

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, 1884.

THE New York Times has a great "beat" on all of its esteemed contemporaries to-day in the publication, as a special dispatch by cable from its own Madrid correspondent, of the full text of the new treaty concluded with Spain, which Minister Foster has brought with him to this country carefully guarded as an executive secret, but which has been made public in Spain's capital. It is a very long step in the direction of free trade between the United States on one side and Cuba and Porto Rico on the other, tending to stimulate the importation of their ores, tobacco and tropical products and to open markets there for our manufactures. It is interesting to note that while Stratton & Storm, the great cigar-makers, have shut down their factory in anticipation of the treaty they expect eventually that it will aid American manufacturers by giving them cheaper raw materials. The pending tariff struggle is more likely to be an issue between producers and manufacturers than between the manufacturers and the importers.

It is altogether likely that there are a good many federal offices in Pennsylvania now filled by Republicans who will be succeeded by Democrats under the incoming administration; and that in the selection of fit men for them the appointing power will be guided by the views and advice of men who have been conspicuous in the party in this state. But they entertain a very mistaken view of Governor Cleveland and of the policy which is to guide his administration, who fancy that the offices of the government are to be dealt out and the party patronage to be bartered off in the interest of factions or individuals, and without just regard for the public weal, for fair dealing and party harmony. While there are no signs that any of the Pennsylvania Democratic leaders who have been so represented—or the many others fit for council and worthy of respect—are exercising themselves to get exclusive control of the federal patronage in this state, it is obvious that nothing more damaging to any one could happen than to be suspected of such a desire, and nothing more disastrous indeed to one's political fortunes could occur than to be invested with such a delicate responsibility as to decide between the many applicants and disappoint the most of them.

The day of the party boss is over. Men avoid rather than seek that distinction now-a-days. It will not be the policy of a Democratic administration to re-instate that figure in our politics. There is no room for factions in the party in this state. It has held four successive state conventions without a show of them, and the man or set of men who regitate discussions will be crushed beneath the upper and the nether stones. Differences there are bound to be about men and measures, but these need not divide the party into two or three hostile camps, who are to be arrayed against each other perpetually for the sake of a fight. There is no need of any master hand nor master mind "to run the party," nor of any clique or combination to dictate its policy, name its candidates and to make the appointments which will come to it under the new dispensation. The representatives of the party, officially chosen by the full, fair and free expression of the members of the party in their several districts, are sufficient for this. There will not be many federal appointments for which the best choice cannot be clearly indicated by the preponderance of party sentiment among those whom the administrative duties of the office in question most directly concern, and when that choice is thus indicated we have no doubt it will be respected. When officers have been thus chosen they may be reasonably expected to strengthen their party by giving their best efforts to their official duties and not by prostituting them to the interest of party factions, nor to the personal service of those to whom they may fancy they owe their appointments.

VAINGLORIOUS people who fancy that we have outrun England in all the methods of administrative government, will find some reason for a change of opinion in an examination of the wonderful efficiency attained by the British postal service under the late Mr. Fawcett, the marvellous blind man. Remarkable genius that he was, none of his life's labor was more productive of good to his country and of glory to himself than his improvement of the mail service. It is not only the profit of over \$11,000,000 in the operation of the English department, by contrast with a deficit of \$3,000,883 in ours, that must command attention and admiration. The average of letters transmitted is 37 to the inhabitant against 22 in America, and 37 the world over; 33,000,000 postal telegrams were sent and the rate everywhere within the kingdom is to be reduced to the uniform charge of sixpence; the postal savings deposits have doubled, now exceeding \$200,000,000, the deposit of 6,245,940 men, women and small children. The English postoffice, likewise, issues annuities, insures lives, delivers small packages, and has a better money order system than the United States. Frank Eaton's successor has great work before him.

In Schuylkill, where a fresh batch of county officials are going in and will have to encounter the salary act which governs that county as well as ours, Barks and Lutzner, the newcomers have resolved to resist it, and not turn any fee over to the county treasury nor account for them until the court has passed upon the matter. They claim that the act is a special or local one, and therefore unconstitutional under section 7 of article 8 of the state constitution. Some of the Lancaster county officials also are a good deal perplexed over the new law and in a state of concern as to the effect upon the emoluments of their office. The commissioners and auditors will have enlarged powers and responsibilities under it, and there needs to be a broad outlook by their board, as well as by voters and people, that the intent and meaning of the act are faithfully carried out.

