BEFORE BUSINESS MEN RI-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ABORDINES

north Vory Enthusically Re-Over Four Hundred Attend

ness men cannot it they would escape the responsibility which this condition casts upon them—a responsibility most exacting and invested with the seriousness which always results from a just appreciation of man's relation to his fellow man and the obligation due from a citizen to his government. They can find no pretext for indifference in the self-complacent claim that under American institutions as in other times and in foreign lands business men and merchants have only gained a recognition of their performances and value, as has been forced from a government in which they had no representation and from rulers who looked upon their vocation with contempt. They cannot absolve themselves from loyal duty to a government which has at all times invited them to a high place in public counsels and which has always ungrudingly conceded their indispensable value in the growth and progress of our republic.

These considerations plainly point out your responsibility and duty as members of the guild of business and as belonging to the fellowship of trade.

But we cannot avoid other reflections leading in the same direction and related to you alone—the business men of Boston. The scene of your activity is the commercial centre of a great and ancient commonwealth, rich in patriotic traditions. It was upon the waters of your harbor that the first active and physical defiance and unfair imperial legislation affecting colonial trade; and the first battle by Americans for liberty of the person and for freedom from unjust and oppressive reatraint upon business was fought within sight of your warehouses.

You have besides inherited a trust which had a with school and related to had a with school as a selection as the should with the second a second colour and trade and the first battle by Americans for liberty of the person and for freedom from unjust and oppressive reatraint upon business was fought within sight of your warehouses.

citizens. With the birth of American trade there arose on this spot merchants of strong sense and enlightened enterprise, chiefs among their fellows, independent and self-reliant, willing to chance their success upon their own effort and foresight, infexibly honest and intensely jealous of their commercial honor. Upon your wharves and in your counting rooms they wrought out their well earned fortunes. Their ships were found in every ocean-path, and they made their country known in the trade made their country known in the trade transactions of the world. Abroad they guined willing confidence and credit by their commercial integrity and probity, and at home they were the pride of their

and at home they were the pride of their countrymen.

These were the old Boston merchants. You, their business heirs and successors will partion me if I remind you to-mgut that the commanding influence of these men did not rest upon immense fortunes made in a day, but resulted from their well known honor and scrupulous good faith, which led them to concede to all even the uttermost fraction of right. Nor did they forget their duties of citisenship. They jealously watched the operations of their government and exacted from it only conomy and honesty and a just measure of care and security for themselves and the interests they had in charge.

The Boston merchant of to-day has not less integrity and virtue than his predecessors; but surely we are not called upon by the fear of controversy, to close our eyes to the feet that his environment is vastly different. There is among our people less

to the feet that his environment is vasily different. There is among our people less of meaning embodied in the sentiment that the government upon which we have staked all our hopes and aspirations requires for its successful maintenance a patriotic regard for the aggregate of the happiness and prosperity of all our people and a willing consent to a fair distribution of the benefits of our free institutions.

Equal rights and impartial justice are stipulations of the compact we have entered into with each other as American citizens; and so nicely adjusted is this plan of our political association that favoritism for the sole advantage of any section of our membership inevitably results in an encreachment upon the benefits justif due to others. But these things sit so lightly upon the consciences of many that lightly upon the consciences of many that a spirit of selfishness is abroad in the land, which has bred the habit of clamorous importunity for government aid in behalf of special interests — imperfectly disguised under the cloak of solicitude for the public

good.

Can we see no contrast between the sturdy self-reliance of the Boston merchant in the days that are past, and the stitude you are invited to assume as dependents upon the favor of the government and beneficiaries under its taxing power? Is there not a difference between the ideas that formerly prevailed concerning the just and wholesome relations which should axist between the government and the just and wholesome relations which should exist between the government and the business of the country, and the present tendency toward a government partnership in trade? And was there a hint in former days that especial advantages thus once secured constituted a vested right which in no event should in the least be distorted?

Political selfishness cheapens in the minds of the people their apprehension of the character and functions of the govern-ment; it distorts every conception of the duty of good citizenship and crestes an atmosphere in which iniquitous purposes and designs lose their odious features. It atmosphere in which inlouitous purposes and designs lose their odious features. It begins when a perverted judgment is won to the theory that political action may be used so elv for private gain and advantage, and when a tender conscience is quieted by the ingenious argument that such gain and advantage are identical with the public weltare. This stage having been reached and self-interest being now fully aroused, agencies are used and practices permitted in the accomplishment of its purposes, which seen in the pure light of disinterested patriotism, are viewed with fear and hatred. The independent thought and free political preference of those whom fate has made dependent upon daily toll for hard earned bread are strangled and destroyed by intimidation and the fear of loss of employment. Vile unsavory forms rise to the surface of our agitated political waters, and gleefully anticipate in the anxiety of selfish interest, their opportunity to fatten upon corrupted and debauched suffrage. This train of thought leads us to consider the imminent danger which threatens us from the intimidation and corruption of our voters.

