## ILL-TREATMENT OF ORPHANS.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE MOUNT JOY SCHOOL CONCLUDED.

Additional Revelations of Misman This Institution-The Girls Found to see Better Cared for Than the Hoys. How Inspectors Inspected,

From the Philadelphia Record.

When Governor Pattison and Attorney General Cassidy went to Mount Joy Soldiers Orphans school, Tuesday morning, they were ecompanied by Drs. Rahter and Egie, of Harrisburg, who went through the school building and found it all that it had been painted. They found boys with the itch, tetter and scrofula, and forty children with sore The doctors also interviewed Sam Hinkel, the "school greaser," who salves the diseased boys, and learned the modus operandi. They also verified the statement that boys with contagious sore eyes used the same towels as the other boys. Some attempt had been made to clean up. The stairways had been stuiced down and some of the floors scrubbed, and the little girls looked neat and clean. Down in the dungeon play-room the broom had been put to work, and there was also a semblance of cleanliness. Three little boys sat about the furnace keeping warm.
Up in the little parlor Governor Pattison and Attorney General Cassidy had Sherbin, the male attendant who holds half a dozen

different positions, on the witness stand. Mr. Sherbin was supposed to be the instructor in agriculture, but he had no knowledge of agriculture. There was a popular impression to the affect that Mr. Sherbin was instructor in mechanics, but his ignorance in this respect was simply appalling. In fact, Sherbin did not know anything, and he was strangely ignorant of the workings of the establishment for a man who had charge of the boys and, as one of the lads expressed it, "of the camp." The clothing accounts were then taken up, and Mr. Sherbin was the most obtuse witness that ever Attorney General Cassidy got hold of. He couldn't tell how the clothing account was made up to be sent to the department at Harrisburg to show that one-sixth of the amount appropriated to each scholar was paid out for clothing. different positions, on the witness stand

clothing.

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Mr. Cassidy called attention to the fact that the clothing account showed boys to have received one pair of shoes, worth \$1.35, and one pair of boots, worth \$2.50, in a year, and the mending of this foot-wear cost \$2.60.

Mr. John Norris read one of the bills, showing that for one year there is a bill of \$298 for 144 pairs of boots received, while it is not shown at all that boots were issued. Mr. Sherbin was questioned closely regarding the manner in which he issued clothing, and said the boys were always given clothing when the boys were always given clothing when they came in, and there was a sewing-woman who mended their clothing. At this point Attorney General Cassidy

At this point Attorney General Cassidy stepped into the hallway, and when he reappeared had in tow a very little, very dirly and very ragged boy about 7 years old. His clothing hung together by a few threads, and he stuttered out that he got the suit when he came in: it was old when he got it, and he tried to sew the rents and rips himself. Those present regarded him with greater curiosity than ever. The serenity of Sherbin was undisturbed.

Dr. William H. Egle said he had gone through the institution and found that a number of the children were suffering from a number of the children were suffering from a contagious affection of the eyes. He also found the boys' upper dormitory very deficient in ventilation and the bed clothing foul. He had found children suffering from other diseases in the school. He had examined a boy in the school who was suffering from a bad attack of scrofuls, and he had never had any treatment. The school-rooms have bad light bad ventilation and bad everything. Seven hows had the itch.

boys had the itch.

Dr. C. A. Rabter testified that he visited the school to day with Dr. Egle, and thought the breathing space for twenty-eight boys in the little dormitory was simply horrible. The play-room for boys is worse than disgraceful. The school rooms are too small and the recitation-room out of all character. The witness tation-room out of all character.

tation-room out of all character. The witness testified that one quarter of the boys have sore eyes, and nearly all use a common washroom and towels. The girls are in much better condition than the boys. The boys' bedding is unfit for use.

Mr. Sherbin was again called to produce the blankets be had in his possession outside of those on the beds. He did so, when the astonishing discovery was made that if a change was necessary on all the beds in the establishment it could not be made because there were but nineteen extra blankets. Consequently they were kept on the beds all the there were but nineteen extra blankets. Con-sequently they were kept on the beds all the year round without change and were washed during vacation. Mr. Sherbin said there was no pretense made of teaching agriculture, and the only mechanics he saw taught was several years ago when an attendant had a tool chest and one of the boys had helped in carpenter work. Witness had heard from Mr. Wright but once since the latter went West, and then he did not refer to the charges against the school.

said he had been connected with the institu-tion for the past two years and was paid every quarter. Mr. John Norris conducted the examination, and was interrogating Dr. Ziegier as to what he used for itch, tetter, etc., when the doctor folded his arms and announced pompously that he was not present to be examined as to his knowledge of medicine.

'I don't know about that, doctor," said Mr. Cassidy; "you are here to answer any civil question."

question."
The doctor then told what he gave the boys, denoting the various salves he used. He did not know of many cases of itch, and did not know of any case of tetter. He did not go around and examine the children, but called almost every day and want to the infirmary. around and examine the children, but called slimost every day and went to the infirmary, where he supposed the sick children were sent. He did not pay special attention to the diet of the children, except under his care. He once restricted the children to vegetables for some time. He thought he had seen all the boys who have the itch in the school. The boy in charge of the nursery is under the instructions of the witness. There are a few cases of sore eyes in the school. If there are twelve cases of sore eyes in the school are twelve cases of sore eyes in the school witness knows nothing about it. He was familiar with the condition of the laundry and wash-room, but did not recommend that a change be made. Witness never saw anything in the school to indicate uncleanliness, and never noticed any bad smell in the dormitories. Was not struck by the fifthy condition of the beds. The doctor didn't

condition of the beds. The dector didn't even think the play-room under ground a bad sort of a place.