THE elevated railroads of New York have from their inception been a success. They obtained from the city without cost the use of the public highways without structures, but they have always manifested an unwillingness to give anything in return for their vast privileges. The city brought suit against the roads for refusal to pay the taxes assessed against them, and the latter fought the issue to the bitter end. The amount in question was \$2,541,821, embracing unpaid taxes from 1879 to 1884. The suit was recently decided in favor of the city for the full amount. But as the powerful corporations determined to fight it, a compromise was effected by which the city agreed to accept \$991,000, which, with interest, amounted to \$1,393,533. This seems to have been a very unwise proceeding. In the present situation of affairs the elevated roads have won a substantial victory. Their determination to resist lawful taxation has been amply rewarded.

PLAGUE HORRORS.

ORIGINATING IN THE USE OF Contaminated Water—1,500 Deaths in a Population of Less Than 20,000. A private letter from Ervington, Dickinson county, Va., tells of some of the horrors and distress resulting from the recent plague in that region: "Ervington has a population of 150 and is in the healthiest part of the county; yet, with all our advantages over the rural districts, we have had more than 1,500 deaths. It is true that fully fifty per cent of these were 'country cons,' who come to town for relief but find death. But that does not lessen the frightfulness of this mortality rate. At first there were many mourners, but now the dead are so many and the sick so numerous that funerals are scarcely attended by any save those who must go. In this county we have not suffered from cholera in adjoining counties, but it is bad enough and being on the edge of a bad year, it appears to be getting ahead of us. Our stock is nearly dead, and the little that our crops might have yielded was ungarnered because of lack of strength. I walked eight miles into the country calling on some of the families, but not one did I find in any way there had not been from one to seven deaths. In one family only the aged grandparent remained. For days no one was able to get up until day, when a man arrived from Cranberry town, who says that the distress in Wise county is almost beyond belief. From this point to Cranberry is thirty miles, and in that distance nine dead persons were discovered by inquiring at houses. Many, together with over forty sick, many families in the mountains have lost their oxen. As horses are scarce, they are prevented from going the long distances to mills, and are being on parched corn, pounded to a coarse meal, and mixed with only food in the whole neighborhood is corn and beans. Butter has not been seen for weeks. Milk is not to be had and would be used for fuel if it could be got. There are not ten bushels of potatoes in the county. The domestic fowls are all dead, or tainted with cholera, and the hogs died long ago. We look forward with despair."

THE iron makers of Eastern Pennsylvania are said to have discovered that it is low priced freights and fuel more than a high tariff that is needed to protect their furnaces. They have been a long time coming to this knowledge; it is to be hoped their pathway will be illuminated by it.

THE cabinet-makers are just now the busiest of mechanics. The divorce mill is one of the few that never shuts down for repairs. "Why is the New Era's flag like its candidate for president?" Because it is pretty well used up.

WHILE "all Italy is talking of the numerous scandals concerning priests which have recently come to light," and while some of the stories related are horrible, it is consoling to know that they have reached the ears of the pope himself, and he has ordered a searching inquiry into the whole question of priestly purity, and asked that nothing be left undone that would tend to relieve the church from the odium which has been cast upon her by unworthy sons.

CHICAGO is the fourth city in the Union in population, but it goes to the head of the class in the facilities it affords for divorce. There are now 674 cases pending in her courts for the untieing of the nuptial knot, and the future holds out no hope for their diminution. While the government is devoting itself with such stringency to the stamping out of Mormon polygamy, it might profitably inquire into the legalized polygamy that is thriving in the metropolis of the West.

IT is a relief to a long-taxed popular patience to hear that the Washington monument, begun in the federal capital in 1848, has been completed; and there is something to gratify the Yankee Doodle spirit in the circumstance that there is floating from its summit the star spangled banner at the greatest height of construction yet known to the world. The monument's height of 550 feet outtops the Pyramids, and of course every other fabric reared by human hands. This was worth a long wait and the big pile of money that has been spent on it.

