The Lancaster Intelligencer

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CLEVERLY CAPTURED.

A YOUNG MAN WITH STOLEN MONEY IN HIS CLOTHING.

A Book Store Proprietor Who Has Been Losing Money for Six Months Traces The Theft to His Employe.

A very clever arrest of a young man who has been stealing money from letters which came through the mail, was made here this morning at the instance of a United States officer who had been working on the case for some time past. The name of the party arrested is Charles Wambaugh, a very respectable looking boy about sixteen years of age.

For two years past the boy has been employed in the book store of I. B. Herr, on North Queen street. Mr. Herr has a very extensive business correspondence and receives at times as many as sixty letters per day. Wambaugh was employed about the store, and part of his duty was to go to the postoffice several times each day and get the mail. He carried the key to the lock-box of Mr. Herr and could get the mail whenever he saw fit. About July last Mr. Herr began to miss small sums of money which had been sent to him through mail. Different parties wrote to him telling him that they had sent money and Mr. Herr thought it very strange that he did not receive it. He wrote to the department at Washington, complaining about the matter. He did not suspect his boy at first and the matter seemed to be shrouded in mystery. The postoffice men went to work on the case and of late suspicion pointed to the boy. Mr. Herr made inquiry and found that he was spending more money than he was coming by honestly. Henry D. Parham, a postoffice inspector in the employ of the government, who had been given the case in charge, came here yesterday. He and Mr. Herr had a conference and it was resolved to try and catch the thief by means of decoy letters. Mr. Parham fixed up four letters. In each of two of these he placed a silver half dollar, in a third a silver quarter, and in the fourth a one dollar note. He marked all of the money so that he could identify it. On each of the silver pieces he scratched a cross and made a similar mark in lead pencil on the "1" of the bill. These letters were given by the inspector to assistant Postmaster Marshall, who placed them in Mr. Herr's box. This morning young Wambaugh went to the postoffice and got the mail as usual. He took it to the store and turned it over to Mr. Herr, but the letters that the inspector had fixed were not in the lot. When Mr. Parham found that he did not turn these over he went for Officer Heisse who took the boy into custody. A search of his person was made and every piece of the marked money was found upon him. The letters were not found and it is supposed that he destroyed them at once, after taking their contents.

Wambaugh was very cool and tried to appear unconcerned. He had nothing to say of any consequence, and he was taken to the station house, where he was kept for some time. At 9 o'clock he was taken before Alderman Deen where he was heard on a charge of larceny. The evidence of Mr. Herr and the inspector was heard and the young man was held in bail for trial at court. The case is not one of robbing the mails but is of simple larceny, as the boy was authorized to get the mail which he afterwards stole from. The case will not be tried in United States court but in the county quarter sessions.

Mr. Herr is unable to tell exactly how much money he lost. It was $40 or $50 at least and may have been much more.

Young Wambaugh comes from a very respectable family and is his parent's only child. They are greatly grieved over the affair and cannot account for it. The boy was given whatever he wanted at home and could always have money by asking for it. At home money was kept lying around very loosely, but none of it was ever taken by the boy.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN KANSAS.

Seventeen Persons Are Reported to Have Perished in a Blizzard.

News from the sufferers by the terrible storms in Stevens and Martin counties, Kansas, is obtained with great difficulty, but it is hoped there now that the worst is over.

Seventeen deaths from cold and exposure have thus far been reported from the two counties, out of which number the names of the following have been forwarned: Ira Williams, Jennie Williams, Agnes Thompson, Thomas Wilson, Opie Stiles, S. Hommerville, wife and two children, and C. Barrett, wife and child.

Relief parties have started for the sufferers.

A genuine blizzard, the first of the season, raged over the Northwest the whole of Sunday and part of Monday, knocking out telegraph wires, delaying all trains, and retarding the operations of loggers in the pineries. Dispatches from the principal points in the Dakotahs, Montana, and as far west as Spokane Falls, Wash., are to the effect that on the average the snow fell about ten inches on the level and drifted badly, owing to the strong winds, approaching a hurricane, which prevailed.

LORD NAPIER DIES FROM GRIP.

Career of the Hero of Magdala and of the Sepoy Mutiny.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, died on Tuesday from influenza. Sir Robert Napier was born in Ceylon about 1810. He served as an officer of the army in India and became chief engineer of Bengal. During the Sepoy mutiny of $1857-58 he rendered important service as military engineer, particularly at the siege of Lucknow. The same year he defeated the Sepoy rebels and was made K. C. B. and received the thanks of Parliament. He again received the thanks of Parliament in 1861 for his conduct in the operations which led to the capture of Pekin. He was a member of the council of India from 1861 to 1865, when he became commander-in-chief of the Bombay army. He commanded the expedition against Abbysinia. He gained a decisive victory at Magdala in April, 1868, over King Theodore, who was killed in that action, and he was rewarded with the title Lord Napier.

