Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1881.

Two of a Kind. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times is a close friend of Blaine-a government appointee by his favor, we believe. So it may be regarded as significant that in one paragraph of his Sunday letter he accuses Sherman of coldness and even secret hostility to the administration; and in the very next intimates that pursuit of the star route thieves may be relaxed to gives opportunity to hunt down the rascals who burrowed in the treasury under Sherman like mice in a cheese, who stole the public money under pretense of trading horses for the department, who got a dozen overcoats for John Sherman's men servants and had them charged as bil liard cloth for covering desks, who did the work on Sherman's new house with government hands and out of government material, who furnished all his private lunches out of the department contingent fund, and in many respects plundered the government so largely for Sherman's personal benefit that it must have been with his tolerance if not his connivance. If Sherman is suspected the additional expense would probably of hostility to Garfield and jealousy of Blaine, nothing would suit them better than to show up his peccadilloes and peculations, especially if they can thereby divert public attention and abate the prosecution of the star route thieves, to whom Garfield is under obligations and for whom Blaine is suspected of no unfriendliness.

ial the decree of the circuit court The competition between these two sets of thieves may result in the exposas where the decision of the judges is ure of both or in an arrangement to cover up both. The public can only look with than a certain sum of money. There confidence to the department of justice, are a great many cases appealed which where an honest and fearless attorney general is aided by an expert and courtaken up because of the obstinacy of cliageous detective in the person of Mr. Gibson. Mr. MacVeagh has no special an appearance in the supreme court. partiality for either Blaine or Sherman: and may be expected to hunt one set of rascals down as diligently as to show the other up. At present it looks as if inclined to submit to their decisions. these prosecutions would employ all of his time. Quite naturally Mr. a court of review the chances of a cor-Blaine and his newspaper friends are " anxious to have the treesury investiof the five would hardly be numskulls: gating committee finish their work and make their report," and quite naturally talls us that several heads are better than they say with the thefts of millions one, though they are cabbage heads. in the star route business, "there was a great deal of law," behind which the greater confidence of the people. If the thieves will shelter themselves. But the judges of the lower courts were what public demands that all classes of thieves they ought to be, the cases appealed to shall be punished, and Blaine and Sherman will both be crushed between the tively few. And if the supreme judges millstones if the water is turned on and as fine grinding done as the be so certain as to make the appeals still situation, by Republican confession, defewer. But as we despair of getting betmands. ter judges, there seems to be nothing else

He Dreams a Dream.

Some goose favors the New Era with a statement that the INTELLIGENCER and Examiner unite in considering Brother Fowler's Reading & Chesapeake railroad to be a very airy scheme, pursuant to a conspiracy entered into in the interest of the Pennsylvania railroad by A. J. Steinman and J. A. Hiestand. esqs., at a dinner which they attended at Mr. James Duffy's at Marietta. The correspondent is as visionary as his railroad. He needs to be more regardful of Davy Crockett's recommendation and make sure of his facts before he goes teristic unfairness, takes the credit for the ahead. Mr. Steinman was not at administration of the refunding of the Col. Duffy's dinner, which we believe high interest government bonds "a problem was a substantial fact, as our local reports mentioned its occurrence; and no argued and quarreled all last winter doubt, it was a very good one, for the Colonel has a reputation as a dinnergiver. We hope Commodore Hiestand enjoyed it, and will be able to clear himself of the accusation that he there and then conspired with any one to destroy the Reading & Chesapeake. Perhaps the New Era correspondent has only seized the wrong pig by the ear and the really guilty co-conspirator was Edi- of an American influx in the fall. A trust at her, when she ran from the building. tor Geist, who gave Mr. Fowler's bantling a kick simultaneously with his contemporaries. There was certainly a very remarkable chorus of editorial sentiment, and if there wasn't a dinner at the bot-It is the first time such was ever registered tom of it what was there? Perhaps the reported potency of dinners with Lancaster editors may induce the New York capitalists, who have those two and a half millions of dollars burning a hole in their pockets, to spend a few of them in giving a dinner themselves.

