ancaster Intelligencer.

DAT EVENTRO, DEC., 19, 180

The Arbitration Law. of that the arbitration law of Ivania, which it expected to be dicient in preventing troubles be-employers and employed, has to be of little or no value to that nd. The Times, in entertaining a conthis law, was hardly with majority of thinking peo-The Legislature that passed it probably without confidence in its my. It was a harmless experiment would injure no one if it did no se good, and there was no good a was more of a trial. Its weakness was matent. It really however, very patent. It really to nothing but an invitation by state to the employing and employed issues of the state, to agree together. Bless you, my children," it says, on't quarrel." But people will quarrel hon they have anything to quarrel bout, and it does not make them any ne or more reasonable that as state asks them to be so. The truth is that if people were all reasonable, dis-putes between them would be rare. If he state could give common sense to all ople it might well content itself datory legislation as yed in its arbitration law. ut as it cannot, it must needs it does not want to be vio-. If the arbitration law provided that the arbitration invited by one side t be accepted by the other, and that etsion should be obeyed under an lequate penalty, the law would have lous to stop disputes between and employed; but whether it would have been a wise law is another

The County Auditors.

The report of the Lancaster county ditors for the past year has not yet an filed nor presented to court. They e to have it ready for presentation the 20th of December, which is the day court will be in session during their term of office. Their delay in the ution of their work has been inexsable, and has done much to destroy lie confidence in their conclusions.

The present board has been laborious in its operations; and in the painstaking r of its investigations, though often tedious, it presented a creditable rast with the buffoonery which scan salized the administration of its predecessor. But its members or a portion of them, have made the public business wait upon their private affairs until the public patience is worn out, and their report and recommendations come at h a busy holiday season and so near to the incoming of the new county boards that they will not receive the at-

ention they may merit.

It is to be hoped that the new county auditors will have a livelier appreciation of their duties than those of recent date; and settle down to their work with a determination to do it thoroughly and promptly. Whatever else they may do, they should have pride enough to see that their findings are made effective. There have been a good many ses exposed in the fast ten years, and more recently the auditors' but the public has yet to see the first cial thief landed in jail or any portion of his booty recovered. Possibly something could be effected by the election of ity solicitor, who was not wooden security solicitor, who was a beaded or worse; but, back of the law icer, the commissioners and auditors are expressly charged with the supervision and protection of public interests and they have not conspicuously done their duty of late. If nothing else can be done the suits against the county oners surcharged by the audirs can at least now be pushed to trial, and the next board of auditors should inquire why this is not done.

Cholera Precautions.

The national conference of state boards f health have been discussing in Wash on the necessity of adopting precauas against the spread of cholera in he United States. To many people the sion of cholera precautions may am a useless labor, but it is in reality burning question. The disease obsed a strong hold in Italy and France ng the summer and autumn, and then the indestructibility of cholera ma is considered, he is not an alarmist she asks that all possible sanitary res be taken to keep the disease from getting a footbold on this side of

There are several reasons why it is not ng the impossibilities that this counmay have a cholera visitation. The mmercial intimacy between the nited States and France and their are femote connection with Italy, aded to the fact that France is much and for overland traffic from Italy, renthis event by no means improbable. ntry has had a bitter taste of clera, the mortality from which was risans in 1832, and from that year until 855 the deaths from the disease in the count city reached 50,000. There are ny difficulties in the way of guarding t its insidious approach. The manner of throttling the disease sould appear to be the guarding of the an steamers sailing from ports likely stain the infected

tions have been made by the ional health authorities looking to mforcement of measures for the sion of those passengers likely to the fatal disease, and taking precautions on board their ; but as the owners of these are American citizens they do not feel at the rules have any binding obligaon them. The pay of the physis on board of vessels is also said to so small that good practitioners id not have the positions, and as a young medical sprigs, a desire to see the world, no most part occupy them.

ituation is properly studied it will be sen that those who are insisting on the most scrupulous vigilance for guarding egainst cholera are doing a good work, the magnitude of which may some day be apparent.

THE paragrapher is already sharpening is pencil to stab the Congressional Record. CLEVELAND pays \$20 for his boots ; but there are many who would pay a much larger sum to stand in them.

THE feeling against the Spanish-American treaty is becoming much like the Cleveland vote in Texas-very unanimous.

Mgw. for the Brooklyn Stalwarts in dustriously engaged in expelling Independent Republicans : Molasses catches more flies than vinegar.

Posen, in Germany, has a population of 55,712, but it has 7,031 persons receiving six years. Mr. Brown, the homicide, public relief. This information should start a tramp hegira in that direction.

Excuse these steers * * It's over now; There's naught like grief the heart can cow Jackass'd her to be his, and she-she gave Jackal, and jilted me. And now, alse! the little minks Is bound to him with Hymen's lynx.

