

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1884.

MacVeagh and the Star Route. The Star Route inquiry is serving to outline very distinctly the features of the abortive undertaking to bring the criminals to justice. Mr. MacVeagh tells the story, so far as he knows it, in a very frank way. He believes he had the support of Garfield in his endeavor, which there is no doubt that he sincerely made, to convict the thieves. It is very doubtful, however, considering Garfield's weakness of character, whether his virtue would have lasted to back up his attorney general to the end. Before Garfield's death the thieves strove to secure MacVeagh's dismissal, knowing that he would be a rock in their path in dealing with Garfield.

When Arthur came in, they wanted MacVeagh to stay, knowing that they were safe with Arthur, and understanding that the appearance of a vigorous prosecution would be better kept if it was left in his hands, which would nevertheless be tied by Arthur, so that they would do no harm. Mr. MacVeagh felicitously describes Arthur as of the order of practical politicians, while he himself belonged to the sentimental kind. There could not be any harmony of feeling or action between men who looked upon political methods so differently, and MacVeagh did undoubtedly a very wise thing in getting away from Arthur and the simulated Star Route prosecution, which was bound to end as it did. The result showed that he gauged Arthur correctly. The public has been longer in taking the man's measure. He stands better with it than he deserves. He is a good deal of a whitened sepulchre, and anything but a respectable presidential figurehead. The country is deep in the valley of humiliation; and MacVeagh's picture of it ought to suffice to persuade the people to take advantage of the opportunity presented to them this year to start a line of decent presidents, and bring to an end the list of unseasonable objects who have so long disgraced the country in its highest office.

History Repeating Itself. On the 7th of July, 1844, Gov. Letcher wrote to James Buchanan as follows, touching the nomination by the Democrats of James K. Polk for president: "Polk! Great God, what a nomination! I do really think the Democratic convention ought to be damned to all eternity for this villainous business!" Mr. Polk, at the time of his nomination, was a comparatively obscure man, although he had been fourteen years a congressman, speaker of the federal House of Representatives and governor of Tennessee, but twice afterwards was defeated for reelection. His nomination for president, not dreamed of before the convention, in which on the first ballot he did not receive a single vote, was the result of a compromise by the friends of Cass and Van Buren. It brought harmony to the party, and victory; he formed a cabinet of strong men, including James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, Wm. L. Marcy, Geo. Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason; he conducted a brilliant administration through trying times and quit the presidency without any imputation upon his private character or strict personal integrity ever finding public expression, and having particularly avoided bending his administration to his own reelection or the advancement of the political fortunes of any of his cabinet. His famous tariff letter to Judge Kane, which carried Pennsylvania for him, was by the way, about the same doctrine as is embodied in the Ohio and Democratic platforms of 1884.

The circumstances which had especially excited the indignation of old Letcher, was the presumption of running such a candidate against the people's idol, Henry Clay, who was the Whig nominee of that year. His reelection was considered a foregone conclusion, and the prospect of it was supposed to have been heightened by the Democratic nomination of so unexpected a man as Polk.

History, we are told, repeats itself. After twice being unburied in the national convention of his own party, Mr. Blaine, upon his friends' delight to compare with Clay, seems to be approaching his game now with more caution, if not with less desire. Suppose that he procures the prize; for a few weeks his "magnetism" may be expected to magnetize his friends; and then interest will settle upon the choice of the Democratic convention. Suppose, somewhere, it should find a man whose nomination is now hardly hoped for in any quarter, who has neither bomb, nor bar, nor literary bureau at work; who has seen enough of public service to warrant popular confidence in his capacity; who has not been so showy as to have encountered the risk of making a fool of himself; who has not grown rich by dubious methods; who has not encountered nor excited fierce antagonism in his own party, and who is a Democrat without guile. His nomination, if broached now, would likely incite ridicule; and after being made, it might be regarded by the opposition as Letcher interpreted Polk's. But there are four months' time between the date of the Democratic convention and that of the presidential election, and Polk beat Clay after Letcher's letter to Buchanan was written.

