### THE MESSAGE.

Governor Pattison's Annual Address Concerning Commonwealth Affairs.

THE MAIN PEATURES OF AN ABLE STATE PAPER.

A Number of Important Recommendatio The Relation of Some Present State Revenues to County Treasuries. The Poll Tax-Railroads and Canals-Vigorous Measures Suggested.

Governor Pattison's annual message open by warning the General Assembly against the evils of over-legislation. His recommen dations chiefly suggest the modification of existing laws, with a view to the removal of abuses and the prevention of wrongs.

He reviews the details of the state's revenue and expenditures, and recommends an equalization of the burdens of real and per-sonal property, the former of which now pays about \$30,000,000 taxes on a \$1,600,000,000 valnation, and the latter \$8,000,000 taxes on a 1,500,000,000 valuation. If there is any dis-\$1,500,000,000 valuation. If there is any dis-erimination it should be in favor of real es-tate instead of against it. The governor suggests such a change of the revenue laws as would make the corporation taxes pay all the state's expenses, and would leave to the coun-ties the proceeds of all other taxes on per-sonal property. The simplest way to do this would be to select some one class of corporate property, such as property ed upon it. The revenue would then be brighted as holders of porations would be benefited as holders of eal estate. The governor recommends that the depositories of public maney be designa-ted by law, and that deposits with private bankers be prohibited.

bankers be prohibited.

The governor reports that the pardon board has heard 144 and refused 125 applications since his inauguration. In view of the cases of inhuman treatment of the insanction discovered by the lunacy committee of the discovered by the lumoy committee of the board of public charities and the need for fu-ture investigations by that committee the legislature is asked to appropriate a salary for the committee's cierk and to carefully consider its report. It is also reminded that the state's charitable institutions, now saily overcrowded, have a prior claim for appro-priations as compared with private charities. The governor arges prompt and liberal pro-vision for public charities and reminds the legislature of his former vetoes of appropria-tions to private establishments.

Inous to private establishments.

In view of a possible cholera visitation it is suggested that the Philadelphia lazaretto be removed farther from the city—to Fort Delaware or Reedy island—and that pilots and passed in account. vessel masters be required to report to the health officer all persons boarding or leaving vessels that have entered the Delaware capeunder penalty of law; that the lazaret to laws be revised, particularly so as to provide for the payment of the lazaretto physician and the quarantine master by salary, instead of by fees. The governor recommends the ex-abilishment of a state board of health. He calls the Legislature's attention to the recommendation of the superintendent of public instruction that the school fund be distributed on the basis of school attendance, to be re-ported trienmally, and comments on the ex-emplary condition of the state militia.

The creation of a commission to revise the butuminous coal mining laws, similar to that appointed to revise the anthracite mining laws, is recommended. The governor suggests the exclusive recognition of the state board of agriculture as the head of the farm-ing interest and the cessation of appropria-tions to the state agricultural society, a private corporation conducted for revenue only.

# SEEDLESS OFFICES.

The governor recommends the abolition of the office of mercantile appraisor, saying: "The mercantile Econses can be assessed and appeals taken in the same manner and by the same officials that assess the tax on watches, horses, carriages, and money at interest. The various county assessors could and should, at the same time that they perform their other the same time that they perform their other duties, discharge the business now transacted by the mercantile apprais-ers. Particularly ought this to be done if the legislature should adopt the suggestion that these licenses be paid into the trensuries of the various counties. By this means a large number of office holders would be dispensed with, their salaries saved to the state of counties and uniformity, simplicity be dispensed with, their sataries saved to the state or counties and uniformity, simplicity and convenience be promoted by having all taxes levied by one set of officers and paid at one time to the county treasurer. This plan seems to be perfectly feasible, and its adop-tion would be a practical concession to the universal demand among the people for aboli-tion of unnecessary officers and complex govermental machinery,

It is recommended that the office of senate librarian and resident clerk of the house be abolished, giving to the state printer the sen-ate librarian's duty of shipping public docu-ments to those entitled to them and to the commissioners of public buildings the entire charge of the capitol. The Senate has no library worth a librarian and, the House resi-

dent clerkship is equally unnecessary.

Believing that the moral effect of capital punishment would be greater if it followed the offense more closely, the governor urges that the supreme court be required to hear and act on such cases within sixty days after the verdict giving them absolute priority; that the death warrant should be issued as soon as the supreme court affirms judgment, fixing the date of execution from thirty to

sixty days thereafter.

The governor recommends that the secretary of the commonwealth, the attorney general and the members of the general assembly be paid salaries, instead of the fees of the former two officials and the per diem of the legislators. The per-diem system is pro-nounced a scandalous failure and the congressional plan of paying legislators every month is referred to with favor.

Concerning the abolition of the poll tax the message says; "I recommend the passage of a resolution submitting to the people for adoption an amendment to the Constitution abolishing payment of fax as a qualification for electors. As practically carried out the paying of a poll tax as a qualification for voting has largely contributed to debauch our poli-ties and bring our elective system into re-proach. It is a matter known of all men that the political parties yearly contribute im-mense sums from the party treasuries to qualify electors by wholesale for partisan purposes. This system degrades the suffrage right, is dangerous to free institutions, ar gives to political parties an influence over the indigent or indifferent that may be used to subvert the popular will, and prevent the ballot box from recording the unbiased choice of the people. It tends to make elections unduly expensive, and give rise to powerful and dangerous party organizations, hostile to healthy political sentiment, and the main of which seems to be, by assessment ose of which seems in other ways, to collee-holders and in other ways, to large sums of money to control elections raise large sums of money to control electi in the interest of parties and factions. the abstract a money qualification for votes is an odious and undemocratic prin-eiple, at variance with the theory of Republi-can government, and having a tendency to eiple, at variance with the theory of Republi-can government, and having a tendency to give undue influence to wealth and divide the community upon the basis of riches and poverty. This is true whether the qualifica-tion consists in the ownership of property or the payment of a tax. In point of fact, how-over, the money qualification required by our law is no qualification at all, and keeps alive an odious discrimination without the slightest effect in limiting the suffrage, but riving opportunity for the worst evils of corgiving opportunity for the worst evils of cor-rupt partisan control of the ballot. It is pre-posterous to suppose that a citizen otherwise qualified for an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage is made any more so by the payment of lifty cents, or that one disqualified without such payment is habilitated with the high attributes of a sovereign elector by contributing a half-dollar to the public treasury I regret the end in view cannot be accom-plished expeditiously by the passage of an ordinary statute and that this relie of an age