Love laughs at angry fathers and rothers, as well as at locksmiths. The orm of opposition against the union of Miss Coleridge and Mr. Adams only make both more determined to be united. Perhaps the best way to break off a match is to approve it with tremendous enthusi-

THE envenomed tongue of slander has been doing some dreadful work in Duchess county, New York. One W. H. Brown was a school teacher in the town of Red Hook. About three months ago some boys, who became incensed at his wife over some trifling affair, originated a scandal affecting her character, to which there was no ing her character, to which there was no ensue until 3 p. m. During the time foundation. It became the talk of the Elliott retained consciousness be insisted village, and coming to her ears it made her frantic. She vainly protested her Innocence, till from anxiety and humiliation she took Paris green and died. Her husband feeling satisfied that the reports circulated were untrue left the village. Nothing more was heard of him until a dispatch was received announcing his ath by his own hand. Here were two leaths directly traceable to malicious slander, and those who originated them would have been kinder to their victims had they killed them in cold blood.

PERSONAL

STANLEY, the explorer, has received even titles, twenty-four decorations, ninety five resolutions of thanks and 150 complimentary dinners.

BISHOP RANDOLPH S. FOSTER, now in dance at the Baltimore conference, is looked upon as the most elequent pulpit orator in the Methodist church in the United States.

Ex PRESIDENT GOWEN, of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad company, states that he will not again be a candidate for the presidency of that property unless there is no one else to take the place.

MR. CHARLES H. BRICKENSTEIN. formerly of this city, who went West a few years ago to seek his fortune in the field of the cloth of silver, has been appointed postmaster at Alamosa, Colorado C. P. HUNTIKGDON, Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins and Charles Crocker are said to have invested fifteen hundred dollars apiece in Central Pacific stock and came out of it with fifteen millions of

REUBEN R. SPRINGER's will leaves large sums to the eleven children of his three sisters and liberal bequests to Roman benevolent institutions in Cinsinnati. A large endowment is given for of Music ball. After retaining three or four religious pictures for the cathedral, the remainder of his picture gallery, 100 pieces, is given to the Cincin-

nati museum. VICTORIA HULSKAMP, nee Morosin has commenced a suit in the New York city courts against the Han-over National bank to recover \$1,-100. The money she avers in her complain was deposited by her father to her credit and after she married Hulskamp Mr. Morosini stopped payment. She claims that the money was an absolute gift and wreaths of ivy. The walls of the hal that the bank is bound to pay it to her.

At Thursday morning's session of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in State Grange, Patrons of Hungalory, in Harrisburg, the committee on agriculture recommended the study of agriculture in the common schools. Colonel Victor E. Piollet, of Bradford county, is recommended for commissioner of agriculture It is also recommended that Congress de something for Abraham Fultz, the dis-coverer of the Fultz wheat. The commit-tee on education recommended that the minimum school term be not less than six months, and also that the state appropriation for schools be increased. They also suggest a law compelling children from to 14 years of age to attend school at least four months in the year, and that the number of school directors be reduced and ation allowed them.

The afternoon session was occupied in hearing the report of the committee on transportation and federal relations. The report maintained that there should be the ame fealty and obedience to the constitu tion of the commonwealth on the part of corporations as is exacted from individuals. The treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of \$5,000, which the grand master was authorized to expend, if necessary, in building up subordinate granges throughout the state. The newly elected officers were installed in the evening, and the grange then adjourned sine die.

Objecting to Colored Jurors.

from the Lynchburg (Va.) News. On Friday last Sophronia Walker, colored, was put on trial in the Hustings court, charged with larceny. When the first four jurors had been sworn the usual question was asked the prisoner as to whether she objected to any of them, whereupon she replied, "Fling out them two colored men." The judge told her that her objection was not a valid one, and the sixteen juryeau ware jurganguelled. the sixteen jurymen were impannelled. The prisoner was then given the right to strike off four of the jurors, and she struck off four colored men, exclaiming in a very decided tone: "I don't want no niggers on my jury; no, I don't want none of 'em." Judge Latham says negroes are much severer on one another than white urors are on negroes.

Mr. Randall Going to Alabama.

From the Montgomery (Ala) Advertiser.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall has promised to visit Birmingham during Christmas week. While a larger part of the Democratic party in this state were in complete opposition to Mr. Randall on the tariff question as it came up in Congress last spring, Alabama will have none the less a kindly and generous welcome for the man who stood by us in our darkest days.

KILLED IN A PASSION.