Insane Murderers. The examination of the cranium of McGinnis, the murderer, confirms the idea that he was of unsound mind; and the like result would probably follow the examination of the heads of most murderers. Frank Rand, who has just hung himself, after killing a dozen men at different times, was probably insane. It is hard to conceive how otherwise he would have been the criminal he was. The jury, who convicted him, sent him to the penitentiary for life, instead of hanging him under the idea that he was crazy. In prison, however, he was treated as sane, and so had the opportunity to kill his keeper. The suggestion comes up as to whether we should not have more insane

asylums and fewer prisons; or whether the prisons should not be largely conducted as asylums for the insane. Those who commit crimes that they are forced into by their temperament may reasonably be considered insane; and if they are confined so that they can do no harm to society, which society has a right to demand, the ends of justice and mercy are obtained. That object of punishment, which is found in warning others not to commit crime, does not serve against those who are impelled to it by their physical organization; and these, who are perhaps the large body of criminals, could profitably be held and confined as insane; not, however, in insane asylums as we know them, from which escape is easy, but in insane prisons. The change from present practices would be in the management rather than in the institution.

It is nearly time for gentle spring to get down out of the lap of winter in which it has been too long lingering. THE Philadelphia Press still maintains a private polling place in its columns for the convenience of cranks who desire to air their views about presidential candidates.

It is strongly suspected that Herr Ricker, who made the bold speech in the Reichstag yesterday, criticizing Bismarck for his conduct in the Lasker resolution, was Tom Ochiltree in disguise.

The average length of life of a man who makes it his business to ride on railroads is said to be fifteen years. This statement will be cheerfully remembered by the tramp as the railroad train whizzes by him.

It is not too much to say that the United States individually and collectively are a land of sweets when it is seen that we last year imported 28,059,013 gallons of molasses and 1,900,054,796 pounds of syrup and sugar.

THE Woman's Suffrage convention after due deliberation have decided to defeat any presidential candidate, by whatever party nominated, who is opposed to woman suffrage. Mr. Blaine's admirers should see to it that he is placed right on this important public question.

A BLIND PASSENGER. We traveled alone in the darkness. Posted the whole night through. On each other's heads we rested. We laughed and jested, too. But with the dawn of the morning, My child, how astonished were we. We were blind as bats. A passenger blind was he. — From Herald.

THE prevailing popular idea that Andrew Jackson was an illiterate man is largely incorrect. The fact is that he wrote a much better hand than Webster, and the construction as well as the orthography of Jackson was incomparably better than Washington, whose bad spelling Sparks vainly sought to conceal or smooth down.

It is stated that the prize awarded once in five years in Germany for the best historical work has been bestowed upon Professor von Trotschke, who in a recent lecture described Abraham as the "dirty old Jew that ever lived," and "a grasping scoundrel." It would be interesting to know who were the judges and what was the basis of their award.

THE York Pennsylvanian calls to account a preacher over that way, for begging too much, for his church, a good cause, of course; but he mustn't overdo it. The point is likely well taken. Some preachers reflect credit on their cloth and injure their cause by overzealousness. There may be too much even of a good thing; pay the preacher, support the church liberally, and don't compel them to become mendicants, despised of the worldly and often compelled to lose their own self respect.

THE veto power is one that was very frequently exercised by the early presidents. Of over six hundred legislative measures enacted during the first fifty years of the federal government, only twenty encountered the executive veto and not one of those passed over the president's disapproval. Strange to say, too, the tendency of nearly all the bills vetoed was to enlarge the power of the executive; the only marked exception was in the case of the measure vetoed by Washington, to reduce the size of the standing army; and that nearly passed over his veto, the vote in the House lacking only seven of the requisite two thirds.

FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS. The Philadelphia Record thinks that Columbia's charity doesn't begin at home. The Reading Times wants to know whether the modern boy is getting worse. Perhaps his critics are. The Bellefonte Watchman thinks that the hanging of McGinnis, "just because he killed his mother in law," marks a new era in civilization. The Mount Joy Herald considers if the Dorsheimer bill of international copyright becomes a law it will put an end to cheap literature, without benefiting authors. The West Chester Republican is authority for the statement that Chester county will present the name of Samuel Butler for the Republican nomination for congressman at-large. The Inquirer persists in calling upon the New Era to tell its readers how Hon. A. Herr Smith voted on the Fitz John Porter bill, which the New Era said could only be compared with an attempt to "whitewash the reputation of Banister Aroide."

What Changed His Mind. Brooklyn Eagle. "Mr. Ryan," said a Chicago commissioner to an applicant for the renewal of his liquor license, "I thought you had resolved to quit the business and devote yourself to the work of temperance reform." "I returned Mr. Ryan," but that was before I knew the conviction was to mate here.

Stung by McGinnis. A revenue informer was hanged last Saturday night in Floyd county, Virginia, by moonshiners. The name is not given.

