The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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TRADE IN LEAF TOBACCO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED CASES DISPOSED OF BY LOCAL PACKERS.

Buyers Still Seeking the Good Variety—Features of the New York and Other Markets. The Stock of Old Sumatra Very Light and the New Crop Said to Be Poor.

In the local market tobacco buyers are still picking up the '87 seed leaf, but there is no rush about it. Packers continue to receive their purchases and are putting it in marketable shape. As has been stated from week to week for a month past, there has been but little damage found in it, and the quality of the leaf is good. Skiles & Frey received 70,000 pounds last week.

The transactions in old tobacco reported are as follows: Skiles & Frey, sold 110 cases and bought 77 cases; Dr. B. S. Kendig & Co., sold 178 cases and bought 22 cases.

The young plants in the seed beds are coming up nicely, and will be in good condition by the time of planting, and there is said to be an abundance of them to supply all demands.

New York Cigar Leaf Market.

For the past week the market was again in a state of stagnation. Such activity as was visible was limited to a movement of about 400 cases '86 Pennsylvania, a couple hundred cases of B.'s. C.'s and Little Dutch, all at depressed prices, and to a sale of 400 bales of Sumatra. The stock of Sumatra on hand is now disappearing so fast that there will hardly be any left when the new importations arrive. From careful estimates it would appear that there are hardly 8 000 bales of Sumatra, all in all, on hand. Considering that new goods cannot be brought in before July, that the new seed leaf cannot be worked before that time, that old seed leaf wrappers are hardly extant any more, it follows that very little Sumatra from the stock on hand will be carried over into the season of the new importations. The new Sumatra seems to be, anyhow, a very problematic crop. The inscriptions have been deferred from time to time, and it is as yet not sure whether the first inscription will come off at the day fixed, May 15. Besides, advices from Amsterdam inform our importers that but a few thousand bales will be put up at the first inscription, and they will hardly contain anything fit for the American market. There are sceptics in the trade who consider this information a cunning device of Dutch shrewdness. They will insist that the inscriptions are put off for the selfish reason to give our importers plenty of time to unload their old stock in order to make them hot for the new one, and more susceptible for higher prices, when their warehouses are clear of old goods. Others see in the deferment of the inscription a smart movement to await the outcome of our congressional legislation on the tariff. As May 15 is fixed as the date when the general discussion on the Mills bill is to cease, a further putting off of the first inscription would lend some color to the vraisemblance of such a calculation. Others however, pooh-pooh all such motives, contending that the new crop of Sumatra is much inferior to the previous growths, and that the American market will have but very little use for it. One of our largest Sumatra importers has declared that he will not invest one dollar in Sumatra this year if the leaf does not show up much better than the samples he has received so far. If this be the actual condition of the new Sumatra crop, there will be a bonanza in store for our seed packers.

The market in Havana was exceptionally quiet.

Gans' Weekly Report.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported for the INTELLIGENCER by J. S. Gans' Son, tobacco broker, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending April 30, 1888:

1,000 cases 1886 Pennsylvania, 5½@14c.; 200 cases 1886 Pennsylvania Havana, 10@18c.; 300 cases 1886 Wisconsin Havana, 100 cases 1886 state Havana, 10@20c.; 130 cases 1886 New England, 11@15c.; 150 cases sundries, 5@30. Total 1,880 cases.

The Baldwinsville, N. Y., *Gazette* says: The old, old story of a quiet market seems to be all there is to say this week. Buyers claim to have no orders ahead from their firms, and consequently must rest quietly on their oars. There is still much tobacco unsold throughout this section, as will be seen from our correspondence from week to week.

Connecticut Valley Leaf Market.

The American *Cultivator* says: New York dealers are constantly on the look for desirable lots of tobacco for sale cheap. There are many lots, we regret to say, that are not suitable for anything but seconds, and will have to sell at low figures, still, with a strong demand abroad for shipping goods, we notice an advance the past two weeks in that grade of goods for export.

The Miamisburg, O., *Reporter* says: The market this week was duller if possible than last and the few transactions reported were at lower prices than have heretofore characterized the sales of '87 crop. We quote sales of Little Dutch at 7, 7½ and 8c. No sales of Spanish or seed leaf reported.

The Edgerton, Wis., *Reporter* says: There is a noticeable increase in the amount of business done in this market during the week as compared with the previous one, yet times are far from lively. Two or three firms that have been idle thus far, now that goods can be obtained at export prices, are beginning to purchase in a moderate way, and indications are that considerable tobacco will be moved if prices can be held down to the present standard.

BLACK AND WHITE.

A Pennsylvania Girl's Foolish Marriage With a Colored Man.