and theory inimical to free representative government requires the slow process of a constitutional amendment for its cradication." The governor deplores the laxity of the dioree laws, six successive acts of assembly having increased the evil and given the state an unenviable reputation for easy divorce. He recommends that both marriage and divorce be made more difficult; that it be a misdemeanor for a magistrate or clergyman to marry a minor or other person in violation of law, and by prohibiting and annulting the

marriage of the guilty party to a divorce case during the other party's lifetime; that the jurisdiction of the state courts be limited to jurisaiction of the state courts be limited to divorce suits in which the complainant has lived in the state two years; that three years of malicious desertion shall be necessary to make it valid ground, and that divorce for cruel and burbarous treatment shall be granted to wives only, on account of actual violence to the person.

HIGH LIQUOR LICENSES. Some space is devoted to the manifold evils of intemperance, after which the governor says: "The present laws upon this subject are ineffective and imadequate. I therefore recommend the increase of the cost of license to such a sum as will decrease the number of taverns and, if possible, weed out the enormous number of tippling places which infest the community. There ought also to be careful regulations respecting the granting of such licenses, particularly in large cities, with a limitation as to the number to the population, and provisions requiring the petition of citizens of the neighborhood, setting forth a desire for the establishment of Some space is devoted to the manifold evils ition of citizens of the neighborhood, setting forth a desire for the establishment of
such places and the existence of a public necessity therefor. Discrimination might possibly be wise in such legislation between
rural districts and cities.

The governor suggests legislative inquiry
into the indefinite expenses of the geological
survey, revision of the act of 1874 and limitation of the powers of the commissioners to
mean expense. Their accounts should be

incur expense. Their accounts should be made subject to audit, particularly their prints. The entire state printing law be repealed and each department limited to a certain item of its appropriation in its printing, the expenditure being subject to the auditor general's approvat. The governor calls attention to the \$24,070.06 his administration has saved in advertising dur-

The repeal to the act of 1868 which deprives the city councils of Philadelphia of the right of regulating streets seized by passenger railways is recommended. The act in question destroyed the compensating control previously given the city by the charters of the companies in return for the privilege given the latter.

BAILROADS AND CANALS. Concerning railroads and canals he says: "I am obliged again to direct the attention of the General Assembly, as I did in my message of the last session, to the continued failure of the lawmaking power to adequitely carry into effect the provisions of the 17th aritele of the constitution relating to railreads and canals. For some reason their has been an undoubted spirit of hostility shown by the Legislature to the enforcement of that section of the fundamental law ever since its adoption in 1874. When it is considered that the section contains the explicit command that 'the General Assembly shall enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article,' and that the members have sworn to obey the constitution, there can be no proper defence made for the default. The wisdom of the provisions of the article is not a question for the decision of the Legislature. That was determined when the people adopted the constitution, which is the highest and most secret expression of their will. Neither can then be now here is to the legislature. failure of the lawmaking power to adequitely the highest and most sucred expression of their will. Neither can there be any pretense made that the people have at all changed their minds upon the subject, or that they no longer desire their will in this regard to be enforced, or that the evils intended to be corrected have ceased to exist. The wrongs of railroad discrimination and the free passatuses are as actual and glaring today as they were when the constitution was dopted. The people are as deeply in earnest in desiring the provention and punishment of those wrongs as they ever were, and the justice and reasonableness of the provisions of the 17th article are more clear and un doubted than they have ever been. Recent investigations have disclosed in the single matter of the coal-earrying trade how wide spread, arbitrary, deflant, oppressive and un-just to the people of the state have been the DISCRIMINATIONS MADE BY BAILBOAD

I do not regard it as at all necessary to addine facts to prove that discriminations against certain persons and places, and in favor of others, are being continually made. or that the people of this state, in an unusual These facts are so well-known as to need no demonstration, and have been repeatedly laid before the public and the Legislature. Pennsylvania has been a chief sufferer from these injuries. Knowing this the people, in the exercise of their sovereign right, deliberately inserted in their fundamental law provisions restraining corporations from continuing the injustice, and commanded their representatives, under the solemn obligation es, under the solemn obli an oath, to enforce those visions. These regulations have their same tien in abstract justice, and in principles of law that are now graved ineffaceably in our jurisprudence. They require corpora-ions to treat all men fairly, impartially and stly, to avoid extortion, to commit no cor ruption, and to confine their activities to the business for which they were created. They assert the invulnerable doctrine that railroads are public highways; that the corporations hold their franchises as trustees for the public; that the primary purpose of their creation was the public weat, and that the right of the people to regulate and contro their business and tolls is a sovereign power that the Legislature cannot grant or barter away. These principles are every day be-coming more and more imbedded in the law. and are reseiving the sanction of judicial ribunals whenever brought before them for lecision. They are no longer disputable questions, but in the contest between the questions, but in the confest between the power of monopoly and the people they have been settled, as all foresaw they must ultimately be settled, in favor of the people, and they have not the axiomatic force of the principles of the Bills of Rights.

