JUDGE BLACK'S WORKS.

A Biography And Compilation of His Famous Addresses.

A TRIBUTE OF FILIAL AFFECTION.

Lt. Governor C. F. Black's Sketch of His Father and Publication of His Most Famous Forensic Efforts and Controversial Writings-A Welcome Book.

ESSAYS AND SPERCHES OF JEREMIAH S. BLACK, With a Biographical Sketch, by Chauncey F. Black, New York D. Appleton & Co., 1885, "Pp

For many years before the death of the late Judge Black there had been contemplated the publication of a volume of his nemorable addresses and controversial writings. It was to have been published under direction of his son, Chauncey F., the present lieutenant governor of the commonwealth, and with an introductory sketch by the Honorable Charles R. Buckalew. That such an enterprise would receive no aid nor encouragement from Judge Black himself was easily understood by those who knew him well, and who recognized beneath his tremendous personality and the self-assertion of a lofty genius, entire absence of ambition or self-consideration. It was not only true, as his biographer says of him, that when he "had uttered a speech or written an essay he concerned himself no more about it:" but it is doubtful if any man who ever attained his position as a publicist recked so little of what Lord Mansfield called "that popularity which is run after."

It was not unfortunate, however, that this publication was delayed until Judge Black's death. It is as complete as a volume of its sketch that has been prepared by the very fittest hands to which it could have been mitted, and the discrimination and rare appreciation which compiled the work will recognized even by those who did not know the close association, the tender affection and kinship of ideas which existed be-

tween father and son. It is difficult to conjecture whether the 33 pages of biography which this book contains will be most eagerly read and most gratefully appreciated by those who knew its subject most intimately, or by those who knew him not at all. It pretends only to give an outline of his life, but it is drawn with such fidelity, such impartiality and with such delicacy of touch, that while it can well be believed that there is held in reserve the material for "an extremely useful and interesting book of biography," to be made at a later period, the foretaste here given aids fit conception of Judge Black's public services and personal character, which are manifested in the "works" that comprise the bulk of this

Private Life and Personal Character.

From his writings and speeches alone, taken altogether, it would have been difficult to have formed an utter misconception of his personal character. The simplicity and directness of his language, with the power and beauty and eloquence of his rhetoric proved the self-educated and yet thor-oughly educated man. His fondness for nature and his homely but forcible illustrations proved abundantly the strength of his early associations and their lasting impression and continuing influence. He orning fire, and he made translations of orace at the corners of the furrow or in the pauses of the flail, as he pursued his boyhood labors afield, but to his dying day he was as ndful of the delights of the soil, to which he the classic fountains from which he drank such invigorating draughts, "He walked the mountain ranges of the law;" he revered the letter of it, but he knew the reason of it. He was a tribune of the people, but he scorned the arts of the demagogue. An omniverous reader, he forgot nothing. Orthodox, pure simple Christianity had no more devout worshipper than he. Far ahead of all his contemporaries in public achievement he was no politician, and, most loyal of Democrats, he was not us terms are more devout. he was not, as terms are misused, a partisan.

Born in "the Glades," "high up among the sons of frosty thunder," he represented two great strains of Pennsylvania citizenship—the Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania German, and he united the best qualities of both races,

and he united the best qualities of both races. From the beginning mental labor was diversion to him; and "his serieus mind, with its mighty and eager grasp seized and assimilated everything within its reach"—which was no inconsiderable store of books for that day. For his family were mostly people of mark. His maternal grandfather was a Revolutionary captain and a member of the legislature, when to fill that office literally meant to serve the state. His father was justice, associate judge, member of the general assembly and of Congress; and his father before him had been a justice and of great influence in local affairs. Judge Black himself studied law with—and married the daughter of—Chauneey Forward, leader of his party and of the Somerset bar, and who turned his law business over to young Black when he himself was elected to Congress.

His rise in his profession was not due so

His rise in his profession was not due so much to genius,—even in that community which was appreciative of it and which nourished some of the brightest minds of the commonwealth—nor to a capacity for oratory, in a region where the eagles made nests; but to his "personal probity, conscientious devo-tion to the interest of clients and scientific knowledge of the law," which are the orna-ments of the profession and the surest guarantee of success in its practice every-where. He was a Democrat from conviction sether than be interested. where. He was a Democrat from conviction rather than by inheritance; and his earlies contribution to the literature of his party's contribution to the literature of his party's campaigns, whether as a pamphleteer or stump-speaker, were marked by the pungency, the clearness, the dignity and quaint humor with which to his last day he defended and upheld the true doctrine. But when, without any solicitation on his part, and to the joy of even political opponents among his neighbors, Gov. Porter made him judge of the Sixteenth district, he thenceforth confined himself strictly trict, he thenceforth confined himself strictly

The Eulogy on Jackson

It was during this period that he made the oration of eulogy upon Jackson, at Bedford, Pa., July 28, 1845, which first attracted national attention to him; and which, by general assent, was pre-eminent the country over among the tributes evoked by the death of its famous subject. After the lapse of a generation, and when there is as great diversity of opinion about Jackson's real character and the value of his public services as there was then, the student of our political history, as well as the literary critic and the rhetorician, may turn with profit to this memorable deliverance and will read with wonder how its liverance and will read with wonder how its author proved his proposition that "Andrew Jackson is entitled to stand higher on the list of public benefactors than any other man of his time—that he was a soldier, unrivalled for skill and intrepidity, a patriot pure and faithful, and a statesman uniting the greatost and best qualities of a republican ruler." It became the characteristic of a Mugwump cynicism in American polities to deery Andrew Jackson; Judge Black never was infected with it.

Of course no life of Judge Black would be complete that was not largely occupied with

Of course no life of Judge Black would be complete that was not largely occupied with an account of his career on the supreme bench of Pennsylvania; and no compilation of his "works" would be sufficient that did not include many of that long line of decisions running through thirteen volumes of the Pennsylvania state reports, which enriched our jurisprudence and enlarged the fame of their author as a writer and jurist. But these do not fall within the scope of the present publication.

not fall within the scope of the present patter cation.