Miss Wood, the matron, and Mrs. Plummer, her assistant, were interrogated as to the girls' clothing accounts, and their testimony did not accord with the vouchers on hand in the department at Harrisburg.

Attorney General Cassidy had the cloaks for the girls brought in, and it was found that there were barely enough to go round, even when the cloaks sent the girls from home were counted in.

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The investigation will be continued at Chester Springs to-day.

As Attorney General Cassidy and others of the party were standing in the hall they were approached by a lad named Ginley, of Wilkesbarre, who said: "If you please, sir, this is what was put on my plate at dinner: I had to eat this or nothing." The lad held in his hand a large piece of raw ham, which the attorney general looked at and then stalked into the dining-room. He found raw ham on several plates. The ham was supposed to be cooked, and the cook could not be made to believe otherwise.

During the investigation Captain J. C.

peaed to be cooked, and the cook could not be made to believe otherwise.

During the investigation Captain J. C. Delaney, Senate librarian, arrived and asked to see the lad Ginley, from Wilkesbarre, Ginley's father was captain of the famous Pitiston rifles, and a gallant soldier. Captain Delaney took the boy to Mount Joy school because it was represented to be the "model," and he told the officers how nicely the boy had been reared. When Ginley was led in to see Captain Delaney he was so ashamed of his appearance that he burst into tears. He apologized by saying that since September 1st, when he entered the school, he had not had a new suit given him, but wore the cast-off garments of the other boys. He was not allowed to write home and complain, and had to suffer in silence. He said the boys were afraid to complain because of the hereafter. The little fellow explained how the inspectors, Mr. Sayre and Mrs. Hutter, inspected the school. They stood the boys in a row and said: "Well, boys, do you get enough to eat? Do you get enough clothes? Have you every-

thing you want? Are you happy?" And every mother's son of them answered: "Yes, sir;" for he knew if he did not he was a marked 'ad for the rest of his term. Captain Delaney will have the Ginley boy removed.

A Quiet Annual Meeting—To Issue 300,00 Additional Shares of Stock.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad company in Musical Fund hall, Philadelphia, on Tues-day passed off with less agitation than has

marked the recurrence of that event for several years. Though the managers of the road were subjected to a fusiliade of questions and severely criteised by Mr. William E. Lockwood, there was lacking the spirit of warfare that generally infuses the company' annual gatherings, and the road to an approval of the pending policies of managemen was quite an easy one

Mr. Lockwood charged that the freight o the Adams Express company was carried over the Pennsylvania railroad lines at about the price of pig-iron. The president had told him that the rate was four times that amount. "Now, I have a motion to offer," he said, "that the affairs of the Adams Express company be thoroughly investigated."
The proposition became lost in the maze of others which followed, and was not taken up again. Referring to the operations of the New Jersey division Mr. Lockwood charac-New Jersey division Mr. Lockwood characterized the part of the company's business as disastrous, and declared that unless such gurantees by the company were stopped they would sink the corporation. In the same breath he demanded to know whether the Pennsylvania company was not the Pennsylvania railroad company.

"That question is now pending in the supreme court," General Louis Wagner answered, but no response came from the company's executive.

pany's executive.

Taking up that part of the report which condemns the construction of unnecessary lines for purely speculative purposes, Mr. Lockwood asked President Roberts whether he did not think that putting \$20,000,000 in the Schuyikill Valley railroad was contrary to that sentiment. "In the first place," Mr. Roberts replied, "there are not \$20,000,000 in that road, and in the next place I do not Colonel Thomas G. Hood offered the fol-

lowing in reference to the proposed issue of more capital stock. "Resolved, That, in accordance with the request just presented, the stockholders hereby authorize the board of directors of the company to issue from time to time 300,000 shares of the capital stock of the company, the said shares to be issued, apporticned and disposed of as the directors may deem for the best interests of the company.

which contained a protest against further ex-tensions without the consent of the share holders, and declared against the cost of any extension of the road or branches being harged to expense account.

Comment having been freely indulged in for some time upon the wisdom and necessity of issuing stock, President Roberts took the

floor and said:

"It is due to the shareholders that some statement should be made on this subject of providing means for the wants of the com-pany. It has calls upon it all the time for capital. When we arrive at the time when we don't want more for the capital account, at that moment the company commences to decay. The necessity of providing capital for extensions is obvious, and there are two ways of providing tor capital—increase your share capital. The management last derived authority to increase its share capital in 1881, the larger part of it being used for the purchase of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. Some of the balance was allotted to shareholders as portions of dividends, which they readily took, the stock selling above par. There is still some remaining, but this balance has run down to so small an amount that if the management When we arrive at the time when small an amount that if the management deems it wise to issue additional stock, should anything requiring such issue be-tween now and the next annual meeting occur, there is no means of getting the share holders together for the authorization of such a purpose. A special meeting requires the call of one-tenth of the entire share capital. So, if anything should occur between now and the next meeting to defend any inter and the next meeting to detend any interest of the company, and share capital is needed, no action could be taken until this privilege asked for is accorded, if the management has abused its privileges it is your duty to turn them out and put in some other management. Solong as they ask for what is for the best interests of the shareholders, the managers hold them. of the shareholders, the managers hold then selves responsible to no party ahead of their own consciences. There has been some comment on the uses of capital. If there had been any such restriction in 1881, the purchase of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad could not have been accomplished. I, as a shareholder, did not have to think three minutes to decide whether it was a three minutes to decide whether it was a wise and prudent action. We were dealing with men who had other parties to deal with. Whenever the shareholders think they can't trust the execution of such plans to their managers, then they should not change their plan, but the management. Two or three words about the Schuylkill Nalley. For the past two or three years, as is well known, the country has been beset by all sorts of speculative enterprises, and

as is well known, the country has been beset by all sorts of speculative enterprises, and many have been put forward to injure this company's business in the future and to stand as menaces to its prosperity. When robbed of traffic in one direction there is no other way to do but to seek it in another. This Schuylkill Valley road has been a matter of more anxiety to the managers than to any shareholder, and I can say that the road has been of more value than what it has actually cost twice over. I would like, for the interests of the company, that the managers should be clothed with full power to acquire money in any manner that is allowed the company by its charter, and as a stockholder I can vote for such a resolution as that before the meeting."

vote for such a resolution as that before the meeting."