Rough Weather at Sea.

The steamship Elder, from Bremen, arrived at New York on Tuesday having encountered some very rough weather. While she was in mid-ocean her decks were covered with ice, and the wind was blowing at the rate of 100 miles an hour. This was on the 9th of January. The ship was at the mercy of the waves, and to prevent a catastrophe the engines had to be stopped. Huge blocks of ice floated about the decks, and the rigging was frozen. The Umbria, from Liverpool; the Scandia, from Hamburg, and La Burgogne, from Harve, arrived this morning, all having been delayed by rough weather.

Awful Work of Whiskey.

Three young children of Carl Rogalinski, of Erie, Pennsylvania, were suffocated by the burning of their home last night during the absence of their parents. The fire was caused by the act of a drunken brother of Mrs. Rogalinski's in laying his lighted pipe in a bed. The drunken man escaped.

They Can Use Tobacco.

The presbytery of the United Presbyterian church, yesterday, by a vote of 19 to 2, rejected an overture from the general assembly, proposing that "no student who is addicted to the use of tobacco in any form shall be admitted to license, and no one shall be eligible to the office of ruling elder, who is addicted to the same habit."

TUESDAY'S FOX CHASE.

A Large Crowd at Graeff's Landing. The Fox Easily Caught.

The fox chase at Poff's hotel, Graeff's landing, took place on Tuesday afternoon. the attendance was very large, people from all over the city being present. In the number were some hunters but the same lively sport did not seem to be manifested as in many other chases. The place is a rather poor one to drop a fox as it is situated very low. For that reason it was given out that the fox would be dropped on the south side of the creek. The crowd rushed across the bridge and all the surrounding hills were covered with people. Among them were a large number of ladies.

The crowd contained the usual number of inquisitive men and boys who were willing to do anything to see a chase. Many of these took their position along the turnpike between the Conestoga bridge and the toll gate. Here they waited patiently for the fox and everybody that drove by was stopped in hopes that the mob might get a look at the fox. Finally about three o'clock Johnny Cherry came driving out from the hotel at a high rate of speed. In his coupe were two men who had the fox. The boys were not long in finding this out and they ran after the couple like a lot of wild men. Cherry drove fast in order to get out of their way and did not stop until he reached a point south of the turnpike, on a hill in Herr's field. The fox was dropped by John Myers, of White Oak, and he took an easterly course keeping close along the hills on the south side of the creek. The riders, instead of waiting until the dogs were started, went at once in pursuit of the fox. They took to the fields and ran the animal well by sight. The result was that they captured the animal before the hounds were started. He was taken in a pile of posts near the old City mill and a young man named Brackbill, of Landis Valley, secured him. John Myers was at the post pile at the same time. The dogs were held for thirty minutes and there was some difficulty getting them upon the trail for a time. When they took it they ran over the track of the fox but found nothing for their pains. The fox was a rather poor one for chasing purposes, as he was inclined to be tame. It is but little wonder that he would not run, as he was caught last summer and was penned up ever since, except upon the day he run at Greenland.

Among the attendants at the fox chase was Jacob Bair, the well known hunter of Williamstown. He was near the place where the fox was caught at the time. He had his horse hitched in a dog cart and tied him to a barn near by. When the dogs came the horse became excited and tore loose from the barn. He ran down to a quarry near by and jumped or fell down an embankment ten or fifteen feet in height. The horse was badly cut and bruised and the harness was torn to pieces.

WILL DIVIDE $51,000,000.

The American Heirs of a German Baron in Great Luck.

From the St. Louis Republic.

There has been interest lately in Macon and other sections of the Missouri over the rumored inheritance from Germany of $51,000,000, the supposed heirs to which reside in Jackson, Shelby, Saline and Chariton counties, and other places in Missouri and Texas. Among them are U. W. Burrus and M. P. Bell, of Triplett, Mo. The former has lately been looking up his interests in Missouri and Kentucky. From him the following is learned: He had seven brothers and sisters.

The mother of these eight children was Mary E. Bell, whose maiden name was Slaughter. Her grandfather was Stephen Fischer. He was a son of a rich citizen of Wurtemburg, Germany, and was compelled to flee to this country because he yielded to an irresistible impulse to shoot a deer which crossed his path in one of the royal gardens. Fischer settled in northern New York, and reared a family of six children, three girls and three boys, one of whom was Stephen Fischer. He leaving Germany as he did, seldom wrote to his relatives there.

In the meantime, his father, Herman Von Fischer, a baron, died, leaving $500,000 to his heirs in America. They could not be found, and the money was loaned to the German government at 6 per cent. compound interest for fifty years. This made an immense sum. At the end of that time it was unclaimed, the interest was stopped and the heirs were again advertised for. It was many years before the heirs undertook to regain their property. Last year a German lawyer agreed to take the case for 2 per cent. of all the sums distributed. From that time on the case has been rapidly worked toward a speedy solution. It is now thought the entire $51,000,000 will be ready for distribtion in a very few months.

