NO AGREEMENT

The Jarors in the Sixth Ward Casts Still Hanging.

WILL THEY REACH A CONOLUCION TO-DAY

TEXT OF JUDGE LIVINGSTON'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

An Exposition of the Law of Conspiracy, Pariscutarly to Meleronce to Election Pro The Court Boom Crowded to Listen to

It-Public Interest Aroused and Auxious Expectation of the Verdiet of the Jury.

Friday A/tornoon.—Interest in the cele-brated Bixth ward election case appears to be growing. Long before the court house bell summoned the defendants and all others concerned in the case on Friday atternoon, every seat was occupied and many were standing. Promptly at 2:30 o'clock Mr. Hensel began the closing speech on behalf of the accused. He occupied the attention of court and jury for an hour and thirty-five prinutes. Mr. Martin closed for the commonwealth. He spoke about the the commonwealth. He spoke about the same length of time as Mr. Hensel. At the conclusion of Mr. Martin's speech the court saked the jurors whether they wanted to get supper before they were charged and the jurors replied that they did. They were then excused until 7 o'clock.

Friday Evening .- There was a goodsized audience present at the court house on Friday evening to hear Judge Livingston's instructions to the jury. The judge's charge took about an hour. Following are the main features of it : COMMONWEALTH)

VS.

E. H. SHAUR, BY AL. E. H. SHAUR, BY AL.)
GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The five
defendant presen stand charged before this
court, and before you, with being guilty of
the commission of misdemeanors, "comspiracy to defraud," and "wilful frauds,"
as election officers, at the primary election
held at the public house of E. C. Hall, in
the Sixth ward of this city, on May 21, 1887.
Their piece is "not guilty."
Election officers should always be honest,
anxient man, and should purform thair

unistered to them requires they should.

The constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States, which are, or shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, are the supreme law of the land, and by them, election by build is secured to the humbles,

on by ballot is secured to the humbles olivase.

In Pennsylvania, by our declaration of rights, we say, "All (power is inherent in the people and all free government are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness."
Their authority and will in thus procuring and perpetuating their peace, safety and happiness, are intended to be expressed at their elections through their ballots.

Article 1, section 5 of the constitution of this commonwealth declares that "lections shall be free and equal, and no power.

this common wealth declares that "elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage."

Article 8, of the same instrument, declares what shall be the qualification of voters, and directs with great perspicuity the mode in which elections shall be held.

And, taken in connection with the laws And, taken in connection with the laws passed by the legislature, since its adoption, (and known to every voter who possessithe capacity to properly perform the duties of an election efficer.) points out, is the most unmistakable, as well as authoritative manner, the mode and measure of punishment which shall be meted out through courts and juries, to those who are proved guilty of criminally violating and destroying, as here charged, this, one of the most sacred rights of every free citizen within our borders.

your presidents, governors, legislators, judger, in short, all your officers, and rulers from the highest to the lowest, are placed in the positions they occupy by the ballot. An offense, such as is here charged,

An offense, such as is here charged, against the freedom and purity of elections by the people in a Republican government, is a crime against the nation; it not only affects public acciety, but affects it in the most grave and destructive manner. Its tendency is to prevent the expression of the voice and will of the people in the choice of their officers and rulers, and to weaken the public confidence in elections. When this confidence is once destroyed the end of popular government is not dis-

It is punishable not only by statute, but by common law also. The ingenuity of potitions is such that offenses against the purity of elections are constantly liable to occur, which are not fully and specifically covered, or provided against, by statute; and it would be a repreach to the law were it powerless to punish them.

It is highly necessary, therefore, if our peace, safety and happiness are to be preserved and perpetuated permanently, by the use of the ballot, that those tringent, laws, and spicles of the constitution, made for its safety, projection and purity, shall

laws, and sraces of the constitution, made for its salety, protection and purity, shall be vigorously and promptly applied to those who violate their provisions; this should be done to shield and protect from every species of chicanery, fraud and conspiracy, this great boon of every free American citizen, the silent ballot, in order that it may wield in its purity, unobstructed and untainted, its full and legitimate presence and produce its patural and genupotency, and produce its natural and gouu-ine results; for when it is permitted to exercise its normal force. It is, as counsel have told you. John Pierpout said it

A weapon, that comes down as still. As snowfishes upon the soil
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God."

Were he among us to-day, and made ac-quainted with the numerous methods and devices we read of so frequently as being resorted for the purpose of choking its devices we read of so frequently as being resorted for the purpose of choking its utterance, stifling its voice and fradulently destroying its life and potency, he migh very properly revise his verse, so as to make it read thus:

Behold, the freeman cast with unpurchesed hand" The ballot, intended to shake the turrets of the land.

But; its voice is paralyzed and marred by fraud.

As sin has tainted and marred the Loblest work of God.