Other modifications of Colonel Hood's resolution followed Mr. Parker's, but they were all voted down, and the authority to is ue 300,000 additional shares of stock was granted. Several resolutions from Mr. Lockwood contemplating the purchase of the property of the Central Transportation company and the establishment of an express business and line of telegraph for the exclusive use of the railroad company and other matters of equal import were duly shelved in the order in which they were presented. The meeting adjourned after authorizing the appointment of a committee of seven stockholders to name a ticket for the incoming board of managers.

Sale of the South Penn Stayed.

The Huntingdon county sheriff has gone to levy upon the franchises and property of the South Pennsylvania railroad company in the counties of Perry, Fulton, Huntingdon and Bedford by virtue of an execution issued upon one of the judgments originally ob-tained against the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top railroad company, in which the South Pennsylvania was substituted as a de-fendant by the court upon the ground that the latter succeeded to the liabilities of the former as well as to its rights and franchises. The judgment is now held by William Wil-liamson, and for months has been in litigatiamon, and for months has been in high-tion before the court in one shape or another. Since the sheriff went to make the levy a writ obtained by the South Pennsylvania company has been received removing the proceedings to the supreme court on alleged error by Judge Furst in making the decree of substitution, and the levy and sale are there-fore stayed.

Double Murder and Robbery.

A horrible double murder and a robbery were committed on Monday, at the farm house of John T. Everhart, near Licking ville, in the northern part of Clarion county nineteen miles from the town of Clarion. A boy in the family returning from school boy in the family returning from school found Mrs. Everhart lying on the floor with her throat cut from ear to ear, and her mother, Mrs. Gilfillan, in the spring house, also with her throat cut and life extinct. The house had been ransacked and \$300 taken. John S. Everhart is a well-to-do farmer, and was overseer of the poor. He was absent from home on township business at the time. There is great excitement throughout the county.

John Howard, arrested for disorderly conduct, was heard before Alderman Deen last evening and sent to jail for five days.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1886. THREE OUTLAWS LYNCHED.

INDIANA TOWN WITHERERS WHOLESALE EXECUTION.

A Trio of the Desperado Archer Family Taker From Jall and Hanged Side by Side. Their Names Linked with all Variety of Crimes.

SHOALS, Ind., March 10.-Three of the fa mous outlaw gang of Archers, namely, Thomas and Martin, brothers, and John A. son of Thomas, suffered the extreme penalty of their crimes just after midnight this morning at the hands of Judge Lynch. Precisely at 10:30 o'clock, a vigilance committee of 100, composed of men from Larkin and Orange countles, entered the town. The lynchers were very quiet and orderly, and the sheriff was first aroused by the barking of his dog, followed by a knock on the door. He asked who was there, and the answer was a crashing in of the front door, followed by heavy blows which com-pletely demolished it. The crowd then went to the jail door and knocked off the lock and were dismayed to find another door which would not yield to blows. After about 20 minutes a man in the crowd was found who understood the opening of the cell door. The lynchers rushed in and grabbed all three of the prisoners. When the Archers saw the lynchers come in they made no resistance, and when asked if they had anything to say, they refused to speak. Their hands were tied behind their backs and they were taken over to the court-house yard and hanged to young maple trees. Tom was about 60 years old, was hanged first. His feet were touching the ground when viewed by the United Press correspondent this morning. Martin Archer, brother to Tom, aged 45 years, is hung up high and dry and both of his eyes are staring wide open, making a ghastly sight. John Archer, on of Tom Archer, who was about 30 years old, is hanging with his hands tied behind him about thirty feet from his father.

The crimes for which they were hanged consist of almost everything on the criminal ing. For 25 years they have been a reigning terror, both in Martin and Orange counties and have terrorized the community in which they lived. They never failed to visit vengeance for a fancied slight, and many farmer in Orange and Martin countles has lost considerable sums of money by being robbed, cattle stolen or barns or burned down. Mart Archer has a family living in Southwest township, Orange county, and they are respected. Two of his children are young ladies teaching school in that sec tion of the country. Old Tom Archer lived in Martin county, in Columbia township, and had a large family, every one of whom are under indictment for larceny, arson and murder and bear a bad name generally John Archer formerly lived in Columbia lownship, and is as bad as the rest.

THE DANGERS OF LYNCHING.