Mary Meredith, a delicate blonde, about thirty years of age, with auburn hair and a face that had once been pretty, was arraigned before Justice Hebb in Baltimore on Monday, on the charge of burning her husband's clothes, and, to use the language of her spouse, of "being crazy." The woman is white, and the husband, who stood by her side to make the charges against her, is as black as the ace of spades. His name is John P. Meredith, and he is said to be one of the finest cooks in Baltimore.

In reply to Justice Hebb's questions, the woman said she was far gone with consumption. She said her husband had treated her very badly and she was very anxious to get away from him. Her husband admitted that she was broken down in health, and at the suggestion of the magistrate he said he would take her back to her mother in York, Pa. The charge against her was then dismissed.

The woman came from York about ten years ago, and opened a little notion store on Park avenue, near Mulberry. She managed to make a scanty and precarious living there, and in the course of time the negro Meredith became acquainted with her through dropping into the store. At this time he was a cook at Rennert's and was making good wages. He took a fancy to the woman and she consented to marry him. They were wedded about six years ago by a Baptist minister in that city. They lived happily together until the last few years. They had had no children. The woman had a letter in her pocket from her sister, Emma Sheff, in York. The sister told her to come home if she did not find life pleasant with her husband.

Many Licenses Refused.

In the liquor license court, in Philadelphia, on Monday, the judges handed down their decisions on the applications from the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards. Of 633 applications, 197 were granted, 389 refused, 42 withdrawn and 5 remain under consideration. In 1887 there were 1,056 licensed saloons in these wards. The court on Monday finished the hearing of the Twenty-second ward applicants and began the hearing of applicants from the Twenty-third.

Monday's Bond Purchases.

Of the bonds offered Monday, Secretary Fairchild accepted the following: Registered 4's, $2,589,000, at 1 25 to 1 26¼; coupon 4's, $129,000, at 1 26¼.

OPINIONS OF EDITORS.

Their Views of the New Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Ind. Rep.

It is no impeachment of the fitness of Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, for chief justice of the United States, that he is not widely known to the general public. Very learned and able lawyers, unless called into public life, are quite likely to remain unknown outside of their profession and of the community in which they live. The account we have received of Mr. Fuller's life shows that he had thorough instruction in the principles of law before he entered upon practice, and that he has since won an honorable and distinguished name in his chosen profession. He comes before the public highly recommended by those who should have knowledge of his fitness and the presumptions are in his favor, because President Cleveland is not the kind of man to make a mistake in choosing a nominee for the highest office to which he can make appointment. Mr. Fuller has just entered his fifty-sixth year, a suitable age for a judge of the supreme court just entering upon the office. He is not too young to be chief among his elders on the bench, not too old for long and vigorous service.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Melville Weston Fuller is, first and foremost, an eminent lawyer, ranking in professional reputation with any of the associate justices with whose acquirements his own will be naturally measured. To this necessary qualification for the great office for which he is named he brings other weighty advantages. He has an unstained reputation for integrity and calm judgment. He has never been an office-seeker, and was not an applicant for the place offered him. He is a thorough-going Democrat, but not a partisan. He is a learned man outside of the lawbooks. Lastly, he has the super-eminent suitableness of proper age.

This appointment was probably as important an exercise of his executive function as President Cleveland will be called upon to make, even assuming his reelection for a second term to be assured. The outcome has furnished a new proof of good judgment as well as good luck.

From the Philadelphia Times.

In Illinois, however, and throughout the West, as well as at Washington and among lawyers elsewhere, his name is familiar as that of one of the strong men of the American bar, and the president has been so uniformly careful in his choice for offices of high responsibility that there will be a general disposition to take Mr. Fuller's peculiar fitness upon trust. He will come to the bench with well-settled principles, with a wide knowledge of men and affairs, and, above all, with a mind well trained in all the branches of the law.

Through his frequent appearances before the supreme court he is well-known not only to the associate justices, but to the leading senators of both parties, and there is no reason apparent that would justify any delay in his confirmation. There will be general satisfaction that in filling this high office the president has kept outside the complications of practical politics, and while making a nomination that will be politically satisfactory to his party, has at the same time chosen one whom all parties will recognize and respect as a lawyer and one worthy to be named in a most distinguished line.

From the Philadelphia Press.

It by no means follows that a high judicial appointment is an unfit one because the merits of the appointee are little known outside of his own state. It is the exception and not the rule when a lawyer wins a national reputation solely through the ability which he displays and the success he attains in the practice of the law.

