Lancaster Intelligencer.

REDAY HVENING, DEC., 11, 1884 Before the New York Court, York city, brought against C. P. Iuntington, one of the four owners of the Central Pacific railroad, by persons whom he bought their stock in the road. When he and his partners conceived he idea of gobbling the whole concern gton agreed with these men that if he ever gave more to anyone else for stock bought by him, he would account to them at the same price. He is now seed on this bargain which he refused to keep, having paid much higher prices rds to clean-out other stock-The case against him seems to was clapped on the mouths of demawell established, and his counsel, tor Conkling, has so little chance to gogues, and that swindling in the name of patriotism came to an end. get in any work for him that he is mproving the opportunity to exhibit imself before the public in the role of a rt and witty talker; which, indeed he always greatly inclines to affect, and in which his success by no means corresponds to his conception of it. His presence excites unusual public attention to the case. But that in it which obtains our consideration is the fact that in a court of justice the evidence develops that four men have entered into a conspiracy to get possession of great public highway, built wholly out of the treasury of the United States; and that when they have succeeded they contract with themselves under another ne as a construction company to build the road at a price ten times in excess of the cost to them.

This is not a new revelation to the public. It has all been developed in the Union Pacific Credit Mobilier exposure. But it seems strange that such a story should be told in a court of justice ; and that men who there admit that they have done this robbing, should go unscathed and unrebuked in a forum where a chicken thief is shown no

Huntington and his associates are rich and able to respond to any lawful deofficers do not rise up in its defense, and Its judges sit unmoved as it is detailed before them.

Is It Stupidity ?

The intelligence and fairness with which the Press is now edited may be gauged by its treatment of what it calls "revenue for the state." In its efforts at discussing this subject it "shows that the total receipts during the past year were \$6,226,959.38, or a decrease in revenue of \$548,470.81 from the previous over the receipts." And from these figures the Press deduces certain conclusions with great gravity and deliberation. It says:

The experience in this state, under Democratic reform administration, covering scarcely two years, repeats past history. Receipts are decreased, expenditures are increased, and the state's eduess is swelled by nearly \$1,500, 000. However plausible the explanation may omnibus station. The cabmen's trade be, this is the fact. Wise leadership on the union of that city have started a newspart of a Democratic majority in the Legislature a year ago might have antici-pated this situation and provided against it, instead of squandering time and money the fruitless attempt to force a parties

But, as usual, it now becomes the duty of a Republican Legislature to meet this situation just as it is, and provide for

Now if anyone of the readers of the Press thought to turn to its news columns, of the very same issue from which the foregoing is quoted, they found there this statement in a dispatch from Harrisburg :

The fact should be taken into account that, of the expenditures, there were \$1,700,000 paid out for government bonds, which are still held, and on which the state draws interest, and \$684,000 of the state's debt was paid, the payment of a considerable sum of interest being thereby pped. There are almost \$1,000,000 in treasury, and the condition of the treasury is better than it has ever bee

So it appears by the Press' own show ing that instead of the state's indebted, ness being " swelled by nearly \$1,500,-000," it has ignored a virtual reduction of \$2,384,000. This error may be considered trifling by a journal which comes no nearer the truth ordinarily than the Press, but even if it be for sale it should not undertake to sell its readers so

It is plain that instead of there having been a deficiency in the state's receipts and expenditures last year—as has been carelessly printed and crudely commented upon—the close of the fiscal ear found a balance of nearly a million ioliars in the general fund, \$684,000 of the state debt paid last year and \$1,700,-000 of the commonwealth's surplus revenues taken out of the banks that had is and put into government bonds to earn interest for the state. This last gratifying exhibit is the result of the operation of the Humes law, a Democratic measure, which the treasury ring fought with desperation. The accumulated surplus, in such great excess of the state's needs, suggests not the lesson of "Democratic thriftlessness" which has been so illogically drawn from it, but the practicability of reducing taxaon, or at least of diverting the revenues from licenses to the county treasuries, se was proposed in the last Legislature by the Jenkins House bill. That measure was loyally supported by the Democrats, and should again be introduced and remed to passage. With two or three alliens of surplus in the state tressury. ot even available for extinguishing state ebt-since none of it is due—there is no on why the half million dollars or taken from the counties for licenses ald not be diverted to the relief of ty taxation.

Tun well informed and conservative ing against the supplementary pen-ills now pending before Congress

ot entirely overdone. Every community points to undeserving objects of the government's bounty who have been imposed upon the pension roll. For every additional name deserving to be added to the list a rigorous discrimination would strike off ten that have already got on. It is an enormous increase of the annual expenditures for pensions from \$23,782,386 in 1868—three years after the war closed—to an average of \$60,000,000 now when half the men in the war and two-thirds of those who merited pensions are dead. There is scarcely a company or regiment to whose roll-call to-day one third the members could answer in the flesh; and yet the pension list, like the unfailing "soldier's orphans" increases annually. It is high time that a plaster

BEN BUTLER and Belva Lockwood should lead the grand march at the inauguration ball.

