The Lancaster Intelligencer.



VOLUME XXII-NO. 294.-SIX PAGES.

LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

SIX PAGES-PRICE TWO CENTS.



BORN IN HERTZFELDEN.

MICHAEL HABERBUSH. THE WELL KNOWN AND SUCURSSFUL NADDLER.

ething of the Family From Which He Has Descended-Arriving in Lancaster When Not Quite Fourteen Years Old, He at Once Regins to Prosper.

"Who is that solid little tellow with a round head and face and a placid, serene expression of countenance, standing in front of the harness store ?"

"That's Mike Haberbush." "Mike Haberbush ! well, that's a rather in-

reverent title to give to such a reverend-look-

ing gentleman." "Well, then to please you we'll call him Michael Haberbush."

What do you know about him?"

"I know be owns that building, and al the thousands of dollars worth of goods that are in it, and he owns a great many other buildings and other properties, and is said to have a good bank account and a happy family. That's about all I know of him ; but if you would like to know more, I'll try and find out all about him and let you know through the columns of Saturday's ISTELL OENCER." "Do. I feel an interest in him : he looks

more like a priest than a sad-fler.

After having interviewed half a dozen of Mr. Haberbush's nearest friends we gathered in the following facts relative to the family : GRANDFATHER HABERBUSH.

His grandtather, Johanes Haberbush, wa born in Baden, Germany; when a young man, single, he emigrated to France, and not long afterwards emisted in the army of Gen. La Fayette and came to this country to fight for American Independence. He was at Brandywine and Jamestown under the great French commander, and when the war ended with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, when British tyranny was overthrown and American independence secured, Mr. Habertush returns to France to spread the good Udings among the patriots of that country. He made a narrow escape from shipwreck, however, as the vessel in which he returned was lost on the French coast, and he and a few others saved their lives by clinging to portions of the wreck until they were rescued. He settled at Buhmeisneim, where rescued. The settled at Fulfilineinserim, on the banks of the Rhine, in Upper Alsace, where he married a wife, raised a family of six children, and spent the balance of his days. He often talked of coming back to the United States and taking up his land claim; but his wife and children would not listen to his proposed voyage, and the old soldier hal to content himself by looking at his bonorable discharge, which contained a picture of the star spangled banner, and which was relained in the family as an heir-

FATHER JEAN HAREKBURH AND FAMILY. In 1817, long after the death of old Johanes Haberbush, his son Jean, with a family of

idly as the spirit of patriotism was developed. First the "three months men" were called out. The Patriot Daughters who did so TWO JUDICIAL DELIVERANCES. First the "three months men" were called out. The Patriot Daughters who did so much for the volunteers overwhelmed Mr. Haberbush with orders for skeleton knsp-secks and other fixings, that he was obliged to work his men almost day and night, Sundays included, to meet the demand. Later on as the war progressed, he took sub-contracts from Philadelphia manufacturers to furnish harness for cavalry regiments. His local trade also increased day by day, so that he found it necessary to secure increased room. In 1865 he bongth from Mr. Bomberger the property No. 30 Centre Square, which he new occupies. He remodeled and en-larged the place from time to time until he has now one of the m-st complete saddle, harness and trunk establishments in the state, and has established a name for the ex-cellence of his work that any unsufacturer cellence of his work that any unanufacturer

might be proud of. BUSINESS CAREED.

In 1860 Mr. Haberbush bought out the saddlery store of Mr. Yesker, on North Queen street and ran it for a year in connec tion with his Centre Square business. In 1872 he purchased from Mrs. Ann Toelle the tannery carried on by Mr. G. Groetzinger tannery carried on by Mr. G. Grosszinger. He also bought the adjoining grounds owned by Mr.a. Groupy, of Baltimore. He made many improvements on these properties, in-cluding the building of a four-feet sewer and the ersection of a number of fine brick dwell-ings. For six years he carried on success-fully the tanning and currying business in connection with his harness store, and at the sametime ran a collar manufactory in Shober's building, North Queen and Orange streets, $\Delta = \Delta = BLIGHOUS WORKER.$ AS A RELIGIOUS WORKER.

Mr. Haberbush is a Roman Catholic of the straightest sect. He was one of the first memof St. Joseph's congregation when it was formed under the rectorship of Father Neufield, and he remained an active member and liberal contributor to that connection until about 1878, when he ceased to be a member, and connected himself with St. Mary's and has been a liberal contributor to the church and school funds. He is not a more nominal Christian, but is a firm believer in

the faith, a remarkably conscientious man, who attends to all his religious duties with ie utmost punctuality. Mr. Haberbush may justly be regarded as "best man" in the establishment of St. ital. When Padre Ignatius, of Joseph's hospital. the order of St. John of God, came to Lan-caster to establish a home for superannuated priests, Michael Haberbush was the first to subscribe to the fund for its erection. When

that enterprise through mismanagement failed, Michael Haberbush saved the valuable property by purchasing it at sheriff's sale, and then turning it over to the order of the sistors of St. Francois, by whom it is now successfully carried on as a hospital. Mr. Haberbush not only saved the property but loaned his money, his time and his ability to perfect the hospital and place it upon a stantial basis.

Mr. Haberbush has been successfully engaged in many other enterprises. Ho was one of the founders of St. Joseph's building association, he and his friend Mr. Yecker association, he and his triend Mr. Yecker being the largest stockholders, Mr. Yecker being president and Mr. Haberbush treas-urer for many years. He was also connected with the Fulton building association, being its treasurer for a number of years. He was for many years a member of the board of trustees of St. Mary's orphan asylum, and a member of the building committee under whose supervision St. Mary's church has been remodeled and beautified. He is treas-urer of St. Bernard's beneficial society and

urer of St. Bernard's beneficial society and member of several other German organi zations. Owing to his high character, his probity in business affairs, and the fact that he is well acquainted with the German. French and English languages, he has been called upon to settle up a very large number of estates, as executor, administrator, trustee and guar-

Mr. Haberbush bus never taken a very active part in politics, though he is a man of very decided political opinion. When a great majority of his closest associates were steadily majority of his closest association were subality voting the Democratic tacket Mr. Haberbush thought it his doty to vote with the Republi-cans. He voted for and beartily supported the administration of President Lincoln, and gave both moral and material aid to the gave both moral and material and to the restoration of the Union. As fraud and cor-ruption crept into the Republican party he retured longer to support it declining to vote for several years; and finding no prospect of a party purification he cast his lot with the

of quarter sessions. Section 5 ascertains and specifies the fees to be paid to and received by clerks of over THE ALDERMEN ENTITLED TO FREE IN DIAMISSED CASES.