The cordial expressions of approval and satisfaction with which those who know Mr. Fuller receive the news of his nomination will predispose those less favored to think the best of the selection. While the president had an almost unbroken line of precedent for selecting a chief justice of the United States from the bar instead of the bench, a judicial experience in the absence of a national reputation would have served as some sort of credential for Mr. Fuller. As it is he will enjoy the distinction of being the most obscure man ever appointed chief justice of the United States. Time may prove his capacity and fitness, but it would be a better appointment if the country at large had some preliminary evidence of his qualification for the high office other than the admiring tributes of partial friends.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

President Cleveland has executed another of his brilliant manœuvres and completely flanked all the political prophets by nominating for chief justice of the United States a man of whom few of them had ever heard before. Of all the men in the United States eligible for the position Melville W. Fuller was the very one that the president wanted to give it to, and it was a great piece of "Cleveland luck" that the place fell vacant at such an opportune moment and that Melville W. Fuller was on hand to accept it.

Happily for the country, however, its interests as well as Mr. Cleveland's appear to be served by Mr. Fuller's appointment. He bears an honorable name among his associates, is represented to be both cultured and able, of judicial mind and more of a lawyer than a politician. He is, moreover, of suitable age, and is probably as good a man for the position as could have been found amid the exigencies of a dawning political campaign.

One Square in Lime Street.

The attention of the steam stone crusher and road roller is respectfully called to the square of Lime street lying between King and Orange streets. Building operations have narrowed the street at one point to a single track road, and just east of this there are a number of well concealed and dangerous canyons. These were of great depth, but are partially filled with hairpins, teeth and other bric-a-brac dropped by the pilgrims who have been jolted along that square. Horsemanship counts for nothing, and some of the most expert drivers in town have bounced their hats over their eyes and bitten their tongues in half to the intense delight of the merciless spectators. It is rumored that several gentlemen have been obliged to bathe their tongues with brandy to restore vitality to lacerated members. A lady's lap dog had his bark jolted out of him and it has not yet been recovered. No doubt the street commissioner has already suffered serious damage, and at times the air in that neighborhood is quite blue and sulphurous.

"The World" By Little's Company.

About two hundred persons in Fulton opera house last evening witnessed the performance of the spectacular production christened "The World." There is little or no plot to the piece, and the interest in in centres entirely on the scenery exhibited, some of which was very pretty. The cast of characters was indifferently made up and with the exception of the star, Mr. J. Z. Little, in the dual role of *Harry Ellison* and *Jack Rover*; Geo. W. Larsen as *Morris Abrams*, the Jew, and Tom R. Coleman as *Dennis*, there was little ability shown.

Applause was given when the scenes of the raft at sea and moonlight on the lake were produced, but the most interesting act in the six was the last and it was the only one devoid of fierce declamation.

Lancaster's Public Building Bill Passes.

Senate bills were passed on Monday providing for public buildings at Youngstown, Ohio ($100,000), Akron, Ohio ($75,000), and Lancaster, Pa. ($100,000).

Under the bill of Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, which provides that a public building shall be erected in every town where the postal receipts amount to $3,000 a year, Lancaster and Columbia would be included.

Salvation Army Soldiers in Jail.

Thirteen salvation army soldiers—seven men and six women—were arrested in Chicago on Sunday for parading and singing on the streets. Monday they were fined $25 each, and in default were committed.

THE COMMON PLEAS COURT.

VERDICTS AGAINST MILLER & BRAKE, WHO WERE HOTEL KEEPERS.

Claims of Jere Rohrer and Henry W. Diffenbaugh Sustained—A Suit to Determine the Ownership of Land-Viewers to Lay Out a Road in Ephrata Township.

The suit of Jeremiah Rohrer vs. S. R. Miller and John A. Brake, lately trading as S. R. Miller & Co., was attached for trial on Monday afternoon before Judge Patterson. This was an attachment under the act 1869, on which plaintiff attached the goods of defendants. The testimony for the plaintiff showed that liquors to the value of $143.81 were furnished to Miller & Brake, as proprietors of the Grape hotel. About December 31, Mr. Rohrer learned that the defendants were about removing and disposing of their property with intent to defraud their creditors, and he then had it attached. In support of the allegation of attempted fraud it was shown that a transfer of all the furniture was prepared and at the time it was stated that the transfer would be made to prevent creditors from levying on them.

The defense called no witnesses but counsel argued that as the plaintiff has a judgment for the amount of the bill on record he cannot now recover another judgment. The court overruled the motion of counsel to instruct the jury to find in favor of defendant and the jury was instructed to find in favor of plaintiff for $163 94, the full amount of the claim and interest. H. C. Brubaker and G. C. Kennedy for plaintiff; H. M. North and M. Brosius for defendants.

The next case called was that of Harry W. Diffenbaugh vs. Miller & Brake. This was a suit similar to the one above noted. Plaintiff's claim is for meat furnished and money loaned, and the amount of his bill is $248.11 with two years' interest.

There was no defense offered and the jury found in favor of plaintiff for $282.84, the full amount of the claim with interest. H. C. Brubaker and G. C. Kennedy for plaintiff; H. M. North and M. Brosius for defendants.

