LANCASTER, PA., MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1886.

DR. HIGBEE TO THE GOVERNOR.

THE ALLEGED ABURES AT THE SOL DIERN ORPHANS SCHOOLS.

The Honor of the State-Reply of the State Superintendent to the So-called "Exposure"-He Asus Rigid Investigation of His Department

Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee, superintendent of public schools, by appointment of Governor Pattison, and ex-officio head of the soldiers' orphans department also, has addressed in lengthy letter to the governor on the subject of the so-called exposure of the condition of these schools recently made in the Philadelphia Record. With reference to the alleged partiality of the department in sending an undue number of pupils to schools run by the syndicate he says

The distribution of children to the various The distribution of children to the various schools has no fixed limitations by law, but is very properly left to the discretion and judgment of the superintendent, who alone has before him the necessary data, varying from month to month, upon the basis of which such distribution could be made.

Now, as the only possible favor which the superintendent in this direction could confer the country of the interests of decrease of

must consist in the increase or decrease of the number of children ordered into the respective schools (their per capita pay being fixed definitely by be legislature itself), let us examine carefully the statistical table, as correctly given in the article of the Record, bearing in mind that it covers the time of my administration, from its beginning in 1881 up

He then quotes the Record's table, and

Now let any candid mind examine the above table, and see if the relative status of the schools on May 81, 1885, compared with same on May 31, 1881, gives evidence of any conspiring favoritism to the syndicate, and especially as over against Chester Springs. To aid examination, I give the percentage of insurering out." 'squeezing out.'

rester Springs, "squeezed out," 234 per cent Dayton Dayton Lincoln Inst, Harford Mansfield McAllisterville

sevond the rest. When McAllisterville came info the hands of the syndicate, January, 1883, its number was 176, and in 1885, 171, a loss of five. In the preceding year it had increased 37, yet the next year it is decreased by 42, as fair a system of balancing as the circum-stances would allow. What attempt is there here to advance the business interests of a

syndicate?
In reference to Chester Springs, it may be implied that the "squeezing" process was through the year immediately preceding the sale, to force it at a sacrifice to its owners into the hands of the syndicate. Let us see the decrease between 1884 and 1885.

Chester Springs "squeezed out" of 19 (172-183 or i per cent.

Me Allisterville | 42 (213-171) nearly 20 pr. ct.

Mercer | 32 (221-213) or 15 pr. ct.

Mount Joy | 35 (228-233) or 15 pr. ct.

The three last named are Syndicate Schools.

What possible ground is there here for any complaint upon the part of Chester Springs, whose per cent of decrease is so much less than that of the syndicate itself? Where is there a shadow of proof that this department entered into any intrigue to force its sale? But now comes the covert charge again

that he "squeezing out process," when it had served its purpose, is at once comple-mented by its opposite, and the schools of the snydicate are at once filled up.

The true state of the case is this: In view

of the law closing all admissions on June 1, 1882, I had asked a largely decreased appro-priation, which was voted. The legislature, however, reopened admissions in 1883, but did not increase the appropriation. As soon as I saw that a deficit was being created, I stopped all admissions, and ordered six per cent, of the children in each school to be dis-charged (holding the orders for subsequent admission), to reduce expenses to available tonds appropriated. Now, when this deficit was made up, a larger appropriation made, and the law of admissions charged, 1 found that we had adequate funds to increase the that we had adequate funds to increase the number in the schools, and some s00 approved applications on file, the applicants all eager to have orders of admission, I made very carefully a schedule of distribution to fill up the larger scheols to between 250 and 300, and issued orders of admission. By refer-ence to the following table, which represents the present status of the schools, it will be that all the schools were increased, but that Chester Springs is out of proportion compared with the others:

250 White Hall 225 Mansfield 210 Harford 28 Dayton 164 Chester Springs

The pseuliar circumstances which occa-sioned this I explained to the reporter of the Record, but to unwilling ears:

The legislative committee, having investi gated the Lincoln institute, forwarded me a copy of their report, requesting that the soldiers' orphan children be withdrawn from that school. Mrs. Hutter, lady inspector of the schools, and manager of the Northern home, was very earnest in her unwilling-ness that I should transfer any of them to her school. I transferred them at once to Chester Springs, because it would have been wrong to have sent them to some distant school, thus forcing upon their parents or guardians such a large cost of transportation, and depriving the children of the chance of visiting their homes during vacation. I fol-lowed the uniform practice of this depart-ment, and I think any prudent officer would

Beside this, Mrs. Hutter, sending me a list of some fifty-three children, urged me to transfer them to Chester Springs, which I did. This swelled the number out of pro this was done by myself, and, with this was done by myself, and, with no reference to the changed ownership of Chester Springs. Had it been owned by any one else, the same course under the circumstances would have been pursued. I must use my judgment in this matter of distribution, which is not so easy a task as to some it may appear; and the relative status of the schools at times may be very much disturbed. THE PAYMENTS TO THE SCHOOLS,

In regard to the amounts paid to th schools, I have only to say that they will be found to correspond throughout with the number of children actually in the schools and not a single warrant issued but has its

and not a single warrant issued but has its corresponding vouchers fully verified.
But the so-called "exposure" goes further than this. It implies, indeed covertly charges, that by a change of the issue rolls and vouchers in reference to clothing furnished, the syndicate has been aided in its trand, because the only satisfactory method that existed for determining the quantity of clothing issued was in this way destroyed! This is so talse and defamatory as to require attention here.

The superintendent then goes on to explain that the law requires the managers of each school to expend one-sixth of the total money paid them for clothing, and every precaution was taken to see that this was done.

INSTRUCTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

employed, Dr. Higbee says ;
It is our deliberate judgment—and we fee

as well qualified to judge in this matter, from an experience of nearly forty years in school work, as the reporter of the Philadelphia Record—that the educational work of our soldiers' orphan schools is and has been fully equal if not superior to that of our public schools. I should be ashamed of myself, had I not made this a subject of special thought and care, and it will appear strange indeed to the school men of this commonwealth if I, who have now for nearly five years personally attended the examinations of these schools, and supervised their of these schools, and supervised their whole method of teaching and their whole system of grading, should not be as

well qualified to speak of their condition as a reporter who has hastily visited them and perchance never attended an examination thereof.

But I am unwilling to leave this matter in any vague form before the public, and hence, without referring to the classes and grades and sub-divisions, all of which are accurately presented to the legislature and to the public in every annual report—which reports may be had from this department by all persons desirous of seeing them—I direct the candid attention of the educators of this commonwealth to the status of the teachers in our soldiers' orphan schools, so far as this can be determined by external record.

He proceeds to show in detail that nearly

He proceeds to show in detail that nearly every teacher employed at these schools is of

It must, from the above showing, be piain, to those who wish to know, that the soldiers' orphans are not being neglected by my allowing incompetent and inexperienced teachers of low grade to be employed. I have not words sufficiently strong to repel the implication which is so unwarranted, and, I may say, so uttent reckless. SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

To any candid mind, how plain it must be, that children between the ages of five and sixteen, gathered together from all wrecked families throughout this common-wealth—packed together like herrings, in some schools three and four in one bed, in some schools three and four in one bed, in damp and mal-odorous rooms, half-clothed and half-fed, and bathed, it may be, in pickle-barrels, with no calisthenics, and no suitable play-ground—how plain it must be, we repeat, that the vitality of children thus treated would be so reduced that any epidemic, such as diphtheria or scarlet fever, would sweep them off by the hundred. Such is hygienic law!

But what are the facts of the case? What do our carefully kent records of all the

do our carefully kept records of all the schools, records which come from sworn offi-cers reveal? Nearly 13,000 children under sixteen years of age have been in these schools for terms ranging from ten to two years, and there have been only three hundred and twenty-nine (320) deaths—some of these from accidents and not disease. Epidemics have reached them, but in no case has the percent-age of deaths therefrom equalled that of the neighborhood. At Uniontown, especially complained of, ten (10) deaths from disease have occurred since the opening of the school, nearly 20 years ago,

"FOUR CHILDREN IN ONE BED." It is at this school, at Uniontown, that four What a reckless state of things this reveals! Let us see how this is. At this school there is quite a large nursery of young children from three to six years of age, with a few weak children reaching eight years included among them. These children are under the care of women of long experience in such work, one in our orphan school, the other in the school at Xenia, Ohio. Four young child dren from this nursery, subject to the croup, were taken into a large family bed to be near the bedside of one of these women, that she might hear their breathing, and be ready to take prompt care of them if attacked during

The motherly woman would not permit The motherly woman would not permit them to be away where she could not watch them hourly. There was beds enough for all. All this the reporter of the Record knew. Yet this wise act of a long-experienced mother, without a single comment, is spread broadcast over the state, with a desire that it shall be condemned and carry its weight of condemnation against all the schools. What a strange animus this betrays! As over against Rev. Savers, what ap udent and reliable inspector this man would make!

He it is also who perverts my own conduct, making me so heartless as to turn on my making me so heartless as to turn on my heel in his presence, in my own office, with a sneer at the poverty of these children's homes. Nothing can be more maliciously

false. I did "turn on my heel," with no words to show my disrespect for the poverty of a broken-down soldier's family, God for-bid! but to hide, as a man of different mstincts would have known, my rising disgust for a thinly-disguised Pharissism.

So with the story of distributing a dozen hats among ninety girls at the McAllisterville school. Every girl here had a suitable bat, and all the girls of the school attended church from Sunday to Sunday with hats and proper clothing. To this the teachers and

itizens will abundantly testify. THE SYNDICATE.

It must be kept in mind that the depart ment has no money contract whatsoever with these schools. The state pays a fixed per capila amount for every child in the schools and the law requires that one-sixth of this amount be used for clothing—the original bills, as has already been said, of the cost of said clothing, sworn to by the principals or managers, being taken as the basis upon which such estimate of one-sixth is made. The department has no power of determining how much the buildings cost, how much is paid for food, for fuel, for teachers' sala-ries and other service, or what may be the profit accruing to the proprietors. It only knows, by sworn bills, the cost of clothing formished and issued to the children, also that it of such character as required by the super-intendent; that proper bedding and teaching and medical treatment are provided; and the fact that a sufficient amount of good, wholesome food is supplied the children, all of which facts are ascertained and con-stantly reported by official inspectors ap-pointed by the governor and the superin-tendent.

tion of several schools under a syndicate management must result in injury to the children. Of course, such an arrangement must be more economical, because the purmust be more economical, because the purchase of supplies may be made on so large a scale. I could not feel myself justified on this ground of greater profit, to break up those schools by transferring the children elsewhere. If I find, as I have found, that the provision for the children, made by such a syndicate, has been satisfactory and equal to, if not better than in schools managed singly. I should be dishouset to close them. ngly, I should be dishonest to close them Had I evidence, however, that there had been any attempt to half feed and half clothe the children by a syndicate, in order to increase its profits, I should have been equally corrupt not to have promptly disbanded the

Mr. Wright's letter to his manager at Mt. Joy I never saw or heard of before it appeared in print in the Record. It certainly needs explanation. "Frozen feet, toe-nails dropping off, itch, etc."—those cases were never hinted to me. Not a syllable heard I of these hinted to me. Not a syllable heard 1 of these things from parents or inspectors, or teachers. Dr. Ziegler, the physician of the school, whom I have regarded and do regard an honorable man and skillful physician, I met frequently on my way from Lancaster to Harrisburg, and I always inquired particularly of him in regard to the health of the children; and this grave matter he never mentioned. Frequently I visited the school, and I have never discovered anything to indicate such a state of things.

and I have never discovered anything to in-dicate such a state of things.