BULLY BISMARCK

HOTLY CONDEMNED IN THE REICHSTAG.

A stormy scene caused by the Discussion of a Congress Action in the Lasker Resolution. In the Reichstag, in Berlin, on Friday, after the president had been re-elected, that functionary announced the death of Herr Lasker and the other members of his cabinet during the recess. The deputies remained standing as a mark of respect, while the announcement was being made. Herr Ricker, an independent, speaking, as he explained, in the name of the Lasker's friends, for the unanimous tokens of sympathy which had been received. He was particularly grateful to the American Congress for the action of the House of Representatives.

The president informed Herr Ricker that he was departing from the order of the day. Herr Hammerstein, in behalf of the Conservatives, protested against the action of the House of Representatives in the course pursued by the American Congress. Herr Dr. Hannel, progressist, admitted that Herr Ricker had passed outside the order of the day, but pointed out that this only showed a defect in the usage of the House. He referred to Herr Ricker's praise of the American Congress, whereupon the president reminded him that he too was departing from the order of the day, but he continued to speak. He said that he had, perhaps, broken the rules, but he considered that he was justified and pleaded extenuating circumstances. "When a body like Congress," he said, "adopts a measure which is not only just but which is also in consonance with parliamentary usage."

Baron Von Maltzahn contended that the rules of the House offered no ground for a statement like Herr Ricker's, or for any reference to the House of Representatives in parliament which had not been officially communicated to the Reichstag. Herr Ricker explained that the Left had interrupted Herr Hammerstein, because, contrary to the rules of the House, he had interrupted his statement. He, declared, cared as little for Herr Hammerstein's protest as they did for the unjustifiable interference of Prince Bismarck. This bold declaration was followed by a great uproar.

Bismarck Detained. AS soon as order was restored Herr von Bötticher, imperial secretary of the interior and representative of the chancellor, said that he knew absolutely nothing of any interference on the part of Prince Bismarck. He was, however, promised to inform the Reichstag of resolutions adopted by the American Congress, and did what he deemed right in the matter, his action was not subject to criticism. He concluded by protesting against any criticism of Prince Bismarck.

Herr Ricker, progressist, replying to Herr von Bötticher, maintained that deputies have a perfect right to criticize the official acts of the chancellor. Dr. Molter, progressist, took a special opportunity to draw attention to banners hanging in the hall, which had been presented to the Reichstag by German Americans, but he was at once called to order by the president, and the discussion was closed.

Herr Ricker, in the opening of the Reichstag, informed the different groups of the speech he intended to make in regard to Herr Lasker. He said the speech had been drawn up after a consultation with the leader of the new party. The members of the center promised not to interfere, but the Conservatives protested against the making of the speech. It is generally regretted that Herr Lasker's name was made the subject of a stormy discussion. The conduct of the president of the Reichstag is generally commended. The Deutsche Flagblatt publishes an array of comments, derogatory to Minister Sargent, which were made by certain American newspapers at the time of that gentleman's appointment to his present position. The Flagblatt is generally commended for Prince Bismarck, to the department of state in a few days. He added that he had had no communication or understanding whatever with the foreign affairs committee in regard to the matter. He proposed to deal entirely with the department of state. The letter of Prince Bismarck returning the resolution he said, had already been published in substance in the newspapers, but in addition it expressed Bismarck's regret that he felt compelled, under the circumstances, to return the resolution.

CHARGED FROM ALL DIRECTIONS. COPPER BRACKS IN Butler County With a Fifteen Year Old Girl—Large Sums. An appointment took place on Thursday at Amudale, a small hamlet in Butler county. The principals are Edward Beatty and a thirteen year old daughter of S. H. Kelley. Beatty, who was station agent at Amudale, is a man, bearded with Kelly, who kept a hotel. Beatty told his landlord that he was going to see his parents, who live two stations east of Amudale, and taking his school, boarded a train. Towards evening Miss Kelley told her parents that she intended to call on a friend. That was the last the parents saw of their daughter. They felt no uneasiness at her absence, as they thought she was with her friend, until next morning, when they were informed that she had come to Greenville and was married to Beatty; also, that immediately after the ceremony the pair had left for Kansas.