In Instance Where it Seems That the Wron Men Soffered. ASHLAND, Ky., March 10.-The horrible nurder on Christmas eve, 1881, when three children were murdered here, which resulted in a lynching and the killing of nearly forty people anerward, is recalled again by de velopments about to be made which will demonstrate that Neal, Craft and Ellis were innocent of the crime for which they suffered. For some time several philanthropic gentlemen, some of whom never saw this town have been employing detectives to sift every theory and investigate every clue. Their work has been crowned with the greatest success and the arrest of the real criminals will soon follow. The evidence against them is conclusive and will show that the triple murde was committed early in the evening; that the perpetrators went to the house by appoint ment with one of the girls, who had pre-viously been on intimate terms with one of unintentional killing of the boy for resisting assaults on the girls. The arrests will soon be made and would have been made before, but for the excited state of the public feeling hint d many times before, hold very re-

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 10.—It is pulished here this morning that Charles Miller, one Chicago said to be an engineer on the North western railroad, stated here last night that the men on all the Chicago railroads will strike at 5 o'clock this (Wednesday) after-

A teacher in the public schools of San Fran-cisco, had promoted a little pupil, and meet ing her a few days later said: "Well, Mary, how do you get on in your new class?" "Ob, pretty well. I missed in arithmetic to-day, but it was an awful hard question," me hear what the question was," said the teacher. "It was 'how many chickens had the boy?" " said little Mary, and the sympathizing teacher agreed that it was a puzzler.

Louisville called on a certain young woman of his acquaintance. He was promptly of his acquaintance. He was promptly ushered into the drawing room by a pretty servant maid, who ran to the room of her mistress to announce her visitor. "Oh ma'am," said she, "that most illigant of gintlemen who danced with me one night last summer up at the Phenix Hill park, ma'am, at the gravediggers' social, is down in the patlor a-calling on you, ma'am!" The gentleman never called again.

Died From Eating Decayed Oranges. The nine-year-old son of William Harkins, oranges, which had been dumped into the street on Tuesday afternoon. Soon after he became very sick and was picked up on the street in a fainting condition and carried into the National hotel, where he died in a short time. Two other boys, who had eaten of the specifical company are seriously ill from the

Beamesderfer's Quick Wors.

The incineration of Charles Cohn's body at the Fresh Pond (L. I.) crematory the past week is claimed by the engineer to have been the most successful by far of any that has taken place in this country. The body was reduced to ashes, and the latter bleached in two hours and twenty minutes. "My best time," he said, "in Lancaster was five hours, and no body has ever been burned in Washington under seven hours. The ashes were also finer and whiter than any that I have ever seen."

The Tax on Sumatra Tobacco.

A deputation of Philadelphia eigar manufacturers, consisting of Chairman J. M. Jeitles, with H. Wiener and P. C. Fulweiler, will have a hearing before the ways and means committee of Congress to-morrow to oppose any change of Increase of tariff on Sumatra tobacco. Of the many hearings given to many various bramches of trade the object was in every instance to avoid tariff reduction, but in the case of cigar manufacturers it is, on the contrary, to avoid an increase of tariff on tobacco.

John Meenan, a pugilist of Reading, is arranging for a fight to a finish with hard gloves with Denny Kelleher, of Philadelphia. Meenan is a well built, good looking man, 25 years old, and weighs 195 pounds. Kelleher weighs shout 220 and has quite a reputation as a heavy weight. Meenan played on the Ironsides ball club in this city for a short time in 1884.

WRIGHED AND FOUND WANTING. One of the Baleful Effects of Partisan Politics to

From the New Era, Rep.

The management of the [Kepler] fire last evening was a striking illustration of the results of ignoring the principles of civil service in our fire department. We have never heard such a universal condemnation of the management of a fire as greeted the ear while moving through the crowd, as the fiery element was steadily eating its way through the fine property of Mr. Kepler, and endangering the property adjoining. It is not necessary to go into details to show that this destruction was unnecessary and wanton. There is no reason why the fire should not have been confined to the building on Market street, in which it originated, except the incomp tency of the direction. And this comes of permitting partisan politics to control a department of the public service which should be conducted solely upon business principles. Any business man would be accounted a fool who would discharge an employe after he had served long enough to master the details of his business, merely because he happened to differ with him in political faith. But this is just the foolish thing our councils did. After the first chief of the reorganized fire department had served long enough to understand his business, he was turned out merely because the majority had the power to do so, and another, without experience or any special qualification for the responsible duties of of the management of a fire as greeted the the majority had the power to do so, and another, without experience or any special qualification for the responsible duties of the position, wanted his place and had served the party in power. The New Era protested against this at the time, but that class who care more for partisan success than they do for the public welfare raised their usual parrotery of "kicker" and "assistant Democrat."

We success that it is high time for the

tant Democrat."

We suggest that it is high time for the business men of Lancaster to organize, irrespective of party lines, in their own interests and in defense of their property. Nearly every department of the city government has fallen under the control of a partisan clique who manage caucuses to suit their own selfish purposes in utter disregard of the citizens who foot the bills. The latter, however, are not blameless. They have it in their power to compel the jobbers and tricksters to take a back seat, and demonstrate even to them that they serve their party best who serve the public interests best.

John King, the Cripple.

A Cincinnati "newsboy" who died re-cently set a good example in various ways. but notably in the way in which he contrib uted to the support of the public library of that city. The story was told several years ago, but has been revived by news of the ing man's death. The "boy" was, in fact, a man forty-three years old, but he was crippled by the kick of a horse at the age of sixteen, by the kick of a horse at the age of sixteen, and for a dozen years, as a result of this and other accidents, was bed-ridden and almost helpless. During his long confinement he developed a great passion for reading, but had to depend on borrowed books, as he was too poor to buy any. At the age of twenty-eight, after three years of convalescence, he had sufficiently recovered the juse of his limbs to go from his country home to Detroit, and afterwards to Cincinnat, in which latter city he obtained work. Here he was attacked by small-pox, but recovering, resumed work, earning about three dollars a week. tacked by small-pox, but recovering, resumed work, earning about three dollars a week. As this was scarcely sufficient to sustain him he tried selling newspapers, and soon became Cincinnati's most popular newsboy. He was then a man of nearly thirty, and began at once to save money to purchases home and a library. Ten years of steady labor and economy followed, interrupted only by a business venture in broom making, which proved a failure and by the loss of the provider of the control of the contr a business venture in broom making, which proved a failure, and by the loss of six hun-dred dollars he had deposited in a sayings fund. During all of this time he had been fund. During all of this time he had been gradually accumulating a library, buying books with good judgment and at low prices. In 1879 he presented his collection to the public library, and the officers of the institution were surprised to find that it contained 2,700 volumes of much greater value than the ordinary private library. Just before this presentation was made he had married a well educated girl, with whom his love of books had made him acquainted, but she died had made him acquainted, but she died about four years ago. There are very few men sound in body and limb who make a better record than the cripple, John King, and very few with many times his posses-sions who are so generous in doing their share in promoting the welfare of young readers.