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN MENCHANTS Iwo Prominent Business Men et Blessburg

Which Ends in a Faral Shooting People living in the lower part of Blossbury, Pa., were on Thursday forenoon attracted by the noise of angry words ning from a pretty dwelling and were coming from a pretty dwelling and were thrown into a state of excitement by the sound of seufling, followed by two pistel shots in quick succession. Rushing in through the open doors, they found Charles M. Elliott prostrate on the floor, bleeding from two wounds, and near him George Brown, still clinging to a revolver of large calibre, the instrument of a terrible crime. Brown made no attempt to escape, giving himself up to the authorities and claiming that he had fired the shots in self-defense. Mr. Elliott was taken to his home by those who first arrived at the scene of the tragedy, where a most heartrending scene took place be-tween himself, his wife and little boy of the proprieter of an extensive hardware store, having a large trade with the miners, and Mr. Elliott has been engaged in the boot and shoe business quite extensively, and was a part owner of the Casino rink It appears that H. J. Wetroth, an emof Br wo, some time ago purchased a lot and erected a neat cottage, Brown furnishing most of the funds. Securing a desirable position in another town Wet-roth removed his family and leased the house to Mr. Elliott. Elliott began mov-ing his goods Wednesday, and, hearing of

house. Learning of Elliott's action
Brown went to his store, took from the
show-case a large revolver and proceeded
to the house. He confronted Elliott, hot
words ensued and the crime was committed. An examination of the wounded man proved that his wounds were mortal, one ball having passed through the lungs and the other having plowed its way into the body lower down. The shooting took place about 11 o'clock, but death did not that he would recover up to the moment of his death. Brown was not arrested antil the death of his viotim. He was taken to Wellsboro and placed in jail. Nothing in years has created such profound sadness in this village. Both i were highly respected, enterprising, influential citizens, but quick tempered. Brown has been a resident of the place many years and has a wife and three children. The family of Elliott consists of a wife and two little sons. The sympathy of the community is with both families

door and changed all the outside

When Elliott resumed moving Thursday

norning he discovered what had bee

done and also forced an entrance to the

village a little more than a year ago, and the funeral will be held on Sunday. HONORING SENATOR GORMAN.

It is supposed that Brown took the re-volver with him merely for intimidation,

but, losing control of his passionate tem-

per, committed the irreparable deed. The remains of Elliott will be taken to Canton,

Pa., from which place he moved to this

Distinguished teathering in Baltimor Seldom has such a representative gather ing of public men been seen as that which met in the foyer of the academy of music, in Baltimore Thursday night, at the dinner given by the business men of the city to Senator A. P. Gorman. About 200 subscribers and invited guests were present soribers and invited guests were present, among the latter being Senators T. F. Bayard, Charles W. Jones, John R. Mc-Pherson, B. F. Jonas, Wade Hampton, L. Q. C. Lamar, George H. Pendleton, Groome, of Maryland; Vest, of Missiouri, and Camden, of West Virginia. Also Governor McLane, of maryland; Representative S. S. Cox. George A. Post, Commander H. H. Gorringe and Franklin Commander H. H. Gorringe and Franklin B. Gowen, of Pennsylvania, and others. B. Gowen, of Pennsylvania, and others. The invited guests were met in Washington by a committee and brought to Baltimore in special cars, over the Baltimore & Ohio

The arrangements for the banquet and the decorations of the hall were of the most tasteful character. Senator Gorman, the guest of the evening, sat at a table running north and south, supported on either side by Stephen S. Lee, chairman, and Mayor Latrobe. Behind, the doors leading into the upper corridors of the academy were concealed by crimson hangings, alternating with growing plants it Over the doorways was a long line of gas jets bound in smilax and sur-mounted by a blazing star. Beneath forming an arc, was the word, "Welcome in carnations over a monogram, A. P. G. formed of red, white and blue immortelle and flanked again by blazing stars and were hung with rows of evergreens. On the stage and hidden by tall palms and ferns was placed the Marine band, of Washington, which played during the evening, and when, after the dinner, the galleries were thrown open to ladies and heir escorts, the scene was a very inspiring one. Mrs. Gorman occupied a front seat in the south gallery and on her arrival was presented with a magnificent basket of flowers by General John Gill.

The Methodist Centenary Conference. At the centenary conference in Balti-more, Thursday morning Bishop Wilson, of the M. E. church South, occupied the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. S. Hunt, agent of the American Bible society. The special order of the day, a review of the superintendency of Asbury, and what he did for Methodism, by Rev. Jesse Boring, of the M. E. church South, was read by William S. Thomson, the venerable Dr Boring being unequal to the task. Rev. Alfred Wheeler made an address on the relations of John Wesley to American Methodism. A general discussion on the subject of itinerancy followed. Bishop Andrews made a report recommending that the temperance mass meetings be held on Saturday next under the auspices of the conference, which was adopted. At the afternoon session papers on "Statisti-cal results and membership" and "Educational and financial statistics" were read respectively by Rev. Daniel Dorchester and Rev. S. H. Carlisle. The session in the evening was for the reception of fraternal delegates.

No "Boss" for Pennsylvania.

rom the Wilkesbarre Leader. The Lancaster INTELLIGENCER, note with pleasure that the Democratic journal f the state are taking no part with their Republican contemporaries in discussing the question of who is to handle the executive patronage in Pennsylvania under President Cleveland.