Robert J. Evans Stricken From the Roll o Practicing Attorneys at the Loncaster Har-Judge Livingston Pronounces Two Important Opinious

In court this morning Hon. John H. Livingston, P. J., read two opinions, deciding important cases. The first related to magistrates' costs in diamissed cases, and was a

follows: The county of Lancaster vs. Samuel M. Myors, Abram Summy and Martin Hilde-brand, commissioners of Lancaster county. This is a case stated, filed March 17, 1886, and came into court on an appeal of the county au-ditors, who found that the countissioners had paid out several thousand dollars ille-gaily to magistrates and constables for foes in dismissed cases. Following is the opin-of Judge Livingston, demanding that the county is liable to pay dismissed cases to al-dermen, justices and constables : The case stated shows that the county au-ditors in anditing the accounts of the county au-ditors in anditing the accounts of the county ac-ditors in anditing the accounts of the county second to the county second commissioners of Lancaster county charged sold commissioners with commonwealth's costs ordered by the commissioners to be paid by the county treasurer, and paid by follows :

costs ordered by the commissioners to be paid by the county treasurer, and paid by him to certain aldermen and constables as loss for services performed by them, in issu-ing warrants, making arrests, holding hear-ing and commitments in cases of drunken and disorderly conduct, and in dismissed

cases for robbery, larceny as ballee, receiv-ing stolen goods, afray, δc , which were dis-missed after arrest and hearing, on the ground that the county is not liable for the payment of costs in such cases.

It also appears by the case stated and bills thereto attached that the services of the aldermen and constables were performed, war-rants issued, arrests made, witnesses subpo-naed, hearings had and partles committed or cases distanced. The bills presented are worn to be correct and true.

They were all examined by the county so licitor, elected by the people, whom the law declares "shall be the legal adviser of the board of commissioners of Lancaster county, and who shall represent the board in all pro-ceedings in law or equity whenever the said county is a party or has any interest," whose duty it was to examine said bills and see that no more complaints, warrants, subpensa, Ac., were charged for than were really neces-sary to fulfil the ends of justice, and who after examination found the claims in said bills charged to be legal and correct; and even his own signature as county solicitor ap-proved each of them prior to the issuing of the orders for their payment by the county

ommissioners. The commissioners are therefore not to be

charged with laches or want of vigilance in this behas. The question submitted and for our con-sideration, therefore, is whether under these circumstances the county auditors had legal authority to charge said county commission-ers with said commonwealth's costs in their report, and make said commissioners liable immediately for the same, or whether or no the county is liable for costs in cases when warrants have been issued, arrests made, hearings had and the parties convicted and properly committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and unable to pay costs

and where warrants are issued, arrests made for crime, and after hearing the cases dis missed and defendants discharged. County auditors are clothed with extensive

powers to enable them to correctly audit, ad-just and settle the accounts of the several flicers subject to their supervision. They can issue subpension for the at-tendance of the officers and of witnesses, and compet their attendance by attach-

ment. In Elackmore, against the county of Alle gheny, the court say " that county additors have all the necessary judicial powers to de-termine the indebtedness to and from the officers whose accounts they audit." Their report is to be filed among the records of the courts of common pleas of the county, and from the time of filing shall have the effect of a judgment against the real estate of the officer who thereby appears indebted to the

to be paid to and received by the prothono-tary. Section 4 ascertains and appoints the fees to be paid to and received by clerks of courts he lost or spent, having appropriated it to his own use, or has never repaid or returned it to the said executor to the great loss and damage, not only of the executor but also of the legatees and hetrs of Lorenz Speidel, dein Pennsylvania an executor is empirati-

cally a trustee. All funds in his hands be-longing to the estate are trust funds, and if loaned by him to others with knowledge of and terminer. Section 6 ascertains and appoints the fees to be paid to and received by clerks of orthe lact are trust funds and property in the hands of the borrower and an attorney who thus borrows money from his client, an ex-centor stands in the eye of the law on the same platform with the attorney who col-Phans court. Section 7 ascertains and appoints the fees to be paid to and received by registers of wills. Section 5 ascertains and appoints the fees to be paid to and received by recorders of lects money for a client appropriating it to his own use and refuses to pay it over and with the trustee who embeddes and appro-priates to his own use the trust funds en-Prior to the passage of this act the parties requiring the services of those officers were liable to them for the payment of such services but not obliged to pay in advance. This shi section declares that all fees for services to bo

trusted to his charge. We know of no more sacred trust and con-fidence on earth between man and his fellow man, legally or morally, than that which experformed under this set shall be considered due and payable to the officer in advance by the party requiring such services. It makes no change as to the party liable to ists between attorney and client, which binds or should bind the attorney to his

makes no change as to the party hable to pay; it tonly changes the time of payment and authorizes the officer to demand and re-ceive his pay before entering upon the per-formance of the duty required. The same section closes the enactment as to the offices named by declaring "that any law now in force (with reference to those officers, of course for none others had been reterred to) which is supplied by or is client, as well as to the court. In this common wealth before a man can be admitted to practice as an attorney he must take an eath calling on God to witness that be "will support the constitution of the United States, the constitution of this com-monwsuith, that he will behave himself in the effice of attorney within the court ac-cording to the best of his learning and ability and will self court in the self in the self in the self sector. been referred to) which is supplied by or i and with all good fidelity, as well to the court as to the client, and that he will use no falsehood nor delay any person's cause for neonsistent with this act is hereby repealed. After which the legislature proceed by sec-tion 9 to ascortain and appoint the fees to be paid to and received by attorneys who are not officers of the confinonwealth in certain cases and by section 10 to ascriain the fees to lucre or malice.

