

THE LAST DAY OF COURT

REPORT THE ADJOURNMENT FOR THE SUMMER VACATION.

Opinions Delivered—The Court's Views on the Transfer of Licenses and Other Matters Transacted Too Numerous to Mention Which Will Be Found Below.

The court met at 10 o'clock this morning for the appointment of auditors to distribute the balance on the hands of administrators and executors, as appears by the account filed to the June term, and for the transaction of current business, it being the last day of court before the summer vacation.

OPINIONS DELIVERED. Judge Livingston delivered opinions in the following cases:

In the case of Casper Utter, deceased, rule to show cause why trustees should not give to minor should not be passed, but the court was of opinion that the executor may pay the money needed to the equity guardian and take his receipt.

In the suit of Benjamin Brockbill vs. J. M. Fulton, the defendant was directed to make a proper case.

The rule for a new trial was made absolute in the case of commonwealth vs. John Hain, convicted of larceny.

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In the case of commonwealth vs. William Smith, the defendant was directed to make a proper case.

In the case of commonwealth vs. John Hain, convicted of larceny, the rule for a new trial was made absolute.

Judge Patterson delivered opinions in the following cases:

In the matter of the disputed boundary lines of Salisbury, Leacock, East Earl and Conowingtown townships, the report was recommended to be approved, with amendments and Samuel Shearer, for corrections.

A new trial was refused in the suit of Maria E. Bell against the Pennsylvania railroad company. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs. Bell's \$5000.

In the case of John M. Brooks, the rule for an attachment was refused, the matter having been already arranged.

CURRENT BUSINESS. Easman L. Gessert, of Clay township, was appointed guardian of the minor child of John L. Broom, deceased, late of Warwick township.

Mary Perkins and Christ F. Overholzer, of West Earl, were appointed guardians of the minor children of Isaac R. Knott, deceased, late of West Earl.

L. N. Stauffer, city, was appointed guardian of the minor child of Mary A. Sorensen, city.

Mary Perkins and Christ F. Overholzer were granted letters of administration on the estate of the late of E. F. Knott, deceased, late of West Earl, in which Jacob H. Minnich was made plaintiff, and David K. Kurtz, defendant.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW. Mr. H. H. presented the petition of John Walter for the transfer of the tavern license granted to Jacob H. Minnich, of Conoy township, and the court granted the transfer, Judge Livingston in allowing the transfer said there is a mutual understanding as to what he said on a former occasion as to the granting of transfers. None of the counties bordering Lancaster have as yet made any rules or regulations for granting licenses under the new law. In Philadelphia the judges made rules for granting licenses but none as to transfers. It seemed to the court upon examination that licenses may be transferred under the act of 1865. There is nothing in the new law repealing the act of 1865, allowing transfers to be made. Since it has been in force licenses granted under the act of 1867 and 1875 have been transferred and such transfers have been held valid by the supreme court.

There is no repealing clause in the new law of that law. Licenses are granted primarily to the place for the accommodation of travelers and it would be strange if it were thought it would be straining the law to transfer licenses for the time they were granted and he is willing to grant them. In this county licenses have been granted at the January and April terms, but as the new law provides that licenses shall be granted at only one term in each year, the granting of licenses should be the first week in March to accommodate our people on account of the frequent removals about April 1.

AMOS HENDERSON'S ESTATE. In the estate of Amos Henderson, deceased, an order for the payment to the administrator of Amos Henderson, a sufficient sum from the estate of John K. Reed, to pay the claim of Mrs. Franklin, allowed by the supreme court. A further order was made on John D. Skiles to pay out to the creditors of Amos Henderson the dividends to which they are entitled.

In and Around Washington Through. Hay making is about finished. It is good crop. Harvest has begun, and grain is reported by all farmers about half a crop. To-day the pastor of the Church of God, Rev. Rice, ministered in the Susquehanna river one adult and seven small girls. A large crowd was present to witness the ceremony.

Slugg & Green talk of starting a machine shop in the Manor near the borough. Both are good mechanics and would do a good trade.