Gov. Horr has, no doubt, done wisely to veto the judiciary apportionment bill. It was not conceived in wisdom or virtue nor brought forth with an eye single to the public good. It was a curious piece of legislative patchwork, devised and exlow interest and guaranteed by the govecuted for personal and political ends, of ernment. Every day its taxes have to be which entirely too many are kept in covered into the United States treasury. view in the selection of our judges. Its To operate the district and pay interest result would have been to create far takes \$3,300,000 a year, of which \$700,000 too many common pleas judges in the go to public schools, said to be the finest state-there are enough now. To secure now in the country; about one and a this, districts were gerrymandered and third millions go to pay interest; the rest made up in the most grotesque style: to the streets, public works and police. and in many cases this was done to elect Under this quiet, honest, simple and efthis or that man to the bench, the aspifective government Washington is buildrants generally log-rolling for the bill. ing up into one of the most remarkable Mean partisan advantages were also cities in the country, drawing inhabitants sought to be attained, and on this acfrom every other city. count the pressure was strongest on the governor to sign it, and he deserves all the more credit for vetoing it. gusted at a prospective fusion of the

It is suggested that the governor Republicans of North Carolina with the makes little account of the increased ex- liquor interest, because the Democrats pense which the bill would have entailed upon the state. We take it that this people. The American suggests that "in spirited. Saturday the animal was rewas the smallest consideration with him. the back counties of the state, there is a moved from one stable to another. In the The state can afford to pay all the judges large population which distils apple that are needed, and to pay them liberal- whisky for family use, without consulting ly, if thereby it can get good judges in- the national government in the matter of into the stable occupied by the animal. A stead of offering a more glittering bait paying revenue duties. They are chiefly few moments later the other groom heard for the greedy politicians to scramble poor whites, though of a less degraded a cry for help, and found Johnson lying d judge is worth a vast deal | type than is found in the immediate vicinof money to the county that is blessed ity of the plantations in the lowlands. Next morning Murray went to feed the with his service. A bad one is so ex. Their vote, if combined with that of the horse, which did not stir till Murray had pensive as to be dear at any price. negroes, would give the Republicans the nearly reached his head, when he kicked ties to which they do refer to be "insuffic-The chief objections to the bill, as we control of the state, unless some method have before pointed out, were that it should be found of evading the will of Before Murray could raise himself the tricts." That these words embrace was framed and was calculated to make the majority. It is felt that the Republistriking him on the head, and would have from the fact that they are genthe way to the bench easy for unfit men, cans have made a movement which may killed him but for the other groom, who eral and that no other description of counthe best sign of whose unfitness was their have very serious results in the politics of rushed into the stall and dragged the man the best sign of whose unfitness was their self-exertion to get there. Gov. Hoyt found other good reasons than this for Democrats of North Carolina in recent The horse was removed to the care of a

tainly will be a deplorable situation if the combined ignorance, white and black, of cial apportionment bill for the very conthe commonwealth is to have the control clusive reason of its unconstitutionality. of its affairs."

Appeals from the Lower Courts.

accompanies it with a scheme, said to

fore it, and there is little doubt that too

many cases are appealed to enable the

supreme court to give them all a proper

degree of consideration. Some project to

relieve it seems necessary; and the only

one adequate is the creation of interme-

diate courts, as suggested in the scheme

sent to the Legislature through the gov-

ernor. But the proposition, unless

amended, will not secure the result

desired. The suggestion is that five

contiguous districts be united together

to form a circuit to be presided over by

the five president judges of each district.