The Democratic journals know that no one man or clique of men will handle it. They know that Mr. Cleveland assumes the presidency as a trust to be adminis-tered for the benefit of the whole people and that while he will naturally consult the leading men of the state of his own party faith as to appointments, he will submit to no besiden

submit to no bossism.

They know further that no Democra in the state of any influence whatever will seek to play boss in this or any other direction. Bossism is not a Democratio nstitution and, if we mistake not, it has seen its best days in the other organiza-

The mayor disposed of ten cases this norning. Eight vagrants were discharged

ON THE DIAMOND FIELD. The Changes Which the American At

The American Base Ball association cluded its session and adjourned to meet in Baltimore on March 2. principal changes they made in the rules were as follows : Scorers shall have three days instead of twenty-four hours inwhich to send in their official scores. The arbitrary powers granted yesterday to the president may be revoked only by a two third vote of the directors. The president shall be allowed \$500 for traveling expen ses to enable him to surprise umpires dur ing the progress of games. Any manager player or umpire guilty of open drunken-ness or disorder may be suspended by the president. The man suspended may appeal to the directors, but must produc \$200 with the appeal. This sum shall be used for the expenses of the court. If the appellant be adjudged innecent the \$200 will be returned to him. The president's salary shall be \$1,800-\$25 per month from each club. When clubs issue rain checks they shall not be required to pay the \$65 guarantee to visiting club. Any player signing with two clubs shall be expelled. Umpires shall hold their positions for one year, unless suspended or removed. In the absence of the official impire no person interested in either contesting club shall act. Substitute umpires shall receive \$5 per game. The president shal settle all disoutes about playing rules. The championhip season shall be from april 20 to Octo-Postponed championship games ber 1. Postponed championship may be played off before (stober 11. visiting club shall be flued from \$100 to \$500 if it refuses to play or inish. The home plate shall be of white rubber. Captain of the transaction, Brown quietly wentto the house Wednesday night, broke open a nome clubs shall have choice of innings. Pitchers' and batsmon's lines and the ball remain unchanged. Official averages shall not be furnished until he end of the The annual meeting will take place in Philadelphia.

The umpires named are John Kelley, of New York; John G. Valentine, of Brooklyn; Michael Walsh, of Louisville; John Connolly, of New York. A uniform method of scoring shall prevail. Sweeney was reinstated. The schedule committee appointed is made up of C. H. Byrne, L. Simmons and Horace Phillips. Arbitration committee, William Barnie and O. P. Caylor.

NO UNION ASSOCIATION NEXT YEAR, The question of the future existence of the Union Association seems to have been finally settled and there is good authority for saying that all the base ball clubs in the United States will be parties to the national agreement next season. The determined opposition to the Union, the ill success of their first season and the fact that it would have no Eastern clubs in 1885 led Mr. Lucas to make a proposition to the National League which has been accepted. Mr. Lucas agrees to withdraw all opposition to the reserve rule. He says that he made his fight against it for the protection of the players but since he has had experience with them he had found them to be an ungrateful lot, and he has come to the conclusion that the reserve rule is a necessity. Mr. Lucas would like to locate a National club in St. Louis. He agrees to sell no beer, play no Sunday games and to set his blacklisted players adrift. The negotiations with the League are said to have been furthered by ex-President A. G Mills and Secretary N. E. Young, and it is already arranged that St. Louis is to take the place of the Cleveland club, which is

In order to make a League club a cer tainty it was necessary to obtain the consent of the St. Louis American club and this was accomplished Thursday. Mr. Crane, a former partner of Mr. Lucas, met Christ, Von der Abe at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, and after a lengthy conference Mr. Von der Ahe gave his consent. It is said that Mr. Von der Ahe is to hold a large block of stock in

618 LEW ORUSHED.

At Leaman Place this morning at an marriage, the virtues which should be early hour, Hugh M. Boyd, a freight con- practiced at every home, the reading of ductor of the Columbia crew No. 5, and in charge of eugines 455 and 323, coupled to-gether but without cars attached, had his right leg so fearfully crushed from the knee to the ankle as to make it necessary to amputate. It appears that in jumping off the front of the caboose for the pur-pose of unlocking the switches so as to back upon the siding and get out of the way of the news express train, which was almost due, he slipped and fell, and the wheels passed over his leg, crushing it as above stated. He was carried into the nger room at Leaman Place and Dr. Leaman was summoned to attend him. Dr. Craig, of Columbia, was telegraphed for to assist at the amoutation of Mr. Boyd' leg and was taken from Columbia to Leaman Place in a caboose. His right leg was taken off above the knee. was brought to Lancaster on the fast line this morning, and taken hence to Columbia on the Hanover accommodation. son, who was flagman on the train the accident happened ,accompanied him,

Mr. Boyd is a married man, aged about 50 years, and has a wife and several grown children. He has been on the railroad many years, and has always been regarded as a faithful and efficient officer. He was the first man placed in charge at the interlocking switches at Dillerville.

STEPPED OFF A TRAIN.