In investigating the matter the parents discovered that before Beatty went away they had had a party at their house, and he had carried away a quantity of his property. The parents say that as the girl is a mere child they never had the faintest suspicion that an attachment existed between the two. The bride is large for her age, bright and intelligent, possessing in appearance and ways the ideal of her parents. Beatty is a young man, of respectable parentage, but was considered a little fat. Kelly says he will prosecute the "squire who married them."

A West Chester Woman's Remorse. MAUSO G. Friel, a resident of Lebanon, died last week. He was formerly a salesman for the late firm of James, Kent, Banister & Co., of Philadelphia, but retired from business some years ago a rich man. In his will, he bequeathed the firm of Friel made the following public bequest: To St. Mary's Catholic church for a building for the orphans of the parish a home in which the sisters are to reside, \$10,000; to the same church for the purchase of a school, \$7,000; to keep the parochial school in repair, \$1,000; for repairing or building a Catholic chapel at Cornwall, Pa., \$15,000; to the theological seminary at Harrisburg, \$2,500; to Father Kopper for the purchase of a house at Harrisburg, \$1,000. The residue of the estate is given to his relatives, providing first \$500 for funeral expenses and \$500 for masses for the repose of his soul, the souls of his parents and friends.

Fatally Struck by a Rail Picket. A withered and bent little Italian rag picker was poking among garbage barrels in Barclay street, New York, Friday afternoon, in front of the commission houses, Michael O'Day and David Oliver were

MOVING ALONG.

THE INSURANCE CASE NEARLY ENDED.

Witnesses Remonstrated Against the Witnesses Who Said They Knew of the Famous Case. Friday afternoon upon the meeting of court, George W. Rote was recalled and testified that he carried a torch in the store on West King street, on the night of the fire. Dr. H. E. Mullenberg testified that he was called in to attend Mr. Gotschalk after he was carried from the store on the night of the fire; he found him in an unconscious condition. Adolph Strauss was recalled and he testified that a large piece of moulding around a gas jet in the store fell upon him while the fire was in progress. James Todd testified that he walked by this store about 30 minutes after 11 o'clock on the night of the fire and went to the curtain; he drew up the night watchman's key and found the store closed; a few minutes before the fire was discovered. Jacob Herzog testified that he was an engineer of engine No. 4 on this night and they had 75 pounds of steam on. John C. Longman testified that they manufactured and sold cologne to the plaintiff at different times; it was put up in bottles and was as inflammable as alcohol.

Millie Bory testified that she was employed in the millinery department of Gotschalk & Lederman's store; she saw the three cans, (which were produced) in the millinery room; cologne was kept in them and the fountain was filled from them; witness saw them before and after the fire; never saw coal oil in the store; she also testified to the quantity of cologne, hats, feathers, &c., in the store and the manner in which they were arranged. William O. Frail testified that he is a painter and a graduate of Philadelphia college; he is now in Kauffman's drug store; they sold cologne to Gotschalk & Lederman and they purchased the last lot on May 23, 1883; the cologne was put in the same kind of cans as the cologne in the store; witness explained what cologne is made of and said it would not burn; the cans had not contained coal oil, but witness thought they had cologne in them; some cologne will burn, others will not. Dr. Boyer was recalled and he testified that he saw the cans in the store after the fire, he examined them and thought they had contained cologne. Isaac Bartley, who in 1882 was employed at Haughton's livery stable, was the next witness called to the stand. He testified that he testified that the cans shown were used to hold cologne. Samuel Bernard corroborated Heline. Both young men had been employed in the store. Jacob Waters testified that he was an engineer of engine No. 4, in the city fire department; pressure was 80 to 100 pounds; the engine played for from a half to three quarters of an hour.

As the Medical witness testified that she was employed at Gotschalk's up to the time of the fire; in the first drawer under the shelving, flowers, &c. were kept (this is the drawer in which wadding was said to have been found); the fourth drawer contained the cans. Gotschalk & Lederman's store was in the rear of the store; witness was in the rear of the store; she gave the prices of different articles. Friday Evening.—The plaintiffs in the insurance case continued to call witnesses, in rebuttal. James M. Burke, esq., testified that he was called to the stand on the night of the fire; as they left West King and Prince street the courthouse clock struck 11 o'clock; witness and his companion then walked up to the square and saw the Gotschalks, who were going towards the corner of the square; they went at once to John Snyder's saloon and were there 20 minutes before the alarm struck. Etta Musser testified that she was employed in Gotschalk & Lederman's store up to the time of the fire; she was employed in the millinery department in the southwest corner of the store; the wadding was kept in the fourth drawer, and the first contained flowers, &c.; witness gave the prices of different kinds of goods. It appears from the testimony taken before the coroner's inquest that her husband, Jacob Worst, had left home at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and thought his wife to be in good spirits; he returned at 4 o'clock and found her hanging to a collar beam in the garret. Mrs. Spottle, one of the witnesses, stated that she visited the family quite frequently and that some months ago Mrs. Worst was very low spirited, but was greatly improved of late. Rev. J. W. Hassler affirmed that he had visited the woman very often; he had noticed that she was low spirited, but had greatly improved during the past two months; she was a member of his church and had attended very regularly until recently; of late she had not attended at all. J. V. Diller affirmed that he had assisted in cutting the body down.

