will be much there to enchain the attention of all patriotic Americans, but the paramount blessing that will descend with this gathering of the national and the world's forces on Southern soil will be the rubbing away of the lingering animosities of the war. It will be the healing balm that will drive from the national sys em the sectional disease. It will date the beginning of a new life for the nation that will be to the old as day to night. It will join in one grand fra ternal brotherhood all the states of the Union from Maine to Texas, from Oregon to Florida. and in solid phalanx they will move on as one to new and peaceful conquests in the world of com-

The Centurious of Philadelphia.

The Committee of One Hundred, of work during the past four years. It refers to the excosure of the criminality of the Gas Trust in recklessly squandering nearly \$3 500 000 of the city funds; the reorganization of the water depart ment with improved discipline and a saving of \$281 500; the reduction of \$20 000 in the salaries of certain county cers; the restoration of discipline in the police department and the securing of the conviction of nearly 600 perpetra tors of election funds; the abolition of the delinquent tax office and the repeal of the infamous recorder's bill; the removal of many abuses in other of the city departm-nts and the reform in the management of the Blockley almshouse.

It is indeed a record of which the Centurions have a right to be proud. They were most bitterly assailed by the con fed-rated ringsters who were preying on the city, but they never flinched in their determination to unearth the ra cality in the departments which all knew to exist. They gave freely of their means and looked for no reward save that which the conscientiousness of doing right afforded. Their existence was a standing menace to every political wrong doer in fresh in its memory the recollection of some very severe thrashings administered by the Committee of One Hundred. The committee should maintain its organization. It has done a vast amount of good and its possibilities for the future should ever too anxious to follow titled fashion in not be carelessly thrown aside. Let it remain, as it has been, the bulwark of the Quaker City against the confederated Republican jobbers who, unchecked. may bring the municipality into too close contact with the hopeless morass of insolvency.

FEW people are aware of the system with which some people seek wives. In the metropolitan papers one sees continual marrimonial offers, all described to be unexceptionable in wind, but he usually passes them over carelessly as emanations from the different species of the genus crank. Yet there are many of these applications for a helpmest. which if examined would be found to have been made in good faith. There is more of this kind of presistency in England and on the continent than in the United S ates, and the English will go further to secure a goodly dowered ide than the poor and proud French nobles. It is too suggestive of barter and sale to take much of a hold on the American fancy.

MR BLAINE is said to have made on the first volume of his work, "Twenty Years | unless necessity urges and that necessity in Congress" from \$60,000 to \$65,000, and it is alleged that his campaign contribution to the "grand old party" amounted to \$50,000. It is, therefore, not so very surprising that his ambitious soul was Very severely wrenched when he found that the dream of his life, the presidency, was beyond his grasp, and that his of coal, &c., from the wharves will

party with no avail. The concurrence of both calamities would have filled any man with deep regret, but it is extremely doubtful whether the polgnancy of grief in any other public personage would have carried him to the extent that Mr. Blaine has gone. His reviling of the South, had it not been deliberately prepared, might have been attributed to a sudden outburst of passion. But its premeditation seems to show that it was the simultaneously ripened fruit of de feated ambition and money wasted. If the state of mind in which Mr. Blaine conceived the sentiments he expressed in his Augusta speech is his normal mental attitude, he is much to be pitied.

POSTMASTER GENERAL HATTON bas been accused by Republicans of deliber ately refusing without cause to close the p stoffices during a portion of election day, thus preventing, it is alleged, many employes from voting. The charge is specifically made in reference to the New York postoffice. Hatton rises in his own defense to say that there is no law authorizing the closing of the postoffices during election day, and that he believed the postmaster at New York might arrange to allow his employes to vote without seriously interfering with the business of the office. He is undoubtedly right, and those who called upon him to give the clerks a holiday on Nov. 4 wished to have their services at the polls, and not merely their votes. What ever the spirit that actuated Mr. Hat ton, whether a desire to do right or a wish to deliver a stinger to Mr. Blaine, his course must be commended as the only one that his situation legally and properly permitted.

THE grand jury in its report presented to the court animadverts, as have all grand juries in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, on the practice in vogue among aldermen and justices of the peace of multiplying charges without n-cessity and the wasting of the court's valuable time in trivial cases that should never have required the court's interven tion. Grand juries come and go, all making the same criticism that falls on dumb ears. The only remedy the people have, apparently, is to mark the rascals guilty of this kind of work, for defeat when they ask for reelection.

MR. BLAINE has reuted a bouse i W .h ngton, but it is not the White House.