The Fatal Accident That Befel Mrs. Mary L. King Rear Mount Joy. Last night about half-past 11 o'clock, a probably fatal accident occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Bender's, one and a half miles east of Mount Among the passengers on the Western express train were Mr. and Mrs. King, of Camden, N. J. Mrs. King, in going to the water closet, mistook the door, and stepped out of the car upon the platform and fell off. She was not missed for some time and when the accident was discovered it was too dark to make a successful search for her. The train went on, but the em ployes of the Mount Joy section were no tified of the accident and a searching party was sent out. Between 6 and 7 clock this morning, the body of Mrs. King was found lying in a field at the foot of a rather high embankment. In falling from the car, she had rolled down the embankment and passed through or over a wire fence at the bottom. When found, she was alive but unconscious. She was taken to Mount Joy and attended by Dr. J. L. Ziegler. He found that her head had been badly cut and her skull fractured, and that she had besides suffered other serious bodily in uries. It is thought she will die. She is a German, aged 60 years. In company of her husband, she was on her way to visit friends in Canton, Ohio. Mr. King got off the train on reaching Harrisburg, and returned to Mount Joy this morning.

—A dispatch- from Mt. Joy says that Mrs. King died about 11 o'clock this fore-

Marietta Rink Opening Thursday evening a new skating rink was opened in Marietta, and several par-ties in this city are interested in it. About 30 people went up to the opening, and Master Willie Martin and Gracie Logue gave an exhibition of fancy skating. The rink is very small, and the crowd could scarcely be accommodated. The Lancaster people left early in the evening, going to Columbia, where an exhibition of skating was given by several Lancaster skaters.

Ulty Lights.

One electric and ten gasoline lights were reported as not burning on Thursday night.

WORDS OF ADMONITION THE CATROLIO PLENAST COUNCIL

stores of the Pastoral Letter addre to the rollowers of the Church-

Patriotism Discussed The Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore, prints the full text of the pastoral letter of the archbishop and bishops of the third plenary council. It is signed, "James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, and apostolic delegate in his own name and the ame of the fathers.'

Considerable space is devoted to the progress and perils of unbelief, and the letter says: "We repudiate with earn-estness the assertion that we need not lay aside any of our devotedness to our church to be true Americans; the insinuation that we need to lay aside any of ou love to our country's principles and insti-tutions to be faithful Catholics. To argue that the Catholic church is hostile to ou reat republic, because she teaches that there is no power but from God;' cause, therefore, back of the events which led to the formation of the republic, she sees the Providence of God leading to that issue, and back of our country's laws the authority of God as their sand tion-this is evidently so illogical and contradictory an accusation that we are astonished to hear it advanced by persons of ordinary intelligence. We believe that our country's heroes were the instruments of the God of nations in establishing this home of freedom; to both the Almighty and to His instruments in the work, looked with greatful reverence; and to maintain the inheritance of freedom which they have left us, should it ever-which God forbid-be imperilled, our Catholic citizens will be found to stand forward as one man, ready for to pledge anew their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.' There is nothing in the character of the most liberty loving American which could hinder his reverential submission to the divine authority of our Lord, or to the like authority delegated by him to His apostles and His church. Referring to the trials and persecutions the letter says: "We thank

of the pope, the letter says : our government for the action that saved the American college from confiscation, and hope that the protest and appeal of all governments and people that love justice and hate iniquity may yet shame the spoiler into honesty. In all wide circles of the HolyFather's responsibility, says this letter, the progress of the church in these United States forms, in a special manner, both a source of joy and au object of solicitude to him; "by the Lord bath this been done and it is wonderful to our

In reference to Christian education the archbishop says: "Two objects we have in view, to multiply our schools, and to perfect them. We must multiply them, ill every Catholic child in the land shall have within its reach the means of edu

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE.

On the subject of Christian marriage the letter says: "The basis of the Christian home is Christian marriage; that is, marriage entered into according to religion, and cemented by God's blessing. So great is the importance of marriage to the emporal and eternal welfare of mankind, that, as it had God for its founder in the old law, so, in the new law, it was raised by our Divine Lord to the dignity of a sacrament of the Christian religion. Natural likings and instincts have their own value and weight; but they ought not by themselves be a decisive motive in so important a step as Christian marriage nor are they a safe guarantee for the proper fulfillment of the high ends for marriage was ordained Christain hearts and lives may be wisely and rightly joined, God must join them, a sauctify the union ; though the church sometimes permits the contradiction of mixed marriages, a feeling of anxiety for the future happiness of that union and for the eterna salvation of its fruit."

sensational literature is strongly condemned and the teaching of the history of the United States in every school is advised. Says the letter : must keep firm and solid the liberties of our country by keeping fresh the noble memories of the past, and thus sending forth from our Catholic homes into the arena of public life, not partisans, but

patriots.' The reading and study of the Holy Scriptures is enjoined, and the Douay version recommended. In regard to Catholic journals, the Archbishop says: Choose a journal that is thoroughly Catholic, instructive and edifying."

THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY. In considering the Sabbath day, the archbishop says. "Now far be it from us to advocate such laws as would hinder necessary work, or prohibit such popular enjoyments as are consistent with the sacreduess of the day. To turn the Lord's day into a day of toil is a blighting curse to a country; to turn it into a day of dis sipation would be worse. We earnestly appeal, therefore, to all Catholies without distinction not only to take no part in any movement tending toward a relaxation of the observance of Sunday, but to use their influence and power as citizens to resist in the opposite direction."

In regard to selling liquor on Sunday the letter says: "We direct the attention of all pastors to the repression of this abuse out we also call upon them to induce all of their flocks that may be engaged in the sale of liquors to abandon, as soon as they can, the dangerous traffic, and to embrac a more becoming way of making a living. Let the exertions of our Catholic temperance societies meet with the hearty co-operation of pastors and people; and not only will they go far towards strangling the monstrous evil of intemperance, but they will also put a powerful check on the desecration of the Lord's day, and on the evil influences now striving for its total profanation."

Dan's Tribulations" at the Opera House Last evening M. W. Hanley's comedy company made their second appearance ere this season and was greeted by a full house. They again gave "Dan's Tribu-lations," one of Harrigan's best comedies, and from the manner in which it was re ceived last evening, no one can doubt its popularity. It contains lots of fun and, like all of Harrigan's pieces, the scenes and incidents are such as occur every day in real life, although they are somewhat overdrawn. There are a number of very funny Irish scenes, interspersed which are darkey performances that keep the audience in a good humor continually.

Joe Sparks, formerly of the Sparks

Brothers, Irish comedians, represented Dan

Mulligan, the hero of the piece to perfection, while Quilter and Goldrich assumed the two principal negro characters. The remainder of the company includes a number of favorites, most of whom have been playing with Mr. Hanley, or at Harrigan A Hart's theatre for years. A feature of last night's entertainment was the singing of a number of good songs to the music of the orchestra led by George Braham.

The Jewish " Hanuchah." The Jewish "Hanuchah," or "The Feast Dedication," begins to day. It is strictly observed in all Jewish synagogues and families throughout the country. is one of the greatest feasts of the many observed by the Jewish church. It lasts for eight days. One of the peculiarties of its observance is that the first night one caudle is lighted, and an additional one each night during the continuance.

ADJOURNED TERM FOR DECEMBER, Further Testimony to the Sparrier Uses-It Final Delivery to the Jury-Uther Work of Court.

Thursday Afternoon.—Upon the reas-sembling of court on Thursday afternoon, the trial of the Spurrier extertion case was resumed, and the alderman was placed upon the witness stand and subjected to a severe cross examination. The only fact of importance brought out was that there was a discharge sent to the prison keeper, directing him to release from custody Levi Steffy on the suit brought by Charles E

Eichman, as the same was settled.

Defendant's counsel offered in evidence the complaints made in the several cases in dispute.

Winfield J. Christ testified that he knew Charles F. Eichman and his wife, and that he had seen Mrs. Eichman enter Alderman Spurrier's office about two years ago.
Mrs. Eichman had testified that she never was in the alderman's office.]
William Gilgore testified that he had occasion to go to Alderman Spurrier'

office one evening about two years ago, and that he saw Mrs. Eichman seated in the office William A. Quinn was also called contradict Mrs. Eichman, and when was put upon the witness stand said he

was with Gilgore on the evening in ques tion, but he was not in a condition to remember anything that took place.

Jacob A. Hollinger testified that he heard
Witmer Steffy say he would fix Spurrier
when he got upon the witness stand.

John Fink testified that he was at Alder-

man Spurrier's office when Elmer and John Hershock and Frank Boyd were given a hearing in the cases in which Mohn was the prosecutor. This witness was positive the hearing took place in the mouth of January.

Joseph Forrest also testified to being present at that hearing, but his recollec-

December.
Officer Barnhold testified that he had occasion to go to Alderman Spurrier's office in December, 1882. Was there while the hearings were had in the cases in which Mohn was the prosecutor, and saw one witness qualified.

Groff testified that he saw Martin S. Greenly sign his name four times to bail bonds for his appearance before Alderman Spurrier. The bonds were signed at wit-Officer Bushong testified that he had

heard Witmer Steffy say he would make it not for Spurrier.
Tipstaff Hollinger testified to being at

Alderman Spurrier's office when the Greenly case was heard. He saw and heard witnesses sworn at that hearing, but could not remember who they were.

