QUARTER SESSIONS COURT.

NICHOLAS L. PECK NOT GUILTY, BUT DIRECTED TO PAY THE COSTS OF PROSECUTION.

He is Charged By Hist Second Divorced Wife With Adultery and Bastardy-No Evidence Produced by Defendant.

Tuesday Afternoon—Court met at 2:30 o'clock and Timothy Dolan was put on trial for robbery from the person and larceny. The testimony for the commonwealth was that John P. Garrethy, an old man, was robbed by the defendant on the 9th of September at Columbia. The accused hed in prosecutor's pocket and took acket and pair of trousers.

The defense was that Garrethy was very drunk on this day and gave him the clothes to sell to get money to buy whisky. Dolan denied having taken any money from prosecutor's pockets. The jury believed him, for they rendered a verdict of not guilty.

guilty.

In the case of commonwealth vs. S. S.
Linville and Wm. Linville, charged on
complaint of John Seabold, administrator,
with forcible entry, a verdict of not guilty
was entered, the district attorney stating
that the case was not made out.

James Logan and George Robinson, two
Columbia men, were tried for felonious assault and battery. The testimony showed
that Richard Cliff was at the house of Mrs.
Hardnele on the evening of November 2d,

Hardnele on the evening of November 2d, drinking beer, when the defendants, who boarded there, entered and with an oath ordered him out. Before he had time to go Logan struck at him three times with a knife, on the hand, arm and teck. While Logan was slashing Cliff with the knife. Robinson knocked him down and both men kicked him.

The defense was that Logan ordered Cliff

out when Cliff assaulted him. Robinson then went to Logan's assistance and Cliff was put out, but no more force than neceswas used in ejecting him from the

On cross-examination Logan admitted that he had no authority to order Cliff out of the house. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of aggravated assault and battery. The court sentenced each of the defendants

months in the county jail.

Louisa Dorsey, of Tow Hill, was charged with committing an assault and battery on Emma Archey, on October 10. The testimony was that Emma had charge of a child of defendant's brother when Louisa tried to take the child form when Louisa tried to take the child from her. She refused to give it up and then Louisa struck her several times on the head and face and knocked her down. The assault was witnessed by half a dozen witnesses, all of whom corroborated

Emma's story,
The defense was that Emma was very
drunk when she had this child and Louisa did not think that she was a proper cus-todian of it and in the effort to take it from her Emma struck her several times and she returned the compliment by pounding Emma The jury rendered a verdict of Emma The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred, as Louisa is

a witness in another case.

Viola Lindsey, 7th ward, city, was charged with keeping a disorderly house.

A number of witnesses testified to the noises and disorders that were of daily oc-

The defense was a denial on the part of Viola. She claimed that no disorderly persons were ever allowed at her house persons were ever allowed at the result of and that the prosecution was the result of spite work. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and divided the costs equally the costs equally the costs equally the costs equally the costs. Emma Archey, convicted of stealing clothing from Mrs. Biwater, of Columbia, was sentenced to the county jail for five months. The sentence greatly amused Emma, and she laughed loudly. For this avior the court added a month

Henry Armstrong pleaded guilty to a basket and brooms from the store of John L. Binkley. The court sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment of six months.

GRAND JURY RETURNS.

GRAND JURY RETURNS.

True Bills—Michael Hanrahan, et. al., larceny; J. I. L. Lied, larceny as bailee; George Robinson, assault and battery; Mary Lloyd, keeping a bawdy house; Viola Lindsey, adultery; Kate Kelly, alias Watson, larceny; John Frances, fornication; Miles Donecker, larceny; James Bryson, larceny; Henry Armstrong, larceny, (two indictments;) Wilson Simpson, malicious mischief; Wm. Stamm, fornication and assault and battery; Amos Slater, Wm. Schaum, assault and battery; Slater, Wm. Schaum, assault and battery Lizzie Krotel, formication.

Wednesday Morning.—The case against
Nicholas L. Peck, of Maytown, attached

late on Tuesday, was resumed this morn-ing. The charges against Peck were adultery and bastardy. It was an interesting case and without precedent in the history of the county. The facts of the case were these: In 1884 Peck was divorced from his wife Malinda, on the ground of adultery, she having cloped with a man named John L. Peck. Mr. Peck was married a second time to Ellen R.Bower, in 1885. She deserted him and in 1888 he obtained a divorce from his second wife. Some time in the latter part of 1888 the first Mrs. Peck returned to Maytown and made her home at her first husband's house, where her chil-drea were. In the spring of 1889 a child was born to Mrs. Peck, No. 1, and when Mrs. Peck No. 2 heard of it, she caused a Mrs. Peck No. 2 heard of it, she caused a suit for adultery to be entered against No. I, alleging that the offense was committed

rior to his divorce from her. Both wives were in the court room, but neither were called as witnesses. The commonwealth showed that wife No. 1 made her home at defendant's house, and that a child was born, but they did not show when she came to Peck's house.

The defendant called no witnesses, but his coursel argued to the jury that as it. his counsel argued to the jury that as it had not been shown that Mrs. Peck No. 1 had been an inmate of Peck's house for a proper period prior to the birth, the in-ference was that Peck was not the father of

the child, but that the father was John L. Peck, the man with whom she eloped. Teek, the man with whom she eloped.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, but directed Nicholas L. Peck, the defendant, to pay the costs of prosecution.