The German lawyer has cabled that the money is ready for distribution as soon as the heirs can prove their lineage.

M. Ludwig Von Mulike, the emperor's attorney, has come to America to investigate the matter. He visited Danville, Ky., and Culpepper, Va., where some of the heirs live, and many of the papers relating to the matter are of record. He said he was much impressed with the strength of the proof presented by the claimants.

Almost Struck by a Train.

Last evening a white girl named Shenk, who bears a very bad reputation, a colored girl and a young darkey boy, made a narrow escape from being killed. They were standing on the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad under the Duke street bridge. They were busily engaged talking and at the time a freight train was passing East. They did not notice the approach of Harrisburg Accommodation, which is due here at 5:30 from the East. The engineer saw them in time to save their lives, however, as he stopped the train. The trio were almost freightened out of their wits.

Elected President of Engineers.

A copy of the Louisville *Post* received here, states that J. I. McEnnis has been elected president of the stationary engineers of that city. Mr. McEnnis was formerly an engineer on the Reading railroad, and lived in Columbia. He quit the service during the strike of 1877, and has been living in Louisville for some time. He is a brother-in-law of Alderman Deilet, of this city.

The County Finances.

The annual report of the treasurer o Lancaster county has been filed in the office of the register of wills. It shows that the receipts for 1889, with balance on hand on January 1, 1889, were $478,249.46, and the payments were $347,651.76, leaving a balance in the treasury on January 1, 1890, of $130,597.70. The county's share of the liquor license fund was $16,467.

Funeral of Henry A. Gable.

The funeral of the late Henry A. Gable took place this morning and was attended by representatives of St. Josephs' and St. Bernard's societies of which deceased was a member. The remains were taken to St. Mary's Catholic church, where requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. McCullagh. Interment was made at St. Mary's cemetery.

January Quarter Sessions Court.

The January quarter sessions court will be one of the largest in the history of the county. Up to noon to-day 119 cases were returned to the clerk of the quarter sessions court.

Got a One-Legged Tramp.

Ten constables marched in a body against a tramp rendezvous at West Bethlehem on Tuesday, and all they bagged was a one-legged tramp.

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS CLAIMED TO BE ILLEGALLY ELECTED.

The Law Requires Stock to Be Transferred Sixty Days Prior to Election, Which Was Not Done.

If Mayor Edgerley approves the ordinance giving the Lancaster City and East End Street railways or their successors (the New York syndicate) the privilege of the city streets for the electric railway, it cannot be accepted by the board of directors of these railways, who were elected on Monday.

The act of assembly under which these railways were chartered provides among other things that "at all elections by the stockholders, each share of stock shall entitle the holder to one vote, and such ballot shall have endorsed thereon the number of shares thereby represented, but no share or shares transferred within sixty days next preceding any election shall entitle the holders to vote at any such election, nor shall any proxy be received or entitle the holder to vote, unless the same shall bear date and have been duly executed within three months next preceding such election."

At the meeting of the above named street railway companies, the stock voted in the interest of the New York syndicate, had only been transferred on the morning of the day of the election. It is a fact beyond contradiction that sixty days prior to the 13th of January there was no such arrangement dreamed of as an electric railway by the parties who sold their interests to the New York syndicate.

Some of the stockholders who had not transferred their stock and who went to the meeting on Monday night protested against the stock that was transferred to the syndicate being voted, but they were promptly overruled and the election proceeded under the direction of the New York syndicate's officers.

WITHOUT WIRES OR POLES.

Work of a Newly Patented Street Car Motor and Storage Battery.

J. F. McLaughlin's electric street car, in which Senator MacFarland, George F. Work and President Pfeiffer, of the bank of America, have a prominent interest, on Tuesday night made an experimental trip from the depot at Eighth and Dauphin streets, Philadelphia, to Wayne Junction and return. The horseless car and electric headlight attracted great attention.

Inventor McLaughlin put his left hand on the little electric motor handle and his right hand on the long grip to connect wheels to motor and started the car out of the depot at 7:35 o'clock. A rapid run was made up Germantown avenue and the street car ahead was soon overtaken.

The party on board meanwhile watched critically every action. There were Assistant District Attorney W. W. Ker, Electrician Charles M. Knapp, John Yeo, master mechanic of the railroad; John L. Trestos, E. E. Wood, of the *Street Railway Journal*, and Wilson R. Ker. Mrs. McLaughlin and Mrs. Knapp also accompanied the party.

The car ran with perfect ease over all the hills met with, even Negley's hill. In the middle of Negley's hill, on which every electric car heretofore stuck, there is a switch by which the car took the track home. Half a dozen times the unused switch would not catch the flange of the wheels and so many times on the steepest part of the hill the car ran up and backed below the switch, putting the motor to the hardest possible test. Sometimes the wheels would slip and whirl on the track. What the possibilities of climbing that hill in icy weather might have been, could only be guessed by comparison with steam dummies and the like. However, the electric motor showed no lack of power, but whirled the two wheels with which it was connected under the weight of the nearly six-ton car.