Farmers Fight a Cave Full of Wolves A farmer living near Lawrence, Kansas ame into the city with the report that he had discovered a cave on his farm that was in-habited by prairie wolves, and from what he could find out they amounted to about three hundred. He had killed a few, but they would not come out, and he was afraid to enter the cave. Preparations were at once made to raid the den. A large party arrived at the place Monday morning, and turning the dogs loose one or two of them rushed into

the dogs loose one or two of them rushed into the cave and were at once torn to pieces.

A force of men then commenced operations, and in a short time had a hole into the cave back of the wolves. Two men entered and all the dogs that could be found, and advanced on the rear of the mass of animals, who had by this time assembled in the front part of the cavern. The dogs became frightened and beat a retreat and the men, after firing a few shots, also got out. After an all-day's skirmish the hunters decided to make a dash and drive out their prey and kill as many as possible. All drew back from the front and kept quiet, and two men again entered in possible. All drew back from the front and kept quiet, and two men again entered in the rear. This time they succeeded in causing a stampede and in a short time the cave was empty. The shooters did some good work, and by the time they were through about a hundred woives had been killed. A grand hunt is being arranged.

This is the graphic way the London society journals occasionally sum up a wedding: "The aisle was lined with troopers, who shocked the sensibilities of a few members of shocked the sensibilities of a few members of the congregation by keeping on their headgear in church. I don't think that it can be at all a delightful experience for them to assist at weddings. They stand rigidly still the whole time, looking straight before them; but perhaps, the consciousness of their value, from a picturesque point of view, supports them, and gives fortitude. The bridegroom looked very young to be a lieutenant colonel, and I heartily admired the vigor with which he responded to the critical question. In fact, his 'I will' made me jump, and I wonder that the bride did not start. He and the elergyman had a merry little race through elergyman had a merry little race through the love and cherish paragraph. It was as good as a steeple-chase, with commaster hur-dies. It ended in a dead-heat. The clergy-

Harrison D. Lupold, of Manhelm townships vesterday made an assignment of his prop-

erty for the benefit of his creditors, to A. S. Hershey, of this city.

Benjamin R. Witmer and wife, of Millersville, Manor township, assigned their property to-day for the benefit of creditors, to John R. Kuisely, of the same township.

Mrs. Lloyd Sensenbach, of South Bethle-hem, has died from trichinosis, after great suffering. A daughter died from the same cause three weeks ago, and another daughter is still seriously ill. Appeals Heard.

The county commissioners to-day heard

appeals from the valuation of property as as-sessed by the assessors of the Second and Third wards, Columbia, and Colerain townor the INTELLIGENCES.

Yonder Jamie's blue eyes pleading, Here my Will's so dark and deep, Can I know how I shall answer, Which to give my heart to keep † Let me give to other lovers This slight hint, if you would woo With success thy efforts crowning Do not humbly come to sue.

Women strangely love a master

THE CROP REPORTS.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Thirty Per Cent, of a Wheat Crop Yet in th Farmers' Hands-The Visible Supply. Forty Per Cent, of the Last Corn Crop Yet in the Granaries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10 .- The folowing statement, showing the condition of the crops, was issued by the department of agriculture to-day :

The stock of wheat in the hands of farmers is 30.1 per cent. of the crop. It was 33.1 one year ago, and 28.4 two years ago. It amounts to 107,000,000 bushels, against 169,-000,000 last March, and 119,000,000 two years ago. It is only nine million bushels more than in March, 1882, the shortest invisible supply of recent years. The visible and invisible supply March 1, was, therefore, 159,-000,000 bushels, against 212,000,000 last March. The proportion of the crop estimated for consumption within the county where grown is 41.8 per cent.

The average weight per bushel, as estimated, is 57 pounds, against 58.3 for the pre-vious crop, and 56.9 for that of 1884. The consumption for bread and other uses, the seed sown and approximated 85,000,000 bushels exported since the first of March, 1885, makes a distribution equal to the supply from March last.

The March report of the department of agriculture on the consumption and distribution of the grain crops makes the proportion of earn still in the hands of farmers 40 per cent. of the last crop ; one year ago the proportion of the crop on hand was 37.6 per cent.; two years ago 33 per cent. of the short erop of 1883. It amounts to 773,000,000 bushels, 98,000,000 more than last March, and 261,000,000 than in March 1884. The proportion is lowest in the West, where winter feeding is required, averaging 35 per cent. in twelve states. It is 45 per cent. in the South, where it is required for feed of plow teams in spring and early summer, and in the Middle states.