Miles Donecker, a Columbia boy, pleaded guilty to stealing a coffee kettle from Mary Cheney on the 19th of October. This lad was before the court at the last session on a was before the court at the last session on a similar charge and was discharged, on account of his youth, upon his promise that he would offend no more. The court

sentenced him to the reformatory at Hunt-Joseph G. Miller, of Ephrata township, was tried for committing an assault and bat-tery on S. G. Cooper, cigar manufacturer of Greenville. The testimony of the com-monwealth's witnesses was that Miller on the 26th of July threatened to knock sheel by going to Cooper's factory and assaulting

ome money and he went to Cooper's fac-tory to collect it. As soon as he entered the factory Cooper turned on Miller, abused him and picked up a board to strike him and all that Miller did was to take the board from Cooper. It was also shown that Cooper's reputation for truth telling was not good. A half dozen witnesses who knew Cooper well testified that they would not believe him on oath. In rebuttal the commonwealth called

witnesses to prove that Cooper's reputation for truth telling was good and that Miller had been convicted some time ago of a felonious assault and battery. On trial.

GRAND JURY RETURN. True Bills.—Horace G. Myers, Joseph Zephas, Conrad Rosenberger, assault and battery: Enos Sterneman, Walter A. Zephas, Conrad Rosenberger, assault and battery; Enos Sterneman, Walter A. Murry, Wm. Zarbaugh, Howard Miller, Elam Sweigart, Horace Padanis, fornication and bastardy; Joseph Zephas, carrying concealed deadly weapons; Jacob Fisher, Horace G. Sloat, assault; Charles Johnson, violating liquor law; George Harpel, Annie Curry, B. F. Grove, et al., larceny; Michael Burk, et al., felonious assault and battery; Abram Cooper, adultery and bastardy; Wm. Watson, larceny as ballee.

as bailee.
Ignored Bills.—M. B. Cadwalader, J. C. Kepler, defrauding landlord; Sarah Young, addlery, and Michael Conover fornication,

w t) Mary A. Viginot for costs; Lawrence

Jeremiah Reitzel, city, was granted a renewal of his soldier's license.

Harry Brownstetter, who served a term for a misdemeanor, was discharged under the insolvent law.

Charles E. Zecher, city, was appointed guardian of the minor son of John Zecher, deceased, late of Camden, N. J.

TERRIBLY GASHED ON HIS STOOP. A New York Doctor Furiously Assaulted

By An Unknown Man.

Tremendous raps on a closed door to the accompaniment of a harsh voice shouting "Let me in!" awoke the residents of the whole block on Third street, between First and Second avenues, New York, early Tuesday morning. The outcry came from a small house near Second avenue, upon the stoop of which was discerned the figure of a man in a light suit, without overcoat or other covering in the drenching rain, wielding a heavy cane like a sledge hammer in his efforts to arouse those within.

those within.

There was a pause, then a door was slammed, and crash went a window pane and another. Then followed sounds of a brief but furious scuffle, yells of pain and smothered cries of rage, and the man in the light suit ran down the stoop and towards Second avenue.

the light suit ran down the stoop and towards Second avenue.

Dr. Hilgard Tyndale lives in the house, 48 East Third street. The doctor is a bachelor, and hires the parlor floor of his landlord, who lives up stairs with his wife, the only persons in the house besides their tenant. They were all in their beds asleep when the thundering summons to get up and lot a stranger in awoke them with a start. The dector went to the door to find a drunk and crazy man hammering upon it, making deep dents in the hard wood at every blow, while he shouted for admission.

sion.
"What do you want?" he said, opening

"What do you want?" he said, opening the door.

"Let me in. Let me in," yelled the man, pounding harder than ever.

"If you dont't go away from here you will get hurt," said the doctor warmly.

For an answer the man aimed a blow at the doctor's head through the half open door and hit him. When Dr. Tyndale shut the door with a bang the man struck at the window next the stoop, smashing pane after pane of glass. His yells resounded through the the quies street. The doctor picked from among his instruments a long, stout surgeon's knife, and with that in his hand he went to the door and threw it open.

that in his hand he went to the door and threw it open.

"Now, if you don't go I will stick you with this," he said, making lunges in the air with the knife to scare the intruder. The man struck out with his heavy cane, hitting the doctor on top of the head and simultaneously made a grab for the knife. He tore it from the doctor's grasp, and turning it upon him, cut and slashed him right and left, laying open his cheek bone with one terrific left-hander that drew the sharp steel from the neck to the chin. As with one terrific left-hander that drew the sharp steel from the neck to the chin. As the doctor threw up his hands to ward off the blows the knife almost severed the ingers of his right hand. Covered with blood he staggered back against the door as the stranger ran down the stoop, taking the knife with him. Holding the fearful gash in his cheek together with his uninjured hand, the doctor started around to a drug store at 30 Second avenue.

A stranger passing saw his condition and helped him to the s ore, where an ambulance was sent for while the clerk bandaged the doctor's wounds. After an hour's delay an ambulance arrived from Bellevue hospital, wither the doctor was taken. He says he never saw his assailant

taken. He says he never saw his assailant before, and describes him as a beardless man, evidently a German. Detectives have

HIS ESTATE VALUED AT \$600,000.

Samuel Slokom Leaves All to His Family. The will of the late Samuel Slokom, of Christiana, was admitted to probate on Tuesday. He gives \$50,000 absolutely to his wife, the dwelling house on Broad street and all the furniture, in lieu dower.

dower.

He gives each of his four children a farm.
To his grandsons, Samuel E. Sproul and
Samuel Slokom, he gives \$1,500, and to
each of his four other grandchildren,
\$1,000. His grandson, Wm. C. Sproul,
gets his shotgun; Grandson Charles his
rifle, and Grandson Samuel his gold watch.
The balance of his estate he gives in equal
shares to his children—Isaac W. Slokom,
Sue S. Houston, Dora B. Sproul and Mary Sue S. Houston, Dora B. Sproul and Mary R. Sproul—and makes them the executors of his estate.

of his estate.