It was in this period when his best powers, which never became overripe, were fully matured that he delivered a master-ly agricultural address before the so-clety of Somenset county, at its annual ex-hibition, Oct 6, 1854. Those who saw him at Brockie, nearly thirty years later, reveling in its beauty of landscape, slaking his thirst

at its majestic spring, refreshing himself under its mighty forest trees, giving himself up to its flowers and orchards, its vines and hedges, could well understand the enthusiasm with which he exalted the primal occupation of husbandman; once as I walked over his fleids, in the twilight with him, he told me that save for the desire to wipe the mortgage from his father's farm and lift a burden that he saw weighed heavily on parental shoulders he never would have abandoned the plough for the bar.

He Died When the Fields Were Yet Green.

He Died When the Fields Were Yet Green. And when he came to die! His biographer

And when he came to die! His biographer tells the pathetic story:

The windows of the chamber in which he lay during his last illness afforded one of the fairest prospects on this earth, and one which he loved beyond all others. In no heart that ever beat was the sentiment of home more predominant than in his; and not Brockie only, with its inmates, but the whole scene around it—the rich landscape, the tertile farms, the thrifty, independent people, with whom he thoroughly enjoyed the sense of good neighborhood—were very dear to him. Unable to rise and see for himself, he asked his wife to go to the window and teil him how it looked, especially if the fields were green; and he listened to her report with simple and touching eagerness. port with simple and touching eagerness.

He knew from the first that he was fatally stricken, and no assurance to the contrary produced the slightest impression. But he said very little on the subject. In his broad view of the economy of nature and of God, dissolution of this mortal life was an event not to be dreaded but to be soberly not to be dreaded but to be soberly welcomed by one who had no reason to fear the face of his judge. To one of his family he said, "I would not have you think for a moment that I am afraid to die." And to another: "My business on the other side is well settled—on this it is still somewhat at loose ends;" and then proceeded in ordinary voice and apparently in ordinary spirits to give certain instructions about his worldly affairs. These expressions were each of them affairs. These expressions were each of them made in the hearing of but one person. There were no scenes—none of the usual death-bed incidents. His visible descent to the grave, except for the great bouily anguish he endured, was perfectly serene, and he lay down to the long rest he had so well earned with all the majesty of his natural

haracter about him.
In all the intervals of intense suffering throughout that memorable week, he in-dulged the usual flow of clear, delightful conversation, lighted up with his usual wit, rich with his customary humor, and aboundreminiscences. No one who had seen him, without knowledge of his actual condition, could have imagined that all this while he was consciously dying, and that the time remaining to him had been measured in his own mind by hows and they residle die in own mind by hours, and they rapidly dimin-

shing! Realizing the approach of the parting moment—the parting of life and of ties more dear—he uttered that prayer, unsurpassed for its simplicity and tenderness in the literature of human devotion: "O. Thou beloved and most merciful Father, from whom I had my being and in whom I ever trusted, grant, if it be Thy will, that I no longer suffer this agony, and that I be speedily called home to Thee. And, O God, bless and comfort this my Mary."

His Later Addresses It were sufficient apology for this volume to have preserved in authoritative form the record of this beautiful sunset of a life that was irradiated with the highest virtues; and to have given permanent lodgment to the Bedford eulogy on Jackson—which was not included in the contemporary compilation of Jackson memorial addresses—the Somer-set fair address, and the remarks in the supreme court on Judge Gibson's death. The latter is a classic of its kind, and was very early incorporated in the school readers as a model of diction.

Judge Black's later career and frequent public addresses and controversial writings are more familiar to the present generation.

But they were to be found in such widely scattered places, and so many were not to be found at all, that who, seeking the choicest examples of virile American writing, or tracing the truth of so many disputed his-torical and biographical questions, will not be glad to find between the lids of one book skin with dart-like utterances that van quished his opponents; but they were en-riched with something of far greater interest and value than the rapier thrusts of satire or the sabre strokes of unanswerable logic. They are contributions to contemporary his-tory, by an actor in the events described, it is true; but by a narrator, whose veracity was never impeached and whose antagonists never unhorsed him.

It has been so much the fashion to mis-

represent the facts of the early history of the late war, and likewise of the circumstances leading to its outbreak, that it is high time the student of history take into account the testimony of so upright and intelligent a wit-ness as the lead of the Union wing of Buchan.

ness as the leade of the Union wing of Buchan-an's cabinet; and nearly every published political history of the last twenty-five years must be rewritten in the light of Judge Black's own account of the proceedings of its most eventful period, if it is to stand "the last appeal to truth and time."

Following the war and the flood-tide of cen-tralization which threatened to submerge all the old forms of constitutional law, Judge Black rose to his highest powers as an ad-vocate and rendered what was perhaps his most conspicuous public service in his suc-cessful appeal before the United States supreme court for the right of trial by jury supreme court for the right of trial by jury in the Milliken case. That great speech, which was like one of those which

'shook the amenal, and talmined over Greece.' is preserved, as best the stenographer could preserve it and the compiler reproduce it, in twenty-nine pages of this volume, every one weighty with rich lore, vivid rhetoric and ponderous argument; reproduce it, in twenty-nine pages of this volume, every one weighty with rich lore, vivid rhetoric and ponderous argument; but no description can do justice to the circumstances under which it was delivered, when he spoke for three hours, citing authorities and marshalling precedents, without note or book; nor can the imagination depict the "body of death" to our free institutions from which this mighty forensic effort delivered them. It is related that a stalwart Kentuckian visiting the federal capital during the Milliken trial accidentally stumbled into the supreme court room. He had never heard Judge Black before and listened with the most intense interest almost to the conclusion. He could not contain himself after the eloquent counsel, with all his terrible power and invective, had contrasted military tribunals with the impudent assumption of Lola Montez in importing apack of English bull dogs into Munich to harass and worry and tear everybody who displeased the royal mistress of a dissolute king's fancy. As he told how the people finally arose and "drove out king, dogs and strumpet," Kentucky rushed breathless from the court room over to the House and begged the first group of congressmen whom he encountered to "hurry over to the court room and hear old Jerry Black give them heil."