So far the idea seems to be good; but

the author of it goes on to 'suggest" no

writ of error or appeal to lie to the su-

preme court from any county court un-

less first carried to the intermediate

Would that lessen the cases appealed

to the supreme court? It would serve

to delay their reaching it; and this and

cut off some cases, but not many. The

suitors who would go that far with

their appeal would nearly all go up to

he final court. And it is a great harm

in the administration of justice to mul-

tiply costs and increase delays. Justice

is quite sufficiently expensive and tedious

as it is. To make the scheme benefic-

should be made final in certain cases:

unanimous in civil suits involving less

ents and because lawyers like to make

courts below do not possess the con-

What our judiciary really needs is the

vere what they should be, the law w

MINOR TOPICS.

GARFIELD has gone to Long Branch.

A SENSATION has been created in Mont-

gomery, Ala., by the removal of J. W.

Roberts, postmaster of that city, and "an

immense petition," signed by business

men and others, will be sent to President

THE New York Tribune, with charac-

over which the late Democratic Congress

without coming to any conclusion." The

Democratic Congress, as the Tribune

knows, came to a sage, sensible and prac-

A TELEGRAM from the city of Mexico

says General Grant will engage hotel room

there for September for himself and party.

The hotels are enlarging in anticipation

deed, executed in New York by the Mexi-

can National railway and construction

companies, for \$7,500,000, with Lowis H.

Meyer and Andrew A. Green as trustees.

has been registered in the city of Mexico.

GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND declares that

the real ruler of Washington to-day is

Indiana, graduated at West Point in 1863.

and appointed commissioner by the presi-

dent several years ago. He is a stout,

blue-eyed, trim-featured, cool-speaking

man, used to international and foreign

service; and the people of the District at

an attempt to remove him by

Hayes, arose en masse to protest. That

THE American discovers and is dis-

tical conclusion which Haves vetoed.

Garfield, to urge his retention.

court."

Governor Hoyt, in vetoing the judi-

PERSONAL. have been prepared by a justice of the LEWIS WALN SMITH, a member of the supreme court, intended to relieve that Philadelphia bar, and for some time a court of some of its labor. Last year journalist, died at Franklin Falls, N Y., there were more than 800 cases argued beon Friday, in his 36th year.

At the wedding breakfast of WHITELAW REID the bride found a certified check for \$500,000 under her plate. JAMES GORDON BENNETT's new yacht will cost \$200,000-

the United States circuit court against ing for the appointment and election of Peter alias Thomas Williams, of Chicago, for unlawfully publishing in a pamphlet form his lectures, orations, etc.

Ex-Gov. HENRY S. LANE died in Crawfordsville, Ind., on Saturday. He was a lawyer, a colonel in the Mexican war, con tested for Brigot's seat in the Senate, was senatorship. He was nominated to all the many positions he held by acclamation, no one competing with him of his own party. In the intervals of public service he was a had few equals in the West. As a stumpspeaker he made a reputation which will endure with the history of Indiana. His character which invariably carried his audience away. Many anecdotes are related of its wonderful effect. He had an casm was withering.

KNIFE AND PISTOL.

"Shooting Parties" in the West. In Kokomo, Col., T. Higgins, a noted desperado, and Philip Foote, an exmarshal of the place, were intoxicated and began firing revolvers at random. Shortly afterward, meeting Mayor Doncaster, of Racine, Higgins fired at him, the shot just gazing his head. Policeman Brown interfered and was shot and dangerously wounded by Higgins. The desperado then fled to involve trifling amounts and which are Racine and prepared to resist. The marshal and a posse pursued them after wounding Higgins in the face, captured him and Foote. They were taken to Lead ville to avoid lynching.