THE Tribune's London correspondent cables over that Gladstone, in a late parliamentary debate, paid high tribute to Garfield. A more circumstantial account of the speech does not make it appear that the language was of fervid eulogy. He spoke of him very sarcastically as a member of the Cobden club in England, and the protectionist candidate at home, and his additional remark that General Garfield owed his place in men's thoughts to his tragic death rather than to great qualities of mind was greeted with loud cries of "Hear, hear," all over the house.

THE salary which will justify a young couple in going to housekeeping has been settled by an eminent authority in matters of money, if not in matrimony. The London and Provincial bank has resolved that, as it is inexpedient for its clerks to contract marriage on insufficient means in future, if any member of the staff whose income is less than £150 a year shall marry, he shall be disqualified from continuing in the bank's service, and will accordingly be required to retire from it, unless the case be exceptional and the board waive this rule. A bridal carriage can be driven through that regulation.

In arguing a case before a New York court the other day Mr. Roscoe Conkling pleasantly referred to his antagonist, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, in this style: "This Napoleonic face, this misleading and beguiling face, this dome of thought, not subject to the extremes of heat and cold, because eternal sunshine settles there. And when it came Mr. Choate's turn he mildly alluded to Mr. Conkling in this graceful manner: 'I lay claim to some little amount of wind, but when the eye of Eolus is opened and all the winds of the cavern are let out, I confess I humbly and submissively bow before the blast, and I think I noticed that your honor did.'"

THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

When the news of Cleveland's election first came to Atlanta the joy of the people knew no bounds. There are a few respectable white Republicans there and a number of Democratic negroes, but as a rule the cities, the men of intelligence, of property and of standing are all Democrats. They had suffered from the sudden elevation to political power of a race whose people were uneducated for the exercise of it; they had keenly felt the impatience that was implied in filling most of their leading offices with uneducated strangers, without any interest in the community except a partisan one, and who sought to serve that interest by exciting the blacks against the whites, by inflaming sectional feeling and by antagonizing and irritating local sentiment with supererogatory exercises of their brief authority. The native people of Georgia had gone through the era of the spiritist imposture that was so prevalent in the late '40s; they had of late felt the oppression of taxation and of wasteful expenditure. Longing for peace and anxiously looking for the restoration of the Union in its full intent, they desired to establish relations with the federal government that they might feel the responsibility which confidence creates, and meet them in such a manner as to command the respect of the North.

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But they were not satisfied with the spontaneous celebration which was the outcome of the moment's impulse; and when they saw that the night air was laden with clouds of fireworks and all over the South for Democrats to come and join in the rejoicings, the Atlanta people celebrated in a fashion worthy the occasion, and which was fit expression of their long-restrained feelings. The night air was held under most discouraging circumstances after hours of steady rain-fall, but when it was massed in front of the opera house, on a street as wide as Broad street in Philadelphia, to welcome Mr. Randall and to hear him speak, there was a tremendous throng. Thousands upon thousands were gathered there, and despite the dampness, the interruption of fireworks, tin horns and brass bands on the one hand, and the crowd, it gave most respectful attention to the speaker, and the lips of the speaker seemed to be heard by at least 5,000 people, and every sentiment of reconciliation, peace and patriotic devotion to the Union was most capably expressed. I may be pardoned for saying that the Atlanta people, who the great audience knew no bounds when one of the speakers said: "I will go back to my people and tell them that I saw more flags of the Union displayed here and as much loyal affection manifested for that nation as in the streets of Philadelphia; and that if it is ever assailed the federal government may as confidently call upon the people of Georgia to defend it as upon the people of Massachusetts or Illinois."

"I will say to them that on your banners here to-night was blazoned the assurance that the Solid South would be solid for honest government, equal laws and just protection to all men. More than this no Northern should ask, and less no Southern orator should take."

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The state of Georgia imposes a poll tax of \$1 a piece on its voters; it is alleged that this debars many of the negroes from voting; but it can hardly be complained of for being a law that the proceeds go to the school fund, and that in some parts of Pennsylvania, notably in Pittsburg, the tax requisite to vote is about the same. At all events the negro has a better chance under the franchise laws of Georgia than the foreigner has in Rhode Island.