It is to late to temporize with these evils

our voters.

It is to late to temporize with these evils or to speak of them otherwise than in the plainest terms. We are spared the labor of proving their existence, for all admit it. That they are terribly on the increase all

must concede.

Manifestly if the motives of all our citizens were unselfah and patriotic, and if they sought in political action only their share of the advantage according from the advance of our country at all points towards her grand destiny, there would be

been bestowed upon those who boast of their use of such agencies in aid of party supremacy.

Many of us, therefore, may take to ourselves a share of blame, when we find confronting us these perile which threaten the existence of our free institutions, the preservation of our mational honor and the prepatuity of our country. The condition annexed to the founding of our government upon the suffrage of the people was that the suffrage should be free and pure. We consented to abide by the honest preponderance of political opinion, but we did not consent that a free vote, expressing the intelligent and thoughtful sentiment of the voter, should be balanced by a vote of intimidation and fear, or by an unclean, corrupt vote diagracefully bought and treacherously sold.

Let us look with a degree of pityand charity upon those who yield to fear and intimidation in the exercise of their right of suffrage. Though they ought not thus to yield, we cannot forget that as against their free ballot they see in the scale their continued employment, the comforts of their families. We need not stiffe our scorn and contempt for the wretch who basely sells his vote, and who for a bribe betrays his trust of citizenship. And yet the thought will intrude itself that he but follows in a low and vulgar fashion, the example of those who proceed upon the theory that political action may be turned to private gain.

But whether we pity or whether we hate,

those who proceed upon the theory that political action may be turned to private gain.

But whether we pity or whether we hate, our betrayal is none the less complete; nor will either pity or hate restore our birthright. But we know that when political selfishness is destroyed our dangers will disappear; and though the way to its stronghold may be long and weary, we will follow it—fighting as we go. There will be no surrender, nor will there be desertions from our ranks. Selfishness and corruption have not yet schieved a lasting triumph and their bold defiance will but hasten the day of their destruction.

As we struggle on and confidently invite a direct conflict with these entrenched foes of our political safety, we have not failed to see another hope which has manifested itself to all the honest people of the land. It teaches them that though they may not immediately destroy at their source the evils which afflict them they may check their malign influence and guard themselves against their baneful results. It assures them that if political virtue and rectitude can not at once be thoroughly restored to the republic, the activity of baser elements may be discouraged. It inspires them with vigilant watchfulness and a determination to prevent as far as possible their treacherous betrayal by those who are false to their obligations of citizenship.

This hope, risen like the Star in the East, has fixed the gase of our patriotic fellow-countrymen; and everywhere—in our busy marts of trade and on our farms—in our cities and in our villages—in the dwellings of the rich and in the homes of the poor—in our hanking houses and in the ranks of inexorable toil—they greet with enthusiastic scelaim the advent of ballot reform.

There are no leaders in this cause. Those we have the start the scene to be the comment as a but

reform.

There are no leaders in this cause. Those who seem to lead the movement are but swept to the front by the surging force of patriotic sentiment. It rises far above partizanship oud only the heedless, the sordid and the deprayed refuse to join in the

This reform is predicated upon the cool deliberation of political selfishness in its endeavor to prostitute our suffrage to the purpose of private gain. It is rightly supposed that corruption of the voter is en-

posed that corruption of the voter is entered upon with such business calculation that the corruptor will only pay a bribe when he has occular proof that the suffrage he has bargained for is cast in his interest. So too it is reasonably expected that if the employe or laborer is at the time of casting his ballot removed from the immediate control of his employer, the futility of fear and intimidation will lead to their abandonment.

The change demanded by this reform in the formalities surrounding the exercise of the privilegeof suffrage has given rise to real or pretended solicitude for the rights of our voters; and the fear has been expressed that inability on the part of electors to conform to the requirements of the proposed change might produce great inconvenience and in some cases result in disfranchisement. It has even been suggested that the inauguration of the new plan might encreach upon constitutional guaranties.

It will not do to access a chastility to the

plan might encrosed upon constitutional guaranties.

It will not do to secure of hostility to the reform all those who present these objections; but it is not amiss to inspect their ranks for ensmiss in disguise. Though the emergency which is upon us is full of danger and though we sadly need relief, all rights should be scrupulously preserved. But there should be no shuffling, and no frivolous objections should be tolerated.

danger and though we saily need relief, all rights should be accupulously preserved. But there should be no shuffling, and no frivolous objections should be tolerated. When a dwelling is in fiames we use no set phrase of speech to warn its immates and no polite and courtly touch to effect their rescue. Experience has often demonstrated how quickly obstacles which seemed plausible if not convincing when urged against a measure of reform are dissipated by the test of trial, and how readily a new order of things adjusts itself to successful use.