The next case was one growing out of the above attachments, and was between Mary Bell Miller as plaintiff, and Jeremiah Rohrer and Henry W. Diffenbaugh as defendants. It was an issue to determine by a jury the ownership of certain personal property levied upon by the sheriff. When the furniture at the hotel was attached Mary Bell Miller, wife of S. R. Miller, claimed them and this issue was granted to determine the ownership. After the jury was selected court adjourned until 2:30 o'clock.

BEFORE JUDGE LIVINGSTON.

The suit of Elizabeth Kreider, of Martic township, vs. John Hildebrand, of Martic, was attached for trial in the lower court room this morning. This was an issue to determine the ownership of certain property levied upon by the sheriff. John Hildebrand had obtained a judgment against John Kreider, and on it he issued an execution. The property levied upon by the sheriff was claimed by Elizabeth Kreider, wife of John, as her property. It was shown that she inherited $1,500, and her testimony was that the goods levied upon were bought with the money she received from home.

VIEWERS APPOINTED.

George S. Fry, Pierson M. Eberly and Adam R. Ream were appointed viewers to lay out a road in Ephrata township from a point on the road leading from Reamstown to Ephrata and ending at a point on the road leading from the Reading and Lancaster road to Hahnstown.

Mount Brosius.

BOWMANSVILLE, May 1.—Three-fourths of a mile east of this place is an unimposing and seemingly uninteresting hill, which has lately been named Mount Brosius, in honor of the Republican nominee for Congress. Mount Brosius, notwithstanding the appearance of it at a distance, has a very attractive feature, one worthy of close study by all, and especially by geologists—the Devil's cave. During the spring and autumn it is frequently visited by lovers of nature. It is a great rendezvous for black snakes during the warm months. The snakes prevent many people visiting it in the summer. Few persons venture to enter the cave to any great distance. Several have gone in a distance of 350 feet. Those who are of a superstitious disposition delight in telling tales of weird appearances in the Devil's cave.

Sued For $20,000 Damages.

Lyon & Shoemaker, of Pittsburg, and Col. Frank Eshleman, of this city, attorneys for Henry Doerr, on Monday entered suit against the Birmingham Street Passenger Railway, Pittsburg, for damages. Mr. Doerr was injured on October 16, 1887, by being thrown from one of the Birmingham company's street cars and so severely injured that he has not yet been able to do any business, and the probability is that he will be a cripple the balance of his life. The amount of damages laid in the declaration is $20,000.

Those Cross Actions.

The assault and battery case against Israel Saltonstein, preferred by Morris Gipple, was returned to court on Monday evening by Alderman A. F. Donnelly. The disorderly conduct case against Charles Livingstone was held under advisement.

The suits preferred by Livingstone against Gipple before Alderman Barr were withdrawn last evening. The probability is that the suit at Alderman Donnelly's will be settled to-day.

How A Young Man Was Drowned.

Henry Fisher, aged 30 years, was drowned in the river at Northumberland, on Monday. He was riding along the bank, when his horse, becoming frightened at a locomotive, dashed into the river.

Sent to the Hospital.

Officer Glass, while on duty on Monday night came across Charles Miller, a stranger; Miller was too sick to travel any further, and he requested the officer to take him to the station house. The mayor sent him to the hospital.

Young Men's Democratic Club.

The May meeting of the Young Men's Democratic club will be held this evening. Officers for the ensuing year will be nominated and delegates elected to the state convention of Democratic clubs.

A Philadelphia Echo.

From the Philadelphia Item.

That bright, engaging and successful paper, the Lancaster DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

Supreme Court Opinions.

The supreme court announced opinions in Philadelphia on Monday. Among them was Strasburg borough vs. Bachman, common pleas of Lancaster county; affirmed.

The Councilmen Out.

The special committee of councils on sewerage and water visited the pumping station yesterday and witnessed the testing of the new water pipes which was satisfactory.

THE STANDARD OIL MONOPOLY.

John D. Rockefeller and Several Railroad Officials Before the House Committee.

David B. Morey, general freight agent of the Southern lines of the Illinois Central, was the first witness before the House committee on manufactures on Monday. Mr. Gowen attempted to bring out the difference in rates between oil carried in tanks and oil carried in barrels over the railroad during the last three years.

The witness said that his company was not paying a mileage rate upon tank cars going south loaded with petroleum. This practice dated back to the fall of 1886. A rate ¾-cents per mile each way went to the owner of the cars on its use. Where individuals shipped oil in box cars the same rate was paid, but in that case it went to the railroad company owning the car and not the individual shipper. The witness did not believe that any increase had been made in the barrel rates south during the last three years.