NEW YORK CITY has a debt of \$88,-863,579.84. Everything about New York is colossal, even its indebtedness.

MILLIONAIRES are going into journalism now in all parts of the country. Perhaps they wish to realize again the luxury of being poor.

SIMULTANBOUSLY with the report of a surplus of over \$4,000,000 of the Western Union comes the announce ment of a reduction in wages of the operators. It is a cold day when the faces of the poor are not ground.

OR TREES MEN!

Oh these men? These men?

These weak and wavering, witless things.

They cannot act or move without us;

Who, if we do not pull the strings.

The senseless puppets scorn and flout us.

Tis claimed by man the world is rul'd,

That he's the noblest of things human;

But each and all are still befooled

And ruled also—by lovely woman.

—Song from " Circite Girefla."

THE sale of the assets of Ladner Broth. ers, exploded brokers, in Philadelphia, yesterday, furnished a striking commenmand upon them for the return of their tary on the "fancy stock" system which plunder. But there seems to be no one has been current in the financial affairs of to take hold of men who contract as this country for the past ten or fifteen railroad directors with themselves as years. There were 114 lots in all, railroad constructors to pay ten times mostly of mining stocks, and the the cost of building their road. The entire sale realized about \$1,700. law does not abide such wrong. But its The figures of some of the sales were remarkable. \$1,000,000, par value, of the Ætna mining company, of San Francisco, brought \$7.50 ; \$33,330 of Me-Cullough mining company, of Colorado, went off sluggishly for \$1.25, and \$66,266 of Red Bank iron ore company, of Pennsylvania, was knocked down for \$2.75.

THE Berlin cabman's lot is not a happy one. He is the servant of one of the wealthiest German companies - the share holders of which have good reason to call themselves blessed -works eighteen hours year. The expenditures were \$7,643, every day seven days a week, bears the 912.30, being an excess of \$1,461,952.92 full responsibility for every coin which passes through his hands, and is heavily fined for any irregularity. For this he receives a daily pay of somewhat less than half a crown. Should the 'bus conductor ever think of going to church, he pays his company for the privilege; should he fall ill his pay is lost at once, and as for his meals he swallows them, such as they are, while waiting for passengers at an omnibus station. The cabmen's trade bringing about a reform in this condition of affairs.

> PERSONAL SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE'S health i

Prince Saigo, of Japan, a member of the household of the Russian minister at Washington, died on Wednesday. MR. FROUDE, overworked and weary, contemplates making a voyage round th world. He will be accompanied by his

ARCHBISHOP LINCH, of Toronto, began on Wednesday the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation

to the archbishopric. REPRESENTATIVE BELFORD is consoled in his prospective retirement from public life, by the fact that one of his gold and silver mines has developed immense rich-

A. B. Wilson, the inventor Wheeler & Wilson, sewing machine, was on Wednesday taken to the Hartford in-sane retreat. A strcke of paralysis broke him down physically and mentally a year or two ago.

MR. HENDRICKS kissed forty-six young women of St. Mary's, Ohio, the other day. They were members of a Cleveland and Hendricks Broom Brigade. Now they want to ge to Washington on inauguration day and be kissed by Mr. Cleveland.

GOLDBERG, the magican, who lately died, had marvelous dexterity in the deceptive handling of cards, and his tricks with them were far better than those of any of the more celebrated showmen. Still he remained a mere card manipulator until his mental vagaries brought him to a lunatic asylum. All the while that he was practising the most delicate and deceptive ma-nipulation he was unaware that the results were obtained by trickery and skill.

REUBEN R. SPRINGER, the Cincinnati philanthropist, died Wednesday morning. He was widely known for his magnificent gifts to the public in the form of the Music hall, the Exposition buildings and the College of Music, to which within the past nine years he contributed about \$300,000. He was eighty-four years old. His last illness was of very short duration. Mr. Springer was slightly indisposed on Sun-day last while attending service at the cathedral and kept his bed on Monday, but Tuesday he was up and had breakfast Wednesday. He died in his chair. His physician says it was a case of paralysis of the heart. He leaves an estate of \$5,000,-

Adopted by a Leading Hallroad Information has reached the gentlemen in this city who are interested in the Rote New York, New Haven & Hartford R.
R. company adopted the Rote brake and contracted for its use upon the entire freight equipment of its leased lines as

Hendrix, D. D., spoke. At Mt. Vernon Place, Rev. Dr. R. A. Young and B. M. Messick made speeches. At St. Paul's, Bishop C. H. Fowler and Rev. O. H. Tiffany spoke. At Wesley chapel, Rev. Jr. S. L. Baldwin and Rev. J. S. Key well as on its main road.

An 88,000 Blection Bet Paid, An eight-thousand-dollar election bet between the Hou. William R. Jernee, of New Brunswick, N. J., and John White-head, of South River, was paid to Mr. Jernee by the stakeholder, J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, on Wednesday.

gton correspondent of the Balti-m sounds a very timely note of r against the supplementary pen-Blaine and Logan.

Edwin Packard and Alex. Forman were expelled from the Kings county general committee Monday night for disloyalty to Blaine and Logan.