What excuse can be made, then, for the persistent and

UNLAWFUL REFUSAL OF THE LEGISLATURE o enforce these principles as expressed in he constitution ? Until the last session there the constitution? Until the last session there had not been even an attempt to give due effect to the law, and the sincere effort them made by some to bring the railzonds to justice were defeated by an abortive and mocking statute that could scarcely have been more favorable to the corporations and inlimical to the people had it been expressly intended to defeat the enforcement of the constitution. Under pretence of numbhing dissipation. stitution. Under pretence of punishing dis stitution. Under preferee of punishing dis-crimination, it introduced descriptions and conditions into the definition of the offence that make it almost impossible for any action to be brought under the statute. Such con-ditions are not contained in the 17th article of the constitution, and the Legislature has no right to interpolate them in an act intended to carry that instrument into effect. Under the act of 1833, discrimination to be sectional must be for a like service, under similar cir cumstances, upon like conditions, and in transportation from the same place; and transportation from the same place; and, suless all these conditions exist, no remedy or punishment is provided. How vain and mocking is such an enactment, and how rarely if ever, could such identity of facts exist as to support this statue. The constitution requires no such similarities and likeness in circumstances, kind of service, conditions and identity of place, to constitute discriminations to the constitute of services. nation; and to incorporate these into laws is worse than no legislation at all, as it is a sort of legislative construction of the consti-tution that such conditions are requisite. All that is necessary to be done to enforce the 17th article is to exact penalties for a viola-tion of the provisions of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th sections, and to require publicathe next sections, and to require phonea-tion by the roads of their rates of freight, by posting or otherwise. The sections referred are, I believe, sufficiently explicit to serve the purpose of a statute; but certainly any changes made in them should not be by incorporating into them conditions that rob them of their vitality. Let at least a trial be made of an enactment of their clear letter of the constitution, and provide adequate rem-dies for a violation thereof, that it may be as-certained whether the people are able to envertained whether the people are able to en-force their supreme will through the medium of their courts of justice. All legislation on this subject should also provide for the publica-tion of freight rates and tolls, as otherwise unlawful charges will be difficult of proof. There is no reason why those public corpor-

SHOULD NOT TRANSACT THEIR BUSINESS

It is always a susplcious omen excentors of a trust want to keep their actions secret from the lawful beneficiaries of the trust. The act of 1883 is defective and una-vailing also in not making any provisions re-specting the consoliuation of parallel or of competing corporations, or against common carriers engaging in mining, manufacturing or other business than common errrying, or

porations. All these things are prohibited by the 17th article, and are openly carried on to-day; yet the legislature has studiously and persistently refused to enforce the organic law. Moreover, I am perfectly elear that providing merely civil remedies against the companies for violating the law will be ineffectual in its enforcement. What is needed is the making such violations a criminal offense punishable by the fine and imprisonment of the officers and employes knowingly committing the criminal act, as well as giving a remedy in damages to the party aggrieved, and also subjecting the corporation to investigation of its business, and, if necessary, forfeiture of its franchises. The processes of the civil courts are too slow and expensive to be effective for the individual in enforcing thom against the power and wealth of vast corpocivil courts are too slow and expensive to be effective for the individual in enforcing them against the power and wealth of vast corporations. But if the wrong to the public and against the supreme law be made a criminal offence, and the power of the commonwealth be exerted in enforcing punishment, there will be a more reasonable hope of deterring wrong doers and inflicting retributive justice. It is a mistake to regard the evils of such corporate wrongs as indifferent or trifling. They are of the most serious character. They vex and harass the individual citizen in his business and estate; they oppress large sections, masses and enterprises; they build up one man and one locality at the expense of others; they meddle with the natural development of trade, and they levy impovershing tribute upon the farmers, artisans and consumers of one community in favor of those consumers of one community in favor of those of another. Every day the enterprise of the independent press is disclosing the enormity of these abuses. I therefore urge the General Assembly in the strongest manner to give efficacy to the organic law, in obedience to the dictates of justice, and according to their sworn obligation, by the prompt pas

sage of an adequate law enforcing the 17th article of the constitution." THE EXTRA SESSION. The governor recommends the passage of a civil service reform law for all the state departments, providing for examinations for fitness and character, the New York and Massachusetts laws being pronounced excellent models. He concludes by reviewing the failure of the last Legislature to make an apportionment of the state under the census of 1889, and says: "The conviction of duty which induced me to call the extra session has not changed by reflection and I would have again recalled the Houses into session had I seen the slightest reason for believing they would have done anyting more than deplete the public treasury. Besides this, it was evident that the people were not so unanimously in accord with the executive in his purpose to have the constitution obeyed, at whatever cost their representatives might the failure of the last Legislature to make an at whatever cost their representatives might at whatever cost their representatives might choose to inflict upon them, as to justify a second extra session. I therefore permitted the members, without recall, to go to their homes with their uncarned money in their pockets and with the record of their disregarded oaths and a defied and violated constitution behind them. The reasons which actuated me then are set out at length in my presimation convening out at length in my proclamation convening the session. They are equally forceful now and I call attention to them as my views upon the duty of the present General As-sembly in the premises. The reason which made me particularly desirous, aside from the

legal command, that apportionments should be made at the last session was the fact that the two houses were then divided in political opinion. Such a condition 1 believed to be most favorable to fair and just bills. The present Legislature in each branch is over-whelmingly of the same political predilec-tion. I hope, however, that by attention to the rules laid down by the fundamental law you will be enabled to pass equitable appor-tionment laws, free from partiality or par-tisan unfairness, to which the executive can promptly affix his signature and thus give effect to the direction of the constitution and the herotofore defied will of the people." The governor, in closing, expresses his carnest desire to co-operate with the Legisla-

# "ENTERPRISING JOURNALISM."

to study the constitution and abide by its pro-

ture and specially recommends the me

Inventing Sensational Stories One Week, and Compelled to Contradict Them the Next. day on Monday, Dec. 29th, the imaginative reporter of the New Era concocted and passed off as true upon the readers of that ournal two falsehoods, one purporting to be in account of John Frankford's death, the other of the highway robbery of Levi Brenner, near Anchorville, It has since printed Mr. Brenner's own testimony as to the utter faisity of the story relating to him ; and now it virtually confesses that the Frankford story was as bogus and baseless, as its canards about a ghost stalking over the Manor hills with its head in its hand, and the petrified corpse of a murdered peddler having been found in a Fulton township

based on a letter alleged to have been re-ceived by a married daughter of Frankford, in this city, from Martin Kline, a half brother of Frankford, in Akron, Ohio, who ewent on to tell of Frankford's death which occurred at his (Kline's) homb at Akron, Ohio, on Oct. 22d, after an illness of nine weeks from brain fever produced by the wound in his

The INTELLIGENCER thereupon proceeded show that: No letter of this or any other kind had een received by Frankford's married daugh er in this city from Kline. That no such letter had been written by

line. That Kline was dead before the alleged late of the purported letter.

That nobody died in Akron, Ohio, of brain fever on or about Oct. 22

That Frankford had not been in Akron,

Ohio, for five years.