Rev. Elliot affirmed that he went to the house after the suicide, found the woman hanging as above described, and assisted in cutting her down. B. F. Weaver affirmed that he was attracted by the crowd of people going to Mr. Worst's and went there also; he was the first to go into the garret and found her hanging, and assisted in cutting her down.

The coroner's jury composed of Israel Blair, Dr. Bushong, E. C. Diller, Aaron B. Hassler, John Bowers and B. F. Weaver, Jr., returned a verdict that "the said Julia Ann Worst came to her death by strangulation from hanging, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, p. m., on March 7th, 1884."

Prior to the attack of melancholy with which Mrs. Worst was affected, she was a most estimable woman, a kind neighbor and consistent Christian. There is no doubt that she was a very devoted and ended her life, as her family relations were very happy; she had a kind husband and was surrounded by all the comforts of a pleasant country home. Much sympathy is felt in the community for her bereaved husband.

Timely Discovery of a Fire. New Holland Clarion. The families of Eckert Richwine and John F. Bowers, who reside in a double house in the west end of New Holland, were considerably alarmed on Thursday morning by the smell of burning clothes or rags. Search was made and Mr. Bowers, when on the garret, discovered a smoko issuing from the pipe hole that led from the bed room of Mr. Richwine. He hastened down and rushed to the room, but was compelled to retreat, when, upon opening the door he discovered the smoko so dense that it was impossible for him to enter. He then hastened down stairs and out into the back yard, and then got upon the roof of the back porch, where he broke into a window in order to allow an air passage to drive out the smoko. When they then discovered that some bed clothing upon which some of the children had spilled water and which had been placed on the back of a chair near the stove pipe to dry, had by some means and moved to the floor, they searched and ascertained where. The chair was badly burned, part of the carpet and a hole also was burned in the floor. It was a fortunate discovery, as it would not have been known until the fire would have been beyond control.

A Large Tobacco Drop. New Holland Clarion. This morning Henry B. Weaver, near Lattap's mill, sent his crop of tobacco to the mill. It required five four horse teams to haul it, and the procession, consisting of so many large teams, reminded the older folks of the days of the Conestoga wagons. He had between 10 and 11 tons of the weed for which he received \$3, 19, 8. It was sold to M. Newberger, and the figures realized are among the best for this season.

Henry Well shipped 20 head of horses to the mill; Fiss & Doerr shipped 27 and George Grossman 10.

COLUMBIA NEWS.

SOME ITEMS OF VARIOUS INTEREST ABOUT THE RIVER TOWN—HULLERS' ROOMS—HISTORICAL NOTES.

Council and school board meet next week. Pennsylvania Castle, A. O. K. of M. C., meets this evening. Much drunkenness prevailed yesterday on the streets. A false alarm of fire yesterday afternoon brought out the fire department, which then returned to the fire station. The Tennessee Jubilee singers will be here soon. Conestoga lodge, K. of P., has formed another rank. The Sons of Temperance lodge of Wrightsville has 25 members. A few days more of warm weather and the ice on the river will begin moving off. The snow is nearly all gone now. The town is being flooded by the cards of Republican candidates for the nomination at the approaching April primaries. The weather signal adopted for the trains on the Frederick railroad were put into operation yesterday. Butter and eggs were plentiful at market this morning. The former brought from 25 to 30 cents per pound, and the latter 20 cents per dozen. A young son of the Rev. S. D. C. Jackson, pastor of the Bethel church, has been taken to Philadelphia for treatment for curvature of the spine. Surprise parties were held last evening at the residences of Jacob Brummer and James Lockard. They were pleasant parties and largely attended. John Getzwhite, a one armed man, who recently had a finger of his hand amputated by a feed cutter, found it necessary to have the finger amputated yesterday.