John D. Rockafeller, president of the Standard Oil trust, said he would furnish to the committee at his convenience the number of barrels of crude oil refined by all the lines connected with or controlled by the Standard Oil trust in the year 1887, and a statement of the capacity of all refineries secured and controlled by the Standard trust since January 1, 1888. The trust, he said, had not made an attempt to control the products of foreign oil, and no person connected with his company had, to his knowledge, been appointed consul to a port on the Black sea.

Clement A. Griscom, of Philadelphia, connected with the National Transit company, was next called. He declined to tell who owned the 6 per cent. of the capital of that company not owned by the Standard trust.

John Lloyd, jr., formerly of Philadelphia, and connected with his brother, Malcolm Lloyd, in the oil refining business, testified that all their crude oil was transported over lines controlled by the Pennsylvania road. Rebates of the crude oil received by them amounted to probably ten or fifteen cents per barrel, but witness could not tell exactly how much.

Frank Harriot, traffic manager of the Baltimore & Ohio, was the next witness. He was questioned with regard to certain rates made with an oil producer of Marietta, Ohio, for shipments to southern points, and he accounted for their short existence by saying that it was because of complaint made by the southern lines in relation to unloading and nonpayment of charges. He promised to furnish to the committee the complete correspondence and other information bearing on the subject.

At this point Mr. John Scott, of counsel for the Pennsylvania road, raised an objection against the further questioning of witnesses by counsel employed by the committee. He held that the committee had no authority to employ counsel without the sanction of Congress. It was not proper for the committee to employ Mr. Gowen, the acting counsel for the committee, whom he believed to be counsel for the Pipe Line company, which is a pool with the Standard Oil trust.

Mr. Gowen retorted that any statement Mr. Scott might make to the effect that he was in a position which made it improper or indelicate for him to act as counsel for the committee, was absolutely and totally false. He had acted with the Tidewater Line company, but only for the purpose of preventing its absorption by the Standard company.

The committee hereupon went into secret session to consider the points and objections made by Mr. Scott.

After the committee had opened its doors to the public, the chairman stated that the objections raised by Mr. Scott were overruled. Mr. Scott stated that he would instruct the employes of the Pennsylvania road in answering the questions put to them. He only insisted that the committee had not power to question witnesses by counsel. The chairman also stated that the committee had not decided to compel witnesses to answer questions regarding the individual holding of trust certificates issued by the Standard company, or those questions calling for a disclosure of the names of the outside holders of shares of the stock of those companies belonging only in part to the Standard oil trust.

George M. Taylor, of Philadelphia, auditor of the Pennsylvania road, said that, so far as he knew, there was no difference of rates to different persons on crude and refined oil at the present time.

John S. Wilson, general traffic manager of the Pennsylvania road, testified to the same effect. Adjourned.

Judge Simonton Reverses.

An opinion was filed by Judge Simonton, of Dauphin county, on Monday in the commonwealth suit against the Western Union Telegraph company, involving a tax on gross receipts for messages sent into, out of, or through the state. Originally the court decreed that the Western Union was liable for tax to the amount of $23,290. W. E. Olmsted, counsel for the company, filed exceptions to the opinion, and Monday's opinion is upon the exceptions. Holding that the supreme court of the United States has in two cases reversed its former decisions, Judge Simonton finds himself compelled, in deference to that court, to reverse his own former opinion and decides against the state.

Result of Base Ball Games.

The League games on Monday resulted: At Philadelphia, Philadelphia 3, Washington 1; at New York, Boston 4, New York 3; at Pittsburg, Pittsburg 8, Chicago 2; at Indianapolis, Detroit 13, Indianapolis 1.

The Association games were: At Philadelphia, Brooklyn 7, Athletic 3; at Louisville, Cincinnati 6, Louisville 5; at Baltimore, Baltimore 3, Cleveland 6.

A game of ball between the Sophomores of Franklin and Marshall and the High School ball clubs, yesterday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the "Sopha" by a score of 28 to 7.

Reunion of the Ninth Cavalry.

The nineteenth annual reunion of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry will be held at Altoona on Thursday, June 14. Two full companies of this regiment were recruited in Lancaster county. The attendance of Lancastrians at the annual reunions has heretofore been good and this year will be no exception. Orders for excursion tickets may be had by addressing A. F. Shenck.

Scheme of Saloon-Keepers.

A movement has been begun by one hundred saloon-keepers in Cincinnati to purchase a controlling interest in one of the largest breweries in the city, to be run on strictly union principles. Eight hours will constitute a day's work, and three sets of hands will be employed. The establishment will give work to nearly all the locked out brewers.

Thirty Years for Burglary.

The heaviest sentences for burglary pronounced in several years were passed on Monday by Judge Martine in New York upon two young men. Michael Feehan, aged 19, and Michael O'Donnell, aged 20. O'Donnell was convicted last week. His accomplice, Feehan, pleaded guilty. They were sentenced each to thirty years in state prison.