It is, I believe, a fact that though this speech unquestionably saved Milliken's neck, and he either then was or afterwards became princely rich, Judge Black received no fee in the case; and indeed he never did for the vindication before the courts of what he considered questions of supreme public interest. Moreover, his biographer relates, he had no taste for the accumulation of money; and when he had secured a very modest competence, his ambition in that particular was perfectly satisfied. The rest of the golden shower was neglected; he would scarcely stoop to pick it up, or, when he did, he gave it away, or let it run through his hands like water. He never kept a book or an account of any description; never invested a doll

Some Questions of State Politics.

Besides the addresses and papers referred to and collateral articles, Lt. Gov. Black's compitation of his father's essays and speeches contains his Pennsylvania college address on " Religious Liberty," the " Answer to Ingersoll," "A Great Lawsuit and a Field Fight," The Character of Seward-Reply to C. F. Adams, sr," "The (Grattan Centenary Speech," "Eulogy on Hon. Matt H. Carpen-tor," "Reasons Against a Third Term,"

"General Grant and Strong Government,"
"The Louisiana Case;" a half score of arguments before the supreme court; an address before the congressional committee on Utah's cerritorial rights, and his never-to-be-forgot-

the Pennsylvania constitutional convention March 10, 1873, on the legislative oath, in which he made use of these memorable

which he made use of these memorable figures;

"My friend from Dauphin (Mr. MacVeagh) spoke of legislation under the figure of a stream, which, he said, ought always to flow with crystal water. It is true that the legislature is the fountain from which the current of our social and political life must run, or we must bear no life; but as it now is, we keep it merely as a 'cistern for foul toads to knot and gender in.' He has described the tree of liberty, and his poetic fancy sees it, in the good time coming, when weary men shall rest under its shade, and singing birds shall inhabit its branches and make most agreeable music. But what is the condition of that tree now? Weary men do, indeed, rest under it, but they rest in their unrest, and the longer they remain there the more weary the longer they remain there the more weary they become. And the birds—it is not the woodlark, nor the thrush, nor the nightinwoodlark, nor the thrush, nor the nightingale, nor any of the musical tribe that inhabit the branches of our tree. The foulest birds that wing the air have made it their obscene droppings cover all the plains about them:—the kite, with his beak always sharpened for some cruel repast; the vulture, ever ready to stoop upon his prey; the buzzard, digesting his filthy meal and watching for the moment when he can gorge himself again upon the prostrate carcass of the commonwealth. And the raven is hoarse that sits there croaking despair to all who approach for any clean or honest purpose."

Against Railroad Discriminations.

He could not bring the convention to his way of thinking on the subject of making members of the legislature purge themselves after sine die adjournment, nor upon some other questions in which he had vital concern for the common weal; but it will be remembered with what reluctance his col-leagues parted company with him; and how loath they were to accept his resignation from membership.

That part of the convention's work which

provided constitutional regulation of carry-ing companies especially met his warm ap-probation, and he labored in season and out of season during the latter years of his life to have the constitution of the people enforced by "appropriate legislation," enacted by their representatives in the general assembly. Had his life even been prolonged to years of further usefulness, his disappointment at the failure of the legislature to do its sworn duty might have been renewed at each session; but, as his warning prediction before the electoral commission came to be realized in the popular judgment of the last presidential campaign, so it can hardly be doubted that sooner or later it will be seen that he spoke with the voice of prophecy when he said : "The people, certainly, got one immense

advantage over the carrying corporations when they adopted the XVII article of the constitution. That concedes to us all the rights we ask, puts the flag of the commonwealth into our hands and consecrates our warfare. The malign influence that hereto-fore has palsied the legislative arm cannot last forever. We will continue to elect representatives again and again, and every man shall swear upon the gospel of God that he will do us the full and perfect justice which the constitution commands. At last we will rouse the conscience of a majority, screw their courage to the sticking place, and get the appropriate legislation which we need so

An Incident of His Later Life. Judge Black felt especially outraged by the enactment of the law of 1883, permitting an increase of the capitalization of railroads in Penusylvania to \$500,000 per mile. He deprecated it as a gross invasion of popular rights; and though there was no room for personal bitterness in his great, kindly soul, he remembered to his friends. he remembered to his dying day and re-sented what he feit to be the personal affront put upon himself and the shame brought upon the commonwealth by this extraordiupon the commonwealth by this extra nary extension of corporate privileges.

corporations and the manner in which it succeeded, he was especially anxious that the Democratic state convention of 1883, which met only three weeks before his death, but in advance of his illness, should make a clear deliverance on the question that was nearest his heart; and for his individual interest in which he had refused lucrative employment and large retainers proffered by the corpora-tions ranged on the other side.

Shortly before the convention met he drafted the seventh article of its platform which was unanimously adopted. It declared that "the 16th and 17th articles of the state that "the left and 17th articles of the state constitution regulating private corporations, railroads and canals, are the supreme law of the commonwealth governing them; and these provisions of the law should be en-forced in their full vigor and meaning by appropriate legislation. Extortions and frau-dulent discriminations are crimes and should be envisibed as such."

dulent discriminations are crimes and should be punished as such."

Although his request that heed be given to the adoption of this resolution was care-fully attended to and it was unanimously in-corporated in the platform, somehow a gar-bled version of the resolutions got into the morning papers without it. This circum-stance will explain the following character-istic letter from Judge Black, written just two weeks before he died, which was proba-bly the last he ever wrote and which I am sure has never before been in print.