Now the New Era itself clinches the proof of its own filsehood, by producing—instead of the letter from which it pretended to quote —what it calls the readirmation of Frank-ford's death by his own daughter—the only married daughter he has in this city. This "statement"—prepared no doubt by the nimble scribe of the Era, for Mrs. Ritten-house to sign—instead of stating that she has received a letter telling her of her father's death, as the New Era claimed, says dis-

There have been stories of his death, and I do not like to think him dood; but us he has always eff myself or my sister know where he is, and us not now written to either of us for over a year, I fear the worst, although hoping for the best. If the New Era has any evidence that Frankford is dead, it is high time it produces it. No doubt when it appears it will consist of a letter from Frankford, himself, "exclusively" to the New Era reporter in-forming him of his death; it will turn out to

# have been his ghost that was seen in the Manor and his petrified body that was found in the Fulton swamps.

The water is so muddy now that it looks like eider, and a gentleman residing on North Queen street tells a good story about it. He recently purchased some gold fish and placed them in a globe. It is necessary to change the water several times a day. Last evening the water several times a day. Last evening a boy in the gentleman's employ filled the globe with hydrant water before going home. This morning, when the gentleman went to look at his fish they presented the appearance of turtles crawling out of the mud, and it was some time before they could be cleaned in clear cold water. in clear cold water.

# A Lawyer's Sad End.

H. W. Roland, a prominent lawyer, of Blossburg, Pa., was found dead in his room at the Seymour house, Tuesday morning. He had been dissipating several days and retired at ten last evening, a physician having left him some medicine. Near the bed was found a bottle, which had contained fluid ex-tract of gelsemum, a strong poison. He was one of the lawyers retained to defend George H. Brown, who killed C. M. Elliott a month

### Gaffey Reported Insane. It is reported on what appears to be good

authority that James Gaffey, the attendant at the Norristown insane hospital, who was tried in December, 1883, for causing the death of a patient named William J. Fiss, by strik-ing him and breaking his jaw, has become insane and is now a violent patient in an asy-lum. He was dismissed from the Norristown hospital, but was pronounced not guilty by the jury which tried him. It is said that his insanity is the result of prolonged broading nity is the result of prolonged brooding

# THE POULTRY SHOW OPEN

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1885.

A FESTAL DAY FOR MANY OF THE FRATHERED GENTRY.

The Exhibition Somewhat Smaller Than The of Last Year-Two Hundred Entries Made-The List of Entries and Who Made Them.

The annual exhibition of the Lancaste county poultry society commenced to-day in their hall, third floor of postoffice building. The show, at the time we write, is not in complete running order. Some of the entries have not yet arrived, and some that have arrived are not in place. The entries num ber about 200, which indicates that the display will not be as large as was made at some of the former exhibitions of the society. Among the exhibits now in place are some very fine specimens of the best variety of fowls and pigeons. We will have something more to say about them when they are all placed and the exhibition gets fairly under

### Below will be found a list of the entries :

CLASS L—ANIATICS.

Light Brahma—Thomas and J. D. Zimmerman, Carlisle, one pair of fowls, three pairs of chicks, and breeding pen; Evans & Guthrie, Homer city, one pair of chicks and breeding pen; George W. Gundaker, Lancaster, pair of chicks and breeding pen; Lawrence Knapp, jr., Lancaster, one pair of fowls.

Dark Brahma—J. S. Holcombe & Co., Lambertville, New Jersey, two pairs of chicks.
White Cochin—J. Harvard Downing,
Downingtown, two pairs of chicks and breed-

ing pen.
Black Cochin—Thomas C. and J. Zimmer. man, two pairs of chicks; J. Frank Evans, Lititz, two pairs of towls and breeding pen; Samuel G. Engle, Marietta, two pairs of

fowls and chicks.

Buff Cochin—John Grosh, Landis Valley, one pair of fowls and two pairs of chicks; Thomas C. and J. D. Zimmerman, two pairs

Thomas C. and J. D. Zimmerman, two pairs of chicks; J. S. Holeombe & Co., two pairs of chicks; Frank Humphreyville, Lancaster, one trio of chicks.

Partridge Cochins—J. Harvard Downing, two pairs of chicks; Frank Humphreyville two pairs of chicks; Lawrence Knapp, Jr., one pair chicks; William Messenkop, Lancaster, one pair of chicks; Peter Bruner, Mt. Lov. one pair of chicks.

Joy, one pair of fowls.

Langshans—Charles P. Thomas, Whitford,
Pa., one pair of fowls and two of chicks; J.
Harvard Downing, three pairs of chicks; H.
M. Stauffer, Bareville, pair of chicks.

CLASS IL .- OAMES. Black Breasted Reds—J. Pierson, Wolfsburg, one pair of chicks; Maris T. Miller, West Chester, two pairs of chicks; Pereival Roberts, jr., Peneoyd, one pair of chicks; W. A. Schoenberger, Lancaster, one pair of chicks; J. R. Trissler, Lancaster, breeding Brown Breasted Red-Percival Roberts,

jr., one pair of chicks.
Yellow Duck Wing—Harry Sanders, Lancaster, one pair of fowls : J. S. Holcombe & Co., one pair of chicks : H. A. Schroyer, one

White Pile-J. S. Holcombe & Co., one pair f chicks, Red Pile—J. S. Holcombe & Co., one pair of fowls and chicks; W. A. Schoenberger, one

pair of fowls.

White-Herman H. Harms & Bro., Phillipsburg, N. J., one pair of fowls and chicks.
Black-Herman H. Harms & Bro., pair of

CLASS III-GAME BANTAMS. Black Breasted Red—Harry Wenditz,
Lancaster, pair of fowls; G. Harry
Reed, Lancaster, pair of fowls;
Harry Sanders, pair of fowls;
George
Gall, Lancaster, pair of chicks; J. S. Holcomb & Co., two pairs of chicks; J. R. Trissler, one pair of chicks; H. H. Tshudy, Lititz,
one pair of fowls; G. Harry Reed, breeding

Yellow Duck Wing—J. S. Holcombe & Co., pair of fowls and chicks.

Silver Duck Wing—J. S. Holcombe, & Co., pair of fowls and chicks: Jesse G. Darlington, Philadelphia, two pair of chicks and breeding pen; W. A. Schoenberger, one pair of chicks.

pair of chicks.