Mary Washington in Trouble. Mary Washington, who has figured in the police and quarter sessions courts on a number of occasions within the past few years, is again in trouble. She was prosecuted on Tuesday evening before Alderman Fordney for fornication and perjury. Ellen Broome is the prosecutrix and she alleges that Mary swore falsely in a hearing before Alderman Donnelly that she was a fortune teller and that she lives with one Harry Wells as though she was his wife without the formality of a marriage license.

THE ULLAHOI PRESIDENT

Electing of the Ullahoio Society—The Ullahoio Club.

The chapel of Franklin and Marshall college held on Tuesday night a rare assembly of Pennsylvania's men of learning, and a bright and vigorous body of men they were, though they went about the business of organizing an association with the dignity of Spanish dons.

The constitution, drafted since last summer by a committee, was being considered by the convention article by article, but as the Ullahoio club of Lancaster claims their title at nine o'clock the delegates were not able to do more than consider the first articles. The temporary chairman was Dr. James D. Moffat, of Washington and Jefferson University; the secretary, Professor Bridenbaugh.

Dr. Apple opened the meeting with prayer. It was resolved to elect the body the State College Association. The object of the association is to consider the qualifications for and methods of admission of candidates in colleges; the character of preparatory school, the courses of study to be pursued in colleges, the relative number of required and elective studies in the various classes, the kind and character of degrees conferred, the taxation of colleges, and all other questions affecting their welfare.

The following list of universities and colleges of the association and their representatives is official, and the names of their representatives are given in parentheses:

University of Pennsylvania—Provost Dr. Wm. Pepper, LL. D.; Prof. James, (Mrs. Dr. Nevins); Prof. John G. McKelvey, (Dr. Gifford); Prof. W. D. Marks, LL. D.; C. E. Whitman, (Dr. Gifford); Dr. Oswald Noldensticker.

Louisiana University—Prof. Henry Coppes, LL. D.; Prof. Wm. Franklyn; Prof. Lumberton, (Prof. J. H. Hays); Prof. Buckner University, Louisiana—Prof. Geo. G. Groff, natural history; Prof. Knoch, (Dr. Gifford); Prof. W. U. Hensel, (Dr. Gifford); Prof. G. H. Hensel.

Dickinson College—President McCauley, D. D.; Dr. J. M. D. Hager; Washington and Jefferson—President James, D. D.; Dr. J. M. D. Hager; President James, D. D.; Dr. J. M. D. Hager; President James, D. D.; Dr. J. M. D. Hager.

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ALLEGED FALSE AFFIDAVITS

ARRESTS BY DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHALS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Captain Joseph Vale, of Carlisle, and George Wetmore, of this city, taken into custody on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Kennedy.

George Wetman, of No. 525 North street, this city, and Captain Joseph G. Vale, of Carlisle, were arrested to-day by Deputy United States Marshal John W. Power and Thomas Marshall, of Philadelphia. They are charged before United States Commissioner G. C. Kennedy with making fraudulent affidavits for the purpose of procuring a pension for Wetman. During the war Wetman was a private in company K, 7th Pennsylvania cavalry and Vale was lieutenant in the same company. After the war a return home from the army he made application for a pension on the grounds that he was wounded. His application was not acted upon by the department for some years. On August 13, 1864, Vale was in this city canvassing for a history of the Cavalry Regiments of the Western Army, of which he was the author, and he called upon Wetman. He asked Wetman whether he had received his pension yet, and Wetman replied that he had not. Vale then accompanied Wetman to one of the offices at the court house and made affidavit that he had seen Wetman wounded in the hospital. The affidavit was signed by the department and the pension claim was placed in the hands of a special examiner to report to the department. Special Examiner Saddinger was put on the case, and the result of his examination was that Wetman was not wounded, as claimed. The above suit is the result.

Wetman was arrested by Deputy Powell at his home on North street, and he was released upon giving bail in the sum of \$1,000, with Frederick Ritchie as surety, for an appearance at his hearing before U. S. Commissioner Kennedy at 10 o'clock this afternoon.