This, while not reading so smoothly, o falling upon the ear so musically as his original, would express the truth quite as foreibly. Let every good citizen, therefore, in whatever position placed, properly care for and protect, and to the best of his ability, preserve the purity and sacredness of the ballot, and the ballot-box: and see that all fraudulent tampering or interfer-ence with them, by election efficers or other

ence with them, by election efficers or other persons, when properly and legally proved be punished as the constitution and law prescribe, without fear, favor or affection. We have said the defendants on trial were the efficers of the primary election, May 21, 1887. That election was held in the Bixth ward in this city, in pursuance of law and of the rules governing the primary elections of a political party known and designated as "The Union Republican Party of Lancaster county." Ephraim H. Shaub was judge; J. William Brown and Walter B. Samson were the inspectors, and David E. Bitner and Frank I. Ceider were the clerks of said election. Now, in your David E. Bitner and Frank L. Ceider were the clerks of said election. Now, in your consideration of this case, you will remember that there is no evidence whatever, that any other person except those officers had possession or control of the ballot box, poll books, taily papers, return sheets, tickets or any other matter or thing done or necessary to be done in holding the election. No one clast is shown to have received a ticket, recorded a ticket, or sounted, or assisted in

one else is shown to have received a ticket, recorded a ticket, or sounted, or assisted in counting the takets. Whatever was done was done by these defendants, and by them alone, so far as shown by the et idence.

Let us see what their caths as such election efficers, judge, inspectors and clerks, bound them to do—what they undertook to

perform. It was as follows: "We J. W. Brown and W. B. Samson, as inspectors, and F. L. Calder and D. E. Bilaser, as cierks of this election, do each severally affirm, that we will duly perform the duties of inspectors and clerks of this election, severally acting as above set forth, according to the rules adopted governing the primary election of the Republican party of Lancaster county. And that we will correctly and faithfully conduct this election, protest against all frauds and unfairness, and truly can was all votes cost thereat.

J. W. Brown,

The oath of the judge was:

"I, E. H. Shaub, do affirm that I will perform the duties of judge of this election as set forth in the rules governing the primary election of the Republican party in Lancaster county, and that I will correctly and faithfully conduct the election, protect it against all frauds and unfairness and truly canvass all votes cast thereas.

E. H. SHAUS, Judge.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 21st day of May, 1887.

E. H. SHAUB,
Judge.
J. W. BROWN,
W. B. SAMSON,
Inspecto
F. L. CALDER,
D. E. BITNER,
Clerks.

Their return sheet is thus headed:
"The following is a correct return of the
votes cast at the primary election held on
Saturday, May 21, 1887, in the Sixth ward
city of Lancaster, for each of the persons
hereinafter named."
Then follows the name and assets the persons

Then follows the name and number of votes for each candidate.

Their return, so far as this inquiry is concerned, was, for prothonotary, John W. Mentzer, Lancaster city, 51; prison-keeper, for Jacob S. Smith, East Lampeter, 60.

Then follows this certificate:

It is hereby certified on honor that the above is a true and correct return,

E. H. SHAUR,

Judge.

J. W. BROWN, W. B. SAMSON,

Inspectors, F. L. CALDER, D. E. BITNER,

of the said Union Republican party of the county of Lancaster aforesaid, contrary to care made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of

This charge is conspiracy. What is conwebster defines the word complies thus

Webster defines the word complies thus:
"To barmoniz, to blow together, agree,
plot, to write, to plot, to plan, to combine
for, to concur in, to breathe together."
What then is "criminal conspiracy?"
Different authors give slightly different
definitions of this term,
Bouvier defines it to be an agreement

between two or more persons to do an un-lawful act, or an act which may become, by the combination, injurious to others, and says the crime of conspiracy, according to its modern interpretation, may be of kinds namely: Conspiracies against individuals, and conspiracies against the public or such an and an archamatha and like health, violate multic and conspiracise against the public or such as endanger the public health, violate public morals, insuit public justice, destroy public peace, or affect the public trade or business. Rapelye and Lawrence define conspiracy as the agreement of two or more persons to do an unlawful set, or to do a lawful act by unlawful means, whether the act is committed or not.

In Massachusetts, Chief Justice Shaw, in the case of the common wealth, value, defines it to be a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action,

Hunt, defines it to be a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted sotion, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself-criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means.

And this definition has been accepted by

And this definition has been scoepted by the courts in a number of our states, as is shown by their state reports. In the state vs. Buchanan, the court said: Every conspiracy to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act for an illegal, fraudulent, malicious or corrupt purpose, or for a purpose which has a tendency to prejudice the public in general, is in common law an indictable offense. But we have an act of assembly, under which this first count is drawn, which reads thus:

If any two or more persons shall falsely and maliciously conspire and agree to chest and defrand any person or body corporate, of his or their moneys, goods, chattels or other properly, or to do any other dishonest, malicious and unlawful act, to the prejudice of another, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced.

Such being the nature of the crime of con-

be sentenced.
Such being the nature of the crime of conspiracy, how is it to be proved? We answer: A conspiracy may be proved expressly, by direct evidence, as where one of the persons implicted consents to be examined as a witness for the procedulon. Or by circumstantial evidence, proof of facts, from which a jury may fairly infer the existence of the offense.