Ir Jack Logan does not cut his montache or hair until he is vice-president, he will be a proper subject for a travelling museum in the near luture.

IF skill in hand ing the Mulligan letter be a prerequisite for the office of postmas. ter general, there should be many excellent candidates in the country for the office.

THE Republicans accuse the Democ racy of being the party of sect qualism yet their plumed and doomed knight went down with the sectional cry on his lips,

Ir is now said that Mr. Blaine will make a better leader of a minority than of a Philadelphia, has issued a report of its majority. There is nothing like making a difference was found to be in the Second virtue of necessity. It might be added precioct of the Eighteenth ward. The rethat the smaller the minority the better Mr. Blaine's qualities as a leader shine out.

> their party's overthrow : "Rum did it. St. John helped," and suggests that Blaine and Logan be the nominees for 1888 Should they enter the arena hereafter the causes for their defeat will be more numerous, and the Republican press will have nothing else to assail but honest administration, which the people will sustain almost unanimously.

when the north wind's voice was calling. And the russet leaves were falling, We late them low! Spite of all their fractic striving.
Pleading for more time for shriving.
We take them low !

Right evolves its own salvation ; with dead fors of our nation, Down beneath the frost-browned grasses,

We said them low ! There they softly lie forever. will have wind enough to blow!
- Will F. Mesparran.

It is much to be deplored when people the city, and none would rejoice more of high social station and who move in the than these if the organization ceased its circles of progressive thought become existence. Though the Republican ring involved in a nauseous scandal such as has regained much of its lost ground, it seems about to encircle the names of some is less bold and unscrupulous, having distinguished Englishmen. Revolting stories such as those which Lord Cole ridge's son hints at in connection with charges against a Mr. Adams, who was betrothed to his sister, inevitably tend to brought

its wrong doing.

THE plenary council of the Catholic church, now in session in Baltimore, pro poses to consider the question of vesting the property holdings of the church in the bishops of their respective dioceses The plan is to turn over to each bishop all the church property in his diocese, the same to be held in trust and willed to his sucoessor ; the name of the legates to be left blank, and to be filled in when the suc cessor is appointed. This is the way in which church property is held in the Catholic dioceses of Philadelphia and Harrisburg, in the latter of which Lancaster is situated. While it has its advantages in concentrating large amounts of property in the bands of one person to be wielded for the benefit of a whole religious organi sation, it sometimes happens that the cierical trustee lacks executive ability and then an inextricable jumble must follow. It would seem to be the safer system to vest the real estate of a church in a board of lay trustees, of which the parish clergyman might be, by virtue of his office, president. The doctrine of centralization is not the best even in church affairs,

The Last Esti. The last rail on the Norfolk Terminal railway extension of the Norfolk & Western railroad to its new wharves, near Norfolk, Va., was laid Friday, in the presence of President J F. Kimball and other officials of the road. The shipment thrifty disposition felt keenly the loss of about January 1, 1885, and will give a the dollars that were dumped into the great impetus to the commerce of the port,

seems to have not yet arisen.

MR CLEVELAND'S POLICY IT WILL BE SAPE AND CONSERVATIVE

An Interview with the President-sleet In tures of his Administration. "No harm shall come to any business interest as the result of administrative policy so long as I am president." said President elect Cleveland to a Philade phia Times correspondent at Albany. "I and broadest minds in the party and then bend all my energies toward making an administration that shall at least as are every element that a transfer of executive control from one party to another not mean any serious disturbance of e_ st-

"It is almost incredible to me there should be any feeling of uncertaily whatever as to the future, so far as it. result of the recent election is concerned. Those who are to succeed to power by the will of the people, as recently expresse are as much interested in the future of t United States as those who yield it. Th also have an equal stake in the prosperi and advancement of the country. are as thoroughly committed to a mainte named of values and as earnestly anxious or a sterling business prosperity as their opponents. Naturally they will be careful out pronouncing for a policy inimical to the interests of the very class which, more than any other, has thus honored us with its confidence. Coming into power after so long an absence, the party ought, will so far as the executive is concerned, bring liberal views and good impulses into the control of the government. It would be unnatural for the party not to be actuated by a desire to continue in power by demonstrating that it deserved the highest confidence of the people, it cannot do if it would unsettle business and make factions war upon well conceived plans of government. This is the view take of the proper position for a party just assuming the control of the country in a crisis like this and the standard by which I shall be guided while in the presidential office. If I follow it I hope for and expect a fair and honest response from the R s publicans with whom I may have relations as well as the hearty support of my own