A Peanut Trust.

A peanut trust has been formed in Norfolk, Va., embracing firms engaged in the peanut trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Norfolk, Petersburg and Springfield, Va. In fact the entire peanut interest in the country with the exception of three small establishments. A president and board of directors have been elected.

Trampled to Death in a Panic.

On Monday in a menagerie at Prague, Austria, where a crowd of 1,500 persons had assembled, a pickpocket raised a cry of fire, which caused a stampede for the doors. During the frantic efforts of the crowd to escape six persons were trampled to death and many others seriously injured.

Killed by a Fish.

John S. Williams died yesterday at Reading from the effects of having been stung by a fish a month ago.

SHAFTS OF GALL BY INGALLS.

THE SENATOR FROM KANSAS REPLIES TO MR. VOORHEES' SPEECH.

What He Now Says of McClellan, Hancock and Others—The Senate Chamber Crowded to Hear the Jayhawker Spout—A Synopsis of His Speech.

WASHINGTON, May 1—The Senate wing of the capitol was the centre of attraction in Washington to-day. Although Senator Ingalls announced that he would reply to Senator Voorhees at 2 o'clock this afternoon, it was only ten when the crowds began to assemble in the Senate galleries and by noon standing room could scarcely be secured. The crowds included the families of many senators and representatives. When the Senate convened Mr. Ingalls was in the chair, but soon after 12 o'clock he called Mr. Dolph to the chair, and left the chamber.

Mr. Spooner reintroduced the direct tax bill as a proposed amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The Spooner resolution calling for information as to appointments and removals in the New York custom house was adopted.

Mr. Stewart then took the floor for a silver speech on a resolution of inquiry as to treasury purchases of silver bullion.

Mr. Stewart, among other things, maintained that it had been the duty of the secretary of the treasury for the first time under the Bland act to purchase four millions of silver bullion every month, and that if he had done so silver would have been at par to-day, and there would have been 300,000,000 more in circulation.

While Mr. Stewart was talking Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Dickinson entered the president's row in the gallery and the diplomatic gallery was thrown open to the public. On the floor nearly a hundred members of the House were given chairs.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's speech, his resolution was adopted and a bill was passed granting the use of Castle Island to Boston.

At 2 o'clock a messenger entered the chamber and laid a bunch of flowers, a copy of the revised statutes and a pile of manuscript on Mr. Ingalls' desk.

Messrs. Voorhees and Blackburn had been in earnest conversation, but now there was a general lull and Mr. Ingalls came in and took his seat. He pushed the flowers from his desk to Mr. Allison's and began to arrange his manuscript.

When the hour of 2 o'clock was announced, and the chair laid before the Senate the pleuro pneumonia bill, Mr. Palmer asked that it be laid aside and Mr. Ingalls rose for the purpose, as he said, of submitting some remarks on the president's message.

Ingalls Begins His Speech.

"Mr. President," he said, "on the 11th day of January, 1888, Major General Fitz John Porter wrote a letter, from which I will read." He read an extract from a letter expressing gratitude and appreciation of the expressions of friendship and regard for him by Southern men, and avowing his friendship for Southern men.

Mr. Ingalls then took up the *Congressional Record* and read from Mr. Voorhees' speech criticising his attacks upon Union generals who remained members of the Democratic party. The senator from Indiana, he said, had made the first admission he had ever heard from the Democratic side of the Senate that there had ever been or could be such a thing as treason against this government, or that designation as an ally of the Confederacy was discreditable or opprobrious.

With somewhat elaborate affluence of diction, the senator from Indiana had objected to the statements made by him in reference to Democratic leaders who had been Union generals.

Recurring to the Fitz John Porter letter, Mr. Ingalls read with emphasis and without comment, its assertion that the writer had always been in sympathy with Southern men.

George B. McClellan, Mr. Ingalls said, was the intimate friend and companion of Fitz John Porter.

General McClellan's record as a soldier has been passed upon by history, and the senator from Indiana cannot place him in the category with Napoleon and Hannibal and Cæsar. To him has been attributed by General Hooker the failure of a great campaign. He read McClellan's letter to President Lincoln in favor of a humane method of warfare, etc. He would pass to McClellan as a politician and presidential candidate. He had accepted nomination on a platform declaring the war to be a failure. Mr. Ingalls read extracts from newspapers and books declaring the vote for McClellan to have been a Confederate and a disloyal vote and his support a disloyal support. When Abraham Lincoln was elected he resigned his commission and passed into history.