And by section 74 of the act of April 14, 1834, it is provided that "if any attorney at law shall misbehave himself in his office of attorney he shall be liable to suspension, rebe paid to and received by aldermen and justices of the peace, except in Philadelphia. Section II ascertains and specifies the fees to be paid to and received by constables and moval from office, or such other penalties that have been allowed in such cases, by the aws of this commonwealth." In Chandler's case where a solicitor who

After which it is provided that as to all officers named in the first eight sections of the law, it shall not apply to the county of Lancaster -- with the further proviso that the was the only person who acted professionally in a trust induced his co-trustee who was his client improperly to sell out the trust fund, the proceeds of which were received by him and applied to his own use-on application of one of centuis que trust he was struck from provisions of this act (as it relates to alder-men, justices and constables of course) shall apply to aldermen, justices of the peaco and constables in the county of Lancaster. That the roll.

In Chambers against Miller, Gibbons, s to say the legislature having declared that In Chambers against Miller, Gibbons, chief justice, held that an attorney is bound by a sacred trust and policy requires that there shall be no tampering with it. Beyond the dispensation of exact justice in each par-ticular case it is the business of the law to bind mankind to an elevated and stern morality, by making the consequences of a departure from it as disastrous as possible. the first eight sections of the law which says all fees for services to be performed under this act shall be considered due and payable to the officer in advance by the party requiring such service," and which do not in any manner relate to attorneys-at-iaw or to the officers or fees of aldermen, justices of the pace, constables or coroners, shall not apply to the county of Lancaster

In Davie's case, Mercur, justice, (now C.) declared that an attorney-at-law susalso declared that sections 10 and 11, which relate to ascertaining and appointing the less to be paid to and received by aldernien, tains an important relation in the adminis-tration of justice. He possesses certain powers and privileges from which other parties are excluded and assumes important justices of the peace, constables and coro-ners and which do not declare that such fees shall be paid in advance by the party re-quiring such service, shall apply to the coun-ty of Lancaster, thus charging and arranging duties and obligations toward both court and client. He is an officer of the former and representative of the latter. His position is their fees but leaving the parties liable to pay and mode of collection unchanged. We find nothing in the act of 1818 which indicates that the legislature intended that where the laws, peace and dignity of the commonwealth have been violated and out. so responsible, his opportunities for goost or evil so many, that both statute and common law have united in throwing all reasonable sale-guards around his conduct. Before he can be admitted he must take an oath (as above written.) The court also requires satis-factory evidence of proper knowledge of the law and of the good moral charac-ter of the applicant. By admitting an attorney to the bar the court presents him to the public as worthy its con-hidence in all his professional duties and re-lations. If afterwards it comes to the knowl-edge of the court that he has become un-worthy it is the duty to withdraw that in-dorsement and thereby cease to hold him above written.) The court also requires satis raged by the commission of murder, robbery, larceny or other felony, or a misdemeanor, or breach of the peace, a magistrate need not entertain a complaint nor issue a warrant until his fees be paid, or if a warrant be is-sued the constable need not receive it or pro-ceed to arrest the guilty party until his fees are paid, and thus by delay allord offenders additional time to escape. Or that in case of death where the services dorsement and thereby cease to hold him out as worthy of professional employment. In Gates' case the court say that public policy demands that the court and the public of the coroner are required, he can retuse to enter upon the performance of his duty until his fees are paul. This act as to costs of aldermon. Justices of duall be protected against unworthy practices of an attorney in his profession. In Dickens' case, Agnew, justice, (late. C

This act as to constables for the power and constables of the power and constables leaves Lancaster county, as it was prior to its passage, liable under section 13, of the act of 1761, to the pay-ment of the proper and legal costs in the cases therein specified. In this view of the law and in our conclusion that since as be-laws the proper and the section between the I,) says integrity as well as skill and learn ing is essential to the character of the pro-lession, and it becomes the duty of the bench as well as the bar itself to preserve that character in its brighest state as a means of usefulness and of answering the true end of fore the passage of the act of 186 Lancaster (and other counties of this con monwealth) remains liable onder the act of profession so honorable and at the same a process and so have a single and the second solution of the second 1791, for proper and legal costs in dismissed cases. We do not stand alone. so needful, and adds, "We are glad to cases. We do not stand alone. In commonwealth vs. Corran, Venango county, Judge Trunkey in 1869; in Kirken-dall against Luzerne county, Judge Harding in 1876; in Beaverson against the county of York, Judges Gibsen and Latimer in 1886, (in all of which counties the act of 1868 wasjoperative and in full force) have held since the passage of the act of 1868 that section 13 of the act of 1791 was and is opera-tive and under it the county is still liable for proper and legal costs in dismissed cases.

THIS MEANS BUSINESS.

AN REVOY SENT TO MEXICO TO INVES

TIGATE THE OUTTING TROUBLE.

His Name is Arthur G. Sedgwick, and Report

Says That He is Well Qualified for the

Important Place to Which He

Has Been Assigned.

New York, August 14.—It is now stated that Secretary Bayard has sent Mr. Arthur G. Sedgwick of this city to Mexico as a spe-cial envoy intrusted with instructions to in-vestigate the Cutling matter and listen to Mexican arguments for that side of the case and that he is expected to report to the state department within twenty days as to the re-sult of his mission. Mr. Sedgwick it is known will set out for Mexico within 24 hours.

hours, Mr. Sedgwick is a well known lawyer and

one who has had special experience in inter-national law. He was for several years the

national law. He was for several years the corresponding secretary of the bar association of this city. He has appeared before con-gressional committees as the attorney of the International Copyright leauge.

WHERE IS LUBLLA MABBITT.

Bellef That a Young Woman Was Abducted

discopeared. Miss Mabbitt has not been seen since the night of the abduction and as Green had threatened to take her life it is believed that

A FATHER'S DREADFUL DEED.

Throwing His Son Into a Thresher-Lynched By His Farm Hands.