Red Pile—Walter Smith, Methuen, Mass. pair of fowls and chicks; J. S. Holcombe, & Co., pair of fowls and chicks. Black Pile—J. S. Holcombe & Co., pair o fowls and chicks.

CLASS IV-HAMBURGS. Black—Harry Beyer, Germantown, pair of chicks; A. F. Seitz, Lancaster, pair of chicks. George C. Liller, Lancaster, pair of chicks; Walter Smith, pair of chicks.

CLASS V-SPANISH. White-John Grosh, one pair of fowls and

White—John Grosh, one pair of fowls and two pair of chicks; Thomas Powell, Phila-delphia, pair of fowls and chicks. Brown Leghorns—Henry Neater, York, one pair of chicks and breeding pen; Joseph Long, Lancaster, one pair of chicks; Joseph Long, Lancaster, breeding pen. White Leghorns—J. Harvard Downing, gair of chicks. Henry Neater, pair of chicks pair of chicks; Henry Neater, pair of chicks and breeding pen; Jacob B. Trissler, pair of Dominique - Lewis Knight, Lancaster,

pair of chicks. Rosecomb Brown-H. M. Stauffer, one pair of chicks.

pair of chicks.

CLASS VI.—AMERICAN.

Plymouth Rock—Richard S. Cole, Harmans, Md., pair of fowls; Thomas W. Hooper, Baltimore, pair of chicks; Evans & Guthrie, three pairs of chicks; J. B. Long, four pairs of chicks; Augustus L. Wentzel, Reading, pair of fowls and breeding pen; Jesse G. Darlington, breeding pen.

Wyandotics—Evans & Guthrie, two pairs of chicks; J. A. Stober, Schoeneck, pair of chicks; Charles P. Thomas, two pairs of chicks; H. M. Stauffer, pair of chicks; H. A. Schroyer, pair of chicks.

Dominique—Jesse G. Darlington, Philadelphia, pair of fowls and two of chicks.

Black Java—Miss L. M. Patchen, Westfield, New York, two pairs of chicks.

CLASS VII.—POLISH.

CLASS VII. -POLISH.

J. Wesley Bruckhart. Salunga, one pair of fowls, and two of chicks and breeding pen; Frank Humphreyville, pair of chicks. Silver Bearded—J. S. Holcombe & Co., two Silver Bearded—S. S. Holesmine & Co., Iwo pair of fowls and two chicks; Win. A. Schoenberger, one pair of fowls, White Crested Whites—W. A. Schoen-berger, pair of fowls; Peter Brunner, pair of fowls and breeding pen.

CLASSVIII. - PRENCH. Houdan-J. S. Holcombe & Co., two pair

Silver Gray—J. S. Holcombe & Co., pair of fowls and chicks. Colored—H. H. Tshudy, pair of fowls.

CLASS X .- HANTAMS. Glass X.—BANTAMS.

Golden Seabright—J. S. Holcombe & Co.
pair of fowls and chicks.

Silver Scabright—F. D. Linn & Bro, Amsterdam, N. Y., two pairs of fowls and chicks;
J. S. Holcombe & Co., pair of fowls and chicks;
S. G. Engle, pair of fowls; David Beitel,
Laneaster, pair of fowls and chicks.
Rosecomb White—J. S. Holcombe & Co.,
pair of fowls and chicks.
Rosecomb Black—J. S. Holcombe & Co.,
pair of fowls and chicks; J. R. Trissler, pair of chicks.

Japanse-J. S. Holcombe & Co., pair of Pekin-J. S. Holcombe & Co., pair of owls and chicks.

White Crested White Polish—J. S. Holsombe & Co., pair of fowls.

CLASS XI.—TURKEYS.

CLASS XI.—TURKEYS.

White Hollands—J. Wesley Bruckhart, two pairs of fowls and one of chicks; H. H. Tshudy, pair of chicks; Henze—S. G. Engle, pair of fowls; Mrs. Theo. F. Patterson, Safe Harbor, one gobbler.

CLASS XII.-DUCKS. Pekins John Grosh, two pair ; George A. iever, Florin, one pair. Rouen-George A. Geyer, two pair. CLASS XIII. OEESE. Toulouse-George Geyer, one pair.

The receipts of County Treasurer Greider, on Monday, including money turned over to him by ex-Treasurer Good, amounted to \$24,933 for The receipts on Tuesday amounted to only \$20. Quite a falling off.

CLASS XIV. -ORNAMENTAL

Pea Fowl-John Grosh, one pair.

LATE REMININCENCES OF DICKERS. The Amount Cleared by His Readings and Their From the New York Tribune.

Mr. George Dolby, in his recently published valume on Dickens, never tires of impressing upon his readers that the gentlemen whom be calls "the chief" was one of the most tem perate of men. But there were people too temperate even for him. This is what happened when he went to stay with the Rus sells. Knowing Lord Russell's very temperate habits, he had ordered a bottle of Ballard's celebrated punch to be packed in his portmanteau, intending (as Lord and Lady Russell always retired early) to mix his own grog when he went to his room. While talking with his host and hostess in the drawing-room before dinner, Lord Russell's valet entered and asked Mr. Lord Russell's valet entered and asked Mr. Dickens for the key of his portmantean, so that he might have his things in readiness for him when he should need to dress for dinner. Remembering the punch, he thanked the valet, and said he "would put out his things himself." The conversation continued, and when the dressing-bell rang Mr. Dickens went to his room, where he was amazed to find his dressing-table arranged from the contents of his travelling-bag (which had not been locked) and his bottle of punch placed on the mantelshelf, with a tumbler, wine-glass and corkserew placed beside it. At this spectacle he was troubled in side it. At this spectacle he was troubled in spirit. At about half-past lo, the early hour observed by Lord Russell's household, he rose to wish his host and hostess "goodnight," when Lady Russell, with a laugh in night," when Lady Russell, with a laugh in which her husband joined her, said, "Don't be in a hurry, the tray will be here in a minute." At this moment the servant came in with a tray, on which were all the manufacture of nunch; "just terials for the manufacture of punch; "just the same," said Dickens, "as it always was at Gad's Hill." The incident amused him a good deal, and gave him one more story to tell against himself.

tell against himself.