"I feel, of course, that I have great responsibilities and approach them with more or less actiety. While I know that more or less anxiety. While I know that there is no reason whatever for this feeling of restlessness North or South, I cannot but realize that all minds do not see things in the same light. What may seem of no moment to one may be of great consequence to another. The Democratic party and its servants are as much committed to a careful policy upon economic questions as their opponents, and they will be as careful to act for the best interests of the country as the Republicans would had they e u successful. I assume, therefore, that whatever of nervousness there is apparent somes simply from the disturbce of a long lease of power, and that wh-never the irritation growing out of defeat has passed off there will be a better feeling all around and a willingness to give the new men a fair and honest chance, That is all that is desired, and less would not be tair to the incoming administra

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

ome Transle Authoreted Over the Disso-lution of the Tie in the Body. A few days ago it was announced that Brand, Democrat, according to the returns to the canvassing board, was elected to the state Sepate from the Sixth district Illinois, instead of Leman, Republican, who had a majority according to the police returns, giving the Democrats a maj city in the state Legislature on joint ballot and power to elect a United States senator to succeed General Logan. The turns give Leman, 429; Brand 274. The returns to the canvassing board gave mange or 400 in favor of Brand, and givng him a majority of 10. The figures THE Belfast, Me., Journal thus explains on the tally sheet seemed to be original figures, showing no sign of erasure, but the figures in the poil appeared to have originally stood as in the return to the ently erased and to correspond with the tally sheet. On behalt of Mr. Brand, it was stated

that the orginal entry in the poll book was a clerical error. On behalf of Leman, who claimed that the returns had tampered with, it was shown that in this precinct the Republican candidates for president and governor received 389 and 408, respectively, while the Democratic candidates for those offices received 288 and 287, and he argued that it was impossible that such a large falling off should have occurred in his (Leman's)

The matters of calling on the judges appear and testify and of the power of the have been under consideration since and a tagiston is set for Saturday afternoon The United States district attorney presented the matter to the United grand jury and the Republican judge in that precinct, the supervisors of election and members of the canvassing board were not, the supervisors of election summoned to appear forthwith. The bex and returns for that presinct. The county clerk, in whose charge the ballot box is, appeared with others and states that by advice of his counsel he declined to bring the ballot box. That part of th order was waived for the time being, and the clark sent for the returns. He did not come back and the grand jury finally adjourned, with orders that all parties be before that body loosen the moral strings of many who are morning. In the meantime a squad o police is guarding the ballot box.

A Decial from Mr. datton Postmaster-General Frank Hatton ha taken the trouble to deny the statemen made in the Chicago Tribune by Mr Clarkson, of the national Republicacommittee, to the effect that he ordered the New York postoffice to be kept open on election day. Mr. Clarkson, declared that Mr. Hatton's order prevented enough R-publican employes of the office fro rotting to have overcome Gov. Cleveland's plurality. In a letter written to Mr. Joseph Metill the postmaster general points out that there is no law authorizing the closing of postoffices. On the day prior to the last election dispatches were re veived from many places asking authority to close the offices on Tuesday, but of ourse no such permission was given Mr. Hatton says that he was in Burlington, lows, on Monday night, when, according to Mr. Clarkson, he issued the order to keep the New York office open, and quotes dispatch received at that place from Ekins, asking him to take some action in tue matter. Mr. Hatton replied to this that the postmaster could certainly ar range to allow the employes in his office to vote. The postmaster general also quotes a disputch sent by the acting posts general to Mr Pearson, asking the latter to give his employes full opportunity to rote. In conclusion Mr. Hatton writes : · Had Mr. Clarkson or Mr Elkins been postmaster general at the time they might have issued an order closing all the post. offices in the United States during election day, but I hardly think they would have done so after reading the law."

Mr. Cieveland Listening to Compliments A special committee of the Cleveland and Hendricks Insurance club of New York city called upon Governor Cleveland Friday afternoon and presented him with begin a set of resolutions, expressing their nu-

congratulations to the president elect for he poble record he has made for honesty, ategrity, faithfulness and reform in the respective offices he has held. The

a 'ew well timed remarks. A suppressed Address to Cleveland. The text of an address of the Independ ents of the country, which was to be forwarded to Governor Cleveland, has now been printed. The following passage

They will uphold your administration so far and so long as it is based upon the principles which should underlie all political parties in a government of and by and for the people, and, believing that an honest and fearless opposition is as necessary to free government as an able and vigorous administration itself, they will not hesitate to oppose your adminis-tration when it commits itself to principles which they cannot uphold.