The inventory of the personal estate as filed in the register's office shows that Mr. Slokom was possessed of a verylarge estate. He was the owner of 149 judgments, 41 mortgages, had \$27,781.59 on deposit in the Christiana National bank, owned 80 shares of stock of the Christiana National bank, 10 of the People's National bank, of this city, and with the other personal property in the inventory the aggregate is \$439,371,08. He is the owner of several hundred acres of land and his estate is estimated to be valued at \$600,000. Brown & Hensel represent the executors in the settlement of the estate. executors in the settlement of the estate.

ANOTHER LARGE ESTATE. The inventory of the personal estate of Peter Longnecker, of Penn township, D. McMullen attorney, was filed on Tuesday. It foots up \$131,994.62.

Grand Lodge Nominations.

At the semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order Lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, on Tuesday in Philadelphia, interesting reports were presented by the grand secretary, James B. Nicholson, and the grand treasurer, Colonel M. Richards Muckle, relative to the Johnstown calamity, showing that \$63,000 had been received from the members of the order and distributed to the afflicted in the flooded regions. loeded regions. The following nominations for officers

The following nominations for officers were made; Grand master, Charles D. Freeman, of Philadelphia; deputy grand master, W. Ed. Marsh, of Corry; grand warden, John Bro vn. of No. 114; E. M. Christine, No. 195; H. W. Baily, No. 146; J. H. Hendricks, No. 143; Jacob Margurum, No. 355; Thomas Coburn, No. 65; Wm. Dougless, No. 35; John Wunsh, No. 514; Israel Cranston, No. 104; M. Bradley, No. 31; James Bingham, No. 127; William A. Witherup, No. 296; John D. Phillips, No. 330; grand secretary, James B. Nicholson, of No. 100; grand treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, of No. 46; grand representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge, R. E. Wright, of No. 84. Grand treasurer, M. Rienards Muckle, of No. 46; grand representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge, R. E. Wright, of No. 84. J. Henry Beitel was elected trustee of the Odd Fellows' Hall association.

A Singular Story. Edward M. Andrews, of Connecticut, in 1885 attempted a colonization scheme in Florida. He failed in his plans, and his wife returned to Connecticut. In 1886 his wife and friends received word that Andrews, while suffering from fever, had wandered into a marsh and been murdered by negroes. The wife went in mourning and received \$3,000 as a death benefit from the Masons. Now it is learned that six months after Andrews' disappearance in Florida he found him-self destitute in Los Angeles, Cal. His failure, and the action of his wife in leaving him. caused him to avoid writing to his Connecticut friends, and he started business as an architect in Los Angeles and San Diego and made lots of money. Then he went to Washington and Oregon and finally to San Francisco. He accumulated \$20,000. He is now in Alameda, and intends going soon to Connecticut to meet his wife and friends. One of his first acts was to arrange for the re-payment to the Masonic order of the \$3,000 death benefit.

Violated the Fish Law. John Aston and Benjamin Brosey have been prosecuted before Alderman Halbach for violating the fish law. The complain-ant is Fish Warden Samuel Pickel. He alleges that the defendants erected a fish pot in Chickies creek. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

Execution Issued. D. McMullen, trustee of Ida M. Shenk issued execution last night against Harry L. Shenk, husband of Ida, grocer at the Eastern market for \$3,200. His stock has

ANOTHER MURDER

THE BODY OF A NEW BORN BABE FOUND IN A LOT ON MADISON ALLEY.

The Coroner's Jury Agree That the Child Was Killed-A Supposition That It Was Taken From a Train.

At an early hour this morning a baby was found in a lot in the northeastern section of the city and for several hours that part of the town was shaken up over the affair. There is considerable of a mystery connected with it, and the gossipers and officers of the law have been busy since the body was found trying to get at the facts.

facts.

The child was found in the lot of Philip Myers, a gardener, whose home is at No. 208 East Lemon street. His house is on the south side of the street and the lot extends from Lemon street half the lot of the lot extends from Lemon street half a square to Madison alley. A gate opens from the lot into the alley but a short distance from the corner of Limestreet. About half-past seven o'clock, after eating his breakfast, Mr. Myers started to go to work for Levi Ellmaker, a neighbor. He passed down through the lot, and as he was going out of the gate he noticed a white bundle lying to the right, just inside of and close to the fence. He did not think much of the matter, but told his wife that there was a package there. Mrs. Myers and her daughter went to the place and made an examination. They found a bundle of white clothing and upon opening it were horror stricken to find the dead body of a newly born white male child. The body was unusually large and would probably weigh ten or twelve pounds. It had a full head of thick black hair. There are no marks of violence about it, but the are no marks of violence about it, but the body was partially blue. The face was of the same color and in the neighborhood of the eyes the skin was yellow. One arm was bent and the hand was up to the child's face. The eyes were grey.

face. The eyes were grey.

The clothing in which the child was The clothing in which the child was wrapped was next examined. Next to the body, on which there was not a particle of any kind of clothes, was a man's shirt in which it was closely wrapped. This shirt was saturated with blood. The material of which it was made was of the best and it was open in the back and front. The name of the maker is sewed on the garment near the neck band. It is "Du B ois, 328 Fulton street, Brooklyn." Next to the shirt was a night gown which must have belonged to a girl or very small woman, judging from its size. The outside piece of clothing was woman's petticoat. All of the clothing was white, made of good material and perfectly clean with the exception of the blood on the shirt.

Mr. Myers sent word of the finding of the child to the station house. Officers

Mr. Myers sent word of the finding of the child to the station house. Officers Myers and Stumpf soon arrived and took the child in charge, keeping the crowd of criosity seekers away. The coroner was notified, and the body was not moved until that official and his physician arrived upon the ground. A jury to inquire into the matter was sworn, and was composed of George Myers, John Stumpf, H. W. Buckius, Harry H. Hensel, G. A. Miller and James Nichols. The coroner examined the child, which he pronounced one of unusual large size. There was no doubt that it had been recently born and it looked to the been recently born and it looked to the physician as though it had been suffocated. It was necessary to make a closer exami-nation, however, and in order to do this the doctor took the child's body to the alms-house. The coroner accompanied and the jury adjourned until eleven o'clock to meet at the court house and hear the report of

the physician.