This leads me to think that some explana-tion is possible, in view of the fact that it is injusch flat contradiction of all the reports

tion is possible, in view of the fact that it isin such flat contradiction of all the reports
of inspectors, and of my own frequent visitations, much more frequent to this school,
because so near my own home.

Mr. Wright having been absent in California during the past month, I have not had
any chance to sift this matter to the very
bottom, as I desire, and as I shall do immediately upon his return. The truth, the
whole truth, and nothing but the truth shall
be brought out, if possible, without fear or
favor. I never pass judgment, however,
until the whole case is in hand, and will not
condemn until the slieged offender is heard.
It is strange that those holding such a
letter in possession for the past two years
should not long since have taken measures
to expose the matter. Every consideration
of humanity and justice should have
prompted such a course. If other letters
of a kindred character are held back, as
seems to be implied by the Record, it is
wrong. My office is not to defend Mr.
Wright, but to ascertain his guilt, if guilty he
be; and every syllable of his misdoings, or
those of any other individual connected with
these orphassever, should be irrought to those of any other individual connected with these orphans schools in any responsible capacity whatsoever, should be brought to light. I should regard myself as equally guilty with the party to such outrage, if, knowing any wrong done to the children I did not take steps at once to redress it. I am not the partisan of Mr. Wright, but the guardian and protector of the soldlers' children. It is their interests, not his, that I am watching.

MR. PAUL AND THE DEPARTMENT. I have no disposition to shield Mr. Paul or any one else. On assuming the duties of suTHE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

perintendent in 1881, I made no changes in the office, merely filling two vacancies then existing. Mr. Paul, the chief clerk, was highly recommended by Dr. Wickersham, and so far as I could judge, was a very valuable officer. I knew nothing of his owning a third interest in the Mt. Joy school then, nor until 1881. I feel assured that had there been any britery as charged by the Record. nor until 1883. I feel assured that had there been any bribery, as charged by the Record, in his securing his interest in the Mt. Joy school in 1877, to influence the distribution of children, it would have shown itself, and my predecessor would at once have dismissed him. When he informed me in regard to this interest, I weighed the matter, and I retained him, knowing that there was no possible chance of this interest, and it is not a second of the interest of the control of the contr his increasing or decreasing the amount of the state's money paid to the school in whose ownership he had interest. Nor was there, at any time, the slightest effort of apparent disposition on his part to influence my of distribution—over which he had n

But as soon as I found out my error in not avoiding the very appearance of evil, I told him either to resign or break all connection with the schools. Why he continued in the lepartment five months after executive ad vice had been given me to this effect, is well known to yourself, and needs at this time no public explanation from me.

NEVER AUDITED HIS OWN ACCOUNTS. A very wrong impression, however, is when it is supposed that this office audits its own accounts. It would be utterly impossible for Mr. Paul to do this, as charged by the reporter of the Record. As the public may be ignorant of the routine of work of the

office, permit me to give a brief but plain synopsis thereof: The accounts for the education and maintenance of the children in the orphan schools are settled quarterly, and are sworn to by the principal or manager of each school. The principals of the schools are required to send to the department at the close of each week a report which contains the names of all children admitted, all transfers, discharges on age or order, deaths and absentees, with cor-responding dates. All admissions and dis-charges are made by order of the superinten-

These reports are examined, and the proper entries made in the books for this purpose, exclusively by the financial clerk, a subordinate clerk of the department. A quarterly ordinate clerk of the department. A quarterly report is also sent with the bills, which is a summary of the weekly reports. The books thus exhibit a complete record of the accounts of each school. When the bills are received, they are examined and checked by the financial clerk, who carefully examines each date to see that it agrees with his record, and that the arrownth scharged, are in accordance. that the amounts charged are in accordance with the provisions of the law. The bills are then certified to by the superintendent and sent to the auditor general for further examiration and settlement.

THE OFFICIAL INSPECTORS. These are Mrs. E. E. Hutter and Rev. J. W. Sayers. In addition to their regular visitations of the schools, sometimes of very long duration and at other times more brief, I have frequently called upon them to make special visitation whenever complaints came to the office which I could not attend to personally. I have for years been thoroughly convinced of their faithfulness and consci-

ntious attention to their work.

It is a difficult work, and, as the article under discussion remarks, requires time for critical examination of each and every school equally true that more than a hasty visitation of an outside reporter is required to warrant either a condemnation of their work or of the schools. It requires but little time or care, I know, to put a rail on the track to wreck running train, compared with the intelligent and constant labor of engineer and fireman to guide it sately on its onward course.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Myers and Halbach Have a Walk Over-Bertz Pulls Through With a Squeeze, The Republican members of the new city ouncil met in caucus on Saturday evening, in common council chamber and selected the city officers for the ensuing year. All the members-elect, 28 in number, were promptly

The great contest was for street commis-It took seven ballots to decide, and Bertz, the present incumbent won by a vote of 15 to 13. The candidates placed in nomination for this office were Reubon Oster, Jacob Greenawait, Jacob Bertz, Peter W. Gor-recht, Miller Eckman, A. Kauffold, S. H. Levan, Henry Resh, Charles Schwebel and Tharles Buckius. All these candidates re-ceived votes on the first ballot except Oster and Resh. On the fourth ballot the vote stood Buckius 6, Bertz 10, Gorrecht 9, and Eckman 3. On the sixth ballot all were dropped but Gorrecht and Bertz, and on that ballot each had 14 votes. On the seventh pallot Bertz was nominated by the vote of M. S. Harnish, of the Fourth ward, going to

him.