I remember the inauguration of another reform; and I have seen it grow and extend, until it has become firmly established in our laws and practice. It is to-day our greatest asfeguard against the complete and disgraceful degradation of our public service. It had its enemies and all of them are not yet silenced. Those openly and secretly unfriendly said in the beginning that the scheme was impracticable and unnecessary; that it created an office-holding class; that it established burdensome and delusive tests for entry in the public service which should be open to all; that it put in the place of real merit and efficiency scholastic acquirements; that it limited the discretion of those charged with the selection of public employes, and that it was unconstitutional. But its victory camewrought by the force of enlightened public sentiment—and upon its trial every objection which had been urged against it was completely discredited.

As it has been with divil service reform, so will it be with ballet reform, except that the coming victory will be more speedily achieved and will be more complete.

And as the grand old state of Massachusetts was foremost to adopt and de-

achieved and will be more complete.

And as the grand old state of Massachusetts was foremost to adopt and demonstrate the practicability and usefulness of civil service reform, so has she been first to adopt a thorough scheme of ballot reform and to prove in practice its value and the invalidity of the objections made against it. We thank Massachusetts to-night for all that she has done for these reforms; and we of New York hope that our Empire state will soon be keeping step with her sister states in the enforcement of an effective and honest measure of ballot reform.

In conclusion let me say that good men have no cause for discouragement. Though there are dangers which threaten our welfare and safety, the virtue and patriotism of the American people are not lost, and we shall find them sufficient for us. If in too great confidence they slumber, they will not always sleep. Let them but be aroused from lethargy and indifference by the consciousness of peril, and they will burst the bonds of political selfahness, revive their political freedom and restore the purity of their suffrage.

Thus will they discharge the ascred trust committed to their keeping; thus will they still proudly present to the world proof of the value of free institutions; thus will they demonstrate the strength and perpetuity of a government by the people; thus will they establish American patriotism throughout the length and breadth of our land; and thus will they preserve for themselves and for posterity their Godgiven inheritance of freedom and justice and pasce and happiness.

Mr. Cleveland's address aroused great enthusiasm and his points were greeted with eries of "good" and applauss.

Henry W. Grady was next introduced,

blame for its presence. His audience would not defend the slave traffic nor the speaker the institution, but the slave ships of the republic had sailed from New England ports, though the slaves worked in Southern fields.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie was next introduced. Prior to entering upon the discussion of his topic he paid a high compliment to Mr. Cleveland as one whom history would declare had tried to do his duty and possessed the respect of the entire country regardless of party.

He said Mr. Cleveland had demonstrated one answer to a question of his own asking: What to do with ex-presidents. He had shown that one good thing to do with them was to invite them to all banquets, and in this connection the question occurred to the speaker: Why not run him again? To this there was a storm of applause, with cries of "good," "that's so," and renewed cheering.

Mr. Carnegie then proceeded to a brief exposition of the wonderful progress made by this country during the past thirty years in commerce, manufacturing and mining.

Mr. Carnegie was followed by Hon. W. L. Putam, late Democratic candidate for governor of Maine, who spoke briefly upon "Merchant marine and flaheries."

The party from New York embraced Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, with Miss Ruth Bennet, whose hospitality they will enjoy while in Boston: Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Cleveland's law partner, Mr. Stetson. From New York to Boston it was a triumphal march, cheering crowda filling all the stations. At New Haven, New London and Providence Mr. Cleveland had to make a few remarks from the platform. The train was therefore late reaching Boston, but that did not diminish the crowd that jammed and packed the big Providence depot. A committee of the Merchants' club was in waiting, and hurrying Mr. Cleveland in a carriage they drove him to the residence of Mr. Bennet, on Beacon street, while the other gentlemen were driven to the Hotel Vendome.

The Street Committee Tell What They on their visit. The meetings are usually held in select council chamber, but last evening in order to get away from the reporters, who seem to be very objectionable to the committee, the meeting was held in the mayor's office. The committee agreed upon a report which they decided to make. It was drawn up by Mr. Riddle and here it is for the benefit of the people:

that the system is a success, and far su-perior to the horse car system now in use in Lancaster, for the following reasons:

1. Much better time is made between points of departure and destination. The cars, while running much more rapidly, have no more unpleasant motion than the ordinary horse car, and the noise is no greater than that made by the cars now in

use here.

2. That the committee failed to learn that the erection of poles and the suspension of wires are in any sense more dangerous or objectionable to the Easton public than are the average poles and wires in the streets of this city.

the average poles and wires in the streets of this city.

3. That the danger to persons from the wires, and accidents by reason of horses becoming frightened at the cars, were much less frequent than the committee had been led to believe.

4. That the cars assended and descended with ease and rapidity grades much seeper than any to be found within the limits of our city. Indeed it appeared to be the general opinion among the people of Easton that the advantages of the electric rall-way over the horse car system more than counterbalanced any disadvantages resulting from poles and overhead wires.

Interviews with many persons developed the fact that while at first a large number of people were opposed to the electric system, almost all opposition to it has been removed by reason of its many advantages over the old system of horse cars.