The business has been grossly abused if METHODIST CONFERENCE

PRIMARY BUSINESS SESSION The Opening Sermon by Bishop Foster-ir

Mission Meetings in the Evening. The centennial conference of the M. I church held its first business session Wednesday morning in the Mount Vernon Place M. E. church at the corner of Charles and Monumental street, Baltimore. The edifice is one of the finest Methodist churches in the country. The attendance was very large, the galleries for visitors and spectators being filled at an early hour. The lower floor was oc-cupied by delegates and other parties holding tickets for admission. Bishop E. G. Andrews called the conference to and named Bishop Granberry, of the M. E. Church South, as president of the meet-

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings, president of the Northwestern university, conducted the opening religious exercises. The centenary hymn sung was composed for this occasion by Rev. S. K. Cox, D. D. Bishop Andrews stated that the Bible from which the chapter was read was originally used by John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. Also, that the Bible from which the text of the sermon to be delivered will be taken, was purchased by Francis Asbury, the first American bishop of the church, in Augusta, Georgia, in November 1805. The gavel used by the bishop it is stated was made from a log taken from the first Methodist chapel erected in America.

The conference than organized by elect ing the following officers as a business committee: Chairman, Bishop E. G. Audrews; vice chairman, Rev. Dr. Samuel Rodgers; secretary, H. K. Carroll; treasurer, T. G. Magruder; permanent secretaries, Rev. D. John T. Martin, of the Church South; Rev. Dr. D. C. John, of the M. E. hurch; Rev. Dr. D. T. Tanner, of the African M. E. church.

After the appointment of a committee on credentials and the adoption of a motion providing for the appointment of substitutes, the committee on arrange-ments announced the programme for vening meetings in vario The chairman stated that he had in his essession a book of discipline of the M. E. church, used in Baittmore by Rev.

Francis Asbury in 1784.

The opening sermon was then delivered by Bishop Randolph T. Foster, D. D. He commenced his discourse by saying that "a common bond of kinship and sympathy has drawn us together at this time and place. We are met to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of our family life. A brief human life marks its epochs by years. Institutions and nations count theirs by centuries. These pivotal points are wisely selected as periods for reflection. They are summits from whose tops we look backward and take note of the past, and forward to prospect and prepare for the future."

The bishop then referred to the papers and addresses to be submitted to the conference, and said that "they should not exhaust themselves merely gratulation or in ministering to denomi national vanity on the one hand, or suc as to awaken strife and rivalries on the other. If possible, lasting and substan-tial good should come to us all from the rations of the convention, and we should carry away from it at its close pleasant memories and deepened affection or each other, as well as quickened zeal and broadened plans of usefulness."

The speaker referred in eloquent terms to the deaths of Bishops Pierce and Simpson, the former having been appointed to preach the opening sermon of the conven-tion and Bishop Simpson was designated as his alternate. "The nation," he said, delighted to honor them as peers and as peerless in the realm of sacred eloquence Cultured, scholarly and eminently Chris tians, they were our common joy and We share to-day a mutual sorrow and mingle our tears in common ava-

The speaker then said that a set of are in the grip of a great combat, a contrast of ideas. The decree has gone forth never to be revoked, which dooms to extinction the false, the artificial, the unsound : henceforth those ideas and agencies only will secure and hold the keys of the future, which send human need and are increasing knowledge and growing sense of the right of mind to examine and determine for itself what things are truehumanity will be more and more loyal to itself, and will whip with the scourges of incensed and outraged reason all false-hoods and spiritual despotism from their usurped thrones. The yoke of priestly authority has been broken, and can never again be put upon the necks of meu. It s a great advance. Let us rejoice.

the afternoon session Rev. John Miley, D. D., read a paper upon the work of "The Christmas Conference." In this paper was discussed the relative facts of the organization, the initial measures of Wesley, in which Mr. Wesley inferred his own right to ordain ministers, the organization of the church of 1784, and the ground of the Episcopacy. On this point, the speaker said, the Methodist people, rightfully organizing themselves into church, instituted an episcopacy, and they are greater than the episcopacy; and if any with a haughty air and the ceit of a crushing logic still demanded where the Methodist got their episcopacy, the true and sufficient answer is, by the good will of God they got it from them-selves. This they did, and no church has

a better or more valid episcopacy.

This paper was followed by one on th monnel of the "Christmas Conference" by Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, D. D. He said hat from two points in the United States, New York and Baltimore, American Methodism took its rise. The Christmas conference was composed of sixteen preachers, and the first one the speaker eferred to was Thomas Coke. He was a native of Wales. He was present at the foundation of the first Methodist college n America. Mr. Ridgeway also referred to Thomas Bassey and Richard Whatcoat, who were ordained by Bishop Asbury. During his remarks he referred to all the members of the Christmas conference, giving brief histories of each.