City Treasurer Myers had no opposition. Councilman Mentzer did not place Weimer in nomination against Halbach, for superintendent of the water works, as he saw there was no chance of defeating Halbach.

The city solicitorship was decided on the second ballet by the selection of Henry Carpenter. He received 15 votes, W. T. Brown II and J. W. Denlinger 2. The name of J. W. Johnson was not presented to the of J. W. Johnson was not presented to the

S. C. Slaymaker was nominated for city regulator, defeating Alian A. Herr by a ote of 19 to 9. For assistant regulators the nominees were Adam Musketnuss, Anthony Lechler, isaac Hubbey and Robert Albright. Lechler and Albright were nominated on the first ballot.

John H. Loucks was elected janitor with out opposition.

Robert A. Evans was selected for president of select council, Dr. Bolenius deciding not

o be a candidate. Alderman Barr was releeted clerk. William K. Beard was chosen as presiden f common council by acclamation and Jaco M. Chillas re-elected clerk.

BIG SALE OF STOCKS

Farmers' National Bank Brings \$115 per Share and First National \$205. This afternoon Sam Matt Friday, and tioneer, sold the following stocks for J. B Long at the Cooper house: Ten shares of Farmers' National bank

stock to Levi R. Rhodes, at \$112.75 per Five shares of same to John N. Woods, at

\$114.20 per share.
Two seven per cent. \$100 bonds, of the Quarryville railroad, to Christian R. Landis, at Five shares of Farmers National bank to

. H. Summy, at \$114.45 per share. Five shares of same to John N. Woods, at Five shares of Fulton National bank to William Riddle, at \$190 per share. Five shares of same to A. H. Fritchey, a Five shares of same to John R. Bitner, at

\$180.70 per share.

Three shares of same to same, at \$189.60 per Ten shares of First National bank to John N. Woods at \$205 per share.
Nine shares of Lancaster County National bank to Jacob K. Eaby at \$114.95 per share.
Five shares of Manhelm National bank to

S. S. Wiest at \$100 per share. Five shares of same to J. K. Nissley at \$159.90. Ten shares Lancaster and Lititz turnpike stock to Henry B. Resh at \$75.30 per share Six shares of same to Emanuel P. Kelle Four of same to Jacob B. Wissler at \$75,30

Ten of same to Henry B. Resh at \$75,50 Twenty shares of same to Reuben A. Bear at \$75 per share.

Twenty-two shares of Lancaster & Fruit-ville turnpike to Lewis S. Hartman at \$3.50.

Four shares of same to Reuben L. Landis at 833.10.

Ten Shares of Lancaster & Marietta turnpike to M. L. Landis at \$33 per share.

Seven shares of Big Spring & Beaver Valley
turnpike to M. L. Landis at \$7 per share.

Isaac William Makinson was buried or Sunday at 2 o'clock from his parents' resi dence on South Prince street. The inter ment was privately in Woodward Hill ceme-tery. A large crowd attended the funeral services by Rev. S. Stall at the house.

THE UNIFORM SCALE OF CUMBERLAND DEMANDED BY THE WORKERS.

Federation No. 3, at Pittsburg, Begins the Strike, Which Will Extend to the Fast 10,000 Miners About to Go Out. The Operators Giving In.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 8 .- An extensive strike of coal miners of Federation No. 3, was inaugurated to-day. This also comprises the soft coal districts of the East. The de-Cumberland on February 19th, involving a general advance of ten cents per ton. There are ten thousand miners in the district. Dispatches received this morning from the Maryland regions reported that the miners to the number of 6,000 were out. Other points have not been heard from as yet. Secretary Davis, of the Miners' Amalgamated association, says there is no doubt but that the strike will become general in a few days. Many of the Meyersdale operators are ain

ing to concede the advance, thus causing the greatest confidence among the strikers. This strike is especially noteworthy as being the first general demand by all the district competing in the Eastern market for an advance in wages, and also the first effort to carry out the principle laid down by the joint convention of operators and miners at Columbus, Ohio, for the establishment of uniform rates in competing district. Wages Baised From \$1.35 to \$1.50.

HARTFORD, Conn., March. 8.-The New York & New Haven railroad company has without solicitation decided to raise the pay of laborers on all divisions of their road from \$1.35 to \$1.50 a day, beginning April 1. Voluntarily Increasing Wages.

The brick manufacturers of Reading, e ploying over 400 hands, met Saturday and voluntarily increased the wages of all em-ployes for the coming season from 8 to 15 per cent. A bout seventy-live hod-carriers also met and decided to ask of contractors an advance of 20 per cent in their wages. The bricklayers of the city, about 500 in number, have already decided to demand about 20 per cent increase. The building season is ex-pected to be brisk.

Apaches Kill Travelers.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., March 8 .- News is just received that thirty Apaches attacked a party of travelers, ten days ago, fifteen miles south west of Nocosari, Sonora, Mexico, killing one Mexican and an American named Zess. The Indians, who it is believed belong to Geronimo's band, then went to William Brown's mine, where McKurtin was killed last September, and killed Brown and his companion James Moser. The band then started south and camped one mile south of San Pedro, where they stole eighty horses belonging to settlers. The Indians then went in the direction of the Sierra Madres mountains.