Over in South Carolina the Democrats had a scheme to relieve themselves of the charge of intimidation, which I suspect relieved them at the same time from the formidable danger of suffering from adverse manipulation of the negro vote. They provided a law that the voter should go alone—no one approaching within fifty feet of him while he deposited his ballot—to a booth in which were separate boxes for local, county, state, congressional and electoral tickets; the voter was not interfered with in depositing his ballot. As a result, the ignorant negro was as likely as not to get his ticket into the wrong box and suffer the loss of his vote. It seemed like a device to hinder him, but after all this the old "slip stick" system that was in use for many years in the Leckawanna and Luzerne counties, the Republicans refused to repeal it, and it would be in vogue to day but for the determined purpose of Democratic representation in the Legislature to change it. And the South Carolina negro was entirely devoid of cunning. Knowing that it was for electors his vote was most wanted, he concealed and in some districts last fall he carried out the plan of depositing an electoral ticket in every box so as to be certain of having the right one. It is now an open secret that some of the Democratic leaders, once in the campaign, feared the danger of losing South Carolina.

THE LATEST HAPPENINGS IN THE HISSY WORLD IN METROPOLIS.

Chas. P. Diabrow, aged 27 years, son of a wealthy butcher, committed suicide by shooting himself at his father's residence at the corner of Broadway and 10th street, on Saturday morning. The cause of the tragedy was not ascertained. Francis Murphy has begun another temperance revival in Pittsburg. It is said that 2,000 signed the pledge last week and on Sunday 700 persons were present. A passenger train on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas railroad, was stopped by five masked robbers three miles from Little Rock, on Saturday night. The express safe was rifled of \$2,000 and the passengers lost money, jewelry and watches to the amount of about \$4,000 more.

Ex-Representative C. Hitchcock has sued Congressman-elect William L. Scott, of Erie, for libel, claiming \$30,000 damages for the fact of the shooting. The Herald of an article charging him with being a defaulter to the government while collector of internal revenue. The closing session of the plenary council of Baltimore, took place Sunday night. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, preached the sermon. After the sermon the decrees of council were signed by the fathers and the council adjourned.

PERSONAL. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S mother's bridal trousseau consisted of two calico dresses. HENRY LUTNER'S four weeks' engagement in New York took in \$70,000. He plays Hamlet and Shylock in Philadelphia this week. SEVATOR LAMAR thinks Cleveland's election will have a most decisive effect in bringing the United States to a cordial relations with the North.

COLE A. K. McCLURE will lecture in Centre hall, Marietta, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, his subject being "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln." MR. CHARLES S. VOORHEES, a son of Senator Voorhees, who has been elected as a congressional delegate from Washington territory, appeared as Hamlet in an Indianapolis theatre some years ago.

MATTHEW ARNOLD has fully resolved to resign his official position, and to revisit America in the autumn, lecturing in the West and South. The marriage of Miss Arnold to Mr. Whitbridge, of New York, takes place this week. BLACK J. S. BLACK, widow of Judge Black, is to go to the White House to assist in the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland since Mr. Buchanan was president. She has never since then visited the families of any who have served in the cabinet.

DR. ROBINSON, a son of Rev. W. C. Robinson, pastor of the Western M. E. church in this city, and formerly of this city, was elected Sunday-school superintendent by Dr. J. Pearson Willis, who has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of January.

DIRECTOR GENERAL BURKE'S friends indignantly deny the story of his confinement in a private lunatic asylum. They report him as engaged every day in a speech directing the affairs of the New Orleans Exposition, preparing for the opening on the 16th instant.

EPHRAIM K. WILSON, one of the associate justices of the First judicial district of Maryland, has resigned the office, preparatory to assuming the office of U. S. Senator, to which he was elected by the last Legislature of that state. His resignation will take effect on the 31st instant.

MAUD BLANCKOMBE, favorite subject for the photographer's art, who first married a showman named Stuart, and about to take a new husband in England. Her name and photograph are to be used to advertise an actress of more ability who looks something like the Brantley pictures.