It is but seldom that direct, or express

It is but seldom that direct, or express proof of conspiracy can be secured by the common wealth. In fact, as plots, conspiracies, are in their very nature secret, and difficult of discovery, it has been uniformly held by our courts, that though a common design is of the essence of the charge, yet it is not necessary to prove that the defendants came together, and sotually agreed in terms to have that design and to pursue it by common means. by common means.
In nearly all cases conspiracy must be

proved by circumstantial evidence, such as has been presented in the case on trial, that is proof of facts, from which it may be, as we have said, fairly implied that the definition had a common object, and that the we have said, fairly implied that the de-fendants had a common object, and that the acts of each, though they may be different in character, were all done in pursuance of a common end, or orly set, and calculated to offect the common purpose,

It must be made to appear to the jury that the parties steadily pursued the same object, whather acting separately or together, by common or different means, all leading to the same result. Concurrence of action on a material point is sufficient to enable the jury to presume concurrence of sentiment, and from this the social fact of the conspiracy may be in-

In prosecutions for criminal conspiracies the proof of combination charged must, as we have said, almost siways be extracted by the jury from the discumstances con-nected with the transaction which forms the subject of the accusation.

A case is rarely found in which direct and positive evidence of criminal combina-tion exists. The fact of a conspiracy need not be proved, but may be collected from the circumstances and facts proved in the

And to boid that nothing short of such proof is sufficient to establish a conspiracy would be to give immunity to one of the most dangerous crimes which intest society to-day.

In conspiracy, if it be found that one, with

others, conspired and combined to effect a common object, and it was arranged that each about do certain acts, and perform certain parts, with a view to the attainment of the same common result, at that one or two were to be the active agents while the others remained In the background and took no open or visible part in the transactions; yet they would be all alike responsible for the acts of all and of either one, and where indicted together about the found guilty together. If it be shown or proved that defendants pursued, by their acts the same object, one performing one part and another another part of the same, so as to complete it with a view to the attainment of the same object, a jury will be justified in the conclusion that they were engaged in a conspiracy to attain that object, for the least degree of concert or collusion between the parties to an illegal transaction, makes the act of one the act of all, and all concerned in the execution of the common purpose, or illegal transaction are equally guilty and should be so declared by the verdiet of a jury.

A jury has a right to draw from proved circumstances such conclusions as are natural and reasonable. It is from the circumstances and facts proved on a trial (by the evidence presented) to have attended a criminal act, that a jury is able to become satisfied whether or not they have been the results of concerted and associated action—in law conspiracy.

We have stated that there is direct and circumstantial evidence. Gibson, C. J., said: "Circumstantial evidence is in the

We have stated that there is direct and circumstantial evidence. Gibson, C. J., said: "Circumstantial svidence is in the abstract nearly, though, perhaps, not altogether, as strong as positive evidence; in the coxcrete it may be infinitely stronger."..." Indeed, I scarcely know whether there is any such thing as evidence purely positive."...." The only difference between positive and circumstantial evidence is that the former is more immediate and has fewer links in the chain of connection between the promises and the conclusion." Dr. Wharton says: "There is no evidence admissible in a court of justice that does not depend, more or less, on circumstance for credit." The law, however, exacts a conviction wherever there is legal evidence to show the prisoner's guitt beyond a reasonable doubt, and circumstantial evidence is legal evidence.

to show the prisoner's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and circumstantial evidence.

You will bear in mind, that the presumption of law is that all persons charged with crime are innocent, that these defendants are innecent, until they are proved guilty, and that the onus probands, or burden of proving them guilsy, rests upon the common wealth, that to constitute the crime of conspiracy two or more persons, two at least, must have been engaged in, concurred in, or had a common purpose to effect, a common end to attain as here charged; and that, under this first count, as fraud, unless you find from the evidence presented that at least two of these defendants agreed or conspired to commit the offense charged therein, or combined and concurred in making a false return of 5 tweets for Meatsarend 60 votes for Smith, as alleged, your verdict as to this count must as to all be guilty of the compiracy charged. You cannot may by verdict that one only of them is guilty, and the others not guilty of conspiracy. If the svidence presentes has satisfied you that the defendants are all guilty of conspiracy, as charged in this first count, your verdict will be "guilty" on it as to all the defendants. If you find that two or more of them are guilty of conspiracy, but that all are not, you will name those you find so guilty, and any as to them, "guilty of conspiracy" on the first count, "not guilty" on the first count of conspiracy.

If, after fully examining and fairly and

If, after fully examining and fairly and impartially weighing the whole testimony, it produces, or leaves on your minds a reasonable doubt, (of which I shall speak more fully hereafter, as it relates to the other crunis as well as the first,) as to the guilt of all, or any of the delendants herecharged with conspiracy, suchi defendants or delendant, should be acquitted, for prisoners on trial are always entitled to the benefit of such reasonable doubt.

The testimony as to this and all the other counts in the indictment is for your con-

counts in the indictment is for your consideration, and from it and it alone, you must make up your verdict. It is voluminous. Some 470 winesses have been exnous. Some 470 wilnesses have been examined in your presence. You have most carnestly and patiently listened to it as it fell from the lips of the witnesses on the stand and heard it ably discussed by the learned and able counsel who have at considerable length addressed you. I shall not therefore recapitulate it.