MRS. SEYMOUR DEAD Suffering From Hiness & Long Time, She Dies This Morning.

UTICA, N. Y., March 8 .- Mary Bleecker, relict of ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, died at the residence of Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, at 30 this morning. Mrs. Seymour had been sick for some time

and was removed by the late governor from his country home on account of her illness. She was a sister of Roscoe Conkling, and a A Preminent Railroad Official

SCHNECTADY, N. Y., March S .- Mr. C. B. deeker, who was for many years general passenger agent of the New York Central d Hudson River railroad, died at his residence at 3 o'clock this morning. Mr. Meeker had been suffering from paralysis for over two

EATONTOWN, N. J., March 8.—Samuel Johnson, the negro who was hanged by a mob here on Saturday morning, for outrageously assaulting Miss Angelia Herbert, was buried in the pauper's cemetery this morning at 10:30. The remains of the negro were placed in a wooden coffin and taken to the emetery, accompanied by Coroner Smith and three assistants. The cemetery is only a few vards from Johnson's late residence. At the inquest, which will be held to-day, wenty-eight witnesses have been summoned, all of whom are expected to throw some light

THE TOOTH-PULLING PROFESSOR.

upon how the midnight execution of Friday

was accomplished.

Crowds Having Their Teeth Pulled Out Be The tooth-pulling " Professor " at the Laneaster rink has started in his second week, and if his business is as big this week as it was last, he can have no reason to complain. The crowds, which have gathered to see this show bave been tremendous. Probably more people were present at the two per-Men stood as closely as they could be packed down stairs and the big gallery was filled with women, who seemed to take as much interest in the entertainment as the men. On account of entertainment as the men. On account of the size of the crowd on Saturday several persons fainted. In the evening an old man fell over. He was quickly hustled out and stood up against a fence, where he soon re-covered and returned to look at the tooth-pulling. Women push and fight men to get into the place, and it matters little to them if they are knocked down a few times. The tooth-pulling continues, and it is not difficult for the professor to find people to practice upon. As fast as one leaves the platform an-other crawls up, and to the thumping of the other crawls up, and to the thumping of the bass drum the teeth are drawn. Whether the victims have pain or not, it is difficult to tell; for if they have, they cannot complain, as the crowd will laugh at them. Many people have their teeth jerked out just because the operation is free. The instrumental music of the show continues to be popular, and a ventriloquist does a fair act. Some of the singers still worry the audiences with their warbling, while others do passably well.

The professor makes a long speech each night and the people are forced to listen to it in order to see the wholesale tooth pulling. In his addresses he pitches into any one he feels like. One night last week he gave the newspaper people a "turning over," (which makes them fell very ill) and on Saturday evening he poured hot shot upon the quacks. The professor sells barrels of his medicine and scoups up money by the hatful. Everything deep and Charles of the second of the course of bass drum the teeth are drawn. Whether the

and scoups up money by the hatful. Every-thing is done with a rush and Charles Thompson, with a broad smile on his face, is kept busy managing the aggregation.

BEATEN BY A COMPANION.

Two Men Quarrel Over a Pipe and One Thomas Meehan, an employe of the rolling mill, who resides at No. 420 Lafayette street, was badly beaten by Ismsel Heald, a fellow workman, on Saturday night. The row oc curred in the house of Kate Gaul, on South Duke street, below Middle. It appears that Meeban had a pipe, which he valued highly and Heald wanted it. Meeban refused to give it to him, and hot words upon Meeban, who was so badly used up that he is confined to his house. Dr. Mecormiels ettended him and found that he Cormick attended him and found that his nose was cut, an ear slit and his face and body covered with bruises. After beating Meehan, Heald got possession of the pipe, which he carried off. Officer Ritchie arrested Heald, who has been held for a hearing before Alderman Mc-Glinn, on the charges of assault and battery, larceny and drunkenness and disorderly con-duct. Heretofore the men had been

Rinkiev's Bridge

One span of Binkley's bridge was com pleted on Saturday. It will take about ten days to complete the remaining span,

JOSEPH HERZOG SENTENCED.

The Pamous Forger Gets Ten Years For His Series of Crimes—Jos. J. Dosch Convicted, The announcement that Joseph Herzog would be sentenced on Saturday, at the conlusion of the Dosch trial, drew a large audi ence to the court room on Saturday afternoon Herzog was brought from prison shortly after 3 o'clock but was kept in one of the outer rooms until the court was ready to pass sentence. It was ten minutes after when the district attorney called Herzog for sentence. He walked slowly, accompanie by the sheriff, until he stood in front of the court. He wore an overcoat buttoned to the neck, and dark clothes. He looked badly, was pale and thin, and from appearances i

not long for this world.
William A. Wilson, eaq., one of his cour sel, made an eloquent appeal to the court for mercy, not so much for the prisoner as for the others who must suffer for his wrong doing. He said all the years of the prisoner' life had been spent in this city. He was life had been spent in this city. He was sober, industrious—a good husband and kind father. When business misfortunes overtook him, he had not the courage to ask help from those who would have aided him and he committed the offenses to which he has entered a plea of guilty. Herzog did not intend to wrong anybody, and expected some good fortune to aid him in his troubles, but was disappointed. In conclusion Mr. Wilson asked his honor that the sentence to be passed be as merciful as consistent with be passed be as merciful as consistent with the majesty and dignity of the law. S. H. Reynolds, esq., endorsed what his colleague had said, and he too asked that the court would give consideration to the prayers of those who have to suffer for Herzog's

TEN YEARS THE SENTENCE.