Where the child came from no one knows as yet, and the mystery may never be cleared up. The belief by many is that it was born in a railroad train and taken off by the may have then been given to some one to dispose of here or been taken to the above place by those interested in it. It seems strange that if it was born dead to any family in this city that it was not buried. From the kind of clothing that it was wrapped in it would seem that the per-sons were anxious to get rid of it in the

quickest possible way, and they took the first clothing that they could find. When the child was thrown where it was When the child was thrown where it was found is not known. The first of Mr. Myers' family to rise this morning was John, a son, who went to his work at halfpast six o'clock, down through the lot, and passed the spot where the body was afterwards found. If the bundle was then there the young man either did not see it or paid no attention to it.

When Mrs. Myers examined it the cloth ing on the outside was perfectly dry, and they were in that condition when Officer Myers arrived. If they had been lying long in the place they would surely have been dawn.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE JURY.

At eleven o'clock the coroner's jury me again at the court house, to hear the evidence of Dr. Bolenius, the coroner's evidence of Dr. Bolenius, the coroner's physician, in regard to the child's death. The doctor testified that he took the child to the hospital, where with Dr. Cline, the resident physician, and with him made a post-mortem. They found that the child was very healthy. The heart was normal. The usual test was made with the lungs, which is to place them in water, and that showed that the child had been born alive. The only marks on the child born alive. The only marks on the child were a number of welts, which were made by the clothing being wrapped closely about it. These marks were on his head

and body.

The cord attached to the child had bee cut off as though with a sharp knife and the doctor stated that if any experienced or reputable physician had brought the child into the world he would have tied the cord. The witness could not tell whether the child was alive when placed in the clothing, but he did not think it was. There was no doubt in his mind that it was a case of infantcide. The physician thought that the cause of the child's death was homorrhage caused the child's death was hemorrhage, caused by the failure to tie the cord. He thought that the child could not have been born more than a few hours before it was found as it was not stiff even when he first saw it, as it would have been had it been dead for some time. When Mrs. Myers first found the child the body appeared to be

yet warm.
A ter hearing the evidence of the physi-A ter hearing the evidence of the physician the jury rendered the following verdict: That an unknown male child came to its death at the hands of unknown persons, the child having been found dead at the end of a lot on Madison alley, and all evidence and the autopsy snowed that the child had been born alive.

The clothing which was around the child was given over to the chief of police, who took it to the station house to have it washed in hope that more marks may be

washed in hope that more marks may be found upon it. After the coroner's in-quest the chief of police went out to the ospital to take a minute description of the child, which may be of use in the future.

Their Second and Last Night. Richard Golden and company closed their two nights' engagement in Fulton opera house last evening to a medium sized audience. From the reputation of the play and company the business should have been large, but everybody who saw Mr. Golden as the old innkeeper were delighted

with the performance. It may not be generally known here that Richard Golden was at one time a clog dancer. He and Henry F. Dixey, of "Adonis" fame, were the legs of the heifer in Rice's "Evangeline" when that comic opera was first produced. Both have since been in luck. H. M. Morse, who plays Zeb Hardy, the big countryman, with Mr. Goiden for years was an interlocutor and vocalist in different minstrel companies.

Col. G. W. Bain's Lecture. Col. G. W. Bain's Lecture.

Less than a hundred persons assembled at the court house on Tuesday evening to hear Col. George W. Bain, of Kentucky, lecture for the benefit of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. His subject was "The Right Side of Life for Young Men." The lecturer was introduced to the audience by Rev. J. W. Meminger. Col. Bain lectured frequently in Lancaster, and he is a favorite here. His lecture was entertaining and enjoyed by his hearers. tertaining and enjoyed by his hearers.

THE SQUIRES OF ALLEGHENY.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1889.

Three of Them Convicted of Maifeasance in Office, and the Pittsburg People Say the Aidermen Should Go.
The Pittsburg Dispatch editorially says:
The conviction of three city aldermen for flagrant misuse of their official powers naturally creates some serious thoughts as to the necessity of reforming a system under which such things are possible. This need, which has been pointed out from time to time in these columns, is corroborated by what is said in interviews elsewhere from gentlemen thoroughly versed in the matter.

One of the most striking evidences of the utter viciousness of the present system is

One of the most striking evidences of the utter viciousness of the present system is the well recognized fact that an alderman who tries civil cases on their merits, instead of giving judgment for those who bring the cases before him, namely, the plaintiffs, will not get much business. This reduces the aldermen's courts to a degrading competition for fees, and utterly eliminates the idea of justice as a factor. In connection with the disclosures made in the conspiracy cases it places it beyond question that the system is organized on a false basis, and largely debauched by the election of men whose character renders it a foregone conclusion that they will use their offices to make money, leaving the matter of impartial justice as a secondary consideration.

ing the matter of impartial justice as a secondary consideration.

Whether the plan to reduce the number of aldermen and make them salaried positions will work a full reformation is an open question. But it is at present the only one looking in the direction of a reform, whose need is plain. That something must be done which shall thoroughly guard against the present evils has been placed beyond dispute by the recent disclosures.

To leave injustice established as a ruling principle in the courts of the people, reduces popular government to a hideous travesty.

duces popular government to a hideous travesty.