Even in America—which is, as all Englishmen know, an extremely ignorant country—
it would be hard to find a less well informed functionary than the town clerk of a certain Lancashire community. This gentleman, upon being applied to for the use of the town hall by Mr. Dolby, as the agent of Mr. Dickens, answered that "before the use of the town hall could be granted, it would be necessary to supply him with full particulars of the nature of Mr. Dickens' entertain-

Mr. Dolby declares that Dickens cleared out of his readings the comfortable fortune of \$225,000. Of the effect of these readings upon Dickens' mind and body, his old agent says: The ordinary state of Mr. Dickens' pulse was 72. "David Copperfield" brought it up to 96; "Dr. Marigold," 99; the first night of the "murder" (during the last readings), it was 112, and the second, 118; "Nicholas Nickleby" brought it to 112; and "Dombey" Nickleby" brought it to 112; and "Dombey" to 114. On one occasion it rose to 124. At the last reading of all, when he went on the platform for the "Christmas Carol," his pulse marked 108, and at the conclusion of the reading it had risen to 110. He himself was astounded at the high state of his pulse after the last "Copperheld" reading, and explained it by the emotion he felt in texting for the last time, with the reading and explained it by the emotion he left in parting (for the last time) with the reading which he liked better almost than any of the others, which had done so much to popularize the whole series. Although his pulse fre-quently ran as high during many other readings, the after-effects were not so serious as when he left the platform on the termination of the Sikes "Murder" reading. On these occasions he would have to be supported to his retiring room and laid on a sofa for fully ten minutes before he could speak a rational

### MARRYING THREE OF A FAMILY. A Young Man Makes Two Sisters and Their Stepmother His Wives. James J. Mooney, who has always been re-

garded as the heir presumptive to one of the nost valuable farms in Central Susquehanna county, went to Perry county, Penn., about three years ago. He fell in love with Anna McGarry, whose father was a well-to-do farner. He became engaged to her, but in the summer of 1872, at a pienic, he found fault with her for receiving the attentions of another young man. A quarrel resulted and the engagement was broken off. Mooney then began paying attentions to Betty Me Garry, a sister. They became engaged, and the day was set for the wedding. Two days before that day, Betty took offense at something Mooney had said or done, and uncere moniously broke the engagement. All of Mooney's persuasions failed to bring about a reconciliation. Anna McGarry had not spoken to him since their estrangement, and he was surprised to receive a letter from her some days after the engagement with him her regret that her sister had treated him so badly. In a few weeks, the old relations between himself and his old love were rebetween himself and his old love were re-moved, and they were married in the spring. Mrs. Mooney died within a year and then Mooney married Betty, his sister-in-law. The girl's father objected to the marriage and they were compelled to clope. The second wife died in about a year. Last week Mooney visited his uncle in Susquehanna county. There was a young

Susquehanna county. There was a young woman with him, whom he introduced as as Mrs. Mooney. The strict ideas of the Susquehanna farmer would not permit him to give a gracious welcome to the third wife of his nephew taken within two years. Late in the evening the uncle learned that the third wife was the stepmother of her two dead precleessors, who was married to Mr. dead predecessors, who was married to Mr. McGarry while Mooney and his second wife were spending their honeymoon in Susque-hanna county. Mr. McGarry had bequeathed to her a farm in Perry county. From all ac-counts, the uncle in Susquehanna county is so indignant over what he calls the scanda-lous conduct of his nephew that the general judgment is that the enterprising Benedict need no loager expect to become the owner of the fine property in the latter county, Mooney is not yet twenty-two years of age.

### A DECEIVING OLD BACHELOR. Sued By a New York Widow for \$100,000 for Breach of Promise.

James Deshon, a millionaire stock broker and a bachelor, 85 years old, and one of the best known men on State street, Boston, has been sued for \$100,000 for breach of promise. The plaintiff is a charming young New York widow named Lillian S. Walker. Deshon is from one of the longest line of Boston families and he himself is one of the noted men of the city. He is notorious for his penurious habits, and notwithstanding his great wealth, he lives in almost wretched quarters in a tenement house at the west end. Some two years ago he met Mrs. Walker at the house of one of her friends on Ashburton place, and after the first meeting his visits were very frequent. It was evident that the little widow had suc-ceeded in melting the heart of the bachelor, who had never before been known to have a feeling for the tender sex. As in matters o feeling for the tender sex. As in matters of business the old broker was brief and to the point in his wooing, and before many weeks he had proposed and been accepted by the little widow. He promised her fine jewels and dresses and a handsome dower when she should become Mrs. Deshon. A day was set for the wedding, the bride's trousseau waspurchased, and everything was got in readiness. On the day before the proposed wedding the old man became suddenly ill, and the marriage was postponed. A second day was

man became suddenly ill, and the marriage was postponed. A second day was set, and again the old man fell ill. His afflanced became suspicious, and charged her aged lover with endeavoring to avoid marrying her. He then told her plainly that he could never marry her, and she engaged counsel, and a declaration was filed with the supreme judicial court, wherein the lady claimed damages at \$100,000. Deshou when interviewed denied ever having promised to marry the widow, and said Deshon when interviewed denied ever hav-ing promised to marry the widow, and said that the whole thing was an attempt to ex-tort money from him by blackmail. The case will be heard on the coming term of court, and some very spicy details are ex-pected. Wm. B. Gale and S. K. Hamilton have been retained by the plaintiff.

### Broke Her Arm. Mrs. Harriet McGinley, of Centre county,

who is visiting the family of William Thackara, on Church street, broke her arm on Monday, by falling on the ice in the yard. Dr. Shirk attended her.

THE HOUSE SLATE COMMITTEE. William Snyder, of This City, Gets the Super a tendency of the Folding Room.