Judge Livingston said every circumstance would be taken into consideration but it must be remembered that forgery is getting to be a common crime in this community and at nearly every term of court there are returns for this offense. It is true that prior to the commission of these crimes Herzog's life was a model one, but taking into con-sideration the extent and number of the for-geries, it is not certain that leniency is the proper thing. The court in conclusion said that considering his health, the sentence would be made as light as consistent with the requirements of the law and the enormity of the offense. He was then sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs of prosecution on each of the seven indictments to which he plead guilty and to undergo an imprisonment in the aggregate of ten years, separate and solitary confinement, at hard labor in the

Ancaster county prison.

Herzog received his sentence unmoved and was at once taken by the sheriff back to his quarters at the county prison. The sentence dates from Saturday, and all the time he has been in prison, about fifteen mouths, counts for nothing.

HISTORY OF THE PORGERIES.

This community was startled on Friday, December 19, 1884, by the announcement that Joseph Herzog, the well-known grocer, was a forger, that he had been arrested and committed to the county jail. At first it was supposed that it was a matter of only a few thousand dollars, which his friends would make good. On the next day it was learned that the forgeries were many and the amount involved was between \$70,000 and \$100,000.

A few days prior to the 19th of December it was known that Herzog was financially embarrassed but it was looked upon as an ordinary failure. On the day above mentioned two notes, one for \$1,300 and the second for \$200 bearing the endorsement of Leob H. Rowers became due at the Langes. Second for \$250 bearing the entorsement of Jacob H. Bowers became due at the Lancaster County National bank. They were protested. Mr. Bowers called at the bank and pronounced his name a forgery. Herzog had these notes discounted and complaint was made against him by the bank officers before taken into custody admitted that he had forged the name of Mr. Bowers. On the same day Samuel Burns, who had discounted same day Samuel Burns, who had discounted notes for Herzog, to the amount of \$2,171, to which the name of Dana Graham was forged, also entered suit for forgery against him. Three other suits were entered by different entered, while hundreds of suits could have been brought against him. It is known that the name of Dana Graham was forged by Herzog to 58 notes, the name of Benjamin Kiehl to a large number, the name of Henry Baumgardner to 17 notes, and the name of dozens of other parties to notes, all of which were discounted by banks in this city.

OPINIONS ON THE SENTENCE. The general impression is that the sentence was a proper one, and that Herzog did not receive one day too much punishment, and that he should have been sent to the Eastern penitentiary. A few people in this only, however, say the sentence was too severe. taking into consideration the health of the

B. Frank Eshleman, esq., made the closing speech for the commonwealth in the Dosch case. He concluded at 3:30, after which Judge Patterson instructed the jury. The greater part of the judge's charge was on the question of insanity. The jury, after an absence of ten minutes, rendered a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted for the attempt to murder, and not guilty of carrying concealed deadly weapons, as this offense is merged in the higher crime. Sentence was deferred until next weat. ence was deferred until next week.

Cases Disposed of.

Mary Worth, who was convicted of felonious entry, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$20, costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of three months in the county

Wm, H. Carr and William M. Milis, convicted of an assault and battery on Der Ah Tuck, were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs of prosecution. A verdict of not guilty, with county for

A verdict of not guilty, with county for office costs, was taken in the conspiracy case against O. B. Groff et. al.

The desertion case against James Parmer was called for disposition. The court heard the case at the January sessions and the parties were given time to adjust their difficulties. The case was continued for two weeks longer, by which time counsel expected amicable arrangements would be made.

The surety of the peace case against C. C. Amwake was dismissed, with county for office costs. The case was brought by Amwake's wife and she did not care to press it. This ended the business of the March adourned quarter sessions court.

To Day's Session of Court. Court met at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon for the transaction of current business. A. K. Zeilers, of Upper Leacock township presented a petition to the court setting forth that at the February election he was a candi-date for the office of collection of taxes; that S. M. Good was his competitor; that the election officers refused to count the votes cast for tax collector. The court granted a rule to show cause why the return as made by the election officers should not be amended and the vote east for tax collector counted.

Counsel for Joseph J. Dosch, convicted of assault with intent to kill Judge Livingston, filed reasons in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. The court granted a rule and by consent of all parties interested, the matter will be argued at the present term of the argument court. at the present term of the argument court next week.

The court made an order appropriating \$10,000, from the county funds, for the support

of the Home for Friendless Children,

The board of managers and committee of the proposed chrysanthemum exhibi tion met this afternoon at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. It was decided that the exhibition be helderly in November, to continue for one week Prices of admission, within the reach of all, were agreed upon. A committee was appointed to rent the Lancaster skating rink for the exhibition. F. R. Diffenderfter was elected secretary. The premium list will be ready in a week.

Frank Humphreys, a respectable farmer, has been arrested near Milledgeville Georgia, on the charge of having assaulted

A RAGING FIBE. Big Blaze on One of the Steamship Docks, Jer

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 8.-A fire broke out early this morning in the rear of the Monarch line steamship pier, caused by spontaneous combustion of a pile of jute recently discharged from the Lydian Monarch Hand grenades failed to check it, and the city fire department and harbor fire boats were called into service. Very soon the steamship dock and shed 600 feet long and 80 feet wide, together with 100 feet of the milk car shed of the Erie railroad depot were completely destroyed. The officers of the Lydian Monarch upon which the flame were being driven by the wind, had in the meantime called out the fire brigade of sailors, but despite their efforts, the fire beat them back from point to point. Some of the sailors and officers were quite badly burned. A large piece of burning gate which shot up in the air fell into the decks of the steamships and they were soon in flames. Rigging, sails and spars were burned and the vessel was only saved by abandoning the pier to destruction The cargo, which has been almost wholly destroyed, was very valuable, consisting of wool, jute, rags, tin, rum, bottled ale and porter, and other miscellaneous goods. The

consignment of dry goods in bond for trans portation for Canada. The total loss is vasiously estimated a from \$400,000 to \$600,000 ; partly insured.

most valuable part of the cargo was a large

A Village Burned Out. Four dry goods stores and a meat market. in Pulaskt, N. Y., were burned on Sunday night. Loss, \$45,000, with an insurance of \$35,000. The village has no fire apparatus.