The proportion merchantable is 82.6 per cent., which is slightly above the average of a series of years. The value of the merchantable averages 35.9 cents per bushel; of the unmerchantable 21.5 cents. This makes the average value of the stock on hand 33.3 cents, which is half a cent per bushel more than the December value of the crop, when the aggregate value was estimated at \$635,-

SHARP'S CROOKED WORK The Report Made by the New York Schatt Committee on Railroads.

The New York Senate committee on railoads, which has been investigating the nethods by which the Broadway surface railroad, of New York, obtained the franchises, nade a report to the Senate on Tuesday.

The report states that the committee are unanimously of the opinion that no legal authority ever existed for the construction of he Broadway surface railroad or for the issue

of shares of stock or mortgage bonds.

The organization of the company was a mere sham and a cover to a scheme set on toot by designing speculators in conjunction with the officers and directors of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue railroad company, for whose benefit, in great part, the organiza-tion was formed, and with which company nearly all such parties were in some way nearly all such parties were in some way con-nected. Their purpose seems to have been to employ the forms of law to appropriate to themselves and seize upon the Broadway franchises, the most valuable street rail-road franchise, perhaps, in the world, and they sought this without proper legal author-ity, without the consent of the prop-erty owners on Broadway and without roak. erly owners on Broadway, and without making an adequate compensation to the city The committee then give the matter of fact

say: "The bad faith of the scheme was ap-parent from the very beginning. Even the small sum, not much, it any, above \$100,000, used in the construction of the road, was used in the construction of the road, was advanced by the treasurer of the Broadway and Seventh avenue company. The Broadway Surface company had no property, no cars, no horses nor any office of their own. They had scarcely anything but a name."

The committee then review the efforts made by Sharp and his coadjutors in procuring the franchise, and say the Lyddy injunction to restrain the aldermen from passing the resolutions to give away the franchise over the mayor's veto was bought off by the payment to Lyddy's attorney of \$12,500. At this juncture eighteen of the aldermen were

over the mayor's veto was bought off by the payment to Lyddy's attorney of \$12,500. At this juncture eighteen of the aldermen were suddenly called together to meet at 9 on the morning of the 18th of August to pass over the mayor's veto the resolutions of consent, with no timely notice to those aldermen opposed to the project, and without compensation to the city, at a time when \$2,000,000 had been offered for the franchise, and when, if it had been offered for sale at public auction, it would have, in all probability, brought a much larger sum.

Coming to the consideration of what remedy should be applied, the committee say swift and summary justice should be meted out to the guilty parties, and, quite as important, the fruits of their criminality should be taken from them. To this, and in furtherance of this purpose, your committee ask the co-operation of order-loving and lawabiding men. They have had prepared four several acts, in regard to the provisions of which the committee are not unantomous, which deal with the immediate necessities of the hour, and which are designed to restore this franchise and property to its rightful owners, and, at the same time, so far as possible, protect innocent investors who may have been induced to put their money into the scheme. These bills are prepared and introduced not alone to meet this particular emergency, but to be applicable to all cases of like import. Action is asked at this time for the reasons that the days of the legislative sessions are rapidly passing and a all cases of like import. Action is asked at this time for the reasons that the days of the legislative sessions are rapidly passing and a postponement to another year will have so far intrenched the new successful conspirators that further efforts will be fruitless.

What is Going on in Lincoln. Lincoln, March 10.—The citizens of this place have petitioned the department for an evening mail which has been granted. The carrier leaves here at 4 p. m. and arrives at 6 p. m. Lincoln now secures its daily papers from Lancaster the same day they are printed, while heretofore they were left over at Eph-

spring.

Rev. A. J. Brunner has been appointed preacher in charge of the Evangelical church at this place, which is included in the Denver and Bowmansville mission. Harry Brubaker, of the firm of Yocum & Brubaker, is confined to his bed with dyspep-

Brubaker, is confined to his bed with dyspepsia.

The missionary society met in the Lutheran and Reformed church on Thursday evening with the president, H. W. Miller, in the chair. The meeting was fairly attended. The collection was 34 cents. Miss Mary Grostafan read a paper entitled "Work of Foreign Missions." The society will meet on Thursday evening, March 17. L. E. Miller will address them on the subject, "Charity." Our tobacco farmers have the weed ready for the market. Quite a number of lots have been sold, while there are still numerous good lots to be had. Messrs. Hauenstein & Co., have purchased many lots, and Ben Wissler also has bought some, paying 18 cents for good wrappers and as low as 7 and 2 cents for binders and fillers.

charged by Fanny Hess with fornication and bastardy, entered ball this morning at Alder-man Spurrier's to appear at court and answer the complaint.

Real Estate Market. Henry Shubert sold at public sale at the Leopard hotel, March 9th, the property be-longing to H. H. Huber, situated No. 332 Beaver street, to Christian Haller for \$1,205.

DANIEL WEBSTER. His Speech in Washington After The Nom-ation of Gen. Scott.

Ben: Perley Poore, in the Boston Budget.
Daniel Webster's last speech at Washing ton has been misquoted. It was delivered from the front door of his residence, next the Unitarian church, to a noisy crowd, who had assembled to rejoice over the nomination of Gen, Scott as the Whig candidate at Baltimore. Mr. Webster who had expected tha he would have received the nomination himself, betrayed no trace of disappointment, but spoke in his deep, melodious voice, "whose every tone was music's own," sav-

but spoke in his deep, melodious volce, "whose every tone was music's own," saving:

"I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this friendly and respectful call. I am very glad to see you. Some of you have been engaged in an arduous public duty at Baltimore, the object of your meeting being the selection of a fit person to be supported for the office of president of the United States. Others of you take an interest in the result of the deliberations of that assembly of Whigs. It so happened that my name, among others, was presented on the occasion; another candidate, however, was preferred. I have only to say, gentlemen, that the convention did, I doubt not, what it thought best, and exercised its discretion in the important matter committed to it. The result has caused me no personal feeling whatever, nor any change of conduct or purpose. What I have been I am, in principle and character; and what I am I hope to continue to be. Circumstances or opponents may triumph over my fortunes, but they will not triumph over my temper or my self-respect.