In the evening meetings were held in several churches in behalf of the missions. The Broadway speeches were made by Hon. W. C. Ireland, Rev. Dr. M. C At Madison avenue church Briggs. Briggs. At Madison avenue church, Gov. Robert E. Pattison presided, and Rev. Bishop J. C. Keener and Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid were the preachers. At the Monument church, Rev. W. F. Taylor and J. B. Grau, made made speeches. At Grace church made speeches. At Grace church, Dr. William Butler and Rev. E. R. Hendrix, D. D., spoke. At Mt. Vernon Tiffany spoke. At Wesley chapel, Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin and Rev. J. S. Key were the speakers. At the Centennial, Rev. J. H. Bell and Rev. Dr. E. E. Wiley. At Metropolitan, Rev. Dr. T. G. Howard and Gen. C. B. Fisk. At Bethel, Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe and Hon. N. F. Wiley spoke, and at Ebenezer, Rev. G. E. Scott and Rev. Dr. J. B. McFerrin were the speakers.

Violens Death of an Old Man. Morris O'Connor, of Wilmington, Del., a railroad laborer, was accidentally killed there Wednesday. He was run over by several cars on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. He was over

speakers.

HUNTING HIS DAUGHTER

Fond Father in Pursuit of an Eloping Miss Wednesday morning's train from [the East brought to Pittsburg Chester F. Vandemark, of Philadelphia, a nice looking gentleman, with gray hair and beard. Mr. Vandemark was in search of his daughter, who had eloped with Chauncey Palsifer, formerly a theatrical agent, but for the past few months engaged in mercantile business. In conversation with a reporter Mr. Vandemark said : "I don't want any publicity about this matter, but I will tell you my story, because you may se able to give me some information :

'I have a daughter not quite nineteen years of age. She is bright, and people tell me very pretty. About three years since she met, while we were in St. Augustine, Florida, a young theatrical man named Channey Pulsifer. We noticed our daughter was growing a little away. To my knowledge they never met again until within a few weeks at the Continental hotel, Philadelphia, where my daughter had gone to visit her cousin. seems they met nearly every evening for week or more-a fact my wife was cogni gant of, but I was not. One day she got a telegram ostensibly from her aunt at Rochester, N. Y., asking her to come on there. After she left my suspicions were aroused. I found a note in her dres pocket requesting a meeting in the box of he Arch street thestre and signed with the trademark of the business in which plaifer is engaged.

"Parsaing my investigations I found hat no one answering the description of my daughter had purchased a ticket for Rochester, but discovered that a lady resembling her very much had bought a ticket to Detroit. Hy wife told me about Pulsifer, and I at once started for Detroit and am on my way now."

This was all Mr. Vandemark, who seeme

gentleman of wealth and refinement, would say about the affair. Investigation slicited the fact that Pulsifer was in Pittsburg on Wednesday, but left after having purchased two tickets to Detroit, He stated to the clerk of the Seventh Avenue botel, that he wanted the best room in the house for himself and lady, but he did not bring her to the hotel. Pulsifer always dresses in fashionable clothes, which il bim agrainably. When in the show business he was known as a sharp, hardworking agent and a well-balanced, energetic manager. The first season that Lillian Spencer was brought out as a star Pulsifer, in company with Clayburg, was her manager. He did not get along well with Clayburg, although under Pulsifer's direction the show and star prospered, so he drew out of the partnership the next season. Then he managed "Siberia" for Bartley Campbell, but, as stated before, this season he is engaged in mercantile business. The next chapter of the story is expected from Detroit, Mr. Vandemark having left for there in the afternoon.

BURIED ALIVE AND EXCUMED.

The Strange Story Told of a Woman No In 1879 Miss Estella Newman, aged years, of an old, influential and at one time wealthy family, of Great Barrington, Mass., after long sickness with nervous spinal complaint, to all appearance died. A. vidowed mother and a sister, with many friends, followed her to the little cemeter; near the outskirts of the village where she was laid beside her father. At the time of her supposed death a young medical student named Worth H. Wright was home from the Albany Medical college. graduated in a year or so and practicing medicine, but he was addicted to intemperance, and one night, at Newton, Conu , fell into the hands of roughs and was murdered.

Wallace Wright, brother of Dr. Wright now says that the night Miss Newman was buried he, in company with his brother and two other medical students, her body, filling the grave as before. The remains were placed in a sack and with peculiar emergencies environed our birth care conveyed to the Albany dessecting as a church, and the turn of a hundred room, where, to the horrow and surprise years has brought us face to face again of all, the lady, with whom Dr. Wright was found to be alive, and in a brief period came out of her trance. She was insane before the trance, and so she continued. recovered that she was taken to some in sane asylum of Schonarie county, N. Y. where she is yet. She frequently speaks helping to the welfare of the race. With of Dr. Wright, now deceased. The relatives of Miss Newman appear loth to investigate the strange story.