Deputy Marshall went on to Carlisle and arrested Vale at his home and brought him to this city on the Seneca Express. He was taken to Mr. Kennedy's office and remained there until 3 o'clock.

Wetman's pension application at Carlisle and he has lived there many years. He has no acquaintances in this city but he brought with him letters of recommendation from ex-Judge Henderson to A. Herr Smith, John C. Hager and other prominent citizens. He says he does not remember exactly what he swore to in the affidavit for which he is now arrested, but his impression is that he did swear that Wetman was wounded and that is his recollection now. His company was in a skirmish in Tennessee early in 1862 and Wetman called out that he was wounded. He assisted or ordered one of the men to take Simon Vale to the house known as the "Union House" and to be kept company years. He rebels left the neighborhood. The next day he learned that Wetman was captured and he did not see him again, he (Vale) having been taken prisoner, until at Camp Parol, at Annapolis, Md., when he was sent there from the rebel lines.

Wetman's military record as having enlisted on October 12, 1861, and discharged, date unknown. Nothing appears on the record to show that he was a prisoner or wounded. Since the war Wetman has followed the occupation of bricklayer and worked for a number of years in laying gutters and crossing. Vale's army record is a good one. He was mustered into the service on October 12, 1861, as 1st lieutenant, wounded and captured at Gallatin, Tenn., and promoted to captain of Co. M., 7th Cavalry, on September 1, 1862. He resigned from the service on September 11, 1862.

At 3 o'clock the hearing was taken to the orphan's court room, the place designated by the commissioner for the hearing. John T. Sadtler, special examiner, was the first witness called. He testified to the affidavits of Wetman and Vale made in the application of Wetman for pension. In substance they were that Wetman was wounded, as above stated, in a skirmish on the Lebanon Mountain, in Tennessee, in July, 1862. The hearing was still in progress when we went to press.

There was quite a sensation when an affidavit of George Wetman taken on May 21, 1887 was read. It set forth that he did not receive the wound in his arm in the special examination, but shot himself secretly in the arm in 1861 for, in the presence of ex-Alderman A. M. Gillin and that he would not have filed the additional affidavit, but for Vale coming to him to sell a book and he then volunteered to go before one of the court officers and swear that he was wounded in the army. Vale did go and swear that was false.

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THE "FOURTH" AT HAVERSHILL.

It Was Made a Quotient (Quotient)—How It Was Conducted.

HAVERSHILL, July 6.—No brighter day has ever passed over the Martie hills than yesterday. Every person put on his Sunday clothes, and the village assumed a gala appearance. Each villager began early in the day to decorate his or her residence for the occasion. The spirit of emulation seemed to enter into each individual from the effectual pleasing appearance of each house. Chinese lanterns were suspended in festoons across the street. Flags were a premium; each house being tastefully decorated with small ones, while larger ones were suspended from cords stretched from the chimneys of the houses.

The procession formed in the rear of the K. of P. hall, headed by the Centerville silver cornet band, followed by thirty-eight ladies, each lady wearing a large and beautifully trimmed with the national colors.

The following organization was perfected: Chairman of committee, T. J. Shirk; president, E. E. Stokes; vice president, H. K. Martin, Frank Duffy, C. A. Derick, H. K. Hershey, David Cramer, Jacob Evans; secretaries, John A. Recco, Amos Shirk.

The exercises were opened by the president's inaugural address. He briefly reviewed the Declaration of Independence, contrasted the monarchical forms of government with ours; showed that we, as the posterity of the original authors of the constitution, honor, adore and appreciate that which was bestowed upon us.

The address of welcome was delivered by Deputy Collector A. H. Breunauer. He gave each and every one a cordial welcome to our exercises. After reviewing the celebrations of the Fourth July, he concluded with the following appropriate remarks: "In conclusion let us say, fellow citizens, that I congratulate you upon the return of this anniversary. I notice a mass of flags glowing with cheerfulness and patriotic pride. Every man's heart seems to swell within him, for he remembers that but a few years ago he rolled away and that the great instances of independence and liberty is still his, undiminished and unimpaired and he to transfer to future generations."