The address was sent to Boston from New York for the approval of the committee of one hundred, the leading mem-bers of which "sat down" on it heavily. They objected to the implied threat, urging hat it would be time enough to object to the policy of Mr. Cleveland when it was

Bendricks to Vatt Cleveland. Hon Thomas A. Hendricks and Messrs. Burnum, Jonas, German, Smalley, Judd, Ham, Galloway, Torpey and Wilson, of he Democratic national committee, will empy a special car that will be attached New York Central train from New York on Saturday morning. The car will be detached at Albany and the entire arty will be guests of Gov. Cleveland until 2:40 p. m., when they will start on the return trip to New York. It will be the first meeting of Cleveland and Hendricks since their election,

THE PHILADELPHIA WEAVERS

The Strikers Call a Meeting and Decide Nearly all the ingrain carpet mills of Philadelphia were closed Friday, owing to the refusal of the power loom weavers to accept the proposed reduction in wages of 16 to 20 per cent. The few mills which did not make a reduction which are running are, however, all working with reduced forces and upon short time.

The weavers held a meeting Friday afternoon at which over 700 were present, many of whom were females. Speeches deprecating any meendiary action on the part of the strikers and advising arbitration were made and received the approval of the meeting. An arbitration committee of five was appointed to wait upon the manufacturers, and request the withdrawal of the notices of reduction, and the meet ing then adjourned to meet again at the call of the chair when the committee was ready to make a report on the result of its conference with the manufacturers.

James H. Wright, dis rict master work man of the Kuights of Labor, and H. J. Skiffington, district organ zer of that body were present and advised the weavers t organiza and connect themselves with the Kuights of Labor. This course was favorably received by those present but action upon the matter was deferred until a future meeting.

A REIURNED PRODIGAL

John Ash Back to His Home after Twent; Years Under the Flag.

In 1881 John Ash left his parents, it Dayton, Ohio, and enlisted in the 23d Kantneky (Union) regiment as a drummer boy. He was then 14 years old. He soon wearied of the army, and deserted and went to Erie, Pa., and enlisted in the United States navy. He was transferred to the Atlantic squadron, and saw hard service along the Southern coast. After the war he stuck to the sea-now on a man of war, now on a merchantman. All the time he was in perfect health and exempt from injury by accidents. He has doubled Cape Hora, econsed and reeros and touched at all the island ports therein, circled Africa, Australia and Great Britian, traversedthe Mediterranean, the North Sea and the Atlantic, touched at Gibraltar, St. Helena, Malta, Cape Town, Rio and Java, and has finally come home to see his mother in Dayton and settle down with the purpose of ing her the rest of his days. All these twenty three years he never wrote home, and his friends supposed him dead.

Meeting of Leading Business Men of Bostor A meeting was opened on Friday noon in Boston at the board of trade, for the discussion of the national bankrupt law. the excessive coinage of silver, and the reciprocity treaties with Mexico and Canada. All the business exchanges in the city were represented. Addresses have so far been made by Senator Hoar, Congress man A. A. Ranney, Leopold Morse and I A. Collins, in favor of a national bankrup

Resolutions were adopted providing for petition to Copyress, praying for the aspension of the act requiring the coinage of silver dollars, thereby removing the chief cause of the prevailing distrust and dread : urging upon Congress the impor tance of the enactment of the bankrupter bill passed by the Senate at its last session tnd praying the House of Representative to take early and favorable action upon the bill to carry into effect the reciprocity treaty with Mexico.

current News Items, E. E. Johnson, the Pacific express agent it Ainsworth, Washington territory, has been acquitted of the charge of having embezzied \$18,000 sent by Ladd & Tilder to his care for N. Bennett.

At Troy, New York, Friday evening. Michael Tracy, who is held for assaulting his wife with a batchet, cut his throat with a razor stolen from a fellow prisoner at the jail. His recovery is doubtful. The condition of Michael il. De Young, shot by Adolph Spreckels in San Francisco, is reported to be more serious. He passed a restless night, with increased

ever and stomachie trouble.

The Hotel Helen, a five story family hotel in Boston, was damaged by fire on Thursday night, The family of R C L Sawyer, the janitor, were asphyxiated, and two of his children, Esther and Ida. ged respectively 18 and 4 years, died Friday. The others are expected to recover, though Sawyer's condition is dan-

Damages for Loss of Life.

Judge Stitzel, acting for Ferguson. White & Co., of Robisonia, Berks county, at whose furnace seven min were recently silled by the falling of a stack, visited the families of all the victims of the disaster, and made an amicable settlement. It is stated that the total amount paid aggregates quite a large sum. The firm were exonerated from blame in the matter by the coroner's jury which investigated the affair, but are generous enough to assist tam ies of unfortuna e men according to their various needs. The amounts agreed upon will be paid as soon as the papers are drawn up.