You will consider all the testimony fully and carefully. Where it appears contra-

Tou will consider all the testimony fully and carefully. Where it appears contradictory you will, if you can, so reconcile it, that it may all be believed; if this cannot be done, you must judge for yourselves, from the facts and circumstances proved and undisputed, which of the witnesses you will believe, which are most likely to be telling you the truth. The witnesses were all compatent witness. Their credibility is for you. These defendants were all placed on the stand, and have each positively sworn they were not guilty of the charges here made against them. They, too, were competent witnesses; their credibility is for the jury. Have they told you the truth? You will remember the oaths administered to them as election officers on May 2i, 1887, bound them as firmly to correctly and faithfully conduct the election, protect it against all frauds and unfairness and truly canvass all voice cast thereat, as the caths administered to them on the witness stand bound them to tell the truth to the court and jury in the trial of this cause.

It has been shown indeed, it is no longer.

to the court and jury in the trial of this cause.

It has been shown, indeed, it is no longer to be denied, that the return made by these election officers to the board of return judges, was false. They returned but 51 votes as cast for John W. Mentzer. On this trial 168 qualified voters swear to you they delivered 168 votes to these election officers for J. W. Mentzer. What did they do with these votes? They return only 51 for Mentzer. What did they do with the other 117 votes they received for Mentzer?

They returned only 60 votes cast for J. S. Smith. On this trial 158 qualified voters awar to you that they delivered 158 votes to these election officers for Jacob S. Smith. What did they do with these votes? They returned only 60 of them, counted but 60 of them for Smith. What did they do with these other 98 of these 158 votes cast for Smith? They have falled to tell, to exthe other us of these 158 votes cast for Smith? They have falled to tell, to ex-plain. If you believe the testimony—and have you any reason to doubt it?—they received 168 ballots for Mentzer and 158 ballots for Smith. If they did, can there be the possibility of a doubt that the re-turn made by these leading. be the possibility of a doubt that the return made by these election officers was false? Was this false return made by reason of an understanding among all these defendants, or by their planning, plotting, or concurrence? It so, it was a criminal, a vilisinous conspiracy, and your verdict should be guilty on this first count. It was not necessary for the commonwealth to show that such planning, plotting, connivance, concurrence, agreement, understanding, or conspiracy was made or entered into before they became election (filers, or before voting commenced. It it was made, entered into, concurred in, before they made out and signed the return they made, that would be the same as if entered into that would be the same as if entered into before they came there, or before voting began. Was it possible for them to have re-ceived so many votes for each of these can-didates and return in one case less than one-third, and in the other but little more than one-third of the votes cast? And to make out and produce such return as they
made without fraud, without connivance,
without concert of action, without planning
or plotting so to do?—without conspiring
and agreeing so to do? Was it or not produced by the conspiracy of all, or some two, or more of these defendants? or was there any conspiracy at all? This you will by your verdict. We leave it with d now pass to the other counts in

The second count relates to the making of a false return of fifty-one votes for Ment-ser, when he received ninety or more; the third to the making of a false return of sixty votes for Smith, when he received ninety or more; and the fourth count to the fraudulent adding of ballots to the

polt.

Judge Livingston then recited the law and the rules of the Republican party governing primary elections and continued:
Did these election efficers, as charged, unlawfully, wilfully and fradulently sign and lawfully, wilfully and fradulently sign and make a false return in writing of the votes and ballots east for Menizar for prothonctary, by returning 51 votes when the evidence, if beliaved, shows the return for him should have been 168 votes? And by returning for Smith 60 votes, when if the evidence is believed, shows it should have been 158 votes? In a giance over the evi-

vote at said election, and siz more who sweer they think they did not, but are not certain.

Those who did not vote: W. Lafferty, W. D. Frankfort, J. E. Delobler, Jerry Jones, A. Walter, Wm. Martinett, Henry Martin, Jacob Goodman, John F. Hrubaker, C. H. Brown, Jas. A. Harrison, E. W. Groff, J. A. Adams, D. M. Wolf.

Those who don't think they voted: C., V. Rote, Balley Tomlinson, Frank J. Evans, E. Evans, E. E. Bally, Wm. Stirk.

The defendants ewear they did not add ballots to said poll other than those legally voted; they positively deny all the charges. They are, as we have said, competent witnesses, their credibility is for you. Will you believe them or believe those whose names are on their poll book, who did not vote? They have produced a large number of most respectable witnesses, who teatify that prior to this charge they never heard anything against their chrracter for bonesty and integrity; that their reputation for honesty was good.

This evidence is also for your consideration. Good character, when proved, is an ingredient in the trial of a cause, which must not be overlooked. It may render that doubtful which would otherwise appear clear. There may be and are cases in which the evidence against defendants, without their proving good character, would warrant convection, in which, evidence of high character, would produce, would raise a reasonable doubt, and setually outweigh evidence which might otherwise appear clear.

reasonable doubt, and actually outweigh evidence which might otherwise appear clear.

If you find from the whole evidence, that the defendants are guilty of the second, third and fourth counts in the indictment you will say so by your verdic? Under these last three counts you may find all or any one of the defendants guilty, or you may acquit all or any of them as you find the evidence warrants.