CHASING A WILD BEAST.

the Excitement Caused by a Jaguar's cape From a Circus Ungo. Tuesday evening Barrett's circus passed through Dayton, Ohio, on its way East, but was stopped by a burnt bridge on the Cleveland, Cincinnati & Columbus railroad, near Enon, seventeen miles from Dayton. A monster jaguar escaped from its cage and was not heard from by the wner, J. L. Shoemate, until morning. The beast fled rapidly across the country, alarming people who were up late, stam peding cattle, wounding many of and killing and sucking the blood of

About midnight the beast had reached the vicinity of Dryden's mills, five miles south of Dayton, where William Lesher, a farmer, was awakened by a great commotion in his hog pen. Having got a gun he with a neighbor went to the pen, where they found one dead hog and the jaguar killing another. Lesher shot the animal in the hind parts ; it jumped at the men and chased them into the house, fled down the turnpike. The whole country was alarmed and one hundred men with rifles searched all night. At daylight, in answer to two women, who made signals of distress, the men hastened to their relief and found the jaguar in an outhouse, where they shot it dead.

Statistics of Immigration

During the month of November there arrived in the principal customs districts of the United States 32,509 passengers, of whom 26,037 were immigrants: 4.044 sitizens of the United States returned from abroad and 2,428 allens not intending to remain in the United States. The number of immigrants arrived during the month of November, 1883, was 35,313. The number of immigrants arrived during the eleven months ended November 30. 1684, was 440,361, as against 536,430 arrived during the same period of last year. The decrease in immigration was principally from England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Italy, Nor-way, Sweden and the Dominion of Canada. There was an increase of immigration from Austria and some of the smaller

countries. Au Important Rallroad Bridge Burned The railroad bridge over Mad river, just west of Springfield, Ohio, was entirely consumed by fire at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, going up like a flash of powder being no chance of fighting the flames. The span was 200 feet long, and the railroad's loss is estimated at \$20,000. All trains on the Cleveland, Columbus Cincinnati & Indianapolis road now enter and leave the city by the Pittsburg. Cincinnati & St. Louis road. Travel will be blocked for a week. The fire was probably incendiary. Barrett's circus death bettrain narrowly missed plunging into the guished.

Corporate Existence Extended. The comptroller of the currency has ex tended the corporate existence of the Columbia national bank to December 13,

A BRIDE'S SAD ENDING

DOUBLE MURDER DOWN IN GEORGIA Freezied by Uriek a Man Spoots His Wife and Her Sister-Details of a Night of Untold Horror,

No murder occurring within the last 10 years has caused so much excitemen among the people of Georgia as that of Mrs. Ella Beck and her sister Miss Addie, the husband and brother-in law being the criminal. Nearly two years ago Miss Bailey was one of the most popular belies of Forsyth county, where her father was a physician of extensive practice and excellent reputation. Among the many admirers of Miss Ella and Mr. Eugene Beck, a gentleman, of good family and having bright prospects for the future. After a few weeks' courtship they were married, the wedding being one of the most brilliant in the county. The young couple removed to Clayton, in Rabun county, which was to be their future home. The bride never returned on a visit to her parents, but from her letters she seemed to be happy, and no indication was given that the young husband was othervise than what his friends believed him to

During the past summer the younge ister, Miss Addie, who had grown to be a beautiful woman, met and pledged her hand to Mr. J. A. Swafford, and the marriage was fixed for Sunday, Nov. 2. answer to a letter apprising Mrs. Beek o the approaching event Miss Addie received an urgent invitation to spend the last week of her girlhood with her, and to bring with her her wedding robes in orde that the married sister might view them Accordingly on Monday, the 27th of Oc tober, Miss Addie Bailey, after a fond farewell to her betrothed, started on her journey over the Blue Ridge spurs to reach her sister, where she was received with open arms. A terrible revelation awaited her, however. The wife of but two years was a woman bowed with grief and the cause was readily seen in th ploated face of Eugene, whose passion for drink had become overwhelming. He was even then in the midst of one of his sprees and was verging on delfrium tremens.
On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

the sisters remained in close communio with each other, Mrs. Beck warning the bride of the snares which lurked the nuptial altar, and the young girl trying to console her married sister with som promise of the future. On Thursday Beek was so unmanageable that it became necessary to confine him in his room, where after a while, he fell into a drunken stu por. As night closed around the scene the women felt the darkness more it keeping with their thoughts, and spoke to each other with hushed voices, hoping no to disturb the dranken sleeper. Suddenly wild shrick was heard and Beck, frenzie with delirium burst into the room where the women were, exclaiming: is, I see it now," fired wildly at his wife with a six chambered revolver, emptying five barrels into her body, each would being mortal. Grasping Miss Addie by the shoulder the manise threw her on the floor, and placing one knee on her breast blazed away, muttering incoherently about snakes. Rushing to the door, where the pistol shots had already attracted crowd, he handed up his revolver to on of them with the remark : finished it. These snakes will never go after me again."

The caurderer, still in delirium, wa brought to Gainesville for safe keeping The two dead women were laid out fo burial, The scene, when Dr. Bailey doubly bereft, entered the room, and saw the dead bodies of his daughters, surpasse description. Miss Addie was laid out in her bridal robes, and seemed to be asleep. The long funeral procession across the country was one of weird incident. O Sunday morning, Nov. 2, at the hour when as a bride Miss Addie was to have been married, she was laid to rest beside tery at Cummin. The high standing of all the parties, the interesting details, and the circumstances of the crime all spire to make it sensational, and it is being used in the temperance agitation which is

CHOP REPORTS.