EFFINGHAM, Ills., Aug. 14 .- A rumor was circulated here yesterday that a terrible

was circulated here yesterday that a terrible tragedy followed by a lynching has occurred near Georgetown, 20 miles south of here. The names of the parties could not be learned. The information was that a party were threshing grain, when a young son of the man feeding the thresher accidentally hacked his father's hand with the knife he was using to cut bundles with. This so enraged the father that he gathered his son up and threw him into the thresher, the boy being literally cut to pieces. The father upon realizing what he had done at once took to flight. He was soon captured by the machine hands and neighbors and lynched by being hanged from the thresher in which he had thrown his son. The rumor produced quite a sensation.

Ohio River Very Low.

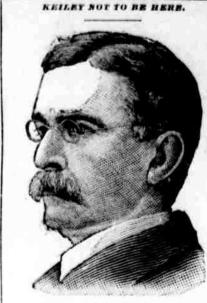
Killed by Lightning.

Denver Will Support Cleveland

A Ghastly Discovery

The rumor produced quite a sensat

has also been arrested.



The President of the L.C. B.U. Convention Will Go to Egypt on Saturday.

and Possibly Murdered. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 14 — There 14 great excitoment over the forcible abduction and probable murder of Miss Luella Mab-bitt, an estimable girl, who lived south of this city. Last week Amos Green, a rejected suitor for Miss Mabbitt's hand, drove in a carriage to the home of the young woman, seized her forcit 7, placed her in the vehicle, and car-ried or off. Green returned to his home nex morning, turned his horse loose and discpeared. Hon. A. M. Keiley, recently appointed udge of the International court at Cairo, and Possibly Murdered Egypt, will sail for his new post of duty on Saturday next. This will, of course, prevent

his presiding at the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union that meets in this city on September 1. Maurice F. Wilhere, the vice president, will take his place.

Mr. Keiley is of Irish parentage and is a native of New Jersey, having been born at Paterson in 1832. He removed with his par-ents to the "Old Dominion." and there re-ceived the advantages of a thorough classical education, graduating from the University of Virginia in 1854. Mr. Keitey was in the Confederate army, and successfully member onfederate army, and successively member of the legislature, editor, lawyer and mayor of Richmond, occupying the latter office for

night of the abduction and as Green had threatened to take her life it is believed that she has been murdered. An organized search for the missing girl has been carried on in vain ever since the abductoon. A trail has been found leading to Wild Cat creek, and some believe that the girl's body will be found in the stream. Thursday night a mob of men believing that Green's mother knew the whereabouts of her vanished son, went to her house, beat on making her disclose the secret. A rope was placed around the old woman's neck and she was threatened with instant death if she did not reveal the hiding place of the ab-ductor, but threats of lynching were of no avail. The mother refused to open her mouth in betrayal of her son. The mystery has been deepened by the disappearance of another of Miss Mab-bitt's suitors, John Yerkes. On the night of the abduction Wm. Walker was calling on Miss Mabbitt's sister, and he has since been arrested as Green's accomplice. Mrs. Green has also been arrested. Maurice F. Wilhere Benevolent society, of Philadelphia, has been admitted to the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union as No. 500, and J. J. Wall, one of its members, has been appointed a delegate to attend the convention at Lancaster.

ROUGH ON THE DETECTIVES.

Fooled by a Man From Whom They Had Expected Information. Officers Wittick and Hoffman, of the Reading railroad police, have been made the vic. tims of a bad man named Frank Boyd. It will be remembered that about a week ago a cigar store was robbed in Ephrata. The above named officers arrested Boyd in Columbia for being concerned in the robbery. Without Implicating himself Boyd told th others if they would drive him over to Ephrata he would show them where the sigars were. They took Mr. Boyd over to Ephrata but he could not find the cigars. Ephrata Ephrata but he could not find the cigars, lie told the detectives that the stolen cigars had been shipped to Lititz and could be recovered at that place. So the detectives drove him over to Lititz, when lo! he dis-covered that the cigars had been shipped to Philadelphia. The detectives were vexed but had not lost confidence in Frank Boyd, who assured them they could get the cigars if they went to Philadelphia. They went, taking him along with them: but though taking him along with them; but though they searched all the places to which Boyd directed them the cigars were not found. At last they began to realize the fact that Boyd was fooling them, so they put the hand-cuffs on him and resolved to bring him back to Lancastor to answer for the larceny. On Thursday the officers and their prisoner took passage in Philadelphia. The day was very warm, the Philadelphia water was bad, th

Ohio River Very Low. CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—All packets out of Cincinnati, which make Wheeling and Pitts-burg the terminus of their trips, have been laid up on account of low water, and some of those which terminate their trips at Pomeroy, were expecting to turn back at Galipolis here-after, but heavy rains at the upper end of the river give promise of an early stage of water sufficient to resume uninterrupted naviga-tion to all points. The Kanawa is rising, which will hold the Ohio up below Point Pleasant. detectives and their prisoner were worn out and fell asleep in the car. At last the detec-tives woke up and were astonished to dis-cover that the prisoner had waked up before them and, with Officer Wittick's hand-cuts on his wrists, had jumped from the car. He is yet at large and it is doubtful if he ever returns the hand-cuifs.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.-An Ottawa sp dates that a gentleman connected with special Pleasant. isheries department said yesterday that Lord Lansdowne's mission to England was to lay before the government Canada's case and to urge an early settlement of the diffi-culty. It is pointed out that in the expor-product of the fisheries during the fisca Somerser, Ky., Aug. 14.-A terrific wind storm passed over this county last night. Joe Riddle, living 12 miles east, was standing on the porch catching water. Another man named Ham was standing in the door conversing with him when light-ning struck the house, killing Riddle and fatally injurying Ham. A little girl was struck by lightning at Woodstock, a little hamlet 12 miles north, killing her instantly. product of the asheries during the field year ending July 30, as compared with the corresponding period, of the previous year, before the treaty was abrogated, there was a failing of of over \$1,000,000. The Canadians want peace at any price. They are at enor-mous expense daily in keeping up the coasters beside heavy loss in falling off of revenues. Reports from over the country are coming in, and it is impossible at present to estimate the amount of damage done.