"Gentlemen, this is a screne and beautiful the

"Gentlemen, this is a serene and beautiful night. Ten thousand thousand of the lights of heaven illuminate the firmament. They rule the night. A few hours hence their glory will be extinguished.

Ye stars that glitter in the skies, And gayly dance before my eyes, What are ye when the sun shall rise

What are ye when the sun shall rise:

"Gentlemen, there is not one ameng you who will sleep better to-night than I shall. If I wake I shall learn the hour from the constellations, and I shall rise in the morning, God willing, with the lark; and, though the lark is a better songster than I am, yet he will not leave the dew and the daisies and spring upward to greet the purpling East with a more blithe and joound spirit than I shall bossess. Gentlemen, I again repeat my shall possess. Gentlemen, I again repeat my thanks for this mark of your respect, and commend you to the enjoyment of a quiet and satisfactory repose. May God bless you

Washington is talking of a scandal which n all probability will soon be ringing through the country. Names are not used, but the story as told involves a newly elected senator. and may result in his political death. 1 appears that the senator invited some friends a night or two ago to join him at a dinner in one of the fashionable up town cafes, especially devoted to the use of gentlemen. The entire party indulged in wine until they were inebriated. Then began seems of an outrageous character, which were continued for two hours. A mong which were continued for two hours. Among those present was a member of the state legislature which chose the senator-elect. He was shocked, it is said, beyond measure, and was snocked, it is said, beyond neasure, and is indignation found vent in the open declaration that he would immediately return home and petition the governor of his state to call an extra session of the legislature. Before that joint body he proposed to relate the night's doings, and demand that the credentials issued to the offending senator be revoked and another man chosen to the place.

Ash Wednesday. To-day is Ash Wednesday on which the period of Lenten fast formally begins. While he ancient idea of sack-cloth and sahes is not preserved by the moderns, Lent marks the end of many society pleasures. In the Catholic churches ashes are put on the forehead of all as a warning that man is of dust and must eventually return thereto. Services in the churches of this creed were all well attended to-day. Special exercises were also held in the Episcopal and Lutheran churches. The forty days of Lenten fast is generally agreed to be in commemoration of the last for the commemoration of the last for the same period of the Saviour in the desert. It begins torty-six days before Easter, and does not include the six Sundays that intervene in that time, Sundays not being fast

West End Building Association A number of gentlemen interested in the formation of a building association, to be called the West End Building and Loan association, met last evening at the law office of Thos. B. Holahan. A permanent organizaof Thos. B. Holahan. A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, F. P. Coho;
vice president, J. H. Abraham; treasurer, E.
C. Steigerwalt; secretary, Clarence V. Llehty;
board of directors, William O. Marshall,
Henry Martin, J. R. Kauffman, S. K. Lichty,
Harry A. Schroyer, J. M. Bahill, Alfred
Sieber, B. S. Schindle, Allen A. Guthrie;
solicitor, T. B. Holahan.
A committee was appointed to adopt a
constitution and by-laws. A charter will be
applied for at once and the association will be
ready for business next month, A large
number of shares have been subscribed.

Tuesday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock fire alarm was sounded from box 13, at Ann and East King street. It was caused by a fire in the yard of Samuel Good's house on fire in the yard of Samuel Good's house on Plum street. Mr. Good has charge of the gasoline lamps in the Second and Sixth wards and keeps a lot of oil on hand in his yard. In some mysterious way one of the cans took fire and was burned. One can exploded, spilling oil all over the yard. A great light was made and the firemen of company No. 3 were promptly on hand but did not use water, as the fire was extinguished in short time. The only damage was the slight burning of the yard fence, Officers Roadman and Bushong happened to be passing the place when the fire broke out and they sounded the alarm. It is likely that the oil was set on fire by some one auxious to make

Who is James Gordon

was set on fire by some one auxious to make

column advertisement of a Toronto, Canada, firm, who give prizes in connection with goods they sell. Among those who are alleged to have been lucky is a party giving the name of James Gordon, Lancaster, Pa., who writes them that he received a ladies'

No Evidence Against Them The two boys arrested on suspicion

having stolen pigeons from the roof of Alexander Hudgeon, were heard by Alderman A. F. Donnelly last evening. The evidence failed to connect them with the theft and they were discharged from custody.

Alderman Fordney to-day rendered his de-

cision in the cases against John A. Brake, heard by him yesterday. The charge preferred by Isasc Diller & Sons of disposing of his goods with intent to defraud his creditors was dismissed. The false pretense cases preferred by Samuel Fowler and Henry Gerhart were returned to court.

Entered Bail, Wm. A. Keller and George Baker, whose arrest for assaulting Emanuel Wilhelm and Officer Merringer was noted yesterday, have been released from prison. Ball was entered for their appearance before Aldermen Deen and A. F. Donnelly to answer the charges perferred posinst them.

Yesierday afternoon was the time appointed for the taking of depositions in the dispute between the heirs of Reuben Shelly as to some wood land. The number of witnesses subprenaed was so large that Alderman Fordney was compelled to adjourn from his office to the orphans' court room.

A tight Punishment.

Henry Howater was heard by Alderman A. F. Donnelly last evening, on the charge of abusing his family. He promised to behave in the future, and as his wife did not desire the alderman to punish him severely he was let off with an imprisonment of two days.