JUDGE BLACK TO MR. HENSEL. Вноскіє, Aug. (4), 1883, Saturday.

My Dear Sir :

1 have just had a scare. I took it for granted that you had got the platform through just as you wrote it, or without much alteration. But this morning I took up the Sea, in which it was printed, and found the state constitu-

it was printed, and found the state constitution ignored, and no objection made to the
curse of extortion or traudulent discrimination—not even the moderate disapprobation
of monopolies which you had copied from
the Ohio platform.

This was disgusting in the last degree.
But when I read the letter from Harrisburg
which says that you wrote it, upon consultation with and amendment of it by me and
others, I got hopping mad and blazed out in
a criticism not at all complimentary to the
convention, which I meant to publish. It
was reading myself out of the party. It was
cursing and quitting the Democracy.

But Chan told me this morning that the
Sun's version was false and that your resolutions as passed were mutilated there. This
correction came just in time to save me from
doing a very foolish thing.

All this is of no account now. But I do
wish I could understand how this lying account of your proceedings came about. Was
it cut out by a night editor or a copyist, or a

wish I could understand how this lying account of your proceedings came about. Was it cut out by a night editor or a copyist, or a telegraph man merely to save trouble? Or was it done to make the convention seem like a pack of callous dogs crouching down at the bidding of the railroad rings? Or, what is more likely, was it a mere design to avoid all discussion of the subject?

If the false version appeared in the Sun only, then it was accidental, not fraudulent. If the same report or a similar one was made for the Philadelphia papers you may safely assume that the slaves of the railroads did it for a purpose. If I were you I would look the thing up, ascertain the fact and make such comment thereon as a sense of justice may prompt.

may prompt.
You requested me not to be interviewed on Curtis' book without seeing you. Nobody has tried to interview me, nor have I seen the book. Will you tell me just what I ought to do?

I am yours,
J. S. Black.

W. U. Hensel, Esq.

The last paragraph of this letter related to an engagement that I had with him to hear and embody in an "interview" for the Philadelphia Times his opinion of Curtis' life of Buchanan, and especially of that part of it which related to himself and his attitude to public questions in the closipg days of Buchanan's administration. I knew something of the conscientious care with which he and Mr. Curtis had sought to reach a common conclusion on these subjects; and I expected some dissent on his part from even the dispassionate judgment of his chiof's eminent biographer. But Governor Black tells us the last book Judge Black had in his hands was the second volume of the "Life of James Buchanan," by Mr. Curtis, then seval months from the press. He had opened it at the account of Mr. Buchanan's death, and had evidently read it with deep interest, for the leaves were not cut but rudely torn W. U. Hensel, Esq.

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apart by running his thumb through them. He never saw that part of the work which concerned himself. Those pages were neither cut nor torn. Before opening the life of Mr. Buchanan, he wrote what was manifestly the beginning of a very brief reply which he intended to make to the famous assault upon him by Mr. Jefferson Davis.

In conversation upon the subject of freight discriminations he once told me that he had intended to resist payment of some extortionate freight charges on a pair of oxen shipped to him from Bradford county, and to make this instance what John Hampden's ship money was to England: but "the rascally corporation" had overreached him in some contract with the consignor.

The letter above quoted was written in the beautiful tark hand which he adopted perforce after his right arm was hurt in the Kentucky railroad accident of 1868. At first a servant and amanuensis were considered indispages while to him but growing impatient

Rentucky railroad accident of 1998. At first a servant and amanuensis were considered indispensable to him, but growing impatient at such dependence he proved that he "needn't be dependent on any fellow to shave and write," and learned to do both for himself. Under the excellent steel portrait which is the frontispiece of this volume of "Essays and Speeches" is given his signature as he wrote before and after the accident which made him left-handed.

made him left-handed.

Arrangement of the Book.

The addresses are arranged not in order of time but under the heads "Miscellaneous," "Enlogies," "Political Essays and Letters" and "Forensic." The typography of the book is excellent, but it would have been an improvement to have had the running heads on the right hand pages comprise the subject of the particular paper printed below, instead of the general head. The speech in the McCardle case is omitted because never fully written out or properly réported; but no explantion is given for the absence of the satirical defense of Belknip, the "thunderous veracity" of which lay in the scathing denunciation of the prevalence of bribe taking, which made his client's offense no exceptional crime. exceptional crime.

exceptional crime.

Of secondary interest only to the biography itself are some of its foot-notes, where the author modestly cites the contemporary judgment of distinguished men in proof of some of his father's eminent qualities. The culogies of Secretaries Bayard and Garland have peculiar interest at this time; and it is well known that Mr. Cleveland had un bounded admiration for Judge Black. He was the friend and confidante of Tilden and Hancock; among the Democrats of his own state no factional lines separated him from any of the leading men of his party—Wal-lace, Randall, Curtin, Hopkins, Dill, Jenks, and all were his friends. The Republicans and all were his friends. The Republicans loved him, as they feared his tongue and pen; Blaine and Garneld cherished the warmest affection for him, and the elder Cameron ong estranged politically, paid honest tribut to his virtues when he heard of his death. I can only conclude an imperfect sketch of this first volume—which will be eagerly wel-comed as the forerunner of Judge Black's

complete "works"—as his biographer begin t, with an apt quotation : O good gray head which all men knew,

O from nerve to true occasion true O failen at length that tower of strength Which stood four square to all the w heaven that blew." The lines were scarce so worthily written to him of Tennyson's ode as to the good man of Brockie, W. U. H.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Iwo Common Pleas Courts Dispatching the BEFORE JUDGE PATTERSON. In the suit of Smedley Marsh vs. Sam'l C

lood, owner, and John Will, contractor, udgement by consent was entered in favo of plaintiff and against defendant for \$44.00 with stay of execution for 60 days. In the suit of Charles Eshbach vs. the county of Lancaster, issue to ascertain the

unount of damages sustained by reason of the opening of North Christian street through his land, a verdict by consent was rendered in favor of plaintiff for 8875.

in favor of plaintiff for \$675.