Canadians Want Peace,

of whom Michael, the subject of this sketch, was one, determined to emigrate to America and enjoy the liberty of which they had heard so much from Grandfather Haberhad heard so much from Grandlather Haber-bush. They had intended going to San Au-tonia. Texas, where they had friends living, but protably on account of the war then raging between the United States and Mexico, Father Jean and his party, consisting of his own family, Anthony Smith and family, Blasius Yecker and several other single young men, made up their minds to come to Penn-sylvania—the state in which their ancestor had fought for the Union against the heredi-tary foes of France. tary foes of France.

tary foes of France. Leaving the little town of Hertzfelden, the party were carried in a diligence to Paris, and thence by rail to Havro, where about Christmas, 1847, they boarded a sailing ves-sel for New York. What a long, dreary and tempestuous voyage they had! For forty-two days they were tempest-tossed on the angry ocean, while the winter wind shrieked through the average and the desire and angry ocean, while the winter wind shrieked through the cordage, and the decks and yards were slippery with ice. Finally the port of New York was reached and the worn-out emigrants were landed on the ith of February, 1845. They came direct to Lan-caster, and settled here, being the first set-tiers from their native town of Hertzfelden-though a f-w years later Hilarie Zaepfel, Vietor Kasser and others joined them. We may as well say here that the people of the little town of Hertzfelden were moral, frugal, well-todo people, most of whom

frugal, well-to-do people, most of whom owned the houses in which they lived, and many of whom had considerable ground at tached to their residences. There were no tached to their residences. There were no paupers in the village and none in want. The forty persons constituting the first emi-grants who arrived in this city from Hertz-felden, were fair representatives of the villag-ers, and when they arrived here, notwith-standing their long and tempestnous voyage, and when traveling either by land or sea was much more expensive than it is now, they were not without money and other necessar-ies to keen them comfortable. ies to keep them comfortable.

ARRIVED IN LANCASTER.

Leaving the emigrants to take care o themselves, let us follow the fortunes of Mr. Haberbush. When he reached Lancaster he was not quite fourteen years old, but he was at once put to work. A place was found to at once part to work. A place was house for a while him on the farm of baniel Herr, on the New Holland turnpike, adjoining the farm on which Mr. B. J. McGrann resides. Here he took very sick and was brought back to town. On his recovery he was sent to the public school for a while and then engaged himself with Dr. J. F. Helnitsh (father of Dr. C. A. Heinitsh) druggist, and remained in the drug store until the spring of 1851, when his intimate triend, B. Yecker, who was then an appron-tice with Henry Pinkerton, saddle and har-ness maker, induced Haberbush to leave the drug store and learn harness making. Pin-kerton's shop was in the old tumbie-down building that occupied the ground on which Locher's banking house now stands-south-west corner of Centre Square and West King street. him on the farm of Daniel Herr, on the New

street. In those days the "eight-hour system" had not been heard of. 'Twelve hours a day were the least that apprentices thought of, and they oftener worked fourteen than twelve "systemeters of these hears of the Notwithstanding these long hours of toil young Haberbush and his companions. Yecker and Zaepfel, found opportunity to improve their minds and increase their stor of knowledge by attending night school during the fall and winter months.

AND NOW COMES AN IMPORTANT EFOCH Michael Haberbush had unished his ap prenticeship and was working as a journey-man in Pinkerton's saddiery shop, when he fell in love with a pretty daughter of an old French soldier named Claude Losson, who had followed the great Napoleon to Moscow had followed the great Napoleon to Moscow and all through his terrible campaign in Russia. Losson was a native of Longeville, a town near the famous city of Metz, in Lor-raine. He came to America when his daugh-ter was only six years old. Sho grew up to be a handsome girl, and young Haberbush, as stated above, fell in love with her, and, the anoshile lover, married her in 1855, her like a sensible lover, married her in 1855

to the home of Myers, the nostler, drove to the home of Myers near Landisville, for the purpose of getting a gun. On their re-turn home the gun, from some uuknown cause, was discharged, the load going through the top of the buggy, almost blowing it off. The occupants of the vehicle and horse were badly frightened. like a sensible lover, married her in 1830, be-fore she was out of her teens. In 1800 Mr. Haberbush started business on his own account in the old building in which he had learned his trade. In 1850 when the war broke out his business increased as rap-

Democracy with whom he has been voting for several years past. He never held nor asked for a political office. MR HABERBUSH'S FAMILY.

As stated above, Mr. Haberbush was man ied in 1855 to Mary Ann Lossen, a daughter of Claude Lossen, one of Napoleon's French veteraus. The union has been blest with a

large family of children, of whom six are its ing, as follows: Louisa P., married to H. A. Gross, traveling passenger agent of the Chi-cago & Northwestern railroad: Anna R., married to Dr. H. E. Westnaeffer, of this city: Kate E., married to H. F. Goeken, esq., now district judge in Newark, N. J. Two other caughters, unmarried live with their garents; also, a son, Charles, a worthy young man of excellent business habits, who is an pt assistant to his father in the transaction of his extensive business, and whom we may expect are long to be admitted to a partnership it not to be ing, as follows : Louisa P., married to H. A to be admitted to a partnership it not to b

when Mr. Haberbush bought the Bomber-ger property he fitted it up as a family resi-dence as well as for a store room and manufactory, and continued to reside therein until lactory, and continued to reside therein until a few years ago, when he purchased the ele-gant residence of Capt. Geo. M. Franklin, No. 24 South Prince street, where he now lives surrounded by a happy family, and all the comforts which wealth and good taste can afford, and where he entertains his numerous friends, with a quiet, democratic but liberat hospitality, a welcome and a smile over beaming from the benign and serence round face, just as you see it now in front o ais store door.

THE AMUSEMENT SEASON OPENS. Wilson & Rankin's Minstrels Please a Fair As

dience on a Warm Night.