After much tribulation, through a session lasting over five hours, the House state committee at Harrisburg on Friday night reported to the House Republican caucus the following minor officers of the House: Resident clerk—Charles E. Voorhees, Philadelphia. Reading clerk — Harry Huhn, Philadelphia. Messenger clerk — A. J. prink Reading clerk — Harry Huhn,
Philadelphia, Messenger clerk — A. J.
Colborn, jr., Somerset, Transcrib;
ing clerks — A. D. Fetterhoff, Montgomery, and George M. Vonbonhorst,
Allegheny, Postmaster — James MeCreary, Erie. Assistant postmaster—Charles
B. Thatcher, Philadelphia, Sergeant-atarms—John B. Patterson, Harrisburg, Assistant sergeants-at-arms — James Gooch,
Philadelphia; C. H. White, Chester; George
W. Schoch, Union, and Charles H. Ruthrauff, Franklin, Doorkeeper — William
Paradise, Westmoreland, Assistant doorkeepers—A, J. Bingham, Beaver; J. P. N.
Coulter, Washington, and John A.
Cram, Venango, Botunda doorkeeper
—William H. Hoffman, Philadelphia,
Messenger — Thos, R. Peters, Lauzerne,
Assistant messenger—S. Hoxie Goodwin, Philadelphia; Nathaniel Adams,
Perry; William McGovern, Fulton: IsaacSayre, Crawford, Superintendent of folding Perry; William McGovern, Fulton; Isaac Sayre, Crawford. Superintendent of folding room—William Snyder, Lancaster. Pasters and folders—William Nevling, Philadelphia; E. A. Given, Allegheny; Henry Barton, Allegheny; L. C. Baker, Warren; Thomas Peake, Philadelphia; H. F. Ferber, Lacka-wanna; E. Joseph Shaw, Philadelphia; William A. Taylor, Susquehama; Thomas T. Reese, Tioga. Philadelphia heads the list with two clerks, and gets seven of the other offerer. Thore

and gets seven of the other officers. There was some dissatisfaction over the list by those counties that were cut out entirely, but the "slate" was so well set up that it went through

"slate" was so well set up that it went through smoothly and the cancus adjourned.

A singular thing in connection with the handing out of the House offices is that Chas. S. Wolfe secured the position of assistant sergeant-at-arms for Editor Schoch, of the Mifflinburg Telegraph. Wolfe says this is the first office in the House Union county has had for ten years.

### FOU. DAYS IN A TRANCE. A Case of Suspended Animation in a New

Jersey Town. Dr. Morris, of East Durham, N. J., reports a case of trance that he has been treating for the last four or five days. The victim is Amelia Schaefer, a 19-year-old German girl, who lives in the village. A few months ago she engaged horself in marriage to a young townsman, He went, so the story goes, to Pennsylvania soon after the story goes, to Pennsylvania soon after the engagement and found employment in a mine there. On New Year's eve information reached Miss Schaefer that there had been an accident in the mine and that her lover had lost his life. She was, noticeably shocked by the news, and retired to her room, prostrated by her sudden beceavement. Mrs. Schaefer went to her room the next morning to rouse her from her sleep and bid her a happy New year. When she reached the girl's side she was startled.

Her daughter lay on her back and seemed

Her daughter lay on her back and seemed o be dead. Her face and hands were colorless as those of a corpse, and the cold, fixed stare of death was in her eyes. Mrs. Schaefer made ineffectual attempts to rouse her and then sent out for the physician. He felt for a heart action, but could perceive none. Her wrists seemed pulseless. He applied electricity, but there was no response indicating life. He observed, however, that the body had none of the rigidity which follows death, and declaring his belief that the girl was suf-

fering from catalepsy, advised the parents to make no preparations for her burial. Monday evening a feeble pulse was dis-cerned at the wrist, and Tuesday there were increasing signs of returning animation. The physician ascribes the cause of her synto intense grief acting upon a delicate consti-tution and highly nervous organization. In her childhood Miss Schaefer had suffered from St. Vitus' dance, and had a latent pre-disposition to maladies of the nervous sys-

# HENDRICKS GIVES HIS VIEWS.

He Thinks the South will be Represented in In an interview in Chicago, Vice-President

elect Hendricks, speaking of the recent campaign, said he was convinced that the proper ode of conducting a presidential contes was to discuss the political issues involved, and not to make an attack on the presidential nominees.

While not admitting that he was in the least posted on the members of President-elect Cleveland's cabinet, Governor Hen-dricks said he believed that the Southern states should be represented among the pres-ident's advisers. He had received letters from ident's advisors. He had received letters from Southern gentlemen who had suggested the propriety of leaving out the South in the selection of the cabinet. To these epistles he had replied, and in his replies had expressed the opinion that such a course would be a virtual admission that the statesmen of the South were not qualified for cabinet positions, an admission that was wholly unwarranted. Mr. Hendricks laughed over the current report that his meeting with Government and the states of the current report that his meeting with Government and the supplier of the surrent report that his meeting with Government and the states of the surrent report that his meeting with Government and the surrent report that his meeting with Government and the surrent report that his meeting with Government and the surrent report that his meeting with Government and the surrent report that his meeting with Government and the surrent report that his meeting with Government and the surrent report that the states are surrent report that the surrent report that the surrent report that the states are surrent report repo the current report that his meeting with Gov-ernor Cleveland had not been of the most pleasant character. He said he had no intention of interfering with any of the president's purposes, political or otherwise. Mr. Cleve-land he had regarded as a man of most de-cided character, but this impression was gained more from his record as governor of New York than from personal interviews. Referring to the president-elect's letter on the civil service laws, the vice president-elect

said he believed that the removal of the in-tensely partisan office-holders (and offensive partisanship was amounced by Governor Cleveland as a cause for removal) would satisfy the Democrats and keep the president busy for some time in filling the vacancies.

### CHICAGO SOCIALISTS. Over 2,000 of Them in That City Said to be

According to a published statement the number of armed Socialists in Chicago is placed at 2,000. "There are three warliksections among the Socialists of that city." said one of the leaders, on promised that his name should not appear in print "These are the appear in print "These are the Lehr und Wehr Verein,' the 'Bohemian Sharpshooters' and the 'Jager Verein.' The largest and most important of these is the first named. When the laws of 1879 went into effect prohibiting us to parade in closed ranks with our rifles, the 'Lehr und Wehr Verein,' had about 1,000 active members, besides 500 reserves. Since then the organiza-tion has been kept up, but covertly. They drill now in halls, the location of which is changed with almost every new date of greetchanged with almost every new date of greeting. Within the past year the accessions to
this society has been extraordinarily large.