Starting Itinerary. Rumor now has it that the Pennsylvania railroad company intends purchasing Front street, and converting it into a huge freight yard. The line now being surveyed around Columbia makes this project not improbable. Religious Items. The usual religious services will be held at the different churches to-morrow. The prayer meeting at the Columbia engine house will commence to-morrow at 8 p. m. All are invited to attend. Gen. Welsh Post, G. A. R., will attend service in a body at the Second street Lutheran church on Sunday evening, March 30, and at St. John's Lutheran church on Sunday April 27. A student of Columbia who was expected to be held in the opera house on the evening of Saturday, March 15 by the Rev. F. J. Clayman, B. D., pastor pro tem of St. Paul's P. E. church, it will consist of views on the Bible, and will be accompanied by a lecture on the same. The lecturer having visited the places which he will speak is well fitted for his task. The proceeds will be devoted to Lydia church and society of St. Paul's church.

ARRESTED FOR LAZARUS. A Foster Chase's Constable, with a Gun Ready, Locked in Jail. On Thursday evening, Theodore Cunningham, who is charged by his brother-in-law, John Cunningham, of Oxford, of stealing a silver watch and \$21.11 in money, on the 19th of February last, was arrested in this city by High Constable J. B. Woodruff, of Oxford, assisted by Chief of Police David Cunningham, after being arrested, was questioned as to what he had done with the stolen property. He at first said that on reaching this city he fell in with a party of men, who were strangers to him; that they went out to Middle street on a spree, during a lecture he was giving. He afterwards, however, called Chief Deicher to his cell and gave him information which led him to discover that the watch was now in possession of a man named John Irwin, bartender at the Black Bear hotel in Montgomery. Cunningham having sold the watch for a few dollars. The watch will no doubt be recovered. Cunningham was taken to Oxford Friday and gave a preliminary hearing before Justice Samuel B. Shaw, and was committed to the county jail for trial. He seems to be a bad one, as some time before he robbed his brother-in-law, he deserted his wife and five children, leaving them in very destitute circumstances.

OBITUARY. Death of Anthony Metzroth. Mr. Anthony Metzroth, one of our prominent German citizens, died at his residence, No. 429 West King street, on Thursday afternoon, of heart disease, after a long illness, of several months. Mr. Metzroth was a baker by occupation, having learned the trade in Germany. He came to this country about the year 1851, and after residing in Philadelphia a short time came to West Chester, where he was employed by the late firm of Metzroth, Campbell & Haun, who carried on the baking business at the corner of West King and Prince streets, where J. B. Martin's store now stands. After working for Mr. H. some time he started business, for himself, on West King street, where he carried on successfully up to the time of his illness. A wife and three children survive him, two sons and a daughter. He was a member of Metamora tribe of Red Men, Teutonia lodge of Knights of Pythias and Bethel lodge of Old Fellows. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Jefferson Club Special Meeting. At a well attended special meeting of the Jefferson club last evening, Mr. James Stewart presided, and R. M. Reilly, esq., acted as secretary pro tem. The death of Mr. Peter McCannoy, treasurer of the association, was formally announced, and the minutes read elsewhere, was unanimously adopted. The rooms and hangings were at once draped with black stuff, which are to be kept up for thirty days. It was resolved that the members of the association, on Monday morning, at 8:30 sharp, on Monday morning, to attend the funeral in a body, Mr. Geo. Steinman acting as marshal. The funeral of Peter McCannoy has been changed from 8 1/2 to 9 o'clock, and will be held in St. Mary's church at 10 o'clock.

Changes of Newspaper Men. Henry Schmidt, who has been city editor of the Free Press, since that paper was started, has resigned his position to accept that of news editor on the Philadelphia Democrat, the German daily. Mr. Schmidt was a first class newspaper man and has hosts of friends in this city. George Cooper has resigned his position as copy holder in the New Era office and will leave for Omaha to engage in business in a couple of weeks.

An Electric Light Prediction. New Holland Clarion. If the workings of the electric lights in Lancaster city continue as proving as they have since their introduction, the city will in a few months be without any light burning, and there will be nothing but the "unsightly poles" left to remind its inhabitants that they have introduced the electric light.

A Chance for a Reward. In the corridor of the court law notices are posted which offer a reward of \$10 for the detection of anyone who shall deface the walls. Without any regard for the candidates for office have posted and nailed to the walls their names and the walls resemble bill boards at present.