Robert Browning Dead.

Robert Browning, the poet, died Thursday night.

Robert Browning was born in 1812, and was educated at the University of London. His first published attempt in poetry was "Pauline," printed when he was only a little over 20. He has steedily advanced in reputation and rank as a poet in spite of much ridicule and severe criticism provoked by his obscure style and eccentricity. Browning societies have been formed in all English speaking countries for the study of his works, and some believe him the greatest modern poet. In 1846 he married the distinguished poet, Elizabeth Barrett, who died in 1861. For some years they resided in Italy. His collected poems were first published in 1849. He especially cultivated the arts of music and painting, and his writings prove his thorough familiarity with the history of both.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Republicans was held last evening. The executive committee reported that they had purchased a lot of magazines and The entertainment committee reported that they had cleared \$311.50 at the entertainment given recently. A vote of thanks was tendered a number of people, not members of the club, who had assisted.

The following gentlemen were cleeted members of the club: Charles F. Hager, jr. Philip Lebzelter, S. S. Martin, Dr. C. E. Netcher, C. H. Obreiter, Alvin Relst, C. Paul Schuemmer, Otto E. Weber and C. W. Weirich.

The Young Republicans.

The following contributory members were made active: Albert M. Herr, C. G. Kennnedy and John C. Bausman.

Sons of Veterans Officers. Last evening Camp 19, of the Sons of Veterans, held a meeting and elected the following officers: Captain, Charles W. Heitshue; first lieutenant, G. W. Keene; second lieutenant, J. S. Brintnall; camp council, J. A. Sprenger, Edward D. Sprecher and W. R. Heitshue; delegates to State Camp, E. D. Sprecher; siternate, W. Scott Leinbach.

The officers will be installed on January The officers will be installed on January

Death of Lillie M. Dellinger. Death of Lillie M. Dellinger.

The murder of Catherine Dellinger by her husband, Calvin M. Dellinger, is recalled by the death of her child, Lillie May. The child died on Thursday at the residence of Isaac Aston, its grandfather, on Beaver street. The funeral will take piace on Sunday morning and the remains taken to Conestoga Centre for interment.

Daniel Stanley, the man who Mary Overly says assaulted her along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, was heard last evening on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape. He was committed for trial at court.

LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1889.



BE EXPIRES AFTER MIDNIGHT WITHOUT

Schools Since 1881-Prominent in Religious and Educational Circles.

Rev. Dr. E. E. Highee died at the residence of his son-in-law, Prof. Mull, Dr. Higbee was on Tuesday evening, stricken with paralysis at Mifflintown, where he had been attending the Juniata county teachers' institute. He was brought

to this city that evening.

He began to sink on Thursday morning, and, as the INTELLIGENCER stated on Thursday, there was no doubt that his Thursday, there was no doubt that his death was but a matter of a short term. Thursday evening his breathing became labored and the mucus gathered in his throat. He sank gradually to the end, and his death was very easy. Dr. Baker remained at his bedside until his death. The family of the deceased were present, as were John W. Appel, esq., of this city, and Mr. Heiser, of Chambersburg.

Famous at Foot Hall and Strong in the Fields of Learning.

Rev. Einathan Elisha Higbee, D. D., LL. D., was born in Burlington, Vermont, March 27, 1830. His father, at one time a man of large means, having by an ill-starred endorsoment lost his property, it was early the good fortune of the son to feel the necessity for self-independence. He taught a common school in his native state before he was sixteen years of age. In deference to the wishes of his mother, he declined a desirable appointment as cadet to the United States military academy at West Point. He entered the University of Vermont, graduated when only 19 years of age and at once began the study of law. At college he was known as the champion foot ball player of New England and was a famous cricketer until a ball broke one of his fingers. He led, however, in scholarship as well as athletics; and early in life became distinguished for his culture in the ancient classics and his marvelous knowledge of the best English writers.

Some years since, at the corporation dinner at Burlington, Vermont—which is

him was many years ago, on the campus on the day when his class graduated. He had the foot ball in his hand, as he shouted, 'Here goes for the last kick!' The records of the university show that the ball went over the four-story building, three higher than it was ever kicked before

higher than it was ever kicked before or since!"
Young Higbee was induced, through the influence of his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Aughinbaugh, now president of the Merceraburg college, Franklin county, Pa., to engage in teaching in Emmittsburg, Md. Here he was employed as tutor in the family of the late Hon. Joshua Motter, whose daughter he afterwards married.

On the 4th of August, 1853, he was elected teacher in the mathematical department of the male high school of Lancaster. He served for one year and declined re election. Largely influenced by study of the writings of the late Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin, D. D., he entered the theological seminary of the German Reformed church at Mercersburg, under Drs. Philip Schaff and of the German Reformed church at Mer-cersburg, under Drs. Philip Schaff and Bernard Wolff, and was licensed to preach in May of 1854. While teaching in Lan-caster he served as a supply to the Em-mittaburg charge.