There was great danger in handling the electric motor in many reversals on the steep hill, for a mistake turning the lever before the armature settled has burned out many an armature like a flash. The return run to the depot was made in less than the street car schedule time, counting also two stops. Only three stops were made on the trip. They were due to a screeching hot journal, which was stated to reflect not the least upon the car. There was some trouble with the over-heated and fire-spitting commutator, but that was only an uncommon and easily remedied fault of the motor.

The storage battery, which consists of 92 cells along the seats of the car, gave every evidence of having a plentiful supply of electricity, and upon the return to the depot the indicator showed but a little loss of voltage. The charge was sufficient, Mr. McLaughlin stated, to make several more trips of that length. By charging the batteries with 50 amperes four hours and a half, he could get nine hours' work out of his car with a full load of passengers. The merit of the cells is in the construction like a truss with tubes and plates so fastened to prevent "buckling" warping under almost any current.

The gearing grip or "regulator," which starts the car without a jar, worked with perfect satisfaction. Mr. McLaughlin claims to save 45 per cent. of electric force by starting his motor alone and then connecting the wheels of the car to it. For his cells he claims the peculiar power of showing a large amperage without showing any voltage that can be detected by the best meters.

The practical results of the trip were to convince the party that they will get on the electric car and ride to Germantown and back without the slightest fear of being left somewhere along the road to walk home.

Conspiracy and False Pretense.

Jacob W and Samuel Diehm were heard by Alderman Halbach on Tuesday, on charges of conspiracy and false pretense. Samuel Eshleman, of Penn township was the prosecutor. His testimony was that he endorsed a note for $350, with the understanding that the proceeds were to be used in the purchase of colts. Instead of doing so the money realized from the discount of the note was used by Jacob W. Diehm to pay a claim he owed Edward H. Kauffman.

The alderman decided that no conspiracy had been proven and that Samuel Diehm had made no false representations. Those complaints were dismissed and Jacob W. Diehm was required to give bail for trial at the January sessions. William D. Weaver appeared for the prosecution and D. McMullen and O. P. Bricker for the defendants.

For the Soup Fund.

Officers Olt and Gardner collected the following supplies for the soup fund on Tuesday: Harry Bausman, 5½ bushels of potatoes; Abram Herr, 5 bushels; John Herr, 2 bushels; John Baker, 2½ bushels; John Frantz, 2½ bushels; John W. Dentlinger, 2 bushels; L. A. Brenner, ½ bushel and 25 pounds of flour. David Haverstick, liveryman, gave the team free of charge.

Benjamin F. and Saul Evans have contributed 26 pounds of pudding meat to the soup house.

Interesting Revival Services.

The revival services at Covenant United Brethren church are continuing with good interest. Last night Rev. Mr. Lehr of the First Evangelical church preached a highly intererosting and instructive sermon on "Christ's Second Coming." Several penitents came forward for prayer. The pastor received nine persons into church fellowship.

A Welcome Visitor.

The pay car of the Pennsylvania railroad came up this morning and the employees were paid off for the month of December.

A GREAT MEETING.

Surprising Vigor Displayed by Lancaster's Board of Trade.

Eight o'clock was the time announced for Tuesday evening's meeting of the Lancaster Board of Trade and at that hour the INTELLIGENCER reporter and Jerry, the janitor of the building, were the only persons on hand.

At 8:05 President Hager and Secretary Moore arrived, and a few minutes later John L. Martin put in an appearance. It was not deemed advisable to wait any longer for members to come, and President Hager called the small but orderly assemblage to order and declared the meeting open for business.

The list of committees was called over by the worthy secretary but there were no responses and consequently no reports.

The election of officers was next in order and the following were chosen by a unanimous vote:

President, John C. Hager; 1st vice presidents, Dr. J. P. Wickersham, 2d M. Geisenberger; secretary, H. C. Moore; treasurer, J. Fred. Sener; trustee, Geo. M. Franklin.

Secretary Moore said he had received a copy of Forrey's Bankrupt Law, which had been endorsed by all the Boards of Trade in the country and the author was anxious to have Lancaster on the list. Fearing that Congress would refuse to pass the bill unless the Lancaster Board of Trade endorsed it, a motion was made and adopted also by a unanimous vote, that it be endorsed without its being read.

Secretary Moore reported that Treasurer Sener had in his possession $136.31 belonging to the board and all bills paid.

President-Elect Hager announced the following standing committees for 1890:

Manufactures: Wm. Z. Sener, chairman; Wm. B. Middleton, James Rose, H. S. Williamson, James Shand, J. Harold Wickersham, J. P. Shirk.