The amusement season in Lancaster opened ast night in Fulton opera house, and the entertainment was given by Wilson & Rankin's minstrels. Their audience was no large, but the lack in number was undoubt edly owing to the very hot weather. The roupe has been on the road all summer and but recently returned from the far West They had not been in this city for two years and Mill Barlow was then one of the propri-etors. Since that Wilson and Barlow have had trouble and the latter withdrew from the company. Last night's show was very ine and the audience found close to mean the Barlow Form was very fine and the audience found plenty to amuse them. Barney Fagau, and Charley Goodyear were first seen on the ends and the former gave way to George Wil-son. Rankin was to have taken the place of Goodyear, but he failed to do so for some un-explained reason. The jokes were new, and well received. Several ballads were well reendered. Part second was opened by the Poluski brothers, two English acrobats, who make their ficer approximation in America with rendered. Fart second was opened by the Poluski brothers, two English acrobats, who make their first appearance in America with this company. They are very fine performers. George Wilson is always funny in his pe-cular speciality and last night he was recalled three or four times. The song and dance of six men were only fair as the perform-ers secured to lack ability as singers. The great hit of the show was made by the Pavanelas. These are five Frenchmen who came to this country five weeks ago to join this ministrel troupe. Their act is really wonderful. They represent a party of men making repairs to a Beigian block pavement, and they make fine music from rammers, shovels, picks, scrapers and all kinds of tools. The act is a novel one and is sure to make a tremendous hit through-out the coartry. The show closed with a burlesque entitled, "He'll Stay Away." The programme must have been arranged for hot weather. It was very short, yet it was cut, and Tierney and Wayne did not come on at all. The show gave great satisfaction how-ever and everybody was pleased.

ever and everybody was pleased.

Unexpected Discharge of a Gun.

On Friday, Walter, son of Ephraim O Eby, proprietor of the Park Drove Yards

hotel, and Abram Myers, the hostler, drove

may be taken, however, therefrom to the court of common pleas of the county within 60 days after bling, when an issue may be

60 days after biling, when an issue may be directed by the court to be tried by a jury. In the commissioners of Lycoming county against Lycoming county the court held that county commissioners are personally liable for moneys paid in their order, by their di-rection, which the county is not legally lia-ble to pay, and that the county auditors have the power, and it is their duty on settle-ment of the accounts of the county commis-ioners to charge them with the amount of sioners, to charge them with the amount o in oney mispaid or misappropriated by them. In the language of the court "there can be no doubt not only of the power, but of the duty of the auditors to take notice of the illegal disbursement of the public funds, and to charge the officer who is guilty of misappro-priation. It is the only protection the people have against the illegal acts of those who

have against the fliegal acts of those who have charge of their pecuniary interests, and the greater complaint is that the auditors too frequently omit their duty in this respect." In Godshalk against Northampton county the court say that public officers should be held to a strict and rigid accountability, and in no case should charges for services exceed-ing the compensation allowed by law be ing the compensation allowed by law be sanctioned or tolerated. sanctioned or tolerated. It may be considered as settled, therefore, that county auditors have the legal right and authority on settlement of accounts of county commissioners to charge and to make then personally liable for moneys paid by their orders and direction which the county is not

legally liable to pay. Was the county liable to pay the costs of the commonwealth in the case stated in the latter portion of the question which we have said was for our consideration? Is the county liable for costs in dismissed crimina

cases By the 13th section of the act of Sep. 25, 1791, it is declared that " where any person shall be brought before a court, justice of the peace or other magistrate of any city of county of this commonwealth having juris diction in the case on the charge of being a runaway servant or slave, or of having com-mitted a crime, and said charge after exami mation shall appear to be unfounded, no costa shall be paid by such funcent person, but the same shall be chargeable to and payable out of the county stock by said city or county." sounty." This 15th section of the act of 1791 wa

This 15th section of the act of 1791 was saved and excepted from the repealing clause or section of the critinial procedure act of 1850, and was not thereby repealed. Prior to the passage of act of 1791 any one accused of crime in Pennsylvania, and ar-rested and tried before the proper tribunal was met by the stern rule of common law, which exacted from him the costs of prose-cution, even though he was acquilited. This grievance to prisoners the statute of 1791 redressed. It also secured to the jus-ters of the peace, aldermon and constables

1701 redressed. It also secured to the jus-tices of the peace, aldermen and constables certain compensation for their services whether the crime be a misdemeanor or felony. The word crime being used in it as in the 64th section of the criminal procedure of 1860, in the general sense. A crime or misdemeanor is an act committed or omitted in violation of a public law. Long since the passage of the act of 1860, referred to, it has been held that under the 10th sec-tion of the act of 1791, the county was liable for the fees of justices, aldermen and con-stables on convictions for drunkenness and vagrancy and in dismissed cases such as a re vagrancy and in dismissed cases such as ar-here represented, after examination. In Crawford county against farr the cour say that section 64 of the act of 1860 on its face

applies to costs in bills of indictment. It is a part of an act directing a procedure in courts of over and terminer and quarter sees sions, and was not intended to apply to con-

sions, and was not intended to apply to con-victions before justices of the passage of the crim-mai code and criminal procedure act of 1890, we find no legislation particularly affect-ing fees of magistrates and constables in this county until the passage of the act of April, 2, 1865, entitled an act to ascertain and ap-point the fees to be received by the several officers of this commonwealth.

Section 2 ascertains and appoints the fees to be paid to and received by the sheriff.

oper and legal costs in finding this to be the law we in accordan with the provisions of the case Mated do now enter judgment for the defendants.