Corp., Wheat, Oats, Cotton and Potatoes Compared With Previous Years, The department of agriculture, at Wash ington, reports the prices of farm products home markets. The tendency general decline of prices appears to depressed values somewhat, aside from abundant supply. The average price of abundant supply. The average price of was progressing, and became covered up corn in 36 cents, which is one cent lower under the falling straw and could not get than the average for 1869, when the supply in proportion to the population was quite as large. It has been lower but twice in ten years—in 1877 and 1878, two previous years of abund It is highest in Florida after ance. 18 cents, in Nebraska est price is Kansas, 22 ; Iawa, 23 ; Missouri, 26 ; Illi nois and Minnesota, 31; Indiana and Wi consin, 34; Michigan, 47; Ohio, 41; Ken tucky, 43. It is 52 in Pennsylvania, 54 in New Jersey, and 60 in New York. The states is from 36 in Delaware to 72 in South Carolina and 80 in Florida, increas ing in the order of movement, except that Georgia reports 66 cents. In the more Western states it is 45 in Tennessee 54 in Arkansas, 51 in Alabama, 62 in Mic sissippi and Texas, and 67 in Louisiana The average farm price of wheat is 6 cents per bushel, against 91 cents las December. The December price in thirteen years has previously been below one dollar per bushel but five times, in 1874, 1878, 1880, 1883 and 1883. The average in Ne braska is 42 cents, 45 in Kansas, 46 in Dakota, 50 in Minnesota, 55 in Iowa, 62 in Missouri, 63 in Illinois, 67 in Indiana, 7 in Michigan and 75 in Ohio. The average home grown wheat in New England exceeds one dollar. In New York it is 85 cents, in Pennsylvania 86. It is 85 cents in Virginia and 83 in Maryland.

The average value of oats is 28 cents. against 35 cents last December, and 37 5 in 1882. The present value is the lowest ever reported by the department. lowest state average is 19 cents, in Nebraska. The highest is 60 cents in Florida. lowa and Minnesota 20 cents, Kansas 22, Illinois 23, Indiana 27, and Ohio 29.

average is from 42 to 60 in the South.

The plantation price of cotton as re ported averages from nine to nine in Ten nessee, Arkansas and Texas; nine cents one mill in Louisiana; nine cents two mills in Georgia; nine cents three mills in the Carolinas and Virginia.

The average farm prices of the entire crop of potatoes is 40 cents per bushel. The lowest price is 25 cents in Michigan. The average in New York is 35 cents, 42 in Obio, 35 in Indiana, 34 in Illinois, 28 in lows, 29 in Nebraska, 48 in Kansas. average price is two cents lower than last year, though the crop is not so large.

A young woman riding in a street car at Guadalajara, Mexico, Wednesday morn-ing, sat next to an old woman, who threw down a burning cigarette. The young woman's dress, which was of a light material, caught fire and blazed up fiercely, and the unfortunate girl was burned to

death before the flames could be extin To Be Awarded On Saturday, The awarding of the contract of the New York aqueduct, has been postponed until 3 p. m., Saturday, to give the new comptroller Leew, an opportunity to post himself on the situation. A THIRD INCINERATION.

the Oremation of the Remains of Washi The third cremation at the Lancaster crematorium took place Wednesday afternoon, and was entirely successful. The body was that of Washington E. Schmid. a young man from Brooklyo, nearly 24 years of age. He bad been associated in the mercautile business with his father on Broadway, New York, until about a year ago when he was stricken with a pulmonary complaint which terminated fatally on Nov. 2. He was the only child, his parents residing at No. 226 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn. The certificate of his death contains the name of E. F. Lindrid ger, of Brooklyn, as the attending physi

remains in the receiving vault of Green-wood cemetery, and wrote to the authoriies in charge of the Le Moyne crematory, asking if he might arrange for the inciner ation of the body of his son there. He received a reply to the effect that the crematory had been closed except to resi-dents of Washington county. He was referred by them to the Lancaster crematorium and at once entered into correspond sace with the authorities here, with the result that the cremation was fixed for Wednesday afternoon. The Schmid family bave long been believers in cremation, an the deceased had frequently expressed a preference for that means of disposal of his ody. They are of Swiss origin and are Swedenborgian in religion. Services in the latter creed were held over the remains before their departure from New York. Mr. Peter Schmid, a middle-aged gen tlemanly looking man, of more than average intelligence, the father of the dead, was the only person who accompanied the remains to this city. To a reporter of the INTELLIGENCER he expressed his averseness to any publicity being given himself or his family in con nection with the cremation, except as such publicity might be of benefit in breaking down the prejudices of the people against this most salutary and reverent method of disposing of the dead. He de clared that he and his wife had made arrangements that the survivor should see that the first who died was cremated.