General Winfield Scott Hancock was an ideal corps commander, well named Hancock the superb, affectionately admired and justly beloved by the American people. He was one of a band of military leaders whose name must live forever and whose fame was of the highest. He, too, however, had in time become tainted with the virus of ambition, and had coveted political advancement, and became the candidate of the Democracy. His order number forty could not be forgotten. Southern men had found in Hancock a man willing to co operate with them and from the time of his celebrated order and letter, construing his principles of constitutional law he had for many years, and until his nomination in 1880, been in sympathy with the party which finally made him its candidate.

Gen. Hancock's famous correspondence with Governor Pease could not be approved by those who take the loyal view of the results of the war.

The American people in 1880 passed upon the career of General Hancock. Despite his brilliant military record and his great achievements the people had to take into consideration his reconstruction record, and he had received the votes of the solid South and virtually that alone. Mr. Ingalls said that if the critics of his recent speech had not understood that he referred to McClellan and Hancock as politicians rather than as soldiers, they must be very dull and stupid, or disingenuous. He feared that they were both. In listening to some of the indignant replies to his statements he had heard such tributes to McClellan and Hancock that he had begun to wonder who it really was that put down the rebellion. He had been given to understand that it was the apex of presumption for such a man as himself to speak in behalf of the fame of Union generals.

He had inferred it was the mission of Copperheads and Butternuts and Knights of the Golden Circle to assume the task of defending the fair fame and memory of Union generals and Union soldiers. The senator from Indiana had assumed this task, yet that senator in 1862 had advised Union soldiers to go to the nearest blacksmith shop and have iron collars made and placed upon them inscribed "Lincoln's Dog." He had denounced all Union men as Lincoln's dogs—and had not excepted Hancock and McClellan. The senator from Indiana had, in 1864, denounced Lincoln, the martyr president, as a monster, an unhappy felon, reeking with the gore of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers needlessly and wantonly sacrificed. He had denounced Lincoln in these awful terms; he had urged that at the close of his first term that great president should be allowed to retire to his dishonest obscurity.

The senator from Indiana had in 1864 declared the war a failure.

Mr. Ingalls then came to the recent discussion of the so-called fraud of 1876, which Democratic senators had recently found renewed occasion to denounce. He had opposed the electoral commission and had never been specially enamored of Mr. Hayes, but as the question was raised, he must say that the title of Mr. Hayes to the presidency was the most irrefragible ever held by an occupant of the White House.

His title had been passed upon by a tribunal organized in accordance with constitutional methods.

Democratic senators should not forget that the electoral commission was a Democratic device. It originated in Democratic purposes and was one of those cases in which he that diggeth a pit for his brother falleth into the pit.

The Democratic interest in the electoral count became languid and inert when an inscrutable providence had led to changes which resulted in its status becoming 8 to 7 in favor of Mr. Hayes.

Grade of Pupils.

The following is the relative grade of pupils arranged by classes in attendance at the boys' high school during the months of March and April. Two hours' home study per day is expected from each pupil:

FIRST CLASS.

Luther D. Reed	91	Ed. P. Frind	74
Abram Adams	90	Walter W. Harding	74
Kendig B. Bare	89	Elmer Ream	72
Wm. P. Harding	88	Wm. E. Smith	72
Eugene P. Cohn	88	Herbert C. Miller	71
Jos. K. T. Gray	83	Frank H. Rudy	68
H. D. McCaskey	78	G. M. Leaman	68
Elmer E. Shaub	77	Samuel W. Miller	69
Joseph H. Apple	76	Walter Groff	46
Jos. B. McCaskey	76		

SECOND CLASS.

Jno. J. Rothermel	99	Wm. H. Gomof	81
Walter W. Watson	99	Geo. S. W. Brubaker	78
Geo. H. Rieser	93	William H. Herr	77
Abram M. Shock	90	Henry P. Myers	76
Wm. Bletcher	91	W. B. McCaskey	74
Harry I. Evans	90	H. M. Hoffmeier	73
Walter S. Spickler	90	Frank E. Hurst	71
Geo. H. Dinkleberg	89	Geo. S. Heisine	70
Clarence S. Inglis	88	Chas. L. Marshall	68
Geo. K. Diller	87	Chas. W. Seivert	64
Frank S. Loeb	84	John A. Sprenger	62

THIRD CLASS.

C. G. Bausman	99	Nicholas J. Nary	68
Chas. E. Bonine	97	Albert L. Schaum	68
Jno. A. Nauman	96	Harry C. Hail	67
Lymam H. Brady	92	George Leonard	67
Nathaniel Thurlow	91	Edw. C. Altick	66
David B. Locher	90	Paul L. Gerhard	66
Hugo C. Hark	79	Thomas B. Howell	65
Fred. C. Sweeton	79	Fred J Rieker	66
John W. Baker	75	Jno. L. Atlee	62
Benj. F. Miller	74	Oliver M. Fritz	62
Edw. D. Cline	73	John D. Pyott	62
Walter Eagley	73	Carl F. Rengler	62
W B Musselman	71	Philip Stefko	61
Reuben S. Oster	71	D. B. Bartholomew	60
Horace D. Styer	71	Frank Bittner	59
Harry B. Sensenig	70	W. G. Wolfersberger	59
Frank S. Deen	69	Wm E Albright	53

FOURTH CLASS.