In 1855 be was united with the Congre-

in May of 1854. While teaching in Lancaster he served as a supply to the Emmittaburg charge.

In 1855 he was united with the Congregational association of Vermont, and labored with great acceptance at Bethel, in that state. In 1858 he received a call to the First Reformed church at Tiflin, Ohio, and at the same time served as professor of languages in Heidelberg college, located at that place. Some of the pupils who enjoyed his instruction there have since ranked among the ablest linguists in the country. In 1862 he took charge of Grace church, Pittaburg, where his brilliant sermons attracted much attention. In 1864, while Dr. Schaff was on a visit to Europe, he was appointed by the board of visitors professor of church history and exegesis at Merceraburg, and so satisfactorily did he perform his duties that when 17r. Schaff resigned the chair in 1865, the synod at Lewisburg unantimously and by acclamation elected him to fill the place permanently. Dr. Higbee continued his connection with the seminary until its removal to Lancaster in 1867, when he resigned and took the presidency of Mercersburg college, where he labored until 1881, when he was appointed by Governor Henry M. Hoyt to the superintendency of public instruction vice Dr. J. P. Wickersham, whose term had expired. He removed to Lebanon and thence to Lancaster. During the year 1878, leave of absence was given him for a brief trip to Europe with the view of examining the libraries and studying the educational institutions of foreign lands.

He was reappointed by Governor Pattison and Governor Beaver. In the spring of 1887 there were exposures of mismanagement and abuses in the soldiers' orphan schools; though repelling the charges as sensational and refusing to resign, Dr. Higbee stood far above all calumny. He was greatly afflicted about this time by the loss of his only son, a promising young man. The doctor had a reputation for thorough scholarship in many fields of learning and seemed to have ready command of the best thoughts of the world's intelle

As an orator and lecturer Dr. Higbee had much of the quality that men call "magnetism"; he could create great enthusiasm in an audience, and his ripe learning enriched his speech with graces of rhetoric and a wealth of illustrations such as adorn the oratory of few living men.

His family consisted of a wife, two sons and three daughters, Herbert, deceased some years: Fannie, wife of Prof. Geo. F. Mull, of the college, Lucy and Helen and Lewis at home.

The funeral of Dr. Higbee will take place on next Monday. The services will

The funeral of Dr. Higbee will take place on next Monday. The services will be held in the First Reformed church in the forencen and at 2 o'clock the body will be taken to Emmittsburg, Md., where it will be interred. Dr. Higbee has several children buried there.

SPECIAL MEETING OF SCHOOL BOARD.

A special meeting of the Lancaster city

CASES REPORE COURT. oece's Alleged Assailants Acquitted. Otto Weber Accused of Violating the Liquor Law.

the Liquor Law.

Thursday Afternoon—Court met at 2:30 o'clock and counsel argued the assault and battery cases against Henry Lafferty, Lytle Skiles, Samuel Hopper and Fred Worst. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. A verdict of not guilty was entered in the embezziement case against A. G. Pfautz, of Strasburg, on the complaint of G. C. Lee & Son, of Haltimors. Counsel for the commonwealth stated that the material witnesses live in Maryland and could not be reached by the court's subpoena, and asked that the above disposition be made of it.

Peter Frank entered a plea of guilty to charges of larceny and felonious entry. Afew weeks ago Peter, while drunk, feloniously entered the establishment of Henry Doerr and stole a large lot of bologna sausage. Sentence was deferred until Saturday when Mr. Doorr will make a statement and ask for elemency for the defendant.

The cases against Wm. R. Rogers and Harry S. McNally, charging them with causing the death of John C. Ryan, through neglect, were continued to the adjourned court, beginning December 30.

Michael and Thomas Hanrahan, father and son, of Kinaler's station, were charged with larceny under these circumstances: On the 26th of August William Martin, while working at Hines' coal yard, lost a silver watch. Thos. Hanrahan, the son, was seen near where the watch was lost, and it was learned that he found the watch, took it to his home and gave it to his mother. The Hanrahans kept the watch and refused to give it up, claiming that Martin had not identified it. This suit was then brought, a search warrant issued and the watch was given to the constable by Mrs. Hanrahan.

For the defense Michael Hanrahan went on the stand and testified that his boy found the watch, brought thome and gave it to his mother. The next morning when witness met Martin he asked him whether he had not tost a watch, and Martin said he had. His then told Martin that if he identified the watch he could have it. Martin did not satisfy him that the watch was his and that is the reason he did

and tramped the wheat and other growing erops, but that no malicious trespass could be shown.

rops, but that no malicious trespass could be shown.

The boys promised never to offend in this way again and to behave properly in the future, and the court directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty, with county for costs.

Otto Weber, a resident of Chester street, in the Seventh ward, city, was charged with violating the liquor law by selling liquor on Sunday and without license. A large number of witnesses were called on the part of the commonwealth and they testified they had bought cider and wine on Sunday and week days from the defendant on numerous occasions within the past two years. On trisl.