"When will the threatened outbreak occur, you ask? Well, that's more than I
know; but if things go on in the way they
have been going for some time, it won't be
far off. You may be sure of one thing, we'll
not stand idly by and see the workmen shot
down on the stream like wild beasts as was

Cutting Down Expenses for Tipstaves. The court has directed Joseph Snyder ourt crier and chief of the court's tipstaves, that in the argument courts the coming year the services of some of the tipstaves car dispensed with. David Nauman and Handy Jake Hollinger have been notified that their services will only be required in the quarter sessions and common pleas courts. Hereto-fore they were present at all courts with the four other tipstaves, and there was but very four other tipstaves, and there was our very little for this large number of tipstaves to do. The services of Hollinger and Nauman will not be required either when court meets for current business. It is also said that old man Troyer will be bounced as a tipstave of the quarter sessions, he being too old to be of any service. It is also said that the tipstaves will be head at work during the coming year and the kept at work during the coming year and not allowed to go into other enterprises and do work on the days on which the county pays them for their services.

down on the streets like wild beasts, as was

Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Life of Emer son" is the subject of an enthusiastic review in the London Pall Mall Gazette. It is a de-lightful book, says the Gazette, and one of stirring interest. Every one will presently be reading it. Its charms lies greatly in the light thrown on the mind and genius of Holmes himself.

# GRANT WRITES A LETTER

CONCERNING THE EFFORTS OF HIS PRIENDS TO RAISE MONEY.

He Expresses His Appreciation of Their Kinds ness, But Considers It Due to Himself and Family to Decline Their Proffered Generosity.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Mail and Especas this afternoon contains a letter from General Grant to Cyrus W. Field, in which Grant expresses his appreciation of the efforts of his friends to raise funds for his benefit, of which he has been apprised by the public press. But on mature reflection he considers it due to himself and family to decline the proffered

generosity. In the course of its comments, warmly on ogizing Grant, the Mail and Express says : "He should by common consent be restored to the title and rank created for him as a rocognition of his services."

# AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL A Communication from the Secretary of the Navy Referred—Sergeant Hollnorth's Discharge Ordered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7 .- [House.] The speaker laid before the House a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the estimate from the secretary of the navy of an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the erection of a gun foundry, and the purchase of steel for the manufacture of heavy ordnance. It was referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the inter-state commerce bill, the pending motion being one submitted by O'Neill (Penn'a.) to strike out the section prohibiting rallroads from charging more for a short hand than a long one. O'Neill spoke in support of his motion. Forr (Mich.) also supported the

O'Nelll's motion was lost year 90, nays 127. Everhart (Penna) offered an amendment excepting from the provisions of the section any railroad company running in competition, with water way lines. It was lost, Reagan (Texas.) then defended the bill from the attack made upon it by Phelps (New Jersey.)

Opposing Reciprocity Treaties. [Senate]—The joint resolution approprinting \$50,000 to relieve the wants of destitute Indians was taken up and passed. Morrill called up the resolution submitted by him some weeks upo, declaring that so-called reciprocity treaties with natious of inferior population and wealth should be regarded with disfavor. He spoke at length with disfavor, but did not mention the Spanish treaty. He argued that by such treaties we

gave up much more than we gained. Holtnorth's Discharge Ordered The secretary of war has ordered the discharge of Sergeant Holtnorth, of the signal

# ARTHUR ORTON IDENTIFIED.

His Brother Finds Him in an Asylum in Sydney, New South Wales. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The Examiner publishes a long interview with Edmund Orton, who returned here on the last steamer from Australia, where he went at the instigation of Miss, Georgiana Baring, daughter of one of Baring Bros., celebrated London bankers, for the purpose of identifying Arthur Orton, who is confined in the Paramatta lunatic asylum at Sydney, New South Wales, as his brother. He states that he did identify him as his brother, and is therefore thoroughly convinced that the Tichborne elaimant recently discharged from prison in London is really Roger Tichborne, heir to the Tichborne estate. The real Arthur Octon, now in Australia, will be taken to Loudon to

# THE RECENT TROUBLE IN COREA.

further establish his identity.

Foreigners Flee From That Country Into Japan, Corea's Possible Independence. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 7.—Referring. o the outbreak which occurred at Seaul, the capitol of Corea, on December 4, whereby several dignitaries were assassinated, the palace burned and the king obliged to fice to the mountains, the correspondent of the Associated Press at Tokio, Japan, writes under date of December 21, that the American, English and German ministers have fled from the capital and taken refuge with the Japanese minister at the scaport, Chemulpo. The king was still in the hands of the Chinese. It is believed that the result of the outbreak will be the recognition of the inde-

### pendence of Corea. Reducing the Wages of Labor.

PITTSBURO, Pa., Jan. 7 .- Oliver, Bro's Phillips, iron manufacturers, controlling fou mills, have ordered a reduction of from 10 per cent, to 1214 per cent, in the wages of all employes, except those governed by yearly contracts. The reduction will affect between 3,000 and 4,000 men and will go into force in a

Negroes to Replace Striking Miners LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 7 .-- Agents of the Hocking Valley mines are here securing negroes to take the places of striking miners. Seventy-five negroes left for the mines last night and others will follow. They signed a contract for one year before leaving.

Catholic Society Delegates Visit the Pope. ROME, Jan. 7.-Delegates from various young mens' Catholic societies to the number of 160 appeared at the Vatican yesterday and paid their homage to the pope. His holiness addressed them at much length and among other things said there was too much reason to fear that a social catastrophe was imminent. Catholics, especially the young. should do all in their power to prevent its oc-

Large Fire in Norfolk. Va. NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 7 .- A large four story brick building occupied by A. E. Edwar wholesale confectioner, and Volght & Co.; wholesale grocers, was destroyed by Are early yesterday morning, together with the contents. The loss is about \$10,000 ; nearly covered by insurance.

A Missouri Circuit Judge Accidentally Shot. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—Judge James W. Dunlap, of the circuit court, was accidentally shot in the thigh last night as he was wisi from a chair. The wound is a severe one, but is not considered fatal.

teamer Belle, of Shreveport, ran ashore sank off the Island Sixty-Six on Mo She had one hundred passengers, one whom was drowned.

A Marderer Granted a Respita-HARRISTURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—The gr granted a respite to-day to Charles the Philadelphia wife murderer, from Ji 15th to March 17th, to allow his ca heard by the board of pardons.

WEATHER INDICAS WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. L.-For. Middle Atlantic states, generally colder, weather, westerly winds, rising business