Its reporters have gathered the following opinions in the matter:

Chief Brown, of the department of public safety, was asked what he thought of the aldermanic system of administering justice, in view of the developments produced by the recent trials and convictions. He thought that the charge of Judge White which he had no doubt been carefully prepared, might be considered as a notice served to the aldermen generally that any use of the office for unwarranted profits would be out of the question in the future. He felt the deepest sympathy for the family of one of the three convicted, which included a young wife and four small children, but was afraid that the course indicated by Judge White's charge would be a stern one when it came to sentence day.

Mr. Brown was asked whether the office of alderman was not in these later days an

of alderman was not in these later days an entirely superfluous one, and said he would not go that far, but thought we could get along with fewer and at a great saving of expense to the county. His idea of a central police court, he thought, would assist in clearing a great many cases from enin clearing a great many cases from en-cumbering the courts. He thought the jurisdiction of this court should extend to the disposal of all cases beneath a felony, and keep clothes line suits from the courts. He thought this would secure a better He thought this would secure a better show for the accused as well as the county show for the accused as well as the county, for sometimes the former, committed by some alderman, may stay months in jail, unable to secure ball, and crowded out of a chance for trial, and finally be acquitted. The defendant has no satisfaction, and neither has the county. The latter would be \$80,000 per annum ahead by such an arrangement when the cost of witnesses, delays, counsel, etc., are taken into consideration.

Mr. Brown continued; "For the judge Mr. Brown continued; "For the judge of such a police court I think the best available material would be a rising young lawyer of good attainments and ability, with a chance to make a name which this position would give him. He ought to have a five years' term, with a salary of from \$2,500 to \$3,000, and with the thorough experience he would get in that time and the opportunities for study afforded he would be well qualified for a higher position on the bench by the end of his term. He could study the criminal classes as well as his law books, and such a training would prove invaluable to anyone who had aspirations for a seat in the criminal court."

S. A. McClurg, esq., seemed to be a rations for a seat in the criminal court."

S. A. McClurg, esq., seemed to be a good deal of a pessimist. He was doubtful whether sufficient salary could be fixed to insure honesty, leaving the only remedy in the hands of the voters to choose men honest and conscientious. Such men will do their duty if they accord but the question is whether men Such men will do their duty if they accept, but the question is whether men enough can be found in all communities willing to immolate themselves, for the office of justice of the peace is to a great extent a thankless one, where the incumbent is disposed to do right in all cases. It is said that Alderman Sorg was in effect driven out of his office, because he would not allow attaches to subpcena witnesses rather for the purpose of making fees than for what they knew of the case in dispute, and Alderman Salisbury got but little business, because it was known that if a case were not made out he would decide for defendant.

for defendant.

Clarence Burleigh, csq., was asked what he proposed as a remedy, and he replied that his views hadn't changed since May 7, 1887, when he addressed the Bar association, subject, "Our Criminal Courts." He then said:

"First and foremost, the number of aldermen and justices of the peace should be reduced greatly. We have now, say 200 of these gentlemen, who with their corps of constables, of course outnumbering the magistrates, form a small army, and must and do make a living—some of them have large incomes. If six judges sitting (for jury trials) about five hours a day for five days in the week, and say nine months in a days in the week, and say nine months in a year, can dispose of all the civil and criminal business of the county (and nearly every civil and criminal proceeding heard or tried before a justice find its way into court), it strikes me that four times that many justices or say 95 curch way into court), it strikes me that four times that many justices, or say 25, ought to dispose of such minor cases, and the criminal proceedings that are instituted before them. Therefore, suppose that the constitution and laws of our commonwealth were so changed that the number of aldermen and justices of the peace in this county was reduced to 25, and that they were to have a liberal salary instead of the precarious and pernicious system of fees now in vogue; that they were placed under a bond, heavy and good, and had, as now, jurisdiction over the entire county, would it not be an improvement for both the aldermen and the county? Men not necessarily learned in the law, but whose election should be subject to the approval of a majority of our judges, thus preventing the possibility of men disqualified by character, habits, or ignorance, filling such a responsible office. gnorance, filling such a responsible office

PROF. GLEASON'S SHOW.

He Packs the Rink With People and Handles Four Horses. At the King street rink there was

another very great crowd of people last evening. The audience was even larger than on the opening night and for two hours the people were well enter-tained by that Ane horseman, Prof. Gleason. The first at mal that was taken Gleason. The first animal that was taken in charge was a vice.cus horse that is owned by Mr. Howers, a horse dealer of Hamburg, Berks county. The animal was shipped here for the special purpose of allowing the professor to undertake the task of subduing him, and his reputation was so bad generally that nearly everybody was afraid of him. He is a kicker and biter, and has very ugly traits, but by the time that Gleason was through with him he had him pretty well subdued, and he was able to do almost anything with him but hitch him to a wagon. This evening the professor will attempt to This evening the professor will attempt to drive him to a wagon, and as he seldom fails in anything he tries with horses it is

fails in anything he tries with horses it is safe to say that he will get through with it all right. After this horse had been given a lesson last evening a mustang, a bay and a black, were handled with success.

The week's engagement of Prof. Gleason promises to be even more successful than those of former years. He attracts the best class of people, including all lovers of good horses, and to everybody his mode of handling horses is wonderful.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20 .- For Eastern Pennsylvania: Threatening weather and rain; clearing; cooler,

THE DOMINION SUFFERS.

WHISKY SMUGGLERS DISCOVERED TO HAVE OPERATED EXTENSIVELY.

A Large Sum Due the Government-The Queen's Counsel to Punish the Violators of the Revenue Law.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20 .- The gigantic frauds on the revenue discovered in Quebec are the sensation of the hour.

The customs officials estimate that the

ederal treasury was defrauded last year by whisky smugglers at Quebec alone of considerable sum in excess of \$250,-000. The seizures thus far in this vicinity foot up 117 barrels of fifty gallons each, upon which the duty should be \$2.60 per gallon. This would make \$140,000 that the smugglers would have pocketed, but there is no ascertaining how much they have already defrauded the revenue out of to the injury of legitimate trade.