RORT, J. EVANN DISBARBED

An Examination Into the Relations of Lawyer and Client

Following is the opinion of Judge Living ston in the Evans disbarment case : Robert J. Evans, attorney at law, Trus Book No. 11, page 45. Rule upon Robert J. Evans to show cause why his name should

Evans to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys of the Lancaster bar. Robert J. Evans was admitted to the Lan-caster bar and became a member thereof in 1875. On December 10, 1885, Henry Speidel, one of the executors of the will of Lorenz Speidel, deceased, made complaint under oath before A. K. Spurrier, an alderman of the city of Lancester, charging that he as one of the executors of Lorenz Speidel, deceased, employed as his professional adviser in said estate, Robert J. Evans, a member of the Lancaster bar; that in the year 1882 be had in his possession \$3,330,0, member of the Lancaster bar; that in the year 1882 be had in his possession \$5,330,0, member of the cand well knowing the memby to belong to the estate, advised him to pay over to him, the said Robert J. Evans, to be belong to the estate, advised him to pay over to him, the said Robert J. Evans, to be stepparty use, and by means of said advice induced him to to pay over to him, the said Robert J. Evans, for his temporary use of said trust money the sum of \$5, 20, 5, which money the said Robert J. Evans appropriated to his own use, and lost in gambling vontures of some kind, and refuses to return to him the said executor, etc. This complaint was laid before the board tot be stricken from the roll of attorneys of

executor, etc. This complaint was laid before the board

This complaint was laid before the board of censors of the Lancastor Bar association, and by said board, after examination, pro-sented to the Bar association, with the recom-mendation that the Bar association request the court of common pleas to cause a rule to be entered upon Robert J. Evans to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys at this bar. The Bar association very property resolved to do so, and directed the board of censors to bring the matter before the court and take charge of whatever legal proceedings might be necessary. Upon presentation of these proceedings to the court by the board of censors, the above rule was granted on De-

consors, the above rule was granted on De-combor 21, 1885, and made returnable on January 23, 1886, Robert J. Evans filed

an answer denying generally all the material charges made in the complaint. After his answer under oath was field, the court on January 27, 1886, appointed D. G. Eshleman commissioner to take and report testimony

to the court. Both parties appeared before an examiner and testimony was taken as well against as in favor of making the rule absolute which

in favor of making the rule absolute which was reported to the court by the commissioner and filed June 22, 1886. We have fully, fairly and carefully ex-amined and analyzed the whole testimony presented, and it is with the most profound regret that we feel ourselves obliged to say that we find the charge made in the com-plaint fully sustained by a clear preponder-ance of the whole evidence submitted. It shows that Robert J. Evans, a member of the bar, was from March 1885 until August, 1883. ance of the whole evidence submitted. It shows that Robert J. Evans, a member of the bar, was from March 1850 until August, 1881, engaged in what is termed stock gambling transactions, dealing in margins solely and depositing money from time to time on ac-count of margins, having none of the grain or stocks he purchased or ordered to be pur-chased delivered to him, never requesting a delivery thereof. And that during said period and prior thereto, and while he was thus depositing money on account of mar-gins, the said Robert J. Evans was one of the counsel and legal advisers of the executor of the will of Lorenz Speidel, deceased, in the settlement of the estate of said testator, he having been employed by Henry Speidel, one of the said executors, and that while in the employment and while acting as the le-gal adviser of Henry Speidel, new of the said executors, he advised Henry Speidel, ex-cout, to ioan to him, the said Robert J. Evans, for his temporary use, a portion of the assets of the estate, and he did borrow from the said executor, knowing it to be from the said executor, knowing it to be money of said estate, at different times and in different sums, amounting in the aggro-gate to \$3,339.95, which money thus borrowed

the court, or who, as in the present case, knowingly borrows the money from his client, the executor, (while his oath, if noth-ing else, should have caused to guard and protect for his client and the estate in regard to which he was employed) and spends it for his own uses and purposes, and who when found out and exposed is, as in all cases he should be, stricken from the rolts of the distinguished profession which he has

thus sought to bring into disrepute. Having found from the whole evidence that Robert J. Evans is guilty of the main charge specified in the complaint preferred against him, to wit: That in the years 1882 and 1883. specified in the compaint preferred against him, to wit: That in the years lss2 and lss3, while he, the said Robert J. Evans, was one of the legal advisers and counsel of one of the executors of the will of Lorenz Speidel, de-ceased, in the settlement of the estate of said decedent, having been employed by Henry Speidel, one of the executors, and while act-ing as counsel and legal adviser of Henry Speidel, his chent, to loan to him, the said Robert J. Evans, for his temporary use, a portion of the assets of the es-tate of Lorenz Speidel and did thus borrow from said executor, his client, money, knowing it to be wrong, and assets of the estate at different times and in differ-ent sums, amounting in the aggregate to \$3,339.39, which money of the estate so bor-rowed he lost or spent, having appropriated it to his own use, and never replaced or it to his own use, and never replaced or returned to his client, the executor, but refuses so to do, and having seen by the cases clied that the law does not tolerate such practice or conduct on the part of an attorney. and that when such case is presented, it is the duty of the court to withdraw its endorse-ment and cease to hold such attorney out to the public as worthy of its confidence, nothing remains for the court to do in the case under consideration but make the rule absolute. We therefore make the rule to show cause absolute and order and direct that the name of Robert J. Evans be forth with stricken from the roll of attorneys of the Lancaster

The "New Era" Burns T. Alexander, Who L

has been spoiled. On Friday that paper published a story to the effect that T. Alexander had been burned in the fire of Musselman's barn, in Strasburg, on Wednesday night. It was stated that bones had been found in the was stated that bones had been found in the ashes, and there was "scarcely any doubt, but that the remains are those of Alexander, it appears that Alexander, who seems to be somewhat of a character in Strasburg, was missed about the time of the fire, and his hat was found near by. This was the secure foundation on which the *Era* man built his startling item. The story sounded well, but it only lasted for one day, as Alexander has been found alive and well working on a farm near Strasburg. The as Afexander has been found any early working on a farm near Strasburg. The story must be placed with those of the Manor tobacco-patch ghost, the petrified man, sea monster at Bainbridge, dynamite bomb found in the northern part of town, and others of like description

who was in this city in company with his eight-year-old daughter, boarded the Colum bia accommodation train to return to his home. Some one told him he was on the wrong train. With his little daughter on one arm, and a basket on the other, he left the train while it was in motion, and making a misstep, fell under the car, where in a mo-ment he would have been killed had it not been for John Craig, the colored depot por-ter, who pulled him off the track before the

wheels passed over him. death of Mrs. Mary A. Willson, widow of the

death of Mrs. Mary A. Willson, widow of the late George Wilson, which event took place this morning at her home at Wheatland. She was in her seventieth year. Her husband died some years ago and less than a year ago one of her sons. Rev. David B., war buried. A son and daughter survive her, the son being George B. Willson, who also resides at Wheatland. The time for the funeral has not yet been announced. The death of Mrs. Emma Frances Shaw by poison in Pittsburg seems to have been premeditated. In a secret pocket of her dress was found, besides \$60, a package con-taining strychnine. She also had two bottles of strychnine and one of chloroform in

Remarkable Faith Cure.