The first case called for trial was that of Martha Jane Kunkel vs. A. O. Newpher, executor of Ducella S. Williams, deceased, action to recover for services performed. From the testimony of plaintiff's wilnesses it appeared that defendant, an aged lady, Loarded with plaintiff, on aged lady, Loarded with plaintiff, on East Chestnut street in this city. Mrs. Williams was sick a great portion of the time from 1879 until her death, and during those from 1879 until her death, and during those years she was nursed and cared for by plaintiff, and she not being paid brought this suit. The defense was that Mrs. Kunkel lived in Mrs. Williams' house, the consideration being that Mrs. Williams was to receive board and nursing and in return Mrs. Kunkel was to live rent free. On trial. live rent free. On trial.

BEFORE JUDGE LIVINGSTON. The suit of James M. Burke and Edward McGovern, executors of Michael Malone, deceased, for the use of Jame M. Burke and Mortimer Malone vs. the county of Lancaster, was attached for trial on Monday after-noon. This is an action to recover damages by the reason of the opening of Franklin street through their land. After the jury was sworn they viewed the land and upon return to the court room court ad

journed until Tuesday morning.

A number of witnesses were called for the plaintiff this morning, and they testified that the defendants would suffer from \$1,200

John S. Chillas, city, was granted a newal of his peddler's license.

Catherine Strohl, of Ephrata, wife of Wm.

Strohl, was granted the benefits of the act
of assembly of April 3, 1872, giving to married women the benefits of their separate

earnings.

An issue was granted to try by jury whether the last will and testament of Augustus Sturgis, of Lititz, is his last will.

TEMPERANCE AT MILLERSVILLE.

Standpoint of Science.

MILLERSVILLE, April 28.—On Sunday morning Miss Narcissa E. White, of the Women's temperance union, spoke to the students of the Millersville Normal school on the subject of temperance from a scientific standpoint. The lady handled the subject in a fine style, showing the evil effects of alcohol upon the human system, basing her statements upon the experiments of the most eminent scientists in the world. She had the closest attention of the large audience for an hour. Her delivery was very good, sometimes quite eloquent; her reasoning logical and her conclusions convincing.

In the afternoon she met the ladies and organized a union with eighty-six members.

ganized a union with eighty-six members. On Monday morning the 9 o'clock classes were excused when she again met the students in excused when she again met the students in the chapel, and during that period of forty-five minutes spoke on how the thought can be presented best to the scholars. She showed by her methods and by experiments before the students how the subject can be success-fully taught in the lowest grades of the pri-mary schools.

fully taught in the lowest grades of the primary schools.

On Sunday evening a missionary, a native of Armenia, spoke in the Reformed church in the village. He was dressed in his native costume. He said that the information received from a tract coming from America made his father abandon the Mohammedan religion and through it he, himself, received a Christian training. He has come to America to get an English education. He speaks English well now, and he expects to return to his native country soon. Although the church is a large one, and extra seats were put in, the whole audience could not find standing room. He spoke in the Bethany Lutheran church in the evening.

In East Chatham, N. Y., S. C. Hulbert In East Chatham, N. Y., S. C. Hulbert found the remains of his grandfather, Jarvis Rider, in a hog pen being torn and eaten by a large sow. The body was terribly mangled, the head being severed from the trunk and partly eaten. Mr. Rider was 85 years old and a native of Rhode Island. He came to East Chatham more than 50 years ago. In the house where he lived also resided his only daughter.

An Abortion Case Dismissed. This afternoon at 2 o'clock was the time appointed to hear the cases against Dr. Joshua otts and Mrs. Elizabeth Ruhl for conspiring to commit an abortion at a house on Wood-ward street. In view of Dr. Potts' conviction and sentence for a similar offense the case was not pre-seed and Mrs. Rubi was discharged

RAIDING THE ROOST.

AM BOWMAN CAPTURES TWO NOTORI-OUS MOUNTAIN THIEVES.

and Jail Breakers, Taken Prisoners in Parmer's Barn-A Midnight Arrest on the Welsh Mountain.

About 12 o'clock last night Constable Sam owman, of Salisbury, assisted by one of his sons and several others, made important arrests on the Welsh mountains, where the two notorious thieves and jail-breakers.

The men were taken in the barn of Geo Parmer, which is situated three-fourths of a mile east of the Blue Rock. This rock is a famous pile of protruding boulders, on the top of the western slope of the Welsh mounain, and about a half mile above the homes of Mart and John Buzzard, where Abe's fam ily live and to which houses he himself fre-

Constable Bowman learned last week that strange men were on the mountain. They first put in an appearance on last Thursday, and at times there was three in the party. It appears that they pretended to be detectives in search of Abe Buzzard. To different parties they made this known and every where they roudly abused Constable Bow man, who they said was in league with Abe Buzzard and did not want to catch him. To some persons Gibson endeavored to pass himself off as the famous Abe.

Constable Bowman kept track of the men, although he did not know who they were, never having caught a glimpse of their faces Last night the officer obtained information of the whereabouts of the men and learned that they intended to sleep in Parmer's stable. With his son and some friends he se creted himself near the stable to watch. About 9 o'clock they saw one man enter the creted himself near the stable to watch. About 9 o'clock they saw one man enter the stable, but the second one did not put in an appearance until 10 o'clock. The capturing party waited until midnight when they went to the stable. Bowman called to the men who were on the hay loft to get up. Gibson came telow and stated that there was no one eise up-tairs. Bowman said he knew better and he tent for Groff, who was soon brought from his ross.

Bowman recognized Groff at once, but he was not so positive at first about Gibson, although he believed it to be he.