C. Arnold followed with pointed remarks. Hon. Wm. Brown was next introduced and declared to the people legislative honors, and was followed by William Chandler in brilliant remarks.

Last, but not least, Dr. J. C. Gatchell, in his usual natural good humor, electrified the audience with appropriate witticisms. The entire programme was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. After the exercises the audience witnessed the grand display of pyrotechnical works that was ever presented to the people of this community.

Several accidents on the Fourth—A store in Honesdale was destroyed by a fire. A young man was killed by a horse on the Fourth. A young man was killed by a horse on the Fourth.

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A SCHOOL BOARD VOICE.

THE FREE TEXT BOOK QUESTION PRESENTED BY A LAWYER.

Marriott Brown Presents His Views in Favor of the Innovation—He Does Not Think the "Nerve" of the Case Has Been Yet Exposed.

The subject of free books in our public schools has aroused some interest and evoked some discussion among our people. Being the author of the proposed amendments to the rules, removing an offensive feature in our school management, I may be pardoned for feeling somewhat interested in the subject. It requires that it be placed in its best light before the public, that those who think and contribute to the formation of public opinion may be properly informed. It is not the "nerve" of the case" has been touched.

It has been the subject of regret, for years, that our free school system has suffered from a serious defect in its constitution, a surviving remnant of the ancient prejudice which so stoutly opposed its establishment fifty years ago. It does not seem to be corrected, and it is to be regretted that it is free, when that without which no school can be made available as a means of education is not to be had. Books are a portion of that cluster of instrumentalities which are summed up in the term "free schools."

Books are a portion of that cluster of instrumentalities which are summed up in the term "free schools." They are free, or as teachers, who are free; or as apparatus, charts, blackboards, etc., all of which are free. To cut through this body of prejudice, to remove this obstacle, and leaving one portion of our school system, to follow no line of rational cleavage, but to be totally arbitrary and unwarranted in its action, is to be regretted that it is not equally available against the entire system.

To say that the claim for "free books" has no more warrant than the demand for free bread and free clothing, is to suggest to betray a lack of discrimination which I reluctantly impute to any man of intelligence. It is not a question of principle, but of consideration and of equity. It is not a question of value when the author has shown that books and shoes are a necessary part of the education of the child, and that the child, if it were proper to proceed, with an apology, to expose so transparent a piece of logical jugglery, I might say that the defect in the logic is in the premises. Speaking in the terms of debate, it possesses a logical defect of proving too much.

The logic runs thus: We supply school buildings free, but one thing ought to be free, as well as the building, the clothing which the children in school should be free also. Ordinarily, I would say that the intelligence from which such a conclusion is drawn, is not to be trusted on the crutches; but I do not say so in this instance, for I am advised that this argument has been seriously advanced by some I know to be thoughtful and intelligent writers, who possess good understanding and aims which usually maintain a scientific method in their reasoning on public interests, but who in this particular case, strange to say, reason as those who have reasoned before. The wonder of this grows out of an unexpected and unexpected, and a grave thinking and firm in the conviction of the entire integrity of their utterances on this subject, and it is not surprising that how intelligent and thoughtful writers, who possess good understanding and aims which usually maintain a scientific method in their reasoning on public interests, but who in this particular case, strange to say, reason as those who have reasoned before.

Returning to my subject, which was not to do with the late Governor Bigler, who took a prominent part in the organization of the first State Teachers' association, of his connection generally with educational interests of Erie, and his faithful services as a school director in Brown town after having filled the highest positions within the gift of his country, and his high standing among the members of the association as the representative of the common school system and alluded to the progress made in the last twenty years. It is not surprising that how intelligent and thoughtful writers, who possess good understanding and aims which usually maintain a scientific method in their reasoning on public interests, but who in this particular case, strange to say, reason as those who have reasoned before.

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