Remarkable Faith Cure. AKRON, O., Aug. H.-A remarkable in-stance of faith cure has just been performed in the case of Lizzie C. Suloff, of this city. The lady is 24 years old and has been a help-less invalid for 14 years, the result of a fail when a child. A week ago last Tuesday, Dr. Cullis, of Boston, and the girl's triends in this city, began praying for her recovery. A wonderful change came over her at once, and she is now able to perform her household du-ties. The lady was totally bind for a time. The lady was totally blind for a time and it was once thought she was dead.

for outbreaks.

mompany.

The Belfast Outbreaks.

Denver Will Support Cleveland. WILMINGTON, O., Aug. 14.—General Denver was interviewed to-day as to the truth of the announcement made in connec-tion with his congressional nomination that be intended to make a vigorous fight in oppo-sition to Cleveland's administration. Said the general : I worked for Cleveland's election with all my heart, and while I am not pleased with all his appointments nor his de-lay in putting Democrats on guard, I enter-tain a very high opinion of his ability and integrity of purpose, and shall hold up his hands wherever I go. DUBLIN, Aug. 14.—The Irish newspaper express great satisfaction at the decision of the cabinet meeting yesterday to appoint a royal commission to investigate the cause which led up to the recent rioting in Bel

fast. The Catholic leaders throughout Ireland

A Ghastly Discovery. CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—George Heim, a brewer, about a week ago sent his wite and four children to visit her father and mother on their farm near New Elsas, Ind., and promised to follow them in a few days. He has been missing since last Toesday, and this morning neighbors found his body hanging by a strap deeply imbedded in the flesh of his neck and fastened in a hings of his bedroom door. He had evidently been hanging since Thursday. have again exhorted the Catholics to avoid all acts that might be constructed into pretexts The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. H.-Tenth regular day : weather clear and warm. Track heavy attendance good. hanging since Thursday.

attendance good. First race; purse \$400, for beaten horses: Barnum I, Estreita 2, Bessie 3. Time 1:17; Mutuals paid \$39.20, Second race; Kentucky stakes, for two-year-olds: King Fox I, Alcalde 2, Laredo 3. Time 1:18. Mutuals paid \$7. Thursday race, grand prize of Saratoga, for all ages, 15 mile. Royal Arch, 1; Volante, 2: Falconer, 3. Time, 3:09; Mutuals paid, \$22.70. Powderly Makes a Protest. Powderly Makes a Protest, DOVER, N. H., Aug. 11.—On July 31st, sev-eral Kuights of Labor Assemblies, not be-longing to District Assembly 124, of Man-chester, met here and organized a district as-sembly, and chose delegates to the national convention at Richmond. Grand Master Powderly denies the legality of the act and has ordered another convention in Dover in August, on the ground that assemblies not belonging to District No. 124 were not not-hed of or represented at the convention.

Courtney Questions Hantan's Record. fied of or represented at the convention.

Contracy Questions Hanaa's Record. A UBURN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Courtney left for New York on the 11 o'clock train this morning to make a match with Hanlan, probably to be rowed at Rockaway Beach. He said to a Bulletia reported : "If Hanlan can do three miles in 19:23 he cannot only break the record but also my back or that of any other man. It would be the next thing to the form ". dying."

An English Yacht Race.

LONDON, Aug. 14 .- The race for the Brenton reef cup, won by the Genesia last year, from the American yacht Dauntless, the only competitor, and for which the Genesia was recently challenged by the Cutter Irex, is being sailed to-day. Both contestants started for Cowes this morning at 10 o'clock.

A Peculiar Suit.

Six Rounds at the Hub.

Death of Mrs. Mary A. Willson

Elsewhere will be found the notice of th

Caused by an Open Swith, BROOKLYN, Aug. 14.—A collision occurred between a freight train and a work train on the Long Island railroad at Wood Haven at half past five o'clock this morning. Frank Hartford was instantly killed, his body being horribly mangled. All of the other train hands, including the engineers and firemen, were injured more or less seriously. Both engines were demolished and four cars com-pletely wrecked. An open switch caused the accident. A Steeplechaser Arrested

the

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—John E. Brown secretary of the Washington Park Rec club, was arrested last night at the insta of the Humane society, charged with crus to animals in steeplechasing at the park.

Good For Goode

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.-Ex-Selici-tor General Goode has been appointed one of the government counsel in the Bell telephone which had been deposited with the banking

A Deliberate Mur

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 14-At Ro ford, this morning, John Boyd deliberati mutdered W. B. Johnson, one of the lead merchants of that place. Boyd was arrest BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Hen Robbins and Fred Sawtello fought in Cambridge, with gloves yesterday, for 550 a side. Sawtelle was knocked out in the sixth round.

\$125,000 Lost in an Oil Fire. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 14 -- At 8:55 o'c this morning the fire at the Doan oil w was thoroughly subdued ; loss \$125,000.

WHATHER PROBABILITING

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.-Fastern Pennsylvania, Kasiarn J. York, New Jersey and Delaware, h rains, tollowed by fair weather, norther orly winds, slightly cooler.

others of like description. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug 14.—The Brecken ridge company of London, England, has filed suit in the common pleas court against the Kontucky National bank, to recover \$130,000 Saved From a Horrible Death Last evening John H. Miller, of Columbia

Still Alive and Kicking. Another of the New Erg's live sensation

ANOTHER SENSATION SPOILED.