Or, if after fully and fairly weighing all the evidence with reference to these last three counts, you have a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of all, or any of the defendants, such defendants are entitled to the benefit of such doubt. The doubt to acquit must be a reasonable doubt—such doubt as fairly arises out of the evidence and really prevents the jury from coming to a satisfactory conclusion of the guilt of the defendants. This doubt must not be merely fanctiful or conjured up: a jury must not raise an ingentious or filmsy doubt in order to except the unpleasant duty of rendering a verdict of guilty. It is only when the evidence presented leaves the question of guilt in doubt, so that it cannot be determined by the jury without doubt that the doubt is a reasonable one and will produce an acquittal. Jurore cannot doubt, as jurors, what, under the evidence presented, they would believe as men without doubt.

This being a charge for the commission of misdemeanors merely, the law makes it my duty to say to you, that if you find the

This being a charge for the commission of misdemeanors merely, the law makes it my duty to say to you, that if you find the defendants guilty, you have nothing to do with, or to say concerning costs; the costs follow the verdict of guilty.

If you find the defendants not guilty, you must say by your verdict who shall pay the costs of prosecution. Shall they be paid by the county, the prosecutor or the defendant? If you say by the county, (which we do not recommend you to do, for in our judgment the county should not be made to pay them), nevertheless, it is within your power to say the county shall pay all the costs between the county and parties. You may say that defendants shall pay all the costs, or that the prosecutors shall pay all the costs, or that the prosecutors shall pay all the costs, or you may divide the costs between the defendants and prosecutors in such proportion as you deem proper, but while you may do this, have a right to to such proportion as you deem proper, but while you may do this, have a right so to do, in our judgment you should not direct the prosecutors to pay the costs, or any vestigation as shown by the evidence is so spparent and so great, as to render the course they pursued rericcity justifiable and praiseworthy. You have, however, a right to wholly disregard our views, and follow; your own judgment.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT. After the jury retired to deliberate a large number of people waited in the court room expecting that a verdict would soon be reached. The crowd was disappointed, for the jury falled to agree up to that hour and court then adjourned until 9 o'clock or Saturday morning.

The jury was in charge of Tipetail Eris man. At 8 o'clock this morning the jurors were given breakfast and again put back in heir room. Up to noon no agreement had

Current Business in Court. Court met this morning for the transac The preliminary injunction granted in the suit of Tobias B. Denlinger vs. Abra

bam H. Gracff, was dissolved. East Hempfield township, was transferred to John B. Keplinger. Joseph Long, of the Ninth ward, city. was divorced to day from his wife Mary

Elizabeth, on the ground of desertion. John Muli, East Earl, was d ivorced from bis wife Mary on the ground of adultery. She was convicted of that offense and served a term in the county Jail. Elizabeth Spelizgiassers was divorced rom her husband Edward on the ground

Coming Manhelm Entertainments

MANGEIM, March 3. - Coming entertainments by home talent are booked thus for Concert," by Mite society of St. Paul's Re formed church; March 12th, musical concert by Citizens cornet band; March 17th, entertainment by choir of Lutheran church At the public sale of the effects of Phillip Arndi, deceased, on Tuesday afternoon, J B. Long, of Lancaster, was the purchaser of 10 shares Reading & Columbia railroad

stock at \$2.97 per share. The fair of Stiegel Castle, K.G. E., closed last Saturday. It was liberally patronized and a neat sum realized. Many beautiful articles were chanced off.

William Chamberlain, aged about six-teen, of Jobstown, N. J., committed suicide Thursday night by taking strychnine. He was about during the day and apparently in his usual spirits. He attended church in the evening and on going home imme-diately retired to his room, where his life less body was found next morning. Some of the poleon still remained in a cup that was found in the spartment. The parents of the boy can assign no cause which led him to commit the act. Some think there was a girl in the case.

Intriy (Igarmakers Bosy.

NEW HOLLAND, March, 3.—Dillworth Brothers' cigar factory is now running thirty hands and turns out seventy thous and cigars per week.

The No. 1 School Literary society met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'cicck, and was The Aid society of the German Reformed church will hold a " Pink Tea" this even

Funeral of Daniel Shetter. Daniel Shetter, a prominent citizen Maytown, died of bright's disease on Mon-day morning, after a short sickness. He was a blacksmith by trade and had acquired some wealth by his industry. Dec was about 55 years of age and leaves a factly consisting of a wife and six children.

The funeral took place on Wednesday. Pensions For Five.

Pension was granted during the past week to John L. Vogan, Lancaster, John Forkel, Lancas er ; George Willy, Colum i la : Margaretta, mother of Milton H. Bow. Jan, Ephra's, and Laura A., sister of Josiah A. H. Lu's, Lancasier,

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES MINISTERS WHO WILL OCCUPY PULPIT

MOBNING AND BYENING.

tome of the Sphicels for the Hermons-Mis stowary Day to be Celebrated by the M. E, School-Fanoral of Josiah Gramm Attended by Several Secret Societies

COLUMBIA, March 3.—Rev. E. S. Morell, of Chaltont, Pa., will occupy the pulpit of the Second atrest Lutherau church on Sun-

day morning and evening.

Services will be held in the St. Paul's P.

E. church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for the morning sermon "Abraham, the friend of God." Evening subject, "The Church's means—secraments."

Rev. A. H. Long will preach in the morning on the subject "The Broad and Narrow Ways," and in the evening on "The cleansing efficacy of the blood of Christ."

Rev. Geo. S. Seamen, of Elizabethtown will preach in the St. John's Luthers church morning and evening.