Mr. Cornelier, queen's counsel, declares that his instructions are to proceed, irre-spective of rank or politics, and spicy revlations are doubtless forthcoming.

A CONTINENTAL TEA PARTY.

Pleasant Affair at Grace Lutheran Church-To Continue Two More Nights Last evening a Continental tea party, which will continue for two more evenings was begun in Grace Lutheran church, at James and North Queen streets. The ladies of the congregation have established quite reputation for getting up affairs of this

of the congregation have established quite a reputation for getting up affairs of this kind and few surpass them in their management. This party is being held by the Sunday school in the room of the church used by the Sunday school. The attendance was fair last evening, but the disagreeable weather no doubt greatly affected it. The room is very tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, &c., and presents a very beautiful appearance.

The tables are dressed in pretty red, white and blue china, with silver centre pieces and additions, and carry beautiful clusters of chrysanthemums, with a banner containing the name of the state; and are served by a lady chief and her aids, a young lady and gentleman, all of whom wear banners and are dressed in the quaint customs of "ye olden time," and look strikingly well.

The thirteen original colonies were each represented by a state table, to wit. Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Maryland, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Georgia, South Carolina, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Virginia, the last four being represented by confectioneries, fancy articles, cakes and flowers. The floral and sweetment tables were constructed as boots, and a floral bell and dove were suspended in the canopies were constructed as boots, and a floral bell and dove were suspended in the canopies

The bill of fare, printed in old time style, contained all the delicacies of the season. A handsome amount was realized last eve-

supper for their admission and can obtain extra refreshments at reasonable prices. Harry H. Albright acts as caterer. An or-chestra in the room furnished excellent music during last evening.

HE DID NOT COME. The Republican Politicians of York

County Disappointed by Collector There were a great many disappointed office-seekers in the town of York yesterday. The word had been passed along the line, from one end of the county to the other, that Collecter Sam Matt Fridy, who since his appointment has been given the title of "Hon," by the York papers, was to be in that town. It was also given out that all the appointments that the colwould then be made known. Early in the morning the city politicians gathered in the central part of the town, and it was not long until the applicants for office from Wrightsville, York Furnace and every other place were on hand. Many of them were accompanied by in-fluential men of their sections, who were ready to back them for offices. The parties ready to back them for offices. The parties waited long and patiently all day, but the collector did not arrive in town. When it was found that he had not come on the three o'clock train everybody was disappointed while some were angry and there was very much grumbling. In disgust the countrymen left for their homes, taking the influential men with them, and the city politicians concluded to await for more reliable news about the collector's movements.

A BAD RUNAWAY.

I'wo Horses Hitched to a Brewery Wagon Get Away and Smash Things. This forenoon an ugly runaway tool place on South Christian street between Vine and East King. A driver in the employ of F. A. Rieker, who had two horses ploy of F. A. Rieker, who had two horses hitched to a heavy wagon used for delivering beer, stopped his team in front of the Exchange hotel. While he was inside the horses became frightened and started to run away. A short distance farther down the street a covered wagon, belonging to Benjamin Byers, a Lampeter buteker, was tracking there was no horse in the the street a covered wagon, belonging to Benjamin Byers, a Lampeter buteker, was standing; there was no horse in the wagon, and against it the brewery team ran. The butcher wagon was dragged down the street, and the running gears were yet hanging to the heavy wagon when the horses were stopped at Vine and South Queen streets, to which point they ran. A more complete wreck than was made of Mr. Byers' wagon could not thought of. The top was not only torn from the body but it was broken to pieces, while one wheel was left without any spokes, and the others were very badly damaged. The shafts were broken off, and it will be almost necessary to have a new wagon. The brewery wagon was not damaged.

Successful Spelling Bee.
The spelling bee held by the Ladies' Aid society of St. John's Lutheran church, on Tuesday evening, was a success. Congress man Brosius officiated as school master. George A. Lane was captain of one side, and Joseph D. Pyott of the other. There were four prizes awarded. One to the gen-tleman and another to the lady last spelled down, and two other prizes, known as the booby prizes, to the lady and gentleman who missed the first word. Joseph D. Pyott and Miss Mary Martin won the principal prize, and R. C. Seldomridge and Miss Sue Bursk, the booby prize, they being theffirst to go down.

Miss Sue Burss, the booby prize, they being the first to go down.

After the bee there were refreshments served. An enjoyable evening was spent and a handsome sum was realized.

Officers Nominated.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Chris tian association, held last evening, the following officers were placed in nomination the election to take place on Tuesday evening, December 3: President, H. K. Fulton; vice president, Jno. M. Davidson recording secretary, Edw. R. Garvin financial secretary, D. S. Bursk; treasurer C. H. Frey; directors for three years, W. A. Heitshu, S. M. Myers, H. S. Williamson, D. C. Haverstick and Dr. H. Yeagley; for two years, W. A. Heinitsh, Geo. K. Reed, B. K. Maynard, W. Z. Sener and James Shand; for one year, S. D. Bausman, S. L. Levan, H. W. Hartman, Dr. D. B. Weaver and Steve J. Owens. Narrow Escape From Drowning.

Christian Hoffman, of Colerain township, had a narrow escape from drowning

ship, had a narrow escape from drowning on Tuesday afternoon. He attempted to cross the Octoraro creek at Long's fording, and when he got a short distance from shore the current, which was very strong, from the heavy rains, carried his horse off his feet. Mr. Hoffman saw his danger and at once cut the traces and jumped on the horse's back. The wagon floated down the stream and was lost. With great difficulty Mr. Hoffman reached a bridge near the fording, but when he reached the bridge he was very much exhausted.