Looking One for Cholera. At the meeting of the New York state board of health on Friday, Secretary Carroll said there was no doubt that cholers would soon visit this country, and that the seabcard towns should take the precautious to prevent its securing a footold. Speaking of the bad condition of the reception hospital at New York quarantine, he said that, if a person did not have the cholers on entering that qualified pratification at the election of institution, he was pretty sure to get Cleveland and Hendricks; conveying their he remained there any length of time. institution, he was pretty sure to get it if

THE QUARTER SESSIONS. SEGULAR NOVEMBER TERM WORK

Wloding Up the Week - surety of the Peace rtion Cases The Grand Jury Presents Its Report Friday Afternoon.—In the case of com-monwealth vs. John White, jr., felonious

ssault and battery and assault and battery. the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty of the felonious assault but guilty of A verdiet of not guilty was taken in the case of commonwealth vs. John J.

Bruckhart, forcible entry and felonious assault and battery, the common wealth's battery, the common wealth's officer stating that the cases could not be nade out against him. In the case against Joseph Struck for maintaining a nuisance, a verdict of not guilty was taken with county for official osts. It was stated that since the complaint was made the nuisance, a

boiling establishment, was destroyed by

fire.

Tillie Murr was indicted for selling liquor without license and on Sunday.
The accused lives at 148 East Fulton street since January 17. For a year before that date she resided at the corner of Prince and Walnut streets. A number of witnesses called by the commonwealth testified they had bought liquor on Sundays and other days at her house but only a few testified that they had bought any from her and paid her for it. The accused denied that she ever sold beer to anybody she said she gave permission to Jaco Adams to occupy a part of her house and a club of young men came there on Sun-days and drank beer. The defense alleged that the suit was brought by John Keeler who had an ill feeling against her and then offered to compromise the case by not appearing against her if she gave Jury out.

Abraham Byerly, convicted of stealing a pair of boots from George Metzger, was entenced to undergo an imprisonment of three months.

Saturday Morning—In the case of com-monwealth vs. Tillie Murr, selling liquor on Sunday and without license, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty with county for costs. In the case of commonwealth vs. James

Hanrahan, assault and battery, a verdist of not guilty was entered. This was a cross action of the suit in which John White, jr., figured as a defendant. White, jr., convicted of assaulting John James Hanrahan, was sentenced to

audergo an imprisonment of six months. Clarence Parrish, convicted of stealing a wat b from Mrs. Blackson, of Columbia, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of three months. The murder case of Emanuel Berkheiser

was formally continued to the adjourned quarter sessions court, commencing Monday, December 8.

Walter K. Eby was charged with threatening to do bodily harm to James

Sellers, a one-armed man, on the evening of October 81. The defendant denied having made the threats alleged, and claimed that all the threats were made by ellers. The court directed defendant to enter into recognizance to keep the peace. Harry F. Resh was charged with de

serting and failing to provide for his wife. On cross-examination Mrs. Resh admitted that her first husband, Adam Fletterer was living, and that she had not been divored from him at the time she married Resh. The court said they could no make any order in this case. Henry Kautz was charged with deserting

his wife, but she said her husband was now supporting her. The case was continued to December 13.

John Daily was before the court for failing to provide for his wife. The husband said he did not have regular work but was willing to provide for his wife as well as he could. The case was continued to December 13

The surety of the peace case against Israel Smith was dismissed, with county for costs, John Johnson, the prosecutor, failing to answer to his name. David Peters, convicted of assault and

battery on John Johnson, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and for carry ing concealed deadly weapons, we sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs, Wal Israel Smith, colored, convicted of sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs. Henry Zartman, who plead guilty to selling sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs prosecution. Israel Gillespie was required to enter

bail in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace and pay the costs of prosecution, for having threatened to do Daniel Rice bodily harm.

Kate Reece was charged with threaten ng to take the life of B. S. Breneman She was a tenant of prosecutor's at the time and had some feeling against him because she was put out of the bouse for non-payment of rent. The defendant denied naving made any more threats than the prosecutor. The accused was required to enter into her recognizance to keep the peace for three months and pay the costs of prosecution.