Commerce: J. R. Foster, chairman; P. T. Watt, George M. Steinman, George F. Rathvon, Samuel B. Diller, Henry E. Slaymaker, John L. Martin.

Real Estate: Dr. M. L. Herr, chairman; H. R. Breneman, Samuel Burns, Jere Rife, J. W. Holman.

Railroads and Transportation: George M. Franklin, chairman; B. J. McGrann, John Keller, Wm. D. Sprecher, S. C. Slaymaker.

Municipal Affairs: George N. Reynolds, chairman; W. U. Hensel, Hon. M. Brosius, Wm. A. Morton, J. W. B. Bausman, Wm. Riddle, Thos. B. Cochran.

Statistics: Charles A. Heinitsh, chairman; Dr. S. T. Davis, John K. Stoner, John F. Reed, W. Z. Ziegler.

Publication: Charles S. Foltz, chairman; C. Rine Baer, S. S. High.

Arbitration: John I. Hartman, chairman; John D. Skiles, Samuel Levan.

Finance: Charles A. Fondersmith, chairman; H. C. Harner, Chas. H. Locher.

Adjourned.

The proceedings above noted show that the meeting was very unanimous. The small attendance would seem to indicate that Lancaster business men do not take any stock in the organization. The attendance has been gradually getting smaller at each meeting until it dwindled to an attendance of three—the president, secretary and one member.

WARLIKE PORTUGUESE.

Popular Dissatisfaction With the Settlement of the Dispute.

The demonstrations of students continue to keep Lisbon unquiet. On Tuesday they veiled the statues of Old Portuguese Navigators around the Camoens monument as a sign of national mourning. The crowd looked on with sympathy and shouted: "Down with England!" "Down with the pirates!"

General Vasco Guodes, governor of the Indies, has been appointed minister of war, and will come home at once. A howling mob of students and others burned an English flag at Colmora.

At Oporto it is proposed to start a fund to purchase an iron-clad.

A dispatch from Paris says a Portuguese gentleman holding a diplomatic position here, but a strong Republican, has received a letter from Lisbon, written before the crisis now prevailing there, which throws light on the events which led to it. The writer says the Republicans of all shades of opinion recently held a meeting at which a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that not one jot of Portugal's rights or territory in Africa should be ceded to England. A petition was drawn up and presented to King Carlos urging him to maintain a firm attitude, and informing him that a union had been effected throughout the kingdom between Republicans and Monarchists to oppose any agreement with England that would compromise the interests and the honor of Portugal.

Reply was made on behalf of the King that Portugal was not in a position to go to war with England, and that it would be better to make a peaceful settlement, even though concession was made, so long as honor was maintained. This brought forth an answer from the Republicans warning the King that any concession whatever would be fatal to the monarchy. The writer of the letter states that the Republican party was never stronger in Portugal than it is now. It has 97 associations, containing in all 18,000 active members. Among its distinguished members are Latino Coelho, secretary of the academy of sciences and member of the cortes for Lisbon; Rodriguez Freitas, journalist and member of the cortes; Senhor Brago, and other gentlemen who were once supporters of the monarchy.

Conestoga National Bank.

The following were elected bank directors in addition to those published on Tuesday:

David B. Landis, P. W. Hiestand, I. Haines Dickinson, E. S. Hoover, M. L. Herr, John B. Kendig, Amos B. Kreider, Adam L. Landis, W. W. Triple, W. J. Wentz, Hiram Warfel, M. F. Steigerwalt, J. P. Hollinger, Andrew M. Frantz, John G. Bear.

Ephrata National Bank.

David Burkholder, E. Burkholder, R. P. Bitzer, G. L. Bard, J. B. Keller, J. W. Landis, L. W. Mentzer, A. J. Ream, W. Z. Sener, Christian Smith, John Y. Weidman, John S. Galt, David Zook.

Lititz National Bank.

John B. Erb, Israel B. Erb, Sam'l Erb, Wm. Evans, A. W. Shober, P. J. Roebuck, Jacob G. Keller, Israel Zartman, John H. Shenk.

Gap National Bank.

Jos. C. Walker, Jacob Eley, H. S. Rutter, Jonas Eley, A. C. Baldwin, E. E. Walker and C. Hinies.

Lincoln National Bank.

Samuel Nissly, R. W. Bard, Samuel S. Hess, A. B. Hollinger, A. F. Hostetter, D. S. Lutz, Isaac H. Miller, Samuel Royer, (Millway,) I. A. Snavely, Benj. Wissler, Samuel Wolf.

Discriminating Against Colored Inmates

A petition signed by the colored citizens of the town will be presented to the board of poor directors at its meeting on next Saturday. The petitioners set forth that the colored inmates of the almshouse are kept in the basement, which is damp and unhealthy, and that many of the inmates suffer from rheumatism on account of the dampness.

The white inmates of this institution, the petitioners say, are kept in comfortable quarters above ground, and all they ask is that no discrimination be used against the colored inmates, and that they be given as comfortable quarters as the white residents of the almshouse.