Letter Carrier Deen testified that he lelivered mail at Alderman Spurrier's office about the time the hearings were concluded in the suits brought against the Hershocks and Boyd, and heard Alder-

man Spurrier say that as there was not sufficient evidence he would dismiss the J. W. Johnson, John Councily, William Leaman, John M. Stehman, Wm. A. Wil-son, H. R. Fulton, John J. Cochran, Heury N. Will, William D. Stauffer, Geo. N. Reynolds, Winfield J. Christ, C. F. Myers, John Copland, George W. Eaby, James H. Marshall, S. Clay Miller, C. N. Sproul, Wm. M. Deen, John W. Frantz, J. K. Barr, William J. Fordney, C. A. Gast, Charles Miller, H. H. Kelman, R. J. Evans, Joel Eby, Samuel L. Kauffman and John D. Skiles, testified that they had known Alderman Spurrier for several years, and that his reputation for honesty

was good. After offering in evidence the civi docket of defendant in which was recorded the civil suit brought by Charles Eichman against Levi Steffy, and a few paper pearing on the case, the defendant rested. In rebuttal Witmer Steffy testified that e had not entered into a recognizance

prior to the time these suits were brough

appearance for a hearing.

Albert Greenly denied having gone on a bond for his father's appearance at a hearing before Alderman Spurrier, that there was a hearing in the case or that any witto by Jacob A. Hollinger. Adjourned to 7:30 o'clock.

Thursday Evening .- Court met at 6:30 'clock and the Spurrier trial was resumed Half a dozen witnesses were called, ex-

testimony of defendant's witnesses in several particulars. This closed the tes timony in the case and counsel proceeds with the argument. E. K. Martin spoke for the comm

wealth and J. Hay Brown for the defens antil the adjournment of court at 10:3 o'clock Thursday evening. This morning. B. F. Eshleman spoke for defense and J Steinmetz for commonwealth until 12 clock when the court charged the jury The jury retired for the consideration the case at 11.30 o'clock.

After the jury in Alderman Spurrier's case had retired Mr. Steinmetz, of counsel for the commonwealth, informed the court that the tipstaff in charge of the jury had told him that Alderman Spurrier had asked him (the tipstaff) whether he ha heard anything from the jury. The alder-man in explanation said that he was passing the tipstaff on his way to the water closet and he merely asked him the ques tion, intending no harm. The court told Mr. Spurrier that he should remain away from the tipstaff, as no one had any bus ness talking to him concerning such mat

In the cases of the com'th vs. Barton Wenger, charged with false pretense, and W. G. Brown, fornication and bastardy, verdicts of not guilty were taken. On application of the district attorney the case of Emanuel Berkheiser, who is charged with killing a canal boatman a Columbia, was continued to the January

A verdict of not guilty was taken in the case of Mary E. Marshall, charged with felonious assault and battery.

CURRENT BUSINESS.

B. F. Smith, Manheim borough, was granted a soldier's license to hawk and eddle goods in the county of Land The ta vorn license of Barton Wenger Eastern Market hotel, was transferred ebastian Kline.

Lancaster Live Stock Market. At James Stewart's yards 354 cattle an 393 hogs were received during the week ending to-day, and 140 cattle and 25 hogs were sold. Prices were higher than last week, though the demand was light. Stockers and feeders, \$4.24.75; butch-ers, \$4.75@5.75; bulls, \$2.75@3.50; hogs, \$5 per 100 pounds.

At Levi Sensenig's yards the demand for butchers was light, with stockers about

played out, but prices were 153. higher than last week. 186 cattle and 185 hogs were bought and sold. Quotations: Stockers, \$2.75@4 25; butchers, \$4.25@5.37½; feeders, \$4.37½@5.12½; hogs, \$4.75@5.

At John W. Mentzer's yards, prices are reported stiffer, and 91 head of cattle and and 311 hogs were sold. Fat cattle brought \$5@\$5.75; feeders, \$4.75@\$5; bulls and beifers \$3.50@\$4.50; hogs \$5

Lecture this Evening. Col. C. J. Arms lectures in the court house this evening, on the "Shot Gan in Society" for the benefit of the soup fund.

and Most Respected Citizens - His Hon-orable Public and Private Career. John Strohm, ex member of the House of Representatives from Lancaster county, and who was before his death the oldest and who was before his death the oldest living ex member of Congress in the United States, died at 3 o'clock this mern-ing at the residence of his step-daughter, Mrs. Julia Witmer, on South Duke street, this city. Though of advanced years he had long been free from most of the infirmities of old age; the immediate cause of his death was congestion of the lungs. HIS ANCESTRY

JOHN STROHM'S DEATH.