Friday Morning—Court met at 9 o'clock,

past two years. On trial.

Friday Morning—Court met at 9 o'clock, and the trial of Otto Weber for violating the liquor law was resumed.

The defense was a denial by Weber that he had ever violated the law by selling spirituous, vinous or malt liquors on Sunday or any other day. He admitted having sold cider; that he bought it as sweet cider from reputable pierchants. He denied that his store or house was the resort of drunken

his store or house was the resort of drunken people, because he never allowed that kir d of people in his place.

He claimed that this prosecution was the spite work of Frederick Lipley, who was on bad terms with him.

A large number of witnesses were called on the part of the defendant, and among them his neighbors, all of whom testeled that Weber to their knowledge had never violated the liquor law, and they would have known it had he done so. The defendant also showed an excellent character for being a peaceable and law abiding citizen. Jury out.

Louis Barringer Dies Very Suddenly of Apoplexy at Home. Louis Barringer, a well known citisen of Louis Barringer, a well known citizen of Lancaster, was found dead in bed at his home, No. 346 West Orange street, this morning. He was in the best of health yesterday, and in the afternoon walked down to Steinman's store and purchased some paint, with which he painted a gate, after going home. He ate a hearty supper, and before he retired, about half-past nine o'clock, he walked about the house making an examination of the windows and doors to see that everything was all right. This morning about 7 o'clock his daughter Emma went to his room to call him. She rapped several times, but failed to get an answer. She and her sister then went into the room and found him dead in bed.

Coroner Honsman was notified, and he

Coroner Honaman was notified, and he impanelled a jury consisting of Henry Wolf, (barber), Henry Wolf, (undertaker), H. W. Buckius, Harry H. Hensel, John Rudy and George Reese. They heard the evidence of the family and Dr. Bolenius, who made an examination after death, and the verdict was death from spoplexy.

The deceased was born in Germany, but came to this dountry 40 years ago. He was a carpenter by trade and for years worked at it, although he had retired years before his death. For a time he had a little store at Orange and Mulberry streets. He was 78 years of age, and was a member of Zion's Lutheran church. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. He leaves three daughters, Louisa, Emma and Sylvia, and one son, Albert. His wife died some years ago.

Following are the local members of the Pennsylvania Forestry association : Miss Pennsylvania Forestry association: Miss A. F. Atlee, Mrs. Nathaniel Ellmaker, Miss D. E. B. Grubb, Miss E. H. Hager, Simon P. Eby, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Rev. C. L. Fry, Rev. J. Max Hark, Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee, A. F. Hostetter, Dr. J. P. Mc-Caskey, E. K. Martin, esq., G. W. Hensel, Prof. E. O. Lyte.

Last evening ex-Postmaster H. E. Slay maker entertained the men who were employed under him in fine style at his home on North Duke street. Those breast included eleven carriers, five clerks and two special delivery messengers. The other guests were Geo. Nauman, Wm. A. Morton and W. U. Hensel. They were received by Mrs. and Miss Slaymaker and whou all had arrived the ex-postmaster made a little speech. He spoke of the pleasant relations that existed between himself and the men and congratulated them on the manner in which their work was done, although the mail was much heavier than ever before. The party was then shown to the dining naker entertained the men who were em-The party was then shown to the dining room where they sat down to an excellent supper which lasted for a couple of hours. Everybody had a very highly enjoyable

Reunion of Working Society.

A reunion of the Working society of the Evangelical Lutheran Sunday school of Emmanuel, corner of Walnut and Pine streets, was held on Thursday evening. It was through the efforts mainly of this society that the chapel dedicated on Sunday was erected. An interesting programme of exercises had been arranged, and a pleasant evening was spent. pleasant evening was spent.

Granted Another Patent. Israel L. Landis, of this city, on Thurs day was granted a patent for an improve-ment on his combined rake and tedder. With this improvement all side draft in the machine is avoided, and the tedding opera-tion is improved.

The Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad

To be Sold.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The decree of the Pennsylvania railroad for foreclosure of the Columbia & Port Deposit railroad in default in payment of interest was granted yesterday by Judges Hare, Fell and Pennypacker, in common pleas court, No. 2. On February 1, 1869, bonds were insued to the amount of \$1,182,000, numbering 1,182, at \$1,000 each, and delivered by the company to Josiah Bacon and Hermann J. Lombaert and trustees, and the mortgage supplemental thereto, dated 25th day of March, 1875, to Josiah Bacon and George B. Roberts, are first liens upon all property, real and personal, of the company.