Salome United Breihren church, will ar-sume charge on Sunday. He was pastor of the U. B. church in Mountville, and is a very fluent speaker.

Missionary Day of the Methodiat Epircopal Bunday school will be celebrated Sunday at 1:30 o'clock. The service will consist of special music and the report of the

planess of the money collected for misalonary purposes.

A gospei meeting for men will be held on Sunday at 8:30 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian association rooms.

The Columbia Bible society will hold their annual meeting in the Methodist Episcopal church on Wednesday evening. An election of efficers for the ensuing year will be held.

Josiah Gramm Hurte A special train of three cars arrived in town yesterday alternoon, at 2 o'ciccle, with the funeral of Josiah Gramm from with the funeral of Josiah Gramm from Middletown. The remains were secorted to the Methodist Episcopal church by Columbia lodge, No. 280, F. and A. M., where services were held. The remains were interred in Mount Bethel cometery with the ceremonies of the Masonic order. The funeral was also attended by Occoola Tribe, Nr. 11, of Red Men; Sunguehanna Lodge, No. 28, and Shawnee encampment, No. 23, of Odd Fellows.

A very small audience was in the opera-house last night when an excellent re-formance was given by Barlow Bros', min-

strel company.

Geo, C. Brotherton's (emple theatre company will appear in the opera house on Friday evening, March 9th, in the new comic opera "In the Swim."

Council will me at in adjourned session this evening, to cloayup the business of the fiscal year. The new council will organize on Monday morning. The retiring members are Mesers, Eckman, Musser and Watson. The new members: Mesers. Bennett, Grove and Jackson.

Miss Lucy Herr entertained a large

number of her friends last evening at

BE DREW HIS BAZOR. A Darkey Attemp's to Batcher People and Is

last night was Jackson Pryor, a very black darkey, who halls from Charlotteville Virginia. He applied for lodging in the vening and before the mayor this morning he said he had been working for Mo Manus & Reilly at Pomercy station. He looked like a working man and the mayor discharged him. He immediately secured a job on the nev sewer and came down town to look for money, for he managed to get quite drunk About I o'clock he went into the saloon of took a seat on a high chair and settled him-self for a sleep with his head on the bar. Mr. Scheetz told him that he would have to go aleep his load off where he got it. This angered the negro and he at once pulled a rasor from his pocket. He threstmed to kill Schools as well asseveral other people in the bar-room. He did not get far with that, however, as Mr. Schools drew a leave the house or he would blow him full of holer. The darkey was surprised and and said, "Oh, I see you are prepared!" Mr. Scheelz replied, "Yes, I am for fellows of your kind, so get." This was too much for the darkey and he left. He then took his stand on the pavement in front of Hirsh & Brother's store. He began flourishing the rasor wildly in the air and threatered to kill anybody who would anxious to carve a policeman. A crowd soon gathered around the darkey, but they were afraid of his wespon. Officer Sheris, who was on duly at the station house, was sent for and he soon arrived. He quickly walked up to the negro, and striking him sharp rap with his club on the hand tha held the rezor, caused him to drop the weapon. He still showed fight, and the officer tussled with him. Several men struck the darkey in the face and after he was down the officer slipped the nippers on him. He was then taken to the station house where he was landed without much trouble. He was pretty well battered up. A tremendous crowd gathered in the square to see the recket, and there was great excitement. Before Alderman Spurrier suit has been brought against Pryor, charging him with resisting an officer, carrying concealed weapons, and drunken and disorderly conduct. Had the officer not knocked the razor from the coon's band when he did he would have a much more serious charge sgainst him.

Stamm Brothers are making extensive re

pairs to the store until recently occupied by Al Rosenstein and the Misses Wiley. In saring down the back building the work men found a number of old and very inter esting papers which were in a small space these is a note given by George Sanderson to the firm of Magee & Sanderson for fifty pounds, on June 2d, 1766. On the back is receipt showing that the amount was paid. The witnesses to the note are Joseph Conger and John Hunter. Another is receipt given by Amos Swattdell to George Sanderson for thirteen pourds, one shilling and eleven pence. It bears the dive of May 18th, 1775. A third paper is a receipt giver by Eberhart Michael to George Sande for six pounds, three shillings and nine pence. It is dated April 7, 1775. Quite a men before they knew what they were.

Examined for Permanent Certificates. The committee on permanent cartifica es of the Lancaster county teachers' institute, consisting of Mr. J. A. Wagener, chairman, Miss Hannah Finger and Misses Scott A. White, U. S. Clark and J. C. Burkholder, met in the girls high school this morning for the purpose of examining applicant for permanent certificates. The following applicants presented themselves: J. J. C. Rohrer and W. W. Witmer, The examination is not yet completed,

THE MARNES! HARDWARE COMPANY, It Employs One Dozen Men and May Soco

A comparatively new business enterprise about which not much is known to the public at large is being successfully run on Cherry siley north of James street. It is known as the Harness Hardware company. known as Snyder's safety check-rein holders and driving-line rings. There are five styles of the check-rein holders, six styles of rings for the driving reins to pass through, three styles of "flyers" for fancy harness, and several other articles of harness hardware. The principal advantages claimed for the check-rein holder is that the check-rein instead of bearing against an fron stud works egainst a revolving rubber roller, thus preventing all friction and just above the roller is a nickel safety wire that prevents the check-rein from slipping out of the holder. These castings are all made of brass, and

are then very highly polished on polishing brushes, emory belts and emory whee's that run at a velocity of from 1,800 to 3,000