FIVE MEN BLOWN TO PIECES A TERRIBLE TUN BOAT EXPLOSION IN ROSTON MARBOR.

While Steaming Placidly Along. It is Blown to a Thousand Atoms and the Crew Instantly Killed-Tage in the Vicinty Gather up

Boston, March 10.—The tug John Markee left her berth at T wharf at 0.30 o'clock this morning and started down the harbor in search of vessels desiring her services. There was a large number of persons on the wharf at the time who watched the boat steam away. Just as the boat arrived off Long Island an explosion occurred on board of which the noise was plainly audible in this city. The boat was plainly audible in this city. The was blown completely to atoms and her crew was blown completely to atoms and her crew of five men were instantly killed. The crew consisted of Capt. Cyrus A. Nickerson, who consisted of Capt. Cyrus A. Nickerson, who resides at 37 London street, East Boston; Engineer George A. Crooker; Frank Crooker, fireman; Albert D. Smith, cook, and James Hodgkins, deck hand. The bodies of the captain and engineer were recovered by tugs that were cruising in the neighborhood. They were brought here and taken hood. They were brought here and taken to the morgue. The boat was built in Phila delphia about 12 years ago and plied in Philadelphia waters until eight or nine months ago when she was bought by Capt. Nicker-son, a man named Sprague and one other

TO REPEAL BELUS PATEST.

Why the United States Bring an Action Against the Bell Telephone Company. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The bill which the government will file against the Bell Telephone company and Alexander Gra-ham Bell has been completed. It will be filed at Columbus by ex-Senator Thurman. The United States charge that certain letters patent issued to Alexander Graham Bell, dated March 7, 1876, numbered 174,465, and January 30, 1877, numbered 186,788, were illegally and improperly procured to be issued, and for this reason brings this bill in equity as a means of causing justice to be done. Prof. Bell is plainly charged with not only falling to meet the requirements of the law, but with misleading and deceiving the

examining officials of the patent office.

The United States charge that Bell was anticipated in the discovery of the electrical speaking telephone by Philip Reis, Cromwell, Fleetwood, Vailey, Antonio Muecci, Elisha Gray, Thomas A. Edison, Asabel K. Eaton and many others. It is claimed that this valuable discovery is either the prop-erty of some one of these prior dis-coverers, or having been abandoned by the original discoverer is now free to be used by the people of the United States. The bill concludes with a reassertion that Bell is not the inventor of the instru ments which he now claims to own and operate through the American Bell Telephone company and with a description of the

nopolistic character of the company.

BOSTON, March 10.—A Washington special to the Herald says: "People who had listened to the onslaught on the administration made by Senator Edmunds yesterday after noon were somewhat surprised when they saw him at the president's reception last even-ing. Senator Edmunds seemed another man last night. He joked with the president and laughed when Miss Cleveland shook her finger at him. He had a pleasant word for everybody he knew and was altogether as agreeable as he had been disagreeable a few

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10-[House] .-

the bill to increase the naval establishment

Mr. Pulitzer, of New York, reported adversely from the committee on civil service reform, the bill to repeal the civil service

Mr. Stone, of Missouri, asked and obtained leave to file a minority report. Thirty-Five Women Caught in the Flames. BERLIN, March 10.—The drying house of a large flax mill at Oeis, Silesia, was de-stroyed by fire yesterday. Thirty-five women were caught in the flames and most of them were fatally burned. Those of the number who escaped death were seriously

Bismarck's Pet Measure to Fail, BERLIN, March 10.—Prince Bismarck has decided not to speak on the spirit monopoly bill in the Reichstag, as he regards the rejec tion of the measure as certain.

Parts, March 10.—Donations to the Pasteur institute are coming in rapidly.

Miners Strike in a Body.
PIEDMONT, W. Va., March 10.—The miners it the Hampshire mine struck in a body this

WRATHER PROBABILITIES. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—For the Middle Atlantic states, colder, northerly winds, fair weather, followed

FOR THURSDAY.—The temperature will rise rapidly in the Gulf states during Thurs-

Drake and Stratton's railroad contractors' offices at Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia, were partly destroyed by fire early this morning. The tar works of M. Ehrett & Co., at the Point Breeze gas works, Philadelphia, caught fire to-day and were a total loss.

It is stated by the strikers at Denisou, Texas, that Grand Master Workman Powderly is coming to Texas to adjust their grievances.

derly is coming to Texas to adjust their grievances.

Mr. D. H. Bates, president and general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph company, continued his testimony before the House committee on postoffices and post-roads this morning.

The Western Union Telegraph company, to-day declared a dividend of one and a half per cent., to be issued on and after April 15, in certificates of indebtedness payable in capital stock of the company at par, within twelve months, or when the company shall have obtained authority to increase the capital stock, and until so paid the certificates are to bear interest at the same rate.

Knocked Down by a Horse.
Yesterday a man, who had been drinking considerably, was walking slong the Philadelphia pike east of the reservoir. Just as two young men, who had a horse and burgey, drove near to him, he stepped in front of the horse. He was knocked down as I bruised, but his injuries did not amount to much.

A Reading Barber Moves Here.
From the Reading Eagle.
David Gibson, for a number of years connected with Terry's tonsorial establishment under the Keystone hotel, has gone to Larcaster, where he has opened a barber shop.

A Valuable Morse Dies.

A horse belonging to John Deliaves, the yesterday. Dr. Weber, veterinary stronger made a post-mortem examination of the arms, and found that death had been much by a tumor in the abdosses weighing levels pounds. The horse was worth \$150.