When Bowman fold Groff who he was, the latter replied, "maybe it la." Gibson declared that his name was Johnson, and that no man in Lancaster could identify him as Charles Gibson.

Neither of the men showed any resistance. They were handcuffed together and taken to Kinzer's station, where they arrived at 4 o'clock this morning. Sowman telegraphed to this city, and was met at the train, which arrives here at 9.25, by Underkeeper Stanffer. The prisoners were quietly landed in jail before many of the great eroyd, which always throngs the depot at this time, knew who they were.

Before their arrival there they had been recognized as Groff and Gibson. The men were quickly stripped of their clothing and after being attired in full suits of stripen after being attired in full suits of strips were placed in cell No. 56 on the upper tier. but nen were very well dressed, their clothing being of the best material, even to the drawers and undershirts. Their shoes were badiv cut and undershifts. Their shoos were banyeau and used up generally, and they looked as though they had been walking over-stones. Groff had \$4.15 in silver money, besides a number of photographs, cards, a Chinese laundry check, &c., and a fine silver Waltham watch, No. 888,218. He also had redentials showing that he was a member o as J. B. Roberts, Groff also had a lot of cartridges and it is believed that he threw his pistol away when he found he was about being captured. On the person of Gibson vere found 25 cents, some cards and a n of photographs of Pittsburg women.

NOT VERY LOQUACIOUS. A reporter of the INTELLIGENCER found both men in 56, and when he made known his business they soon became very quiet. Groff says, "I have no desire for notoriety. and have nothing for reporters." Gibson also declared that he would give nothing to

newspaper men.

The pencil pusher informed them that he did not wish to pry into their private affairs nor did he care to have them give anything away that they did not wish to be made ublic. The men at once became more communi

cative. Groff stated that he had not been in Lancaster since he broke out of jail, but was in Columbia ; he traveled through the West and worked nearly all the time at cigar-mak-ing (his credentials give credit to this). Of late he had been in Ohio and met Gibson in

late he had been in Ohio and met Gibson in Pittsburg last week.

After a time Gibson began talking and stated that since his last escape he had been living in Pittsburg, where he was in the saloon business. To prove this the reporter was shown a card which was taken from his coat when searched at the prison. It bore these words: "Open day and night, Little Enterprise, 209 Grant street, Pittsburg, V. C. Morris, proprietor, Compliments of Charles Morris, proprietor. Compliments of Charles A. Gibson."

WHEN THEY CAME EAST. In continuing his narrative Gibson said that one day last week Groft came into his saloon; the two shook hands and finally agreed to come East together; they arrived in Lancaster shortly after eight o'clock, on last Wednesday morning, but did not re-main long, going at once to New Holland and thence to the mountain. Neither of the prisoners stated what their business was on and thence to the mountain. Neither of the prisoners stated what their business was on the mountain, but both admitted that they had represented themselves as being detectives in order to avoid suspicion. They say they intended to leave the mountain to-day and they unite in denouncing Mart Buzzard; they say that he betrayed them to the officer, as he was the only man who knew where they intended to pass the night. Gibson give the dates of his many escapes as nearly as he could, but said he had never given the matter much thought, and it was so long since he got away that he could not tell the exact time. He said he always cut through the iron cells and went through the cellar; he intends to go again if he possibly can.

All through his conversation Gibson boasted that he would either make his escape or go out of the jail "feet foremost." Groff did not talk with the confident air of Gibson, and seemed more inclined to be quiet; he

and seemed more inclined to be quiet; he was also well posted in regard to his sentences and escapes. The men agreed in their stories told to the reporter. They would not tell everything about the people they had seen on the mountain; but Gibson said he would a great deal rather be in jait than there.

HISTORY OF THE PRISONERS. Charles Gibson is a man about 35 years of Frankford, the notorious horse-thief; she is now residing in Philadelphia. Gibson and Frankford, the notorious horse-thief; she is now residing in Philadelphia. Gibson and his father-in-law were formerly partners in the business of horse-stealing, and the former was caught in Baltimore in the early part of 1878. He was tried here on several charges of horse-stealing and larceny, and was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment on November 22d, 1878. He first escaped on July 25th, 1878, but was recaptured and returned on September 7th of the same year. On July 13th, 1870, he and Alonza Hambright, who was doing ten years for burglary, escaped by going through the cellar. Gibson was caught near Pittsburg and says he was given away by Warden Wright, of the Western penitentiary. He was returned to prison on September 1st, 1880. Hambright was caught at Buffalo and is now in jail. Gibson made his last escape in the same old way, on the night of December 31, 1881, the last of Capt. Weise's term as keeper of the prison, and has been out since. It is said that Gibson also broke out of the Allegheny prison and different other jails. He is regarded as an expert jail-breaker and a dangerous man, and the officials at the prison are free to say that they don't think he will be in prison long before he attempts escape. He seems able to go right through iron-ciad cells.

Joseph Groff is probably 25 years of age,

25, 1879, he and Andy Ehman, who is also a fugitive, was convicted of breaking into and robbing a store at Miliway, on the Reading & C-lumbia railroad. They were each sentenced to five years imprisonment. At noon Crlumbia railroad. They were each sentenced to five years imprisonment. At noon on the 24th of May he made his escape with others from the cigar shop, "over the garden wall." Groff acted in a very ignorant manner and was recaptured by Officer Michael Burns while attempting to board a freight train near the Pennsylvania depot on the same night. The officer did not know who the man was at once, but he wore a pair of striped trousers and a newspaper man who knew him told his name. He made his last escape when Ike Buzzard set all the long term boys free with his famous "bird cage trick" on the night of October 10, 1883.

The prison here is gradually filling up, and the bad men who made their escape in 1883 are all being brought back. The following have been returned : Jim Clifford, burglar who was caught on the Ephrata hills, after being shot; Ike Buzzard, burglar, caught in Chicago, while attending Forepaugh's show "Tid" Brimmer, firebug, taken in Harris

"Tid" Brimmer, firebug, taken in Harrisburg; John Lippincott, caught at Columbia; and last night's pair.