PRACEPUL END OF A BUSY LIFE,

Demise of One of Lancast'r County's Oldest

John Strohm was born Oot. 16, 1793, in that part of Little Britain township, Lancaster county, which was afterwards out off and constituted into Fniton. His grandfather, an emigrant from Wertemburg, died on the voyage to America, and his widow, two small boys and a daughter article in Stranhard. One of these boys settled in Strasburg. One of these boys when he grew to manhood married the daughter of Rev. John Herr of the Menaonite church and aunt of that John Herr who became the founder of the New Mennonites. The parties to this union were the parents of John Strohm. His father was one of the first Germans to settle in the extreme lower end of Laucaster county, the extreme lower end of Lancaster county, having bought "Wood's mill," near Peach Bottom, and removed there before John was born. The father was a man of intelligence and with a high appreciation of the advantages of education, combined with a special fondness for his ancestra Desiring that his son should tongue. know the German language, and inasmuch as there was so German school among the Quakers and Scotch Irish predominating in that community, he sent the lad, when he was nine years old, to Quarryville, to beard with his uncle Witmer and attend a school there, which was supported by the neighbors, among whom the teacher "boarded around." For seven years he attended school regularly every winter and worked on the farm in the summer. At the age of nineteen he started teaching a school of thirty or forty scholars at old "Mt. Holly," a mile north-east of Quarryville. He subsequently taught school in Lumpster, taking high rank as an instructor in those days from his proficiency in the elementary branches. IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS. He afterwards engaged in farming and

his integrity, intelligence and public spirit made him a man of mark among his neighors. When the anti-Masonio agitation reached its height it found much favor among the element of population of whom Strohm was a representative man and whose confidence he enjoyed to a high degree. The credulous German scots were degree. The creations corrective policy of easily enlisted in the proscriptive policy of the opposition to Masonry; the deprevailing popular feeling to re-vive their collapsed party, and Theodore Feun's sprightly paper and his blood curdling lecturers fanned the local sentiment into such a frenzy that lodges were closed and members disowned the order; the wave reached its flood in the election of Ritner as governor. Strohm was rather a representative of the anti-Masons than of their principles. He belonged to no such radical type as their leaders, and it was one of the acci-dents of politics that made his neighbors chose him their representative as a candidate for Assembly on the anti-Masonie ticket in 1831. He was elected, first went to Harrisburg in December of that year and was reelected to two success terms. He was accorded sive general respect from his colleagues as well as his constituents that while he incurred the least possible enmity from his political opponents he never betrayed the principles nor forfeited the confidence of his friends. IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Strohm's natural aptitude for public affairs, his practical information and diligent attention to official duties, his studious habits and large intelligence, strengthened by thorough reading of the the newspapers and the few standard works then found in nearly every household, and his stern integrity, combined to make him a model legislator; after three years of continuous service in the House he was elected to two terms, of four years duration each in the Senate.

As chairman of the important com-mittees on roads and bridges and of claims; by his interest in the public works of the state; by his good judg-ment and impartiality as speaker of the Senate in 1842—no appeal having been taken from his rulings; by his moderation amid the memorable partisan madness of the 'Buckshot War,' he proved himself a conservative, practical, upright and useful representative of his people. At the same time he provoked and fearlessly braved the vindictive resentment of Thaddens Stevens and his radical contemporaries; they poured abuse Strohm—as they subsequently did upon Lincoln—because he refused to persist in the desperate contest which they exclude the Democrats from their lawfelly secured control of the state government

in 1838. If every other act of his public career were to be forgotten John Strohm should be held in grateful memory by the commonwealth for his course in the Senate at that critical period. He and a few other conservative Whigs voted with the Democrats, to recognize the "Hopkins House" and thus secured a peaceful or-ganization of the Legislature. Though accused of treachery by the violent anti Masons he maintained the respect and confidence of the people of the state; the vilest attacks upon him by the political conspirators, who had hoped to profit from anarchy, did not remove bim from the place he occupied in popular esteem.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS. His conservatism made him a "Silver Gray" in the Whig factional divisions in this county and he was never cou-spicuous as an Abolitonist. In the great the city and county of Lancaster, tried last week, in which the verdict of the jury was in favor of the plaintiff, the court denied the rule for new trial asked for.

B. F. Smith, Manheim borough. Winters, 5,096; Witmer, 2,574. He was re-elected in 1846, and his congressional ervice ended with Polk's administration. He was not a brilliant representative, nor yet was he an obscure one; and he illustrated the strength of his convictions and his courage in one very unpopular and famous vote which he cast. That was with Tom Corwin and a half dozen other opponents of the Mexican war, against the preamble of the supply act, which de-clared that "the acts of Mexico" had consioned that struggle.

HIS CONTEMPORARIES. There were in Congress during his membership of that body Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Lincoln, Douglas, "Bill" Allen, Alexander H. Stephens, Jefferson Davis and many other eminent mer whose acquaintance he enjoyed and of whom he retained most interesting and entertaining recollections. He always regarded Speaker Robert C. Winthrop as the first man intellectually among those with whom he served in the House. Artemas Hale, of Bridgewater, Mass., who was nine years his senior, for a long time divided with Mr. Strohm the honor of being the oldest living ar congressions. being the oldest living ex congressmen. Up to the time of Mr. Hale's death they aintained a friendly correspondence and as late as 1880 exchanged agreements to

vote for Garfield. IN STATE POLITICS. He is an interesting speaker, and the cause in which he appears bespeaks for him a In 1848 he was a delegate-at-large to the national convention of his party, which met in Baltimere, and nominated