A TUG'S BOILER BURSTS

The Vessel Blown to Atoms, and Seven Mer Killed by the Accident. LONDON, March 8 .- A terribly fatal boiler explosion occurred this morning in the harbor of Cardiff. The steam tug Rifleman had just left her berth to go after a tow, when her old-fashioned tubular boiler exploded with a tremendous noise. The tug was shattered to atoms and every one on board, comprising six men, was instantly killed Their bodies were so torn to fragments the no pieces large enough to be recognized a parts of a human body could be recovered. The cylinder of the engine flew over the

struck and instantly killed the pilot. Died From His Wounds

deck of an Italian vessel which was passing

at a distance of a quarter of a mile, and

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8 .- James H Montgomery, who had his throat cut and was robbed in Cincinnati, died here last night o apoplexy, superinduced by his wounds Montgomery was a man of means, and during the war killed a man with a sword cane for killing his dog.

Body Found Terribly Hacked. QUINCY, III., March 8 .- The body of Ed ward Hogan was found at the foot of a steep bank, in a lonely spot, near this city yester day. The body was terribly backed and cu as with a cleaver. There is no clue to the murderer. Hogan was recently a section foreman of the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad of which road his father is roadmaster.

A \$50,000 Fire to San Francisco SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.-Fire yesterday destroyed the Grand Western market and number of surrounding dwellings and stores at the corner of Polk and Bush streets. The loss is \$50,000; insurance unknown.

WKATHER PROBABILITIES. WASHINGTON, D. C., March S .- For the Middle Atlantic states, stationary temperature, southerly, winds, snow turning to rain in southern partion. FOR TUESDAY-The storm centre will probably move northeasterly along the Atlantic coast on Tuesday, followed by

Lake region and Middle Atlantic states. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Lake regions ; a cold wave, but not severely cold, will advance over the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, Upper Lake region and the Ohio valley, with fair weather.

BY CABLE FROM EUROPE TO-DAY. Doctor Schliemann, the German archælo

The Russian government has recently ex pelled a large number of foreigners, princi-pally Germans, from the province of Court-Mr. Gladstone has been confined to his bed

at his town residence in Carlton House terrace, London, since Saturday night. To day he received the ministers and held an informal cabinet council in his bedroom. He still attends personally to his extensive correspondence.

There is every indication of a fresh outbreak of the Servian war. King Milan has his head set that way, and Queen Natalie is as enthusiastically in layor of war as her

The Hungarian minister in Vienna ob jected to the noise of the dynamos, near his residence, to furnish electric light for the great new theatre building there, and the work on it has been stopped. The Vienese people are hopping mad over the interrup

Princess Eulali on the occasion of her mar-riage Saturday, and has given £1,200 for the relief of needy seminarists.

An emigrants information bureau will shortly be opened in the English colonial office, to turnish intending emigrants such information as will lead them to choose Australia, Canada and other British colonies for their new home, rather than the United

States and other foreign countries. COUNSEL DISAGREE

On a Case Stated to Be Su

Court. Counsel for the county officers and the counsel for the county commissioners have disagreed on a case stated. It will be remembered that several of the county officers paid into the county treasury several thousand dollars, while the salary bill was in operation, over and above their salaries and ex-penses. When the salary bili was declared unconstitutional they wanted to get this sur-plus back and the commissioners refused to pay it to the officers, until ordered to do so by the court. The commissioners retained A. Herr Smith to assist County Solicitor Fry to look after the interests of the county. After the refusal of the commissioners to pay back the refusal of the commissioners to pay back this money several conferences were had be-tween the counsel for the county officers and counsel for the commissioners, and it was finally decided that a case stated should be prepared and submitted to the court for a de-cision. The understanding was that this case stated should merely set forth the fact that the county officers paid divers sums of money that the county officers paid divers sums of money into the county treasury under the provision of the salary act, and the question submitted was, as the law was declared unconstitutional

were not the officers entitled to the surplus in
the treasury to their credit?

After the case stated was prepared it was submitted to the counsel for the county officers
and they refused to sign it because it was set
forth that the money had been paid voluntarily into the county treasury. This the county
officers deny and their claim is that the
money was paid into the treasury because the
law compelled them to do so, and provided a
penalty for their failure to pay over the fees
earned by them. The probability is that suit
will be brought by the county officers against
the county to recover the surplus to their rewere not the officers entitled to the surplus is the county to recover the surplus to their re

Mr. William Mearig, formerly of Leacock

township, died recently at his son-in-law home, Henry Kelly, in Altoona. The remains arrived in this city this morning, on the 6 o'clock train. They were taken to Mechanicsburg and buried this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Deceased was in his 50th year, was a life long Democrat and leaves a son and two daughters to mourn their loss.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE. REPORTED OPINION THAT NOT