CLEVELAND TO BUSINESS MEN. The Ex-President Tells Merchants of

Some Dutles They Neglect.
At the 121st annual banquet of the New ork Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday

At the 121st annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday night many prominent men were present and Chauncey Depew and ex-Minister Phelps made speeches, but ex-President Cleveland was the hero of the evening and his speech was frequently interrupted with tunultuous applause. Mr. Cleveland arrived late. Somebody got up and yelled without regard to the calendar:

"Three cheers for President Cleveland!" and the banquet was on its feet at once and gave him five minutes of glorious cheering. Even the orchestra remembered itself and played "Hail to the Chief"—a piece that Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows:

"Mn. President And Gentlemen—As I speak as one of the honorary members of the Chamber of Commerce, I shall, first of all, avail myself of the opportunity here afforded to express my thanks. It is a source of groat gratification to me to be thus related, though nominally, to the vast business intorests which this organization has in its charge and keeping.

"The business of a country is its life blood, and all who are directly or indirectly connected with it may be benefitted or injured and the causes which affect it, should be, for these reasons, better able to well perform their duty as citizens.

"Good government is the object of every patriotic aspiration of our people. But good government is so unlike a thing to be gained by dreaming of it, and is something so practical and palpable, that it is best judged by business tests; and thus the condition of the business of a country is properly considered a reliable indicator of the nature of its government is administered.

"Of course the conception of business hare towards must not a good government is administered.

istered.

"Of course the conception of business here intended must not be confused with the selfish scurryand sordid clutching-after wealth which we every day see about us, heedless of the rights of others and utterly wealth which we every day see about us, heedless of the rights of others and utterly regardless of any obligation to aid in the nation's growth and greatness. This is not the business of a country; nor should the narrow and circumscribed success of such endeavor be recognized as evidence of a beneficent government or of wholesome law. The active, strong impulse which, starting from important centres steadily permeates the entire land, giving to our tradesmen everywhere prosperity, to our toilers remunerative labor, and to our homes comfortland contentment, constitute phases of the business of our country which we love to recognize as proofs of the value of our free institutions and demonstrations of the benign operation of just legislation. But when these factors of general thrift and happiness are wanting we may well fear that we are not in the enjoyment of all the blessings of good government. (Loud cheers.)

ernment. (Loud cheers.)
"Since business, properly defined, is
thus closely related to government it
plainly follows that if those intrusted with public affairs were more identified with men like those forming the active mem-bership of this Chamber of Commerce and bership of this Chamber of Commerce and were better informed concerning the inter-ests which such men represent the country would be the gainer. (Cheers.) I do not hesitate to say that we should have more business men in our national Legislature. If this should be conceded, and the question of reaching that result is presented, but

If this should be conceded, and the question of reaching that result is presented, but two modes can be suggested—either to make business men of those elected or choose business men in the first instance. The latter plan is manifestly the best, and, indeed, the only practical one.

"I must confess that, fresh from public employment, as I look about me here, I feel like a good judge of valuable material when he sees it in abandance unused and going to waste before his eyes. It is well for you to be conversant with markets, and you are obliged to study them. But it is undeniable that the laws of your country and their execution are so related to and their execution are so related to markets that they too are worthy of your attention. I know that participation in the public service would involve an inter-ruption of your ordinary yocations, but is It not your duty to suffer this for the sake of the good you can accomplish? Nor is this subject devoid of an inducement based upon self-interest, for you must agree with me that business men upon congressional committees or upon the floors of Congress could accomplish much more in the direction of their own protection than by periodically seeking admission to committee rooms or awaiting the convenience of legislators who need their instruction.

"I cannot be mistaken when I say that some dangers which beset our political life might be avoided or safely met if our business men would more actively share not your duty to suffer this

some dangers which beset our pointeau iffe might be avoided or safely met if our business men would more actively share in public affairs, and that nothing would better befit the character and objects of your organization than a practical movement in this direction.

"There has been much discussion lately concerning the disposition which should be made of our ex-presidents, and many plans have been suggested for putting us out of the way. I am sure we are very sorry to make so much trouble, but I do hope that whatever conclusion may be reached the recommendation of a Kentucky newspaper editor, to take us out and shoot us, will not be adopted. Prior to the 4th of last March I did not appreciate as well as I do now the objections to this proceeding, but I have had time to reflect upon the subject since and I find excellent reasons for opposing this plan. (Loud laughter.)

reasons for opposing this plan. (Loud laughter.)
"If I should be allowed to express myself upon this question I would suggest that the best way to deal with your troublesome ex-presidents is to let them alone and give them the same chance to earn an honest living that other people have. And, if for any reason you desire to honor them, it cannot be done better than by putting their names upon the roll than by putting their names upon the rol of honorary membership of the New York Chamber of Commerce. "

Minister Valente Talks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20 .- Dr. Va lente, the Brazilian minister, has not yet been officially requested to ask the United States government to recognize the United States of Brazil. He believes that such request will not be made immediately but that the new government will wait a reasonable length of time in to satisfy the world of its stability before seeking formal recognition. The minister regards the views of the dominant Republicans, as set forth in the manifeste, as most reasonable in all respects, and as they have assumed all of the obligations and debts of the empire and have guaranteed fullest measure of protection and personal liberty to the citizens of other nations residing in Brazil

well as security to their vested interests he cannot see any excuse for dissatisfac-tion abroad at the recent change. In his view a constitutional convention must be assembled in Brazil at the earliest possible moment. This body will probably re-adjust the boundaries of the twenty existing provinces, which vary largely in size and density of population. An Honorable Woman.