HISTORIAN McMASTER does not believe in the popular myth about the better times they had in the "good old days." When asked for a Thanksgiving day sentiment he wrote: "Every man to-day carries more money, wears better clothes, and has a more comfortable home, lives in a more comfortable home, knows more of the world, holds broader views than he could possibly have done when the nineteenth century came in."

A MARVELLOUS COINCIDENCE.

Which shows That Fact is Stranger Than Fiction. Before setting sail on the ill-starred Jeannette expedition, DeLong asked his wife to be very careful not to let her watch run down, adding that it was a good deal to ask a woman to remember even a little thing during the two years he expected to be absent. She was faithful to her trust, and winding the watch every night, and also a nickel-plated clock on her mantel-piece. One night both the watch and the clock stopped, and precisely at the same minute. A jeweler found that the mainspring of the watch had snapped. The clock was injured and apparently had stopped out of sympathy with the watch. Mrs. DeLong made a note of the circumstance in her diary, but did not attach importance to it until her husband's name was placed at her hands. In the same she found a corresponding entry for the same day, showing that her husband's watch and the ship's chronometer had stopped simultaneously and precisely the same hour and minute at which her own watch and nickel plated clock had suspended operations.

THE attendance at the skating rink on West King street, Saturday evening, was not large, probably owing to the bad weather. The entertainment offered was good. The stars of the evening were Master Willie Martin and Miss Gracie Logue, two children of this city, who gave an exhibition of fancy skating which attracted a large number of spectators. The little folks received many handsome flowers.

DEATH OF OSCAR KAUFFELT HARRIS. Mr. Oscar Kauffelt Harris, for twenty two years a prominent Washington journalist, died at his residence in this city, of consumption. Mr. Harris was born in Wrightsville, York county, in 1836, became a reporter on the Washington Star in 1863, edited the National Republican, National Intelligencer and Evening Critic at different times and for fifteen years reported the proceedings of Congress. He reported the trials and executions, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson and other important events and continued an active journalistic career until the time of his death. His remains will be removed to Wrightsville for interment.

LARGE SHOOTING MATCH. The shooting match between Charles Francis and Henry Gardner for \$100 in taking place at McGrann's park this afternoon, and the attendance is larger than at any affair of the kind held in this city for some time.

WAS IT A WISE TURKEY? From the Steeple Reporter. Mr. Harry Boyd, of Boyd Brothers, grocers, started on a hunting excursion to the lower end of Lancaster county, and returned with six quail, nine rabbits and a large wild turkey.

HERE AND THERE.

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COLUMBIA NEWS ITEMS.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLUMBIA AUXILIARY OF THE WOMEN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—THROWN INTO THE FIRE. The seventh anniversary of the Columbia Auxiliary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, was celebrated in the M. E. church last evening in the presence of an audience of about seven hundred. The vocal solo of Mrs. Wm. B. Given and Mr. W. U. Barr, were finely rendered, while Miss Annie Bruner's recitation, and Mrs. Rev. L. W. Humphries' reading, were especially enjoyed. The officers' reports were interesting. At the last meeting held a year ago the Columbia Auxiliary numbered 131 members. Deaths, removals, etc., during the year, however, had decreased it to 123. The attempt to increase the membership by a lady's committee canvassing for new names being successful, 30 or 40 new names being enrolled. In 1884 \$162.05 was raised, which was sent to the Philadelphia branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. His appeal for aid in behalf of the Columbia auxiliary was earnest, stirring and had a visible effect on his hearers. He had a certain magnificence of speaker. His wife had a deserved compliment paid her. In recognition for her faithful and efficient services as president and member of the Columbia auxiliary, she was made a life long member of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. The exercises closed by singing the doxology and Rev. Humphries pronouncing the usual benediction.

OFFICERS ELECTED. The following were the officers for the Shawnee Fire company, No. 3, for 1885: President—Aaron Gilbert. Vice President—Daniel Sample. Treasurer—Daniel John. Secretary—Geo. Lutz. Trustees—Wm. H. Hanky, Geo. Dugan, and John Foley. Chief Director—John Honaday. Chief Engineer—Harry Haughey. Assistant Engineer—Peter Beck.

THROWNS INTO THE RIVER. While Joseph Van Hagen, Jno. Rowand and Abe Isenberger, were canoeing yesterday, in taking their boat across the river, they were thrown into the river. The accident happened near the dam, and they were in imminent peril of being over, when rescued by Benj. Duck, Genj. Reese and Wash Nul, in a row boat.

PERSONAL. E. B. Forney, of Washington, D. C., is in town. A. M. Reese, and family leave to-morrow for Shamokin, where he will in the future reside. H. L. Gair, of Philadelphia is the guest of his uncle Mr. W. Clark. Dr. Cramer, of Reading preached yesterday in St. Paul's P. E. church. Rev. Thompson resigned as pastor of Mount Zion A. M. E. church yesterday. His successor has not yet been appointed.

ARRESTED FOR A TRIFLE IN AUGUST. Last August, while coming home in a hack from a colored church meeting, held in Sberk's grove, a Mrs. Klingler, of the necklake from a young girl. She then went to Philadelphia, but returned last week. She gave up an excellent school the cost of her hearing, and as the girl's mother did not wish to press her suit, she was discharged.

TOWN NOTES. Owing to the fact that he owns property in the immediate vicinity of Second and Chestnut streets, Mr. J. W. Youm has assigned the jury appointed by the court to assess damages in the opening of these streets. The orchestra which accompanies the Demman, Thompson company, which appears in the Columbia opera house to-morrow evening is an excellent one. It consists of 11 pieces, and the music they render is indeed worth hearing. The executive committee of the Columbia club and institute meets this evening, for the purpose of relieving association on Thursday at 3 p. m. at the opera house, and school board on Thursday evening; council will meet on Friday evening. Two valuable hunting dogs of Officer Jno. Gilbert have been stolen. Saturday night's rain was certainly a heavy one, in Columbia have anything to do with its downfall.

Owing to some necessary repairs to the boilers, the Keely stove works have closed for a few days. The night school still flourishes, the attendance increasing steadily. If it continues, the night school committee, will recommend that it be continued another month. Mr. Fred. Bucher's pet dog, "Prince" was run over and killed yesterday at the Lawrence street railroad crossing. An Artesian well is being bored on the residence of Ames Morgan, at Newville. One of Young's employes named Gouz, while attempting to some work at the brewery, yesterday, and his shoulder severely injured by a falling rail and striking him. Yesterday's wind storm caused sad havoc among row boats, and boat houses were blown down, and many boats and ladders were badly wrecked, as were other boats, several being dashed against the rocky shore, and completely demolished.

THE Immaculate Conception. The feast of the Immaculate Conception, a holiday of obligation among Catholics, was celebrated with solemn services in the Catholic church of this city to-day. It commemorates the article of the Blessed Virgin was conceived without the stain of original sin. Though this was long a pious belief among Catholics, it was not defined as a dogma of the church until Dec. 8, 1854, by Pope Pius IX. There will be regular vesper services in the Catholic churches this evening.

HE WANTED SOMETHING TO EAT. A young man called at the residence of B. F. Miller, at Smithville, and asked for something to eat. He was given to him. During the temporary absence of Mr. Miller from the room the young man stole a pair of pantaloons, in the pocket of which was a pocketbook containing \$4.20. The theft is reported as being 19 years old, wore a dark blue vest and light gray pantaloons. Our police are on the lookout for him.

HAIRING A DISTURBANCE. James Ward, who claims Pittsburg as his residence, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Moszkowicz for raising a disturbance at the corner of East King and Middle streets. He was under the influence of liquor and threatened to shoot several persons. Alderman A. F. Donnelly committed him to prison for five days. DEAD GASOLINE LIGHTS. On Saturday night 76 gasoline lights failed to burn and on Sunday night 88 were reported as not burning. Only one electric light was reported as not burning on those nights. MAYOR'S COURT. The mayor disposed of seventeen cases on Saturday this morning. Fourteen lodgers were discharged, two drunk paid costs and one was committed for twenty-four hours. MADE AN ASSAULT. Alderman Joseph Johnson was made an assault on Saturday night, and was committed to prison this morning, to Theo. E. Cochran.