The retort reached the proper degree of heat about 4:30 o'clock, the time at which the incineration was to begin. Some de lay was caused, however, by the fact that the remains were incased in tin sheeting, which required tin shears to remove Shortly after 5 o'clock the crib containing the remains wrapped in a saturated alum cloth was wheeled before the door of the retort, the door flung open and the crate with its contents pushed into the blazing

The cremation was very complete, the dust being quite fine, and the operation having been concluded in an hour. The ashes will weigh fully five pounds, the leceased having been a big boued man. Mr. Schmid left on the morning train for be shipped to him as soon as possible

DOWN IN THE LOWER ESD. Interesting Items Ulipped from the Oxford

Marshall Hastings, of Colerain town-ship, bad his left foot badly injured by a log rolling on it the other day.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary ciety of Little Britain Church and Woman's Christian Temperance Union

rill meet on Saturday afternoon next at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Harry of Fulton house. Horace L. Ewing, of Beatrice, Nebraska formerly of Colerain, Lancaster county, Pa., has recently been elected cashier of the People's national bank of that town The heavy rain of Saturday night washed out the earth foundations under one end of the ties of the P. B. R. R. in several places between Arcadia and Peac Bottom. The evening train succeeded in

the washouts. Quite a number of people have become deeply interested in the religious exercises at the protracted meetings in progress in and the pastor, Rev. J. B. Turner, is greatly encouraged. Mr. Turner was assisted last week by Rev. Mr. Gaylord, of

Paradise, and Rev. Mr. Bell, of Wrightsville, York county.

It is reported that a Point Lookout dairyman found one of his cows lying dead under a straw stack he removed the other day. It is supposed the animal ventured too near and remained too long by the stack of straw while the throshing out. The tough part of the story is that the owner did not miss the cow.

The Quarryville national bank, of which Mr. Geo. W. Hensel is the energetic president, is progressing finely and is one of the most important business houses of the village. The net profits of the first year—and the back has operated little over that length of time-were a trifle over 8 per cent. No dividend, however, was declared and this gain was laid by as a surplus. Stock in this institution is valuable and the last shares sold were re ported at \$111.60 per share. The cashier. Mr. A. S. Harkness, formerly of Oxford is very obliging and gives satisfaction to the patrons of the institution.

DENMAN THOMPSON.

Famous Impersonation of "Joset Valtoomb" in Fulton Opera House. Mr. Denman Thompson, the famous omedian, appeared in Fulton opera house last evening before a light audience in his famous play of "Joshua Whitcomb." The comedy is well known, having been produced here a few years ago, and Mr. Thompson's impersonation of the shrewd and kindly old New Hampshire farmer has gained for him a national reputa tion. He was very warmly greete last evening as he deserved to be, an though the audience was not commensurate with the worth of the play, Mr terization with unabated zeal, and made splendid realistic dramatic picture. He at all times had perfect command of the sympathies of his audience, and he showed sympathies of his audience, and he showed his ability to play upon their feelings, exciting laughter and sorrow at intervals, with the ease of a musician with his flute. His support was capable enough, Miss Edith Murilla, as Dot, the crossing sweeper, and Ignacio Martinetti, as Roundy, carrying off the honors by their pleasing acting, singing and dancing Mr. D. D. Bedell, as John Martin, used a pleasing tenor voice for all that it was worth, and Gaorge A. Beane, as Cy Prims, made a capital hit as an ancient New Hampshire farmer who, while thick on to aight y was not too old.

The orchestra with the company was one of the best that has ever appeared here, and they one rfully responded to the numerous encores wi'h which the audience punctuated their selections. Between the third and fourth acts their work was particularly fine, the house being darkened and the fire accompaniment making ar effect weirdly beautiful.

Wby Henderson Merrick Fled.

while "nigh on to eighty," was not too old

The aged mother of Henderson Mer-rick, a drover, of Oxford, Chester county, missing since November 27. having been sued upon a note for \$360, bearing her name and given by her son to Messrs. Jack & Shaw, cattle dealers, declares the signature a forgery. A note of \$200 discounted for Merrick by James Irons, and purporcing to bear Mrs. Merrick's signature, is also declared a forgery. Merrick, just before his flight, borrowed \$225 from William Armstrong, of Russellville. missing since November 27, having been

THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

ADJUURNED TERM FOR DECEMBER. the Testimony in the Suit Against Aiderman

Spurrier for Taking Fees for Services That Were Not Performed. Wednesday Morning.—The jury in the case of common wealth vs. Jacob D. Warfel, false pretense, returned a verdict of guilty. A motion was made in arrest of judgment

nd reasons filed for a new trial. The district attorney called the case of commonwealth vs. Alderman A. K. Spurrier for trial. After the selection of a jury the opening speech was made for the commonwealth by E. K. Martin, and he stated that the accused was indicted for taking fees as an alderman for services not per-formed. He then recited a number of cases in which those irregularities were After his death his father placed the cases in which these irregularities were found to exist, among which were those of Levi Steffy, in which Alderman Spurrier charged for bsuing a subpons, taking a recognizance and having a hearing ; services, it is alleged, which were not performed.

