

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SAVED BY EVENING NOV. 22, 1884.

The New Orleans Exposition.

Before another month the World's Exposition at New Orleans will be under full headway, and for those in this section of the country who desire to see their manufactures and products exhibited in competition with the best of the globe affords there remains but little time. It is interesting to note the upward and onward progress of this exposition from its inception. It was at first intended as a state exhibition; but in sensibly, as the idea seemed popular, it was determined to make of it a splendid representation of the progress of the South since the war. From that time the enterprise ceased to be local and became national in its scope. And when the Central and South American countries began to cooperate for a representative display, at once the nations of Europe, eager to protect their trade in that direction, determined to take a hand in it and thus it became from a local a world's exposition.

It is impossible to forecast the advances that will accrue to the country, and to the new South in particular, from the concentration for six months of much of the great business impulses of the world in the chief Southern commercial city. Many exhibitions have heretofore been held in cities, the centers of vigorous trade that scarcely needed a stimulus to increased activity, yet the benefits flowing from them have been most marked. What then must be the result where an exposition takes place among a people whose commercial activity still feels the wounds of a sectional war, and whose business structure it was necessary to build almost anew since the dark days of 1861?

The national government has done wisely and well in its appropriation of \$1,000,000 to this exposition, and the money will be returned in blessings to the country a thousand fold. And those who have given the best portions of their life to the study of the negro problem must feel gratified at the excellent opportunity given the colored race by the managers of the enterprise to show the progress they have made since their enfranchisement. There will be much there to enchain the attention of all patriotic Americans, but the paramount blessing that will descend with this gathering of the national and the world's forces on Southern soil will be the rubbing away of the lingering animosities of the war. It will be the healing balm that will drive from the national system the sectional disease. It will dare the beginning of a new life for the nation that will be to the old as day to night. It will join in one grand fraternal brotherhood all the states of the Union from Maine to Texas, from Oregon to Florida, and in solid phalanx they will move on as one to new and powerful conquests in the world of commerce.

The Centurions of Philadelphia.

The Committee of One Hundred, of Philadelphia, has issued a report of its work during the past four years. It refers to the exposure of the criminality of the Gas Trust in recklessly squandering nearly \$5,000,000 of the city funds; the reorganization of the water department with improved discipline and a saving of \$281,500; the reduction of \$200,000 in the salaries of certain county officers; the restoration of discipline in the police department and the securing of the conviction of nearly 600 perpetrators of election funds; the abolition of the delinquent tax office and the repeal of the infamous recorder's bill; the removal of many abuses in other of the city departments and the reform in the management of the Blockley almshouse. It is indeed a record of which the Centurions have a right to be proud. They were most bitterly assailed by the confederated ringers who were preying on the city, but they never flinched in their determination to unearth the rascality in the departments which all knew to exist. They gave freely of their means and looked for no reward save that which the conscientiousness of doing right afforded. Their existence was a standing menace to every political ringer in the city, and none would rejoice more than these if the organization ceased its existence. Though the Republican ring has regained much of its lost ground, it is less bold and unscrupulous, having fresh in its memory the recollection of some very severe thrashings administered by the Committee of One Hundred. The committee should maintain its organization. It has done a vast amount of good and its possibilities for the future should not be carelessly thrown aside. Let it remain, as it has been, the bulwark of the Quaker City against the confederated Republican jobbers who, unchecked, may bring the municipality into too close contact with the hopeless morass of insolvency.

Few people are aware of the system with which some people seek wives.

In the metropolitan papers one sees continual matrimonial offers, all described to be unexceptionable in kind, but are usually passed them over carelessly as emanations from the different species of the genus crank. Yet there are many of these applications for a helpmeet, which if examined would be found to have been made in good faith. There is more of this kind of prestidigitancy in England and on the continent than in the United States, and the English will go further to secure a goodly dowered bride than the poor and proud French nobles. It is too suggestive of barter and sale to take much of a hold on the American fancy.

Mr. Blaine is said to have made on the first volume of his work, "Twenty Years in Congress" from \$60,000 to \$85,000, and it is alleged that his campaign contribution to the "grand old party" amounted to \$50,000. It is, therefore, not so very surprising that his ambitious soul was very severely wrenched when he found that the dream of his life, the presidency, was beyond his grasp, and that his thrifty disposition felt keenly the loss of the dollars that were dumped into the

party with no avail.

The concurrence of both calamities would have filled any man with deep regret, but it is extremely doubtful whether the poignancy of grief in any other public personage would have carried him to the extent that Mr. Blaine has gone. His reviling of the South, had it not been deliberately prepared, might have been attributed to a sudden outburst of passion. But its premeditation seems to show that it was the simultaneously ripened fruit of defeated ambition and money wasted. If the state of mind in which Mr. Blaine conceived the sentiments he expressed in his August speech is his normal mental attitude, he is much to be pitied.