Morris Loeb	76	Alden F Pontz	50
Ralph S. Houser	73	John G Franklin	46
Gameon McCaskey	65	J. W. Holtzinger	44
Sumner L Brown	63	Andrew E Kamm	43
Geo E Martin	54	Charles E Bates	42
Crosby P Finney	61	Albert Kuehling	[illegible]
Robert E. Gephart	60	Edward L Page	[illegible]
James F. Erisman	57	Victor E Woodward	39
Herman A Gantert	57	Henry B Groff	38
Arthur A. Zecher	53	Chas. A. Lauer	38
Howard M Diller	52	Albert A. Guttleisch	37
Harry J Mayser	51	John Sachs	37

COLLECTOR DUITENHOFER'S BOND.

The Court Declines to Grant a Rule Asked For By the Bondsmen.

Brown & Hensel, counsel for Conrad Swartz and August Weis, the sureties of William G. Duttenhofer, the defaulting Columbia tax collector, asked court on Monday afternoon for a rule to show cause why the judgment entered by the county should not be stricken off. It was stated by Messrs. Brown & Hensel that there was no question about the names of Messrs. Swartz and Weis and the witnesses to the judgment being forged. County Solicitor Shenck and E. K. Martin, who appeared for the county, objected to the rule being granted. Their position was that the bond of Duttenhofer was a valid one and if it was a forgery the bondsmen could show that fact at the proper time. The court refused to grant the rule and stated that forgery of the bond would have to be shown in the regular way.

The Street Committee.

The street committee of councils held a meeting last evening at which considerable business was transacted.

The new road roller, which works to the satisfaction of the committee, was accepted.

A. W. Baldwin, P. H. Summy and Thomas Hayes were appointed viewers to view the route for the proposed sewer between Centre Square and Orange street.

R. A. Morrill, David Weller and George Darmstetter were appointed viewers for the new sewer, which will begin on North Duke street 100 feet south of James and end at Clay street.

According to the new law viewers will be appointed in all cases as above.

The committee was instructed to get authority to move back the fence of Adam Brodecker, at Laurel and St. Joseph street.

The Street Railway's Extension.

At a meeting of the directors of Lancaster city passenger railway company held last evening, the contract for building the extension of the line was awarded to the Johnson Steel street railway company, of Johnstown. The new branch will start at East King and Duke streets, and will run down Duke to Vine, down Vine to South Queen, and thence to Mayor Morton's. The work will be commenced inside of ten days and cars will be running in a month and a half's time. Tickets now sold in quantities by the company will be good over this line.

The Jacobs Murder Case.

Another phase of the Jacobs murder case was brought out on Monday. At the afternoon session of court counsel stated that Jacobs was too poor to bear the expense of having the paper book printed, to be used at the argument before the supreme court for a new trial. The court made an order directing the book to be printed at the expense of the county.

Arrested on Suspicion.

Chief Smeltz received a telegram to-day from the police authorities of Bethlehem stating that George F. Miller, alias "Eliseser," had been arrested in that town. Miller is supposed to be one of the parties implicated in the robberies of stores in Manheim and Lititz. Chief Smeltz is investigating the matter, and if Miller is wanted here he will be sent for.

Asked to Be Committed.

Charles Keller, a baker living in the Seventh ward, has been on a spree for the last several days. This afternoon he called at Alderman Barr's office and asked to be committed so that he could get sober. His request was complied with and he was sent to jail for 24 hours.

A Month's Debt Reduction.

It is estimated at the treasury department that there has been a decrease of $8 000,000 in the public debt during the month of March.

Iron Works Started Again.

The Penn iron works, which has been idle for some days past owing to the breaking of a squeezer, resumed work yesterday.

Divorced.

Agnes Recuglen, of Columbia, was divorced to-day from her husband, Christian Recuglan, on the ground of desertion.

A BANK'S FUNDS STOLEN.

NEARLY A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TAKEN BY AN OFFICIAL.

The Park Bank, of New York, Loses a Big Sum Through the Dishonesty of the Assistant Cashier—The Last Weekly Statement of the Institution.

NEW YORK, May 1.—While the body of the venerable George H. Potts lay in its coffin yesterday awaiting burial, rumor began to toy with the affairs of the National Park bank, of which he was the president, for the first time in the history of that institution. Later investigation showed the rumors to be correct. An official, whose 22 years of service in the bank had led to implicit confidence in his honesty, had taken from its fund nearly $100,000 by an ingenious system of falsifying the books of which he