ANOKA, Minn., Nov. 20.-Mrs. Maria B. Nell has turned over all her property to secure creditors of the First national bank for the sum of over \$40,000 for notes she signed for C. F. Pratt, the cashier who ab sconded with \$150,000 of the bank's funds This property consists of a forty acre tract in Minneapolis and another tract of the same size in St. Paul, the two being worth probably \$200,000. Of this large sum of money which Mrs. Nell is called upon to pay she has never received a dollar, it all going to Pratt, the abscending cashier, in whom she had the utmost confidence, having made a will leaving all her property to Pratt.

Children Smoke Cigarettes.

City Superintendenti Baer has prepared for presentation to the Reading school board a report, in which he recommends that the board prosecute all persons who soll school boys under sixteen eigarettes. He says that many teachers complain that school children eight years old are in the babit of smoking eigarettes, causing them habit of smoking eigerettes, causing them to be emaciated, pale and sickly.

DAMAGE BY FLOOD.

THREE BRIDGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COMPANY CARRIED AWAY.

Three Spans of a Bridge In Williamsport Lost-Rattroads Suffer and Some Lines Are Not Yet Open For Traffic.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The flood reached its height here at 9:30 this morn-ing without doing any more serious damage in the city than filling cellars, caving in sewers, etc. The loss, however, serious, as persons affected are those who lost by the June flood. The North-ern Central road resumed business northward this morning and is now open Canandaigua. South of this city the is open only to Raiston, half way

Several bridges are gone below Ralston and the road will not probably be oper

for several days.

The New York & Lake Erie ran no trai last night and only operated the Buffalo division west of Hornellsville. It is said at the railroad offices here that trains will be running nearly regularly this afterno

morrow.

Lehigh Valley trains could not reach Elmira last night, as they come from Wav-erly over the New York & Lake Erica track. That road now is all right as far

west as Waverly. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Wester is all right to-day, and was only delayed a short time last night by high water near

here is a little over 18 feet, and about at a standstill. Travel on the Philadelphia Eric and the Reading railroads has b resumed. Trains run on the Linden on the south side of the river, and pas gers are transferred by an engine and ca over the railroad bridge at the lower of the city, the Linden bridge not being safe for trains. Trains are getting through, but are more or less de-layed. The Philadelphia & Erie and the Reading trains use the road of the former as far as Montgomery, and of the latter to Sunbury, where they cross the

river, each taking its own line there. Three spans of the Market street bridge here went out during the night. One of the bridge crow went down with the firs

span, but was rescued. The small streams have fallen and all danger is believed to be over. A large number of county bridges have been taken

phia & Reading railroad company to-day sent to Milton from here a large force of arpenters to construct temporary in place of the three structures was away by the flood last night. It may two weeks to repair the damage. A l orce of linemen were also sent to Su to look after the telegraph wires. three bridges carried away were ton rary ones crected in place of those wree by the big floods several months ago.

A new and dangerous cattle disease a new and dangerous cattle disease made its appearance in Piatt county, Ill Cattle are attacked in the hind legs on they itch so terribly that the animals of the skin all off. When it goes up to the body death ensues in a short time.

mimals never live ever 24 hours after are attacked. William E. Shannon was convicted Annie R. Poe, alias Blanche Gray, of Ball

The four mines of the late Senator W. H Barnum, Marquette district, Wisconsin have been sold to C. E. Stewart, G. R Denny and others of New York, Ifor

The Buffalo Brotherhood base ball cl has signed Ferson, John Irwin, Carney and Mack, of last year's Washington League team. Rowe, White and Wise have also signed. The Brooklyn street cars are runni

without police protection.

The founder of the order of the Knight of Pythias, J. H. Rathbone, of Washington, is dying from a carbuncle at Limit Ohio. At a meeting of the Philadelphia bar take action on the death of Lowis C. Casside the attendance was very large and addresses were delivered by Chief Justice

Paxson, Judge Thayer, ex-Judge E resolutions were adopted. There was a quarter million dollar fir at Baldwinsville, near Syracuse, N. Y., night, originating in the Seneca hotel destroying it and two warehouses adjo

City packing house, was shot and mortall wounded last night at his boarding house He stepped out to close the shutters and some one shouted, "There he is, let him have it." The murderers are sup-posed to be Rilly Kinnon and a friend from Omaha, who may have mistaken Highland for the proprietor, whom they had threatened.

Nathan A. C. Smith, for several years it charge of cases and appointments of pr dential postmasters, has resigned to engage in business.

At Mount Morris, N. Y., a flood equal to that of May is looked for. Water is be ginning to cover the flats. At Olean, N. Y., there is a flood in the Allegheny river which is rising ten in

an hour. The new bridge is expected to go and much property is imperiled. Life saving crows are being formed. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brunning found dead in their house this morning at Prescott, Ontario. The woman's head showed wounds, but the man showed no signs of violence. They were dissipated

and childless. Points of Sir Henry James' Speech.
London, Nov. 20.—Continuing his speech
in behalf of the Times before the Parnell ommission to-day, Sir Henry James re-ferred to the flight of Patrick Egan as proof of criminal conduct and declared that the was other proof of his association with the Pacenix Park murderers. He next referred to Byrnes' alleged complicity

the murders while he was acting as sec tary for the Parnellite party. Alluding to the suppression of League's books Sir Henry said be did not wish to direct suspicion against Mr. Lewis he could not help thinking that that astable gentleman had been imposed upon regarding the missing books. If the commission could have got the books they would have been found to contain records showing that Byrnes and other members of the been found to contain records sho Parnell party were connected in a fir way with the Invincibles. The defente put forth by Sir Charles Russell on this

aspect of the case was open to the graves Great Men in Queer Clothes.

Miss Frances E. Willard thus argues for dress reform: "Catch Edison and constrict him inside a wasp waistcoal and be sure you'll get no more investions; hind a bustle upon Bismarck, and the sure of the sur