Geo. W. Kiehl, city, was charged with desertion. His wife testified that he was frequently under the influence of liquor and abused her so badly that she was com pelled to leave him and go to her father's nome. Her neighbors corroborated her statement as to the abuse she received. She said she was afraid to live with him on account of the threats he made against her. Kiehl denied having abused his wife and said he was willing to provide a home for his wife. The court directed Kiehl to pay \$4 per week for the support of his

wife and child. Elivina Rhoads, charged her husband. Philip Rhoads, with deserting for the fourth time, and failing to provide for her and the child. The defendant said he was out of work, but was willing to provide for his wife. The court directed him to pay \$3 50 per week for the support of his

family, Elizabeth Althouse was charged with threatening to kill Rachel Painter, and the court directed her to pay the costs and enter bail to keep the peace.-Ephram L Dyers of Manheim, was

charged with failing to provide for his She testified that her husband abused her and locked her out of the house and she was compelled to leave him. was directed to pay \$3 per week for the support of his wife.

GRAND JURY RETURN. True Bills - Amos B. Hostetter, torgery Isaac W. Bender assault and battery Henry Bobne, larceny.

Ignored Bille-Sarah Young, William uders, assault and Reineer et al., neglect of duty; Hear; Crothers, assault and battery, with prose : Henry

cutor, Frank Collins, for costs.

the urand Jary's B-port. to the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter bessions of the county of Lancaster The grand inquest of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, empanueled to enquire into and for the county of Lancaster at the November sessions of 1884, respectfully reports, that in accordance with the instruction of the court, it has attended

that duty. The district attorney submitted to our consideration 125 indictments of which 102 were reported as true bills and 23 were ignored. The grand inquest is glad to say that but few indictments for crimes of high grade were submitted to it. It regrets to add that the custom of preferr ing two or more indictments against a single defendant on charges arising out of a single arrest, when they might be properly included in a single one—a custom often before condemned by grand inquests -still continues, and much of the time of

the grand inquest was spent in consider-ing this class of cases. We desire espe-cially to direct attention to the trival character of the cases returned to court for trial by aldermen and justices of the peace. We had before us indictments against three "tramps" while no against three 'tramps' while fewer than 42 witnesses were to testify against them; but one or two knew the "tramps," while none of the rest had ever seen them before their arrest; many of them had not testified at the hearing before the alderman, had told the latter that they knew nothing concerning them, but were, nevertheless, sent before the grand inquest as witnesses, being told "they might as well go along." Another case, so trifling in its character that a simple complaint lodged with a constable would have been sufficient to abate the nuisance complained of, was returned by the alderman, with the names of eighteen persons as witnesses. The grand inquest desires to censure and denounce in the most emphatic manner this disreputable practice of multiplying business and duplicating fees. It desires, further, to express the opinion that if the magistrates were to return only legitimate cases to the court, fully onethird of the business that encumbers the docket from term to term would disappear, essening the labors of the court and saving thousands of dollars to the taxpayers.

In pursuance of its duties the grand inquest visited the county prison, through which it was shown by Keeper Burkholder. The crowded condition of the jail was manifest. There are 80 cells in all, but some being unfit for occupancy, and others being required for store and working rooms, only 72 can be used for the reten tion of prisoners. There are 122 of the latter now in the building; 20 of these sentenced to separate confinement ; the rest are crowded into cells as circumstances will sllow. Experience has shown that the best results are obtained when prisoners are confined separately. This is impossible in the county jail. More room is an absolute necessity. This can be secured by making additions to the present structure or by the erection of a new and larger one. In view of the present dilapidated condition of the ail, the defective system of heating, light ing and ventilation, to say nothing of the insecure cells and honey combed floors and walls, the grand inquest is unani monsly of the opinion that a new prison i one of the crying needs of the hour. Much money has been spent in trying to repair and keep up the present structure, but it gets worse from day to day, and a new building is a mere question of a few years at most. The present site is valuable and could be sold at a good price. The county has plenty of land on the other side of the street on which a new jail could be built. "Bummer's Hall" was visited. Only nine inmates were there, consequently it did not present the disgraceful scenes so often en there. Relief seems possible only through the building of a new house or room. We are of the opinion the money required to do this could more profitably be spent on a new jail, where better quar ters for this unfortunate class could be provided. If this class of offenders were nore frequently sent to the public build ing on the other side of the street and se to breaking stones, the present evil would in part be remedied. The filthy condition of this room and its inmates is so well nown that it is useless to enlarge on this subject now. We know how difficult it is to keep such people clean, but we suggest that if those sent there were compelled to remove their own clothes and put on the prison dress while they remained, and those with the longest terms to serve were nore frequently compelled to thoroughly scrub and cleanse the room, it might be made more comfortable and freer of ver min. The new well dug at the jail gives complete satisfaction and will result in a large saving to the county. Much credit is due those through whose efforts the project was carried forward. We beg leave to direct the attention of the court and the proper county authorities to the project of establishing a gas plant at the several public buildings, being satisfied a large saving would result to the county The productive capacity therefrom. the jail has been greatly increased of late. The carpet looms have been increased from carpet have been made for sale, besides 2,000 yards for private parties.