Have Large Crowds.

There have been large crowds at the winter garden at Mænnerchor hotel since Monday. The principal attraction, besides Prof. Burger's fine orchestra, is Harry and Lizzie Roth, duettists and warblers, who are nightly greeted with the greatest applause.

A GROWL.

THE PRESIDENT AND PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS SAVAGELY DISCUSSED.

How Friends Of President Harrison Have Fared, And the Prosperity Of Those Who Had Faith in Quay.

A correspondent of Wharton Barkers *American* of last Saturday has the following to say, dated Harrisburg under the caption "The President and Pennsylvania Republicans:

I find, in mingling with Republican politicians of the state, a very general expression of surprise at the manner in which President Harrison has rewarded his opponents and ostracised his former friends. Such expression is by no means confined to those who are in the latter class: It may be heard, often, among the followers of Mr. Quay, who however, they may enjoy the sunshine shed upon them, cannot help remarking that it is vastly more than they had feared they might get when their chief's schemes proved so poorly constructed, at Chicago. After having thought that their political fortunes were completely wrecked, they are the more gratified to find that the administration has surrendered itself to them.

It does not appear that any former friend of Mr. Harrison,—any one who had helped him to the prominence which the Chicago nomination increased and crowned,—has been treated otherwise, in Pennsylvania, than with neglect and proscription. What Warner Miller has experienced in New York, has been the experience of men in this state, whose labors were for Harrison. You will prefer, no doubt, that I should not allude to the work of the *American* for several years preceding 1888; but there is not any one who is well informed concerning political affairs who does not recognize your determined advocacy of Mr. Harrison as among the potential influences which raised him from comparative obscurity. This much I hope you will permit me to say. If we come, then, to consider the delegates from Pennsylvania who voted for Harrison at Chicago, the record is very curious. In Pittsburg his only friends were "Chris." Magee and his colleagues, Flinn, Von Bonnhorst, and others, who defied Quay's pressure, and, at a critical moment in the balloting, supported the Indiana candidate. Mr. Magee has had no consideration from the president. Even when supported by Mr. Dalzell, the congressman from that district, he could not prevent the appointment of a postmaster who, it is well understood, is to use the places in the postoffice to crush out his—Magee's—political influence. If he and his associate delegates had been persistent enemies of Mr. Harrison, they could not have been treated more vigorously.

The case in Lancaster county is similar, and it attracts much attention. The delegates from that county (composing the 10th congressional district), were two plain, solid business men, who had been chosen unanimously by the different factions of the party, and who were therefore independent enough to decide for themselves whom they preferred as a candidate. On several of the early ballots they voted for Harrison, helping to make for him a body of supporters whose strength was sufficient to break the demand of Mr. Quay for a "unit" vote. Yet the manner in which the administration has treated these gentlemen is very notable. Whoever else has been considered in Lancaster county, these have not been. Mr. Quay's followers there are well rewarded, but those who were the the friends of Mr. Harrison are not even respectfully consulted.

The case of Captain Walters, of Chester county, is still better known. Mr. Quay has apparently prevented him from obtaining the unimportant Federal appointment which he sought, and the president seems to forget that Walters voted for his nomination on every ballot at Chicago, and on the seventh had the boldness to challenge—successfully—Mr. Quay's announcement of the standing of the delegation. Of all those who represented Pennsylvania in that convention none stood up for Harrison more determinedly, and only one or two, (Captain Johnson, of Media, his colleague from the 6th district, was one, I think), took the same course of voting for him from first to last. Captain Walters is a young man of the highest character, a good education (he graduated at Lafayette), a clean record, and excellent abilities, and why General Harrison was unwilling to let him have the place he wanted must apparently be explained on the same general principle which seems to have applied to the other cases.

On the other hand, the favor shown to Senator Quay is remarkable. Not even the regard paid by Mr. Arthur to Senator Cameron in 1881-82, (until the disasters of that year gave him a better understanding of the situation), can exceed the power which the president puts in Mr. Quay's hands by means of the appointments. The Pittsburg postoffice is one example. The Lancaster county collectorship is another. S. M. Fridy, who has been given this place, was long known as a servile henchman of Quay, and Mr. Cameron, knowing this, still was forced to consent to the appointment. At Chicago Mr. Quay's utmost efforts were directed to the defeat of General Harrison: whoever might win, he wanted above all to see him worsted: and to the last, as those who were in the delegation will know, he exerted every art of persuasion, cajolery, threat, and deception, to prevent the break which was half a dozen times on the point of taking place. So bitter was the feeling with which he inspired his followers that Gilkeson, of the 7th district, now in the treasury department at Washington, announced during the contest that if they left Sherman he proposed to vote for Judge Gresham,—whose candidacy it was well known, was most resented by the Harrison men. Yet Quay got a place from the President for Gilkeson among the first things he did.