The payment of bonds was secured by mortgages bearing interest at 7; per cent. per annum and payable semi-annually. The principal of the bonds were due and payable at twenty-five years from date of transfer. All of the bonds were due and payable at twenty-five years from date of transfer. All of the bonds were due and mand the foreclosure, arising out of proceedings taken 7th of October, 1874, was decreed. The Columbia & Port Deposit railroad extends from the point of connection with the branch railroad of the Pennsylvania railroad company in the borough of Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa., to its terminus in Port Deposit, Cecil county, Md.; also from the point of connection with the branch railroad extending from Perryville to Port Deposit,

They Give an Excellent Concert Before

a Marietta Audience. The College Glee and Guitar clubs sang heir second concert of the year last evening

The College Glee and Gultar clubs sang their second concert of the year last evening in Marietta before a very appreciative audience. The boys were in the best voice. The acoustic properties of the hall could not have been improved upon, and as a result the musical critics present pronounced the concert as fine as any ever heard in Marietta. The harmony and shading were both marked for their excellence. The Marietta people are anxious that the clubs give a second concert in January next; they say a packed house will welcome the F. and M. boys.

The audience were a little cold and lifeless for the first two or three numbers, but Mr. Krebs' violin sole awoke them to their senses, and from that on nearly every number was encored. The Gultar club was heartily applauded for their efforts and Mr. Irvine's "Pullman Train" seemed to find a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the people present. Mr. Greenwald never sang "Dat Watermillon" in better style, and "The Little Pigs," as usual, was a pronounced favorite. The novel feature of the performance was the imitation of a bugle by Mr. Irvine. He bugled an old darkey melody and received a double encore. This made a hit last year with the Princeton College Glee club and will henceforth constitute a number on the F. & M. programme.

The people of Lancaster will have an opportunity of hearing the clubs next Monday evening in the court house. The repertoire is replete with glees, seronades, college songs and instrumental music.

The clubs will appear in Lebanon Tuesday evening. A special train will be run, in all likelihood, from Myerstown, Pa., to give an opportunity to the Palatinate students to hear the concert. Wednesday evening they sing in Reading, where a flattering reception is already assured.

HARRISBURG, Doc. 13,-Governor Beave to-day granted a respite until January 26th for James H. Jacobs, Lancaster county, and George Clark, Greene county, both of whom were to have been hanged on Thursday next.

Boston, Dec. 13.—The Federation of Labor to-day adopted resolutions urging the abolition of child labor before the age of fourteen years, denouncing convict labor and requesting Congress to restore wages in the government printing office to the rate prevailing previous to 1877. Delegate Lyons, of North Adams, member of the incoming Legislature, introduced

the following:
WHEREAS: It is known that certain employers of labor in various parts of the country are forcing their employes to sign away their rights as citizens, the Federation of Labor demand of the various Legislatures that they enact laws making such methods unlawful.

The committee on resolutions reported adversely on this resolution, and the con adversely on this resolution, and the convention entered into a longthy discussion of the principle underlying the resolution and its effect upon the working people if a law such as was asked was enacted. The resolution was finally adopted by 32 to 25, there being 15 delegates absent.

Among other resolutions presented was

one condemning the buying and selling of bail players by the National League, and calling upon labor unions to support the Brotherhood organization. This resoluion was referred to the committee

Terrible Experience of Passengers. Boston, Dec. 13.—Passengers on the nine o'clock train from Lawrence, on the Boston & Maine railroad had narrow es-cape this morning from serious accident at No. 1 drawbridge, on the Charles river. The train had slowed down to enter the depot, when the trucks of the last car jumped the tracks at a frog and dropped down to the new structure being built to replace the old one. The car, every sest of which was occupied, was dragged in this position three car lengths, when it turned on its side and was brought to a standstill. The passengers were able to cling to the upper side of the car from which they escaped. No one was seriously injured.

The closing argument for the state in the Cronin case was commenced by State's At-torney Longenecker to-day. Southern visitors to Boston went to Ply-

mouth, and Henry W. Grady made speech from the rock. President Cleve-land held a reception in Boston in the morning and was heartly cheered at a dinner to the visitors at the Bay State club. At Castle Garden this morning 561 1m migrants landed.

Samuel J. Randall is better, but will no attend Congress until after the holidays. In London 1,200 new men under strong guard entered the gas works to replace

decision of Judge Andrews in the matter of electric wires in New York and injunctions restraining city from taking them down are solved. The companies were at once notified that if faulty wires are not removed in ten days the city will do it.

The seas have been searched for fifty miles, but no trace has been found of David Dillon, a famous professional boatman and

day in a small boat At Lafayette, Indiana, the ball bond of Rev. William F. Pettit, charged with administering poison to his wife, was fixed at \$10,000. Mrs. Pettit died last July. Analysis of her stomach revealed over half a grain of strychnine. He is a prominent Methodist minister.

Home From California. Mrs. W. K. Beard, of this city, and Mrs. Charles Emmons, of Columbia, who have been visiting in California for several months past, returned to Lancaster to-day at 11:30. Mr. Emmons went to Pittsburg to meet them.

A BRAKEMAN MAIMED

GRORGE E. SMITH'S MAND INJUNED WHILE COUPLING CARS IN READING.