This department labors under the dis-

dvantage of having most of the long term prisoners sent away, while the short term ones remain. By the time they learn enough to make their labor profitable they are discharged. The discipline and general management of the prison appears to be excellent and Keeper Burkholder eviently has the institution well in hand county almshouse was visited and

every department from cellar to attic in spect d. The grand inquest finds pleasure n expressing its satisfaction with all it Order, cleanliness, and system SAW. seemed to prevail everywhere ; this most worthy institution does the county honor, no less through its managment than in its completeness with which it answers the purposes for which it was intended. The inmates at present are 154 men; 70 women; 8 male and 9 female children, a total of 241. Here, as at the prison, the labor of the able bodied inmates is largely employed, lessening the cost of mainte ance very considerably. Steward Brock deserves credit for his carefully systems tized management.

The hospital, under the charge of Dr. MacCreary, the resident physician, was visited and every ward inspected. The unfortunates kept here seem to be humanly cared for, and the system of discipline adopted seems to be well calcuated to promote the welfare and comfort of the inmates. Through the efforts of Dr. MacCreary, the corridors have been adorned with prints and pictures which exercise a happy influence upon the residents. The number of inmates at present is 68 in the hospital department proper; 81 in the insane department, of which 85 are males and 46 females, and 20 in the colored department, a total of 169.

The other noble charity of the county,

the Children's Home, was also visited. Here 104 children of various ages were found, of whom 84 were boys and 24 girls. It is not easy to conceive of a more happy and contented family than the matron, Mrs Hamaker, has in charge. Their comfort and well being seems to be studied throughout, and we feel assured the same excellent results that have so far marked the career of this home will be felt under her future management. Cleanliness pre-vails in every department and there is not a single case of sickness. The school room seems over prowded and the comfort of the little ones, who study there, demands its enlargement.

The grand inquest tenders its thanks to the honorable court through whose luminous charge its labors were made easier; to the district attorney for his uniform courtesy and to the other officers of the court from whom attentions were ceived. Respectfully.
F. R. Diffenderffer, foreman; D.

Haverstick, secretary ; H. B. Brackbill. Latta Russell, William Jack, Abraham R Forney, Abraham E. Stauffer, Levi C. Brenner, John P. Gable, Ely Hershey, John Killian, W. A. King, Henry E. Leman, Emanuel S. Sahm, John S. Gingrich, A. R. Witmer, Jacob Barnhart, Eli Martin, S. N. Eby, B. Bauman, Elias B. Esbenshade, John Haldeman, Thomas

The grand inquest were discharged with the thanks of the court for the faithfu! manner in which they discharged their duties.

CURRENT BUSINESS. The judgment docket was called at 10 clock and seven judgments entered for

want of a plea, want of appearance and want of affidavit of defense.

THIEVES MAKE A HAUL

The Office of Alderman A. R. Spuriter Robbed of \$264, Between balf-past 5 and 9 o'clock last evening, Alderman Spurrier s office on South Queen street, was entered by thieves, the safe broken open and \$264 stolen therefrom

Aiderman Spurrier states that he had been at his office until five o'clock, and when he left it, he left the front door unlocked as has been his general practice. On his return about 9 o'clock he found the front door locked, and not having a key with him he called upon Officer Echoltz and got a duplicate key to the office which that officer generally carries. On entering his office Alderman Spurrier noticed that the drawers of his writing desk had been opened, and his papers disarranged, but he thought nothing of it. as the officers sometimes handle his papers during his absence; so he sat down and wrote a couple of letters, and then having occasion to get some papers out of the safe, he attempted to unlock it. After working at it for some time without being able to throw the bolt back he gave the door a pull and it opened. He then discovered that thieves had unlooked the safe (probably with a false key, as the safe is not furnished with a combination lock) and by the use of a chisel or some other instrument had forced out the interior frame work and drawers and robbed them of the oney contained in them. Alderman Spurrier at once notified the police of the robbery, giving them the following de-

scription of the stolen property:

"A long white envelope endorsed A K.
Spurrier, \$164.08 in which was one \$20
note of the First National bank, of Strasburg, Pa., torn two-thirds through the inside, and marked on the back 'A. K. S.' -balance all \$10 notes except five \$5 notes and about \$12 to \$14 in silver. Also a Russian leather red pocket book with my name on inside containing lot of receipts, notes, and an envelopes marked on outside E. McMellen bots Goo. Styer that that New York state will go for Blaine,

Said envelope contained \$100."
On the floor in front of the safe was found several burnt matches and a piece of a broken key. The window in the rear of the office, which the alderman had closed and fastened from the inside, was found open and the other part of the broken key, above mentioned, was found in the yard. Mr. Schaum, whose store adjoins the alderman's office, states that the sliding door leading from his premises into Mifflin street was found to be open as late as nine clock-a very unusual occurrence.