POSTMASTER GENERAL HATTON HAS BEEN accused by Republicans of deliberately refusing without cause to close the postoffices during a portion of election day, thus preventing, it is alleged, many employes from voting.

The charge is specifically made in reference to the New York postoffice. Hatton rises in his own defense to say that there is no law authorizing the closing of the postoffices during election day, and that he believed the postmaster at New York might arrange to allow his employes to vote without seriously interfering with the business of the office. He is undoubtedly right, and those who called upon him to give the clerks a holiday on Nov. 4 wished to have their services at the polls, and not merely their votes. What ever the spirit that actuated Mr. Hatton, whether a desire to do right or a wish to deliver a stinger to Mr. Blaine, his course must be commended as the only one that his situation legally and properly permitted.

The grand jury in its report presented to the court animadverts, as have all grand juries in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, on the practice in vogue among aldermen and justices of the peace of multiplying charges without necessity and the wasting of the court's valuable time in trivial cases that should never have required the court's intervention.

Grand juries come and go, all making the same criticism that falls on dumb ears. The only remedy the people have, apparently, is to mark the rascals guilty of this kind of work, for defeat when they ask for reelection.

MR. BLAINE has rented a house in Washington, but it is not the White House.

If Jack Logan does not cut his mane and hair until he is vice president, he will be a proper subject for a travelling museum in the near future.

If skill in handling the Mullican letters be a prerequisite for the office of postmaster general, there should be many excellent candidates in the country for the office.

The Republicans accuse the Democrats of being the party of sectionalism, yet their punned and doomed knight went down with the sectional cry on his lips.

It is now said that Mr. Blaine will make a better leader of a minority than a majority. There is nothing like making a virtue of necessity. It might be added that the smaller the minority the better Mr. Blaine's qualities as a leader shine out.

THE Belfast, Me., Journal thus explains the party's overthrow: "Run did it. St. John helped, and suggested that Blaine and Logan be the nominees for 1888. Should they enter the arena hereafter the cause for their defeat will be more numerous, and the Republican press will have nothing else to assail but honest administration, which the people will sustain almost unanimously."

A DRUG.

When the north wind's voice was calling, And the sunset veils were falling, We laid down to our slumber, And we laid down to our slumber.

THE MATTERS OF CALLING ON THE JUDGES TO appear and testify and of the power of the canvassing board to go into the matter have been under consideration since and a decision is set for Saturday afternoon.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY PRESENTED TO THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY and the Republican ring has regained much of its lost ground, it is less bold and unscrupulous, having fresh in its memory the recollection of some very severe thrashings administered by the Committee of One Hundred.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL OF THE Catholic Church, now in session in Baltimore, proposes to consider the question of vesting the property holdings of the church in the bishops of their respective dioceses.

THE HOTEL HELEN, a five-story family hotel in Boston, was damaged by the fire on Friday night, the family of B. L. Sawyer, the janitor, were enlisted in the fire, and the hotel was destroyed.

DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF LIFE.

Judge Stitzel, acting for Ferguson, White & Co., of Robinson, Berks county, at whose dinner seven men were recently killed by the falling of a stack, visited the families of all the victims of the disaster, and inquired into the amount of damages which the total amount paid aggregated quite a large sum. The firm were exonerated from blame in the matter by the coroner's jury which investigated the affair, but are generous enough to assist the bereaved in their claims according to their various needs. The amounts to be paid will be paid as soon as the papers are drawn up.

LOOKING OUT FOR OTHERS.

At the meeting of the New York state board of health on Friday, Secretary Carroll said there was no doubt that cholera would soon visit this country, and that the seaboard towns should take the precautions to prevent its securing a foothold. Speaking of the bad condition of the water supply at New York, he said that, in his opinion, a quarantine should be established, a person did not have the cholera on entering that institution, he was pretty sure to get it if he remained there any length of time.

MR. CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

An interview with the President-elect in which the Republicans were asked to express their views on his administration.

THE PHILADELPHIA WEAVERS.

The strikers' call a meeting and decide upon future action.

A RETURNED PRODIGAL.

John Ash, who left his parents in Dayton, Ohio, and enlisted in the 33rd Kentucky (Union) regiment as a drummer boy. He was then 14 years old. He soon deserted the army, and returned to his parents in Dayton, Ohio. He was transferred to the Atlantic squadron, and saw hard service along the Southern coast. After the war he stuck to the sea—now on a man-of-war, now on a merchantman. All the time he was in the navy he was exempt from duty by accidents. He has doubled Cape Horn, crossed and recrossed the Pacific and touched at all the island ports therein, circled Africa, Australia and the North Sea and the Atlantic, touched at Gibraltar, St. Helena, Malta, Cape Town, Rio and Java, and has finally come home to see his mother in Dayton and settle down with the purpose of supporting his aged and infirm parents. All these twenty-three years he never wrote home, and his friends supposed him dead.

MEETING OF LANSING BUSINESS MEN OF BOSTON.