After being highly polished the pieces are nickel-plated by means of a dynamo and electro-plating apparatus. The work is very nicely done and the patterns of the several pieces are of new and pretty design. A few days ago a new 15 horse power en gine, with 8x10 cylinder, built by H. B. Smith, Philedelphis, was put in the shop. Additional lathes, vises and other machinery will be added as required. At present

the shop gives employment to about a creased to give employment to fifty mer. There is plenty of capital behind the entr-

ALLEGED MEAT THIEVES. Two Men Arrested On the Charge of Breaking

Into smoke Hoeses in York County.

Friday alternoon Dan and Albert Fiester, sged 26 and 20 years respectively, were arrested in this city to answer charges of inroceny in York. A month ago the smoke houses of Winfield Houser and William Diets, in Spring Garden township, near York, were broken open by night and about \$60 worth of meet was taken. The accused, who hed been residents of York, were suspected of being members of a gang who did the thieving, all of whom have now been arrested, with one exception. Early in February the Fiesters fled from York and about 50 pounds of the meet was found in the house of Rebecca Pepper, with whom Dan Fiester lived. The York officers communicated with Chief of Police Smith and the men were soon located here. officers communicated with Chief of Police officers communicated with Chief of Police Rmith and the men were soon located here. Yesterday Constables Wallick and Patterson, of York, came to this city in search of the men. In the afternoon Chief Smith, accompanied by Railroad Officer Wash Pyle, went to the house of Martin Landir, on Manor street, where they captured both of the Fienters. Lest evening the ocused were taken to York and it is quite likely that they will be convicted. The likely that they will be convicted. The Pepper woman, who is from Lancaster, will probably get into trouble, too. The Fiesters are York mee, but Dan formerly resided in Lancaster. While here he was employed

in the Penn iron works, but he left several

delivered at the city warehouses to-day.

William Given, sged 82 years, died in
Harrisburg on Wednesday. The funeral akes place on Monday at 2 p. m. Daniel K. Plank, who read medicin with Dr. Bruner, of Columbia, many years ago, died at his home in Cornaryon town-

LOCAL BRIDES

A very large quantity of tobacco is being

hip, Berks county, on Thursday. Eighty thousand pounds of tobacco was delivered by farmers around Bowmans ville and Goodville, this county, at the warehouse of De Witt C. Hillegas, in

Reading, on Friday.

Another cave in of the Water street ewer has taken place at the corner of Water and Chestnut streets, at the same point that the break took place a week ago hough the cave in is a good deal larger. selonging to the estate of John Schaffner was sold on Friday evening by Auctionee

Court will meet on Monday when the applications filed for license will be heard. applications filed for license will be heard.

The mayor had a queer lot before him this morning. One was Joseph Goddam, an Arabian, who with his little son had applied for lodging. The old man could talk but little English, but managed to tell that he was a stone mason in search of work. He was allowed to go.

Brash of Mrs. George Logue.

Mrs. Margie Logue, youngest daughter of William Wright and wile of George Logue, died at 10 o'clock this morning at the family residence No. 122 South Queen street, after an illness of fourteen weeks, of asthma, in the 424 year of her ags. Mrs. Logue had been married about twenty-three years. Her husband, the well known horse days and involved the street of the s caler, and two daughters, Miss Jennie and Miss Grace, survive ber, ss do her father Wm. Wright, and her two sisters, Mis Jennie and Miss Addie Wright, all of whom are members of Mr. Logue's family. Mrs. Logue was a fond wife, an indulgen mother and a dutiful daughter. She had wide circle of warm friends and acquaint ances who will sincerely mourn her death

and sympathize with the bereaved family. Victory for Central Transportation In the United States circuit court, Phila delphia, on Friday, Justice Bradley filed an opinion in the matter of the application by the Pullman Palace Car company for an injunction to restrain the Central Transportation company from further prosecution of suits brought by the Transportation company to recover rentals under the lease of the Transportation company, and refused to restrain it as prayed for. The court also granted the application of the Transporta tion company to compel the Puliman company to exhibit a statement from its books, showing the revenue derived from the use of the Transportation company's care for the year ending July 1, 1887.

Death of Catharine Erisman Mrs. Catharine Erisman, widow of the late Michael Erisman, died this morning at the advance age of 83 years, at her restdence, West Orange street. She has been in failing health for some time, but was con fined to bed for only one week. Her hus band died many years sgo. Her only son & E. J. Erisman, merchant. The date for the funeral has not been fixed.

A delightful concert was that given by Mme. Iima do Murska and company at Fulton opera house last evening. The audience was not very large, the parque and circle not being more than half filled Four people appeared in the concert and in the opers, but the quartette showed themselves to be vocalists of a very high order

St. Authony's Chimes.

A chime of bells in F. G. A. melody, cast McShane, of Baltimore, for St. Anthony's Catholic church, will be shipped to this city in a few days. The bells will be blessed by Blahop McGovern on Easter Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It will be one of the first official acts of the new blabes. CONSUMED BY FIRE.