Crushed - The Inquest Over Lewis W. Moore Concluded on Thursday.

partment issued their November statement to-day, showing aggregate benefits paid of \$10,855.30. On the R. & C. division \$605.40 was paid for benefits.

Officer Samuel Morrison went to Reading to-day to arrest George Wilson, formerly of town, who left without paying his land lord.

Lieut. B. C. Welsh, U. S. A., and wife will spend their Christmas holidays in town.

Rev. J. H. Dubbs, D. D., and Rev. J. S. Stahr, D. D., of Franklin and Marshall college, will preach in Trinity Reformed church on Sunday. The church will be reconsecrated at this time. The Sunday school will hold part of its session in the main room in the afternoon.

The Pennsylvania railroad pay car was here this afternoon. The Philadelphia & Reading pay car is booked for the 20th.

The Choral society, under the direction of Walter Bausman, of Lancaster, met last evening in the Presbyterian chapel. The society now numbers about 60 members and is doing some excellent work.

The pupils of Sterline's school house will give a concert on Saturday evening at the residence of H. H. Kline, on the Marietta turnpike. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of an organ.

A prominent resident of Marietta has stated that a \$250,000 industry is booked for that town for the near future.

Mrs. Lawrence has been sued by David Daniels, before Squire Evans, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

New chairs of an improved pattern are being placed in the infant department of Trinity Reformed church to-day.

Cards are out for the wedding of Mr. Edward W. Searloss, of Lebanon, and Miss Katis Retheiser, of this place. The wedding will take place on Christmas we at the residence of the bride. A reception will be held at the home of the groom, Lebanon, on Friday evening following.

CAIRO, Illa., Dec. 13.—Eleven river rates, eight men and three women, a captured by Marshall Mahone yester morning after an exciting chase. The shad come in a shanty bost down the simippi from Alton and worked at var points. Wednesday night they made a on the office of Nordman's stave fact on the Missimippi side of the city, o powered the watchman and fireman, b folded them and blew the safe to pi corrying off \$60 and valuable papers. carrying off \$60 and valuable papers. Marshal Mahone and posse, armed with Winchesters, followed them down the river in a tug and brought them back with the plunder. A fight was imminent when the tug with the officers was sighted by the thieves, but the officers was sighted by the thieves, but the officers made them throw up their hands. The leader of the gang, known as Thomas Burns, proved to be Tommy O'Dowd, who was sent to the Joliet penitentiary from Chicago for six years, but who played the insanity dodge there and was sent to Kankakee asylum, from which he escaped. He has three years yet to serve.

A Swindler Captured. New York, Dec. 13.—J. J. Carter, a

New York, Dec. 13.—J. J. Carter, alias "Doc." Warren, was arrested late last night for swindling. His system was to advertise for an assistant at Southern and Western expositions at a salary of \$50 a month and expenses. In every case a deposit of from \$150 to \$200 was required. When the money was secured the victim was sent to Philadelphia where he was met by a confederate of Carter's, who sent him on to St. Louis or some other Western city. The swindlers always tried to ascertain how much their dupe had and sent him far enough to exhaust it in paying his travelling expenses and leave him stranded there and unable to return. Two of Carter's victims got back here, however, one of victims got back here, however, one of them Charles J. Nash, of Black Rock, Conn., and the other Frederick Boyer, of Brooklyn. Each of them had lost \$200. On their complaint Carter was arrested. He has already suffered terms of imprisonment in Missouri, Southern California and

Victory For Democrats.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Complete returns from yesterday's election for the board of water commissioners show that the Independent Citizens' ticket, consisting of Judge Richard Prendergast, A. P. Gilmore and J. J. Altpeter, Independent Democrats and H. J. Willing, Christopher Hotz and Murray Nelson, Independent Republicans, were elected. Of the straight Democrate ticket John A. King, William H. Russell and Frank Wenter were elected. The and Frank Wenter were elected. The straight Republican ticket was snowed

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Tuscola, Illa., says: The Pentecest bane of faith healers which was driven from of faith healers which was driven from Hinsboro recently went to Bradshav church, three miles out of town, who Wednesday night they were attended. Wednesday night they were attacked people at the close of the meeting, severe beaten and driven away. The band Lovington is still holding forth, but pe claiming that their object is to entice y girls away as they did at Carthage.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The m surrounding the disappearance of G. Ditman, president of the Quak National bank, remains unsolved police continued this morning the d of the Schuylkill river in the vi the Falls of Schuylkill, in hopes of the body, but thus far no trace of ing man has been found. The seconsiderable talk regarding Mr. Dit was supposed financial difficulties. It was learned to-day that Mr. Ditman carried about \$140,000 of life insurance.

WEATHER FORECASTS. Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—For Eastern Pennsylvania: Warmer, fair to-day, followed by colder, fair

Appointed Deputy Coroner.

A. R. Shirk, of Denver, has been appointed deputy coroner for East Cocalicationship, in place of C. S. Jacoby, removed.