LIKELY EVER WAS GIVEN. Scare for the Office-Holders, Disturi

for the Country and Embarrasame the President-Disgust of a Demcratic Senator at the Rumor WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—There is a rumor that Attorney General Garland has decided that presidential appointers whose

cominations are not acted upon by the Senate by the end of the seas be reappointed. The attorney general declines either to affirm or deny the rumor. The effect of such a decision would be to restore to their places at the expiration of the present session of the Senate all suspended officers whose successors fail of confirmation; and if the president should again suspend the officers he could not, under the decision, put back the men upon whose nominations Senate had falled to act. A Democratic senator when told of the opinion attributed to the attorney general said he hardly knew what to make of it. If

it was true it would produce a bad state of affairs, as the men now acting in the places of suspended officials would be terribly mad at having to go out of office, while there would be another outpouring of officeseekers anxious for the places. It would be as bad, said he, as it was on the 4th of last March, when the Democrats came here and thought they could have offices for the ask

The Debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 8.-When the Senate met at noon to-day the seats in the gallery were comfortably filled and by one o'clock the galleries were crowded with people anxiously awaiting the opening of the discussion of the Judiciary committee resolutions on the Duskin case

Prayer was offered by Bishop Thos. Bowman of St. Louis. During the morning hour there was quite an influx of memorials from Knights of Labor in different sections of the country, praying for the construction of the Hennepin canal. Mr. Plumb, when presenting several of the memorials from Cansas Knights of Labor, remarked that they were all elegantly printed and in the same form; this seemed to suggest to him that there was a strong private interest back of the Hennepin canal. Senators Frye, Cameron and Manderson also presented emorials coming from Knights of Labor of their respective states. Mr. Manderson in presenting one from the Knights of Labor of Lincoln, Neb., facetiously remarked that it set forth that the "relentless poverty of the state of Illinois is so great that the government is urged to come to the relief of the state by the construction of needed public works, among them the Hennepin canal.

A Great Disappointment, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1:15 P. M. enator Edmunds says he will be unable to proceed to-day with the consideration of the resolutions from the committee on the judiciary, on account of a very bad cold which will prevent his speaking. He expects to be able to call the matter up for con-

sideration to-morrow. Want the Duty on Rice Modified. WASHINGTON, D. C., March &-The House committee on ways and means gave a hearing to-day to representatives of the rice interests of this country. Civil Service Commissioner Tierholm spoke at length against the phraseology of the present tariff law as it related to rice. He said it was capable of many interpretation; that it was defferently interpretated by each secretary of the treasury, and that the way rice was classified under it, worked great injustice to rice growers. He asked that the law be so modified as to make it clear and definite fixing the duty upon the product in three grades onlyslightly cooler northwest winds over the whole rice, rice meal and rice flour. Now the trouble grew out of a difficulty in distinguishing one grade from another. He thought a grade should be determined by sieves of certain fineness, and he was re-quested by the chairman of the committee to

> ble, of South Carolina, and T. O. Bullock, of New York city, spoke in the same line.

> furnish a description of the three grades of

sieves to be employed. Representative Dib-

Pennsylvania Postmaster, Two Consuls and Commissioner for District of Columbia, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The presi-

dent to-day sent to the Senate the following Sam'l E. Wheatley, of the District of Columbia, to be commissioner of the District of Columbia, vice James B. Edmonds, whose term has expired. (Mr. Wheatley is a prominent lumber merchant of Georgetown.)

tion and consul general of the United States at Bogata. Rule Letcher, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States at Rio Grande do Sue. Postmasters : James T. Wall, at Methuen Mass.; Charles J. Porter, Bethel, Conn.

Henry Van Scoy, Kingston, Pa.; John T. Irion, Paris, Tenn.; Albert H. Seeley, Rushville, Ilis.; Henry W. Clendenen, Springfield, Ind.; Andrew J. Shakespeake, Kalamazoo, Chas. M. Wilson, Tucum, Neb.; Frank A. Dessert, Macon City, Mo.; Jos. S. Booth, Missoula, Montana. Some of the Little Offices WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8 .- Fourth-

class postmasters were appointed to-day as follows for Pennsylvania: John McBride Barington; Edward L. Bullock, Hysletown; J. O. Glover, Kelly Point; Henry K. Farlow. Knauers; Maggie C. Radcliffe, Medix Run; Robert I. Gibson, North Buffalo; John H. Crownover, Saulsburgh; J. Holland, Thomp-

sonville ; Curtis R. Potter, Venice. Death of a United States Senator WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Miller, of California, died in this city about 2 o'clock

this afternoon.

John F. Miller, of San Francisco, was born in Indiana, in 1831, his parents being Vir-ginians; he received an academical education at South Bend, and was fitted for college at Chicago, but did not enter; commenced the study of law in 1849, and graduated at the New York State law school in 1852; commenced practice at South Bend, soon went to California where he practiced law for three years, when there; in 1860 he was a member of the state Senate, but resigned to enter the army Volunteers, and was soon placed in command of a brigade, serving under Sherman, Buell, Rosecrans, and Thomas, and receiving severe wounds in the battles of Stone River and Liberty Gap; promoted to brigadier-general; in the battle of Nashville he commanded the left division of 8,000 men, and was brevetted a major-general for conspicuous bravery; at the close of the war
he was offered a high commission in
the regular army, but he declined it, and
returned to California, where he was
collector of the port of San Francisco
four years, declining a reappointment;
he was a Republican candidate for presidential elector in 1872, in 1876, and in 1880 i he
was a member of the California state constitutional convention in 1870; was elected to the
United States Sanate as a Republican, to succed Newton Booth, anti-Monopolist, and
took his seat March 4, 1881. His term would
have expired March 3, §1887. and was brevetted a major-general for con-

Atle Broken

Last evening a two horse call, belonging William Rosenfeld, had an axle broken front of the postoffice where it remained some time afterwards.