The robbery is believed to have been committed by some one familiar with the premises, and the most plausible theory is that one of the thieves kept a watch on the alderman's movements after he left his office, while the others entered by the unlooked front door, looked it after them, and then went to work on the safe, and after having rifled it, made their exit through the back window into the yard, and thence into Mifflin street through Mr. Schaum's sliding gate. No clue has yet been found that gives promise of leading to the thieves' detection

WEDDING BELLS.

Marrisburg Nuptial Geremony in Walsh Laucastrians Participased. The Hershey Muench wedding, which took place Thursday evening, was a bril-liant affair and brought together the elite of the city. The nuptials were celebrated in Pine street Presbyterian church, Rev. George S. Chambers officiating, assisted by Prof. Brickenstein, of the Linden Hall seminary, Lititz. The church was filled with the fragrance of exotics, which were arranged about the pulpit in a tasteful manuer. The bridal party outered the church promptly at 8 o'clock, the great organ under the skillful fingers of Mr. Charles Small pesling out a beautiful wedding march. ceremony was short, but strikingly impressive. The editice was comfortably filled with invited guests, and many of the toilets were exquisite. Flowers were carried in profusion, and the delicate perfume from seven to fifteen. During the first eleven mouths of the present year, 14,000 yards of ford. William Fleming and A. C. Rutherford, of Harrisburg, and H. C. Demuth, of Lancaster. The attendants were Misses Lizzie and Annie Muench, sisters of the bride; and Messrs. C. G. Welch and John H. Blumer, the latter of Altoona. The bride was attired in surah satiu, damasse front, en train, with veil. The bridesmaids also wore elaborate and beautiful costumes. The bride, Miss Grace Lyburn is the accomplished daughter of Robert L. Mueuch, esq , and the groom is Mr. Martin E. Hershey, the well-known superintendent of the Harrisburg foundry

> their departure on a tour to Western and Southern cities. They will be absent about two weeks. They have the hearty good wishes of a host of friends. " The Power of Money."

> and machine works. After the ceremony

at the church a reception and supper for

Muench residence, No. 412 Market street.

The presents were many and valuable,

including the ornamental and useful. At

midnight the happy bride and groom took

the immediate friends was given

Last evening a good sized audience gathered in the opera house to witness the production of "The Power of Money," by production of "The Power of Money," by Morris & Book's dramatic company. The piece is something on the sensational order, but it is of the kind destined to become popular. The scenes are all laid in this country, and the period of the piece is about the time of the closing of the war. The scenery used in the play is very fine and the tableau of the burning train, the scene in the Mammoth cave and the view of the great Horse Shoe Bend, on the Allegheny mountains, were worthy of more than passing notice. The company was very good, Frederick Bock acting to perfection the double role of Stuart and John Foreythe, His support was flue, and the Davis Brothers introduced their clever specialities in the characters they assumed. On the whole the play and its presentation were successful, and gave satisfaction

Killed Through Carelessly Handling a Gun. John Oplinger of Pennsville, several miles distant from Bethlehem, Pa., was instantly killed about two o'clock Friday afternoon, in his own house, by the acci-dental discharge of a shot gun, which he was loading to go hunting. His death ocwas loading to go hunting. His death oc-curred in the presence of his wife, who was cautioning him to be careful in hand-ling the gun. The charge blew the man's brains against the walls of the room. The deceased leaves a large family in poor pircumstauces.

Amother Queer Wager. Charles Eckman, a clerk at the upper depot of the Reading railroad company, made a wager on the election with John Finefrock, and he has selected next Tuesday to pay it. Dressed in the uniform of the Young Men's Republican club, of which he is a member, he will be compelled to wheel Finefrock on a wheelbarrow from the Reading depot to Centre Square. He and the wheelbarrow are to be decorated

with Chinese lanterns. Borial of Orlando & Sutton. The body of Orlando K. Sutton, who died in Chicago on Tuesday last, passed through Lancaster on Friday evening, on its way to Atglen, Chester county, where the interment took place to-day. Deceased was the younger brother of Franklin Sutton, of this city. He had resided in Chicago for several years past. He leaves a widow but no children.