In Leadville John McComb shot and

Very often, too, the judges of the probably fatally wounded James fidence of the bar, and lawyers are little Donald, a well-known variety actor. Comb's buggy was hitched before his louse, when McDonald requested, and as With five judges assembled together in he claims, received permission, to take ome children riding. He put several rect judgment would be increased, as all children in the buggy and drove around the block. On his return McComb was in a rage, and regardless of the children and even if they should be, the old adage fired twice, one ball striking McDonald in the head. McComb has figured considerably in politics, having been a prominent candidate for lieutenant-governor, mayor of the city, and last spring a nominee for

the office of city treasurer. In Philadelphia at ten minutes past 15 o'clock yesterday morning, during a fight the supreme court would be compara- in Nolan's saloon, 704 South Second street the notorious George Trenwith stabbed Front street, in the stomach. McCarty was taken to the Pennsylvania hospital, badly injured. Trenwith escaped.

At Chismville, Ark., on Friday night, after Mr. Noble and his son retired, some to do but to violently choke off the arunknown person fired through the window of the bedroom which they are occupying the ball taking effect in the brain of young Noble and killing him almost instantly. It is thought the assassin's intention was under convoy of Tom Murphy, to meet

Fritz Miller, a German, who had met with reverses of fortune lately, ended his life in Chicago by laying his neck on the track in front of an approaching train. His head was severed from his body. He

leaves a family.

Theodore Ahrens, aged 27 years, committed suicide in Baltimore by shooting himself in the head.

George Ackerman, 60 years, lies in the Episcopal hospital, Philadelphia, suffering from probably fatal pistol-shot wounds in the head and groin, inflicted, he claims, by two young men who robbed him. It is believed he shot himself.

A number of dead bodies have recently been found in the Missouri river at Kansas City, and the existence of an organized gang of murderers is suspected. The latest ghastly discoveries were the nude body of a young woman found a few days ago; the headless body of a man found on Friday, and the body of a man with the throat cut, found on Saturday.

In Elizabeth, N. J., Martin Magie called at the dressmaking rooms of Miss Fannic Walker, and after a few minutes' conver sation with her, drew a revolver and fired Magie then turned the weapon on himself firing two shots, one of which took effect in his side and the other in his head, from the effects of which he died a few minutes afterward.

The Ravages of Fire.

W. W. Hutchinson's woolen factory and J. F. Atkinson's chair factory, at Appleton, Wis., were burned on Friday. Loss on the former, \$55,000; on the latter, \$50,000. An old man named Norton fell Major William J. Twining, a native of from a building and was killed. August Boethe, an employer, perished in the this opinion, the second division of the flames. Three hundred men are thrown section commands that counties below out of employment. Dillinger & Son's distillery and ware-

house at Bethany, Pa., were destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss, \$150,000. Two-thirds of the business part of town of Warrenton, N. C., burned on Fri day. The following are among the losers: J. M. Waddell, John R. Johnson & Sons, district has \$20,000,000 of debt, funded at C. Katzentine & Co., Warrentown hotel McDowell & Co., bank of Warrentown, John R. White & Sons, Parker & Watson, M. C. Crow & Co. The total loss will reach \$40,000.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the suspension bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, caught fire from some unknown cause and was partially destroyed. The loss will reach \$40,000, on which there is no insurance, as the bridge was considered fireproof. It was an imposing structure and cost \$300,000 when built in 1859. As the largest portion of the travel between Allegheny City and Pittsburgh was over this bridge, the public will experience great inconvenience until repairs are made.

A Vicious Horse.

Thomas F. Ryan, a New York broker, bought a handsome sorrel gelding, about six years of age. Mr. Ryan rode the horse evening, during the absence of James Murray, the groom, employed by Mr. Ryan, his veto, but this is the calamity that his veto has measurably averted. | years, it is difficult for a Northerner to his veto has measurably averted. | feel any sympathy for them. But it cer-

VETOED. THE JUDICIARY BILL.