There is a standing reward of \$50 each for the return of Gilson and Groff to our jail, and it should be paid to Constable Bowman at once. The officer showed considerable detective skill in making the capture, and he is deserving of great credit.

Although the stories told by the captured men in regard to the time they were upon the mountain are corroborated in many ways, it is believed that they have been on the hills at different times and were interested with Abe Buzzard and his geng in ested with Abe Buzzard and his numerous burgiaries. The clothing found on them are said to be like that taken from several stores that have been robbed.

FUN AT THE POSTOFFICE

Pete Hensel and " Valley" Hoffman Won' Keep Democratic Company.

As is known to most of our city readers,

Christian H. Mayer, letter carrier, tendered his resignation to Postmaster Marshall some time ago, for the purpose of going into the produce business with his brother, in the old market house, which they leased from the city for that purpose-the resignation to take effect on the 1st of May. It is also known that George W. Pinkerton another of the carriers, who snuffed danger from afar after Cleveland's election, sought the nomination for Alderman of the Ninth ward, and was elected in February last-his commission dating from the first Monday in Maynext. To fill these vacancies Postmaster Marshall

recommended to the department George W. Overdeer, who has been a sub-carrier for a year past, and Chas. E. Ochs, a young Demoerat of the Fourth ward, and son of John Ochs, the well-known grocer. The appointment of Ochs created great consternation among the Republican postoffice officials, several of whom said they would not serve in the office in company with a Democrat. The noisiest of these were Valentine Hoffman, of the Sixth ward, and Peter C. Hensel

The commissions of Overdeer and Ochs arrived this morning and as soon as it was
known, both Hensel and Hoffman resigned,
without giving the postmaster an hour's
notice. Mayer and Pinkorton, who were expected to remain tuttil the 1st of May, also
left their posts, claiming, we understand,
that they are entitled to fifteen days' vacation, and they choose to take it now. This
leaves the postmaster short-handed, but I
be the mails shall be promptly deleved if
henself, as he has often done in years gone
by.

WHAT THE POSTMASTER SAYS To a representative of the INTELLIGENCER. who asked Postmaster Marshall what object he had in appointing Mr. Ochs, a Democrat, to one of the vacancies, he answered that he appointed him because he is a good German scholar, and he has often felt the need of such an one on the force. He denies that he had any thought of "casting an anchor to the windward" in his own behalf. He says he is ready to step down and out at any time the Democratic administration may see fit to remove him; he says his effice will be found clean under the closest scrutiny. He has tried to conduct it properly without regard to politics; that there is not a post-office in the United States in which politics has been less talked about, or less party work has been done than in the Lancaster office; he never asked one of his employes to vote or to look after voters. He know that he will be censured by some good friends for appointing a Democrat, but in making the appointment he acted on his own judgment and on the advice of some of the best men in town. He thinks Hensel and Hoffman acted very joolishly as well as unkindly in leaving in the ishly as well as unkindly in leaving in the manner they did. Even if a new postmaster were appointed they could not have been disturbed except for cause; and it is as absurd for them to refuse to work with a Democrat in the postoffice as it would be for Hensel to refuse to work with one in a carpenter shop or Hoffman to refuse to have one as a customer at his eigar store.

A CIVIL SPRVICE REFORM P. M. On being questioned as to whether it wa his intention to fill the vacancies with Democrats, the postmaster said he did not know crats, the postmaster said he did not know; he had already had applications for the places, some of whom he certainly would not appoint. As soon as he found applicants that seemed to be capable he would recommend them to the pstmaster general. In conclusion Mr. Marshall said that he believed the administration was honestly endeavoring to reform the civil service; that he heartily favored it himself, and he believed the public would neveragain consent to have the offices dispensed merely as rewards for partisan services. He added that there were no indications that any of his other officers

mo indications that any of its older officers intended to resign.

— This afternoon, J. Benson Samson who was recently appointed a distributing clerk in the office was made a carrier in place of Hoffman and Eph Shaub in place of Hensel. Wm. Hartman, a son of Geo. H. Hartman was appointed distributing clerk vice Samson.

BASE BALL NEWS.

The Lancaster Club Wipes Up the Floor With the Somerset. Following is the score of the game played

The Somerset and Lancaster clubs will

The Somerset and Lancaster clubs will play here on Thursday.
The other base ball games played on Monday resulted in the following scores: At Philadelphia: Brooklyn 5, Athletic 4; Harrowgates 5, Mantua 4; New York: Mets 3, Baltimore 2; Newark: Newark 3, Philadelphia 0; Washington: Nationals 1, New York 1; Birmingham: Birmingham 6, Atlanta 4 (ten innings); Macon: Nashville 9, Macon 5; Augusta: Augusta 15, Memphis Atlanta 4 (ten innings); Macon: Nashville 9, Macon 5; Augusta: Augusta 15, Memphis 8; Columbus: Columbus 10, Chattanooga 9; New Britain: Boston 27, New Britain 5.

The players of the Tronsides club have nearly all arrived and are quartered at Shober's hotel. They are as follows: Green, eatcher, and Sweitzer, third base, of last year's Littlestown; Householder, second base, of last year's Chicago Unions; Carson, pitcher, of last year's Woonsocket, R. I.,; Mitchell, first base, of last year's Chambersburg; Rollins, left field, formerly of Washington Nationals and Chambersburg club; Wilson, of last year's Johnstown; Zecher, short stop of last year's Ironsides. Another first-class pitcher will secured at once, and the season will be opened with the Actives of Reading, Saturday. The players were on the field for practice this morning and showed up well. Wm. Zecher will manage the team.