That the state should feel some surprise at this reversal of the ordinary course of human affairs seems to the writer very natural. Was there ever such a case before, in which a President so warmly took up with his enemies, and so coldly set aside his supporters? * * *

Secretary Windom's Call for Bonds.

Secretary Windom's call for 10 per cent. of the amount of public moneys held by national banks expires to-day. Up to last evening only 90 of the 150 banks called upon had responded, but the amount surrendered, however, is far in excess of the amount called for, as some of the banks gave up the entire amount held by them, and a number of others surrendered all above the amount necessary for the transaction of the current public business. The total amount of bonds purchased to date in liquidation of these deposits is $6,711,500. The future course of the department in this matter will be determined in a few days.

Mænnerchor Hall Association.

The Mænnerchor Hall association directors met last evening and organized by the election of the following officers: President, Henry Gerhart; secretary, George Pfeiffer; treasurer, Gustave Groezinger.

It was decided to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. on stock to be paid on next Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Successful Protracted Meeting.

At the protracted meeting at the Strawberry street church eight have been converted and nine are at the mourner's bench. Services is held every evening, and the meetings are largely attended.

Taken to Harrisburg to Testify.

John Ready, the horse thief, was taken to Harrisburg to-day to testify against the two mem who bought the mules and mare he stole from Thomas Stacks, his employer. They were indicted for receiving stolen goods.

A Cable to Samoa.

The London *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says that German, American and Dutch bankers intend to lay a cable from San Francisco to Tutulle, in Samoa.

CONSTABLES AND ASSESSORS.

A Discussion of the Conflicting Laws Concerning Them.

The hasty manner in which the bills increasing the terms of constables and assessors from one year to three years were passed through the last Legislature in the early days of the session has resulted not only in a serious difficulty as to the terms of the constables elected last year, but further examination into the matter discloses the fact that there are equally important defects in the assessors' bills, and that remedial legislation will be necessary to straighten the matter out and to determine the status of certain assessors, who have been either elected or appointed under the provision of the act. In some of the counties of the state the common pleas judges interested themselves in the matter as soon as the acts were passed, and set to work separating boroughs from the election districts of the townships in which they were situated, but in other counties little was done, and the impression still prevails that in certain instances the old offices of assessor and assistant assessor remain.

The trouble about the assessors arises as follows: Not only was the act to authorize the election of constables for three years approved on the 14th of February, 1889, (pamphlet laws, page 6,) only five days before the spring election, but on the same 14th of February, 1889, the act to authorize the election of assessors for three years was also approved, (pamphlet laws, page 7,) and this latter act may also need to be construed by the courts. Under it the sailing is plain enough in boroughs, wards and in townships not divided into election districts, but not so in townships which are divided into election districts. The act required the qualified voters of each election district to elect on the 19th day of February, 1889, and triennially thereafter, an assessor for said election district to serve for three years, and to be both valuation and registration assessor. This law in express words repealed all laws inconsistent with it, and, of course, repealed the law of 1874 which provided for the annual election in each election district of a registration assessor. At the last spring election assessors were elected in each election district.

Then, on the following 8th day of May, the law was amended (pamphlet laws, page 133) so that assessors were not to be in election districts, but only in wards, boroughs and townships. This act was simply amendatory, and did not repeal anything. Now no election for assessors can be had until the third Tuesday of February, 1892, until then each election district must have its own assessor either by election or appointment, and this election district assessor is for registration and valuation. But at the spring election of 1892 assessors will not be elected in election districts at all. One person will be elected assessor for the whole township for three years, and he will be both valuation and registration assessor. There will be no registration assessor elected in and for an election district, and there will be no vacancy in the office for there is no such office. If this be so, the valuation assessor of a township which, for example, has four election districts, will on and after 1892 be the only registration assessor for the whole, and inasmuch as he must by law sit at the polling place of each one of the election districts during the last two days of registration, from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 9 o'clock, he will have to quarter himself, and then there will not be a whole registration assessor at each polling place as the law seems to contemplate. If the law remains as it is there will be a lively time getting the vote in, since every voter will have to be sworn before the election board.

The act of May 8, 1889, was evidently intended to remedy the defects of the act of February 14th of the same year, but when the two acts are read together there is not only serious doubt as to the existence of registration assessors in election districts after the terms of the present officers expire, but the further question arises as to whether the office of assistant triennial assessors still exists in election districts.

THE CONSTABLES TERMS.

The City Men Must Be Re-elected This Year—County Officers Hold Over.

There seems to be a difference of opinion in regard to the time for which the constables of the city and county were elected last spring. The law is very plain in the matter, however, and the constables of the township and boroughs will hold over for two years more. The act governing them was passed by the last Legislature, and section one of it reads as follows:

"Be it enacted etc., that the qualified voters of every borough and township, and when a borough is divided into wards, of every ward, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall on the third Tuesday of February next and triennially thereafter, vote for and elect a properly qualified person for constable in each of said districts, who shall serve for three years."