Governor Hoyt has vetoed the judicial apportionment bill and filed the following message setting forth his reasons for his

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG June 18, 1881 : I herewith file in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth with my objections, Senate bill No. 212, ennert's new yacht will cost \$200,000-"Bob" Ingersoll has brought suit in districts of the commonwealth and providjudges therein, for issuing to additional dges learned in the law, commissions as president judges and manner of fixing the

This bill has been passed in pursuance of section fourteen of the schedule of the constitution. Only such objections as are founded upon its want of conformity to the organic law or its violation of a settled elected governor and resigned to take the public policy should be allowed to prevail against it. Under statutes existing at the opening of the present session there were ission in the state seventy-seven judges of the courts of common pleas and orphans' courts learned in the law. With practicing lawyer, and as an advocate he this act the number would be increased to eighty-six. Since the year 1874 the counties of Blair, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Clearfield, McKean and Tioga have be come by virtue of their increase of populaoratory was of that fervid and stirring tion "separate judicial districts," and the office of associate judge therein would cease upon expiration of commissions of present incumbents. Owing, however, to the peculiar arrangement of these couninexaustible fund of anecdote, and his sar- ties in their districts in the existing apportionment the necessary increa judges from this cause would be but three. In the counties named this increase would be required by the positive mandate of the constitution, over which there is, of course, neither legislative nor executive control. If any large discretion was left, under the constitution, to the lawmaking power in the designation of the several judicial districts it might be said that this bill is as nearly right as any

likely to be made.

But a decisive point has been reached on this question, and if errors have been made in the past in failure to comply with the fundamental law or sound policy no more favorable opportunity for revision and correction than the present will occur. There is now a universal recognition of the inexpediency of the great increase of judges in the courts of common pleas, hindering their efficiency and affecting the dignity of the judicial office and by imposing duties and labors upon them in many of the districts, far within reasonable requirements upon their time and ability, tending the lower the public estimate of their functions. The number of law judges in Pennsylvania exceeds the number of the judges in all the courts of the United States, and the salaries paid the supreme judges, the circuit judges and the district judges of the United States by more than \$100,000 annually. If any tendency to impolitic and inconvenient results exists in the judiciary article of the constitution, we can, at least, minimize the mischief by a rigid adherence to the definition and limitations of the article. The rules of a ment which are prescribed are found in article five section five of the constitution as follows: "Whenever a county shall con tain 40,000 inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges as the business of the said district may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts, shall be formed into convenient single districts, or if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may pro vide. The office of associate judge not learned in the law is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted, shall serve for their unexpired terms."

The analysis of this section by Chief Justice Agnew, in Commonwealth ex. rel. Chase, vs. Harding, 6 Norris' Reports, 361, to the extent to which it goes, may by accepted as strictly accurate. He says 'Under this section, the organization of separate districts consisting of a single county, and that of single districts com posed of several counties, is different, the former having but one judge who holds all the courts alone and additional law judges, when necessary for the dispatch of business; the latter having three judges, one of whom, the president, learned and the other two not learned in the law: the president being a judge of every county of his district and the associates of only one county." According to this judicial exposition the first division of the section constitutes counties containing 40,000 or upwards of population (except Philadelphia and Allegheny, which are elsewhere treated of) into a distinct class, and very clearly distinguishes them from those of less population. Each one of them is to be a "separate district"-that is, a separate county district, with one law judge to preside in its courts, and with one or more such judges in addition if the same shall be added by the Legislature for the necessary transactions of its judicial business. And with equal certainty according to 40,000 in population shall be united to gether to form convenient "single districts," or districts with one law judge to each. The explanation is properly added that the law judge of a single district will sit with two unlearned associates in each county of his district, because such associates are allowed to all counties of the second class, or counties below 40,000, by the third division of the section. When to these particulars we add that where necessity shall require, in order to complete the apportionment, a county of the second class may be "attached" to a contiguous separate county district (4 Const. Deb. 252-6, ib. 503), and a general view of the section in all its principal divisions is made

The present bill designates each county of the state over 40,000 in population as a separate county district, and so far, be-yond all question, conforms to the consti-tution, and its addition of law judges in some of these districts is also an exercise of valid power. So also its attachment of Potter county to the Tioga