WASHINGTON D. C., April 28.—Treasury alances to-day : Gold coin and bullion \$243,129,972; silver dollars and bullion, \$163,-242,451; fractional silver coins, \$30,873,932; United States notes, \$47,303,967; national bank notes, \$9,004,843; deposits with national bank depositories, \$9,410,159. Total, \$502,-

056,326, 970; silver, \$100,745,331; currency, \$25,210,-

SIGNS OF WAR.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AND PROPER POPULAR FEELING IN ENGLAST

tween the Russians and Afrhans Been Fought-Declaration of W Expected to Follow.

LONDON, April 28.—Gladstone spe great effect yesterday, and it is the belief that England will demand (ast

The generally accredited news, recseveral journals, of another battle, not as yet confirmed, has greatly it the danger of war and popular excite At the war office the opinion is unthat if such a battle as reported has taken place the question whether there peace or war between Great Britain a sia, has been decided in favor of v nothing her majesty's ministers can

This is the prevailing view in Lot face of to-days news, and further to from the supposed scene of hostili awaited with deep interest.

The declaration of war is now exp follow directly upon a rupture of di Edward Thornton, and Russia wol probably order General Komaroff to on Herat, England meanwhile oc Quetta and Candahar.

SIGNS OF THE STORM. Grain and coal freights, and the rat urance are advancing. It is denied that the czar wrote to man emperor that the chances for p

dimished. Whitehead's famous torpedo Fiume is making 220 torpedoes for The whole Russian coast of the B been strongly fortified and the ap

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGI

American interest in Panama are l be fully protected. The Chicago board of trade moved new and elegant building to-day. Gen. Grant rested comfortably last night and is gaining strength daily. Cuban annexation to U. S. grows in favor

on the island. Leicht Bros., ale and beer brewervat Newburgh, N. Y., burned to-day. Loss, \$80,000; insurance, \$40,000. Col. J. H. McGlaughlin and Chas. North

wrestled a match at Fort Wayne, Ind., last night; North won and they afterwards nearly ame to blows. 150 members of the American Medical Editors association attended the meeting in

New Orieans yesterday; addresses were made and officers elected. Half the cotton crop in the Arkansas valley

s destroyed by recent overflow in the river Pifteen hundred of the miners employed at Irwin station, on the Pennsylvinin railreduced wages and stand stem for counts a
ton. They are straited.

sympathy and aid.

"J. E. Deunison," alias "Gordon" a noted botel swindler has been picked up in Buffalo, N. Y., where he tried to pass a bogus cheek, representing himself as an agent for the Standard oil company and of Peck & Snyder,

dealers in sporting goods. Farmer Morris shot his neighbor, Lamar, near Woodville, Prince George's county, Md., vesterday, on account of a quarrel over pro-

burg, to the Pittsburg & North Eastern Railway company, to run from Ft. Berry, Allegheny county, to Punxatawney,65 miles. After long domestic strife, ending in recent separation, Jacob Scott, aged 75, of Ft. Gibson N. Y., last night shot and killed his wife,

aged 66, at the farmer's where she had gone as housekeeper. Mrs. Hawley, the lady who discovered the are in the Palace hotel, Cincinnati, at 4 o'clock Saturday morning, is under arrest as the incendiary; torn paper was found in her room to fit the pieces saturated with oil laid under the doors of the other rooms on the

same floor. Judge Parker, of the U. S. court of West rn Arkansas, has decided in a habeas corpus case that on the disputed Oklahoma lands the U. S. court has no jurisdiction, the same having been patented to the Cherokees on Dec. 31, 1838. This decision involves the title to 8,000,000 acres.

Reports from the flooded country in Texas give details of great loss of property and cat-tle. Many hair-breadth escapes are recorded. Twelve miles north of Dallas 20 men, women and children surrounded by the raging waters, were forced to take refuge on the roofs, where they remained exposed without food over 30 hours before they were rescued The crushed and lifeless body of Nelson wood, foreman of engine No. 3, of Pittsburg, was taken from the second floor of the burned brick building of Edmundson & Sons, 98 Third avenue, at 3:30 o'clock this morning. Of eleven other firemen badly hurt, several will die. John Groetzinger, whose skull is fractured and breast crushed,

had resigned his position to enter other busi ness, and this would have been his last week of service.

The bill to print 15,000 more of Smull's handbooks, for the use of members, at the state's expense, failed to pass the House at Harrisburg to-day over Gov. Pattison's veto. It got 123 votes to 41 against it, lacking 11 of the necessary two-thirds. The bill to-permit school directors to buy school books out of the public funds pased finally. An amendment to the anti-discrimination bill passed almost unamiously, requiring rates to points within (not outside) the state to be posted. The Senate holds a special sess this afternoon to consider the Bullitt bill, which has been amended by its triends so as to not take effect until April 1, 1887.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

mometer and Indications for the Morrow. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28 .- For the Middle Atlantic states, light rains, partly cloudy weather, to south winds, becoming variable, lower barometer, stationary temper

Fair weather continues on the Atlantic coast, Ohio valley and Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather and light rains are re-ported from all other districts. The winds from north to west in New England, the Upper Lake region and the northwest and southerly in the South Atlantic states, Ten-nessee and the Ohio valley, and light and va-riable in the remaining districts. The temperature has remained about stationary in the districts on the Atlantic coast and in the Lower region, it has risen slightly in the Gulf states, Tennessee and Ohio valley and has fallen in the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. A fall of from 10 to 20 degrees being reported from Kansas and Nebraska. Light snows are reported this morning from the northern portion of the lake regions and Colorado.

For Wednesday—Stightly cooler, fairweather, is indicated for the Chio valley and Tennessee, and near Lake Erie. Fairweather is indicated for the Middle Atlantic states, preceded by light rains to-night, with perature has remained about stationary in the

states, preceded by light rains to-night, with slight changes in temperature. Fair weather and slowly rising temperature is indicated for the Upper Lake region, the Upper Miss-issippi and Mizsouri valleys.