THE TOWN HALL OF POST DE

rateurs and a Dry Goods Mos Lose Their Steek-The Loss \$15.000-Was Bulldings in Milwaukee Destroyed. Causing a Loss of About 6200,000,

PALIS PREY TO THE PLANES.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March &-Fire destroyed the town hall this morning country a loss of \$25,000. The builds was owned by Hon, Jacob Tome, whose loss is \$12,000; insurance \$10,000. It was occupied by John Little (restaurant) and Alien Falls, seloop, who lose everything they had. Moulder, dry goods, losses

Pig Plane in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEN, Wis., March 3.—At his o'clock this morning the double five-tory brick building cocupled by J. Ferenckes & Bro., 351 and 353 Kest Water street, was discovered to be on fire. The fire department arrival in a few minutes has the ment arrived in a few minutes but the structure was a mass of flames before they got to work. Glodsmith & Oo.'s carpet bouse, which at lains Farmeter house, which adjoins Fernekes' c factory soon caught fire and was soon wrapped in flames. Before half-past three o'clock the floors of the Ferneker building collapsed with a thunderin The stock of fireworks kept in the lishment became ignited and above the roar of the dames could be heard the sharp datonation of significances have been determined by the sharp datonation of significances have been determined by the sharp datonation of significances have been determined by the sharp datonation of significances have been determined by the sharp datonation of significances are sharp datonations of significances. of smaller ones as they exploded; the his-sing sound of skyrockets as they shot up in brilliantly illuminated and a fire tog could have worked wonders in the region of the burning buildings while the firemen w fighting the flames from the atreet from, but there was none on hand and flames shot out through every window. The fire next took hold of the mailten fire next took hold of the matters and feather establishment of A. W. Weigel, adjoining the Godonith building on the north. The heat beamen is tense that the firemen had to return the building, which was a four-carry to was soon in fiamer. H. Regger & Go oupled the upper floors as a matter tory and feather emporitim and the limit floor was occupied by W. Leechand.

Pardone were recommended to J. Bradiey, of Pittsburg, and Obs. Madden, of Philadelphis. David L. K. of Ciarion county, convicted of murder,

In the case of Milton Weston, the lienaire murderer of Chicago, a he

WASHINGTON, March, 3.—Mr. Remseys he will introduce his tariff bill in House on Tuesday, and that it will be Mills bill. The Republicans are not pected to prepare a bill until some tatter the Mills bill is reported to the He

from the committee. There a conference last night of Republican steering committee of House, at which it was agreed they would wait until it was seen what would be done in the way of amendme to the Mills bill before they would prope their own measure.

Rilled His Playmate. BALTIMORE, March, 3.—George L. He aged 12, accidentally shot and killed J. P. Jordan, a playmate in the latter's y on North Stricker street to-day. The bi ntered the left eye.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March &-Eastern Pennsylvania and New sey: Fresh to brink westerly wi older followed by warmer, fair w

Remanded to Prizes.

Annie Kilager, of Columbia, characteristic concealing the death of her Biegle matechild, was taken before Judge Prizes this atternoon on a writ of habest cargo with a view of having her released on both Jadge Patterson adjourned the hearing until Monday at 2 o'clock, when he will decide whether or not to admit the accusate to bait. The girl, who is in very delicate health, was remanded to jail.

A Fifty Acre Farm Sold, The farm owned by E. l. Kryder, altaated in Elizabeth township, and formerly owned by Philip Lonhart, has been sold to John Garman, of Nebraska, for \$3, 100.

Tuesday morning the umpire in the Pittsburg tube works arbitration decided there should be no reduction of wages. This decision is most important, as it is under that it will settle the wages of about 6,000 men engaged in wrought-iron pipe making. men engaged in wrought-iron pipe making. Some time ago the Pittsburg Tube company offered a reduction of 10 per cent. In the wages of the workers in some departments, and 10 per cent. In others. This the men objected to, and the question was left to arbitration, with the result stated. The wages will now remain at last year's rates. In that distret there are six tube works, five of which are under Knights of Labor control. At Henwood, W. Va, is another, and there is one at Oil City. At several of these establishments reductions have been offered and refused, and both sides tacity agreed to await the result of this arbitration. A general resumption is expected in tion. A general resumption is expecte a few days. There is great rejoicing an

A Parson Arrested for Stealing Bibles Rev. Jesse Green, a colored diargyman, was committed in Baltimore for the action was committed in Baltimore for the action of the crimia. I court on Monday, on the charge of steeling thirty Bibles from the African Methodist Episcopal church. He has been preaching in the church for asveral weeks. Shogtly after he came to the church the Bibles, which were placed in the pewer for the benefit of the congregation, began to disappear. Finally certain members proceeded to investigate. The story they tell is as follows: When they began their question the thief they learned that the pastor had been peddling Bibles about town at the rate of three cents apiece, which they regarded ridiculously low. They ascertained that some of the ladies of congregation had been presented Bibles by the pastor.

A tramp who gave his re Adams, of Youngstown, Q. year-old girl named Mar

which accompanie will and Hold Fare the fellow, seized which is good, him to the group off before he N'S FLOUR.