This act was approved on February 14, 1889, which was before the last election, so that there is no doubt that the constables were then elected for three years.

The other act, section 1st, says: "Be it enacted, etc., That the qualified voters of each ward in cities of the second and third classes shall on the third Tuesday of February next, and triennially thereafter, elect a properly qualified person for constable in each of said wards who shall serve for three years. Whenever a constable shall be appointed by the court, as provided by existing laws, the constable so appointed shall serve for the unexpired term."

This act was approved by the governor on May 4th 1889. The coming election will be the first election for ward officers since its passage and constables chosen last spring will only hold for one year. New officers will have to be elected Tuesday February 18th, in this city only.

TELEGRAPHIC TAPS.

Without important action the Iowa Senate adjourned till Thursday afternoon. There was filibustring in the House and the only vote resulted fifty to fifty, many Republicans being sick. Despairing of breaking the deadlock the House also adjourned.

William Harding, Jim Wagely, Wm. Muldoon, Mike Donovan and Mike Cleary were arrested to-day for participation in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. Pending argument as to admitting them to bail they are held at police headquarters.

The two Houses of the Maryland Legislature have declared E. K. Wilson elected United States Senator.

Editor Charles B. Danforth, of the Boston *Herald* died of pneumonia this morning.

The Ohio House and Senate in joint session formally declared Calvin Brice elected to the U. S. Senate amid great enthusiasm from the large crowd present.

At one o'clock this morning the police of Lisbon arrested seventy men who were parading the streets shouting "Down with England!"

Officers Installed.

Last evening District Deputy S. M. Skeen, of the Knights of Pythias, accompanied by Past Chancellors William Cornelius, D. P. Rotharmel and Harry A. Black went to Paradise and installed the following officers of Bart lodge No. 1,621; Chancellor commander, John B. May; vice chancellor, Milton B. Murr; prelate, Harry Murr; keeper of records and seals, George F. Lockwood; master of exchequer, J. N. Eby; master of finance, W. P. Frew; master at arms, F. M. Sweigert; inner guard, John L. Miller; outer guard, John C. May; trustee, John L. Miller.

After the business of the evening had been transacted the visitors were handsomely entertained.

Pastor of the Union Colored Church.

Rev. Fenton M. Harris has become the pastor of the Union colored church, at Columbia, and will divide his time between that one and the church at Faegleysville, officiating on one Sunday in this city and the next at Columbia.

PAY IT YOURSELF.

GOOD ADVICE OF DELAWARE'S COURT AS TO THE TAX.

Beware of the Schemes of Politicians to Command Evidences of the Rights of Others to Cast the Ballot.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 15.—In the tax mandamus case argued last month the superior court this morning, all three judges concurring, delivered an opinion refusing the rule prayed for by the relator, John W. Hawkins upon Collector Daugherty. The opinion recognizes the right of a taxable to pay and the duty of the collector to receive the tax proffered by agents provided with bona fide powers of attorney, but states that the court has no power to compel the collector to issue tax receipts to any other than the taxable in person. At the same time the court admonishes the taxable that public policy and the purity of elections contemplate that he shall pay his own tax with his own money, and that all schemes on the part of the professional politicians to possess themselves of evidences of other peoples' right to vote are to be severely reprobated. The court further warns the collectors to give the taxables in person fair opportunity to qualify, and announces that it will remain in session long enough to see that this is done.

WANTS NO TOBACCO TAX.

Baron of Baltimore Thinks Packers and Farmers Ask Too Much.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Bernhard Baron, a cigar manufacturer, of Baltimore, advocated the entire abolition of the internal revenue tax, so far as it appertains to cigars and tobacco in all its forms. The consumption would be increased, the price would be lowered and the farmer and consumer greatly benefitted. Under the present system the burden was upon the poor man. The man who bought a two cent cigar paid one-sixth of the cost in tax, while the man who bought a ten cent cigar paid only one thirteenth in tax. "Why should tobacco packers be protected more than fruit packers? Abolition of the tax would be beneficial to all. He considered it unjust to raise the duty on Sumatra tobacco. If Congress protected the farmer by placing a duty of fifty cents on Sumatra tobacco it was all he could demand. Why should he be more protected than the farmer who raised vegetables?

The Murderers of Cronin.

JOLIET, Ills., Jan. 18.—When the Cronin prisoners Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan, arrived at the penitentiary last night they all tried to brace up and make a strong effort to keep from showing any signs of weakness. They managed to succeed very well except Coughlin, who when spoken to could not reply but finally managed to stammer out, "Boys don't talk to me, I am all broke up." The deputy sheriff said he never saw a man so affected as Coughlin. When the Chicago officers bade them good-bye Burke and O'Sullivan managed to stammer an almost inaudible reply, but Coughlin was silent. The correspondent tried to talk to them all, but Coughlin said, "Please do not talk to me." O'Sulliv