A meeting was opened on Friday noon in Boston at the board of trade, for the discussion of the national bankrupt law, the excessive coinage of silver, and the reciprocity treaties with Mexico and Canada. All the business exchanges in the city were represented. Addresses have so far been made by Senator Hoar, Congressman A. A. Ranney, Leopold Morse and P. A. Collins, in favor of a national bankrupt bill.

RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED PROVIDING for the relief of Congress, praying for the suspension of the act requiring the coinage of silver dollars, thereby removing the chief cause of the prevailing distrust and dread; urging upon Congress the importance of the enactment of the bankruptcy bill, and praying the House of Representatives to take early and favorable action on the bill to carry into effect the reciprocity treaty with Mexico.

CURRENT NEWS ITEMS.

E. E. Johnson, the Pacific express agent at Anisworth, Washington territory, has been acquitted of the charge of having embezzled \$18,000 sent by Lidd & Tilden in his care for N. Bennett.

At the meeting of the Friday evening, Michael Tracy, who is held for assaulting his wife with a hatchet, cut his throat with a razor stolen from a fellow prisoner at the jail. His recovery is doubtful.

The condition of Michael D. De Young, slain by the explosion at St. Francis, Ohio, is reported to be more serious. He passed a restless night, with increased fever and stomachic trouble.

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THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

REGULAR NOVEMBER TERM WORK.

Winding up the Week—Security of the Peace and Arrests—The Grand Jury Presents its Report.

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In the case against Joseph Struck for not making a return, a verdict of not guilty was taken with costs for official costs. It was stated that since the complaint was made the nuisance, a bone boiling establishment, was destroyed by fire.

Friday Morning.—In the case of commonwealth vs. T. Murr, selling liquor without license and on Sunday, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty with costs.

In the case of commonwealth vs. James Hanrahan, assault and battery, a verdict of not guilty was entered. This was a cross action of the suit in which John White, jr., figured as a defendant.

John White, jr., convicted of assaulting Sarah Hanrahan, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of six months.

Clarence Parikh, convicted of stealing a watch from Mrs. Blackon, of Columbia, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of three months.

In the case of Emanuel Berkheiser, a formal complaint was made against Walter K. Eby, charged with threatening to do bodily harm to James Smith, a one-armed man, on the evening of October 31. The defendant denied having made the threats alleged, and claimed that all the threats were made by Sellers. The court directed defendant to enter into recognizance to keep the peace.

Henry Zartman, charged with deserting and failing to provide for his wife, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of three months.

Israel Smith, colored, convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapons, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs.

Henry Zartman, who pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs of prosecution.

Israel Gillespie was required to enter bail in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace and pay the costs of prosecution, for having threatened to do Daniel Rice bodily harm.

Kate Reese was charged with threatening to take the life of B. S. Breneman. She was a tenant of prosecutor's at the time and had some feeling against him because she was a tenant of the house for non-payment of rent. The defendant denied having made any more threats than the prosecutor. The accused was required to enter into her recognizance to keep the peace for three months and pay the costs of prosecution.

Geo. W. Kiehl, wife, was charged with desertion. His wife testified that he was frequently under the influence of liquor and abused her so badly that she was compelled to leave him and go to her father's home. He neglected her and refused to take any care of her. She received a statement as to the abuse she received. She said she was afraid to live with him on account of the threats he made against her. Kiehl denied having abused his wife and said he was willing to provide a home for his wife. The court directed that Kiehl pay \$4 per week for the support of his wife and child.

Elvina Rhoads, charged her husband, Philip Rhoads, with deserting for the fourth time, and failing to provide for her and child. The defendant said he was out of work, but was willing to provide for his wife. The court directed him to pay \$3 per week for the support of his family.

Elizabeth Althouse was charged with threatening to kill Edward Patzner, and the court directed her to pay the costs and enter bail to keep the peace.

Ephram L. Dyers of Manheim, was charged with failing to provide for his wife. She testified that her husband abused her and looked her out of the house and she was compelled to leave him. He was directed to pay \$3 per week for the support of his wife.

True Bills—Anno B. Hostetter, forgery; Isaac W. Bender assault and battery; Henry Bohne, larceny.

Ignored Bills—Sarah Young, William Sawyer, assault and battery; Jacob Reiner et al., neglect of duty; Henry Crothers, assault and battery, with prosecutor, Frank Collins, for costs.

The grand jury's report.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Lancaster.

The grand inquest of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, organized to inquire into and report on the condition of the county of Lancaster at the November sessions of 1884, respectfully reports, that in accordance with the instruction of the court, it has attended to the duty.

The district attorney submitted to our consideration 125 indictments of which 102 were reported as true bills and 23 were ignored. The grand inquest is glad to say that but few indictments for crimes of a high grade were returned to it. It is regretted that the custom of preferring two or more indictments against a single defendant on charges arising out of a single arrest, when they might be properly included in a single one—a custom often before condemned by grand inquests—still continues, and much of the time of

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