Charles F. Eichman was the first witness called and he testified that Levi Steffy owed him a board bill and he went to Alderman Spurrier to consult him in reference to collecting the same. Spurrier told him he would send Steffy a notice and if that did not bring the answer, suit would be brought against him for jumping his board bill. A short time after that he was handed the amount of the board bill by Alderman Spurrier. The amount was about \$9 or \$11, but not more than the latter amount. He was positive that he had never attended a hearing at Alderman Spurrier's office as a witness in this case and had never been subprensed to attend at his office. On cross examination Eichman was shown a criminal complaint charging Steffy with false pretense and asked whether the signature was not his. He said it resembled his writing, and after repeated questions by court and counsel he finally said that in his judgment, the signa-

He was also asked whether he had not given Spurrier a receipt for the amount of the board bill of Steffy, and he could not remember that he had. Upon a receipt for \$14, in full for the amount of the board bill being shown him, he admitted that the signature was his.

Witmer Steffy testified that he was a brother of Levi Steffy, and that he did not know any person by the name of George Steffy, one of the persons alleged to have been present at the alderman's office at the hearing of Levi. Witness paid to Alderman Spurrier \$17.76 for a board bill owed by his brother. After he paid this amount he got a discharge from the alderman for his brother. Witness was never at a bearing against his brother for false pre-

tense at Alderman Spurrier's office.

Levi Steffy testified that he was arrested at Petersburg, this county, in 1883, by Officers Leman and Eicheltz on the complaint made by Eichman, and brought to this city. The next morning witness was taken to jail and was released after being looked up for an hour. He was never

locked up for an hour. He was never given a hearing by Alderman Spurrier and was not at his office at any time. Henry Mohn testified that in November 1882, he went to the office of Alderman Spurrier and entered a suit for assault and battery against Frank Boyd, John Hershock and Albert Hershock. He only intended to enter one suit against them. To the best of his knowledge he did not enter suit against these parties for drunkenness and disorderly conduct (two charges) and malicious mischief. Witness was positive there was no hearing in the suit brought by him. He went to the alderman's office and told him that he did not intend to appear against the parties. Witness said that Alderman Spurrier had several conversations with him in reference to these cases, during which the alderman tried to make it appear to him that hear-

ing were had in these cases.

Etmer Hershock, one of the young men arrested on the complaint of Henry Mohn, testifled that he had been arrested but he could not remember whether or not there was a hearing in the case.

John Hershock also arrested on Mohn's omplaint testified that he did not remem ber that there was a hearing had in the

case. Frank Boyd, the third one arrested on Mohn's complaint, testified that he did not sign any recognizance nor did he remember of any hearing taking place.

Joseph W. Baker testified that his

partner bought a horse from Samuel Greenly, which it was afterwards learned was stolen, and then Alderman Spurrier was consulted. As a result of what Spurrier told him he entered several suits against Samuel Greenly. In Spurrier's bill charges are made for hearings in the several cases and a number of witnesses were charged for as being sworn. Among them was witness, but he was positive that he had never been sworn as a witness

in the cases against Greenly. Wednesday Evening-The trial of the suit against Alderman Spurrier was resumed. Jacob W. Baker testified that he had the suit brought against Greenly. He settled with him for \$55, and Greenly was to pay the costs. There was no hearing at Spurrier's and witness did not know that there was a criminal suit against Greenly until told. Witness said that Spurrier came to his house, accompanied by Jacob Hollinger, tipstaff, and Spurrier tried to make him believe that he had entered a criminal suit, but witness denied it at that interview that he had entered such a suit. Spurrier met witness after-wards and asked him to say to the grand jury that there was a hearing in that case. A. F. Hostetter testified that he was counsel for Greenly, and he went to Spurrier's office and demanded a hearing, but the demand was not neceded to; a con-

witness heard of the case. Samuel Greenly testified that he settled the case with Baker by paying him \$55. There never was a hearing in the case against him.

tipuance was had and that is the last

Albert McCradle, Thomas Hanagan, Charles A. Miller and Howard Hess, who appeared on the alderman's bill as witesses, testified they were not summoned as witnesses in the several cases charged. John H. Fry testified to the bills as presented by Spurrier for fees in the cases in dispute.

Alderman Barr testified that Alderman Spurrier was qualified to his bills before Commissioner Myers testified that warrants were made out for the bills pre-

Deputy Treasurer Strohm testified to the payment of the bills.

This closed the testimony on the part of

the commonwealth, and court adjourned until Thursday morning.

Thursday Morning.—At the opening of court the trial of the Spurrier case was

The first witness called by the defense was Alderman Spurrier. The items in dispute were taken up separately and the alderman testified that all the items for which charges were made were correct and that the services charged for were rendered. He admitted having had several conver sations with parties who appeared as presecutors in several of the cases in dis

pute but it was not for the purpose of inducing them to testify falsely, but for the purpose of refreshing their memories as to what actually took place at the hearings, which they would not remember took place. The two charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct against Elmer and John Hershock and Frank, Boydbroughtby Mohn which appeared on the bills twice, and for which he received pay twice, he explained by stating that one was a clerical error, that it got into the second bill by mistake and he only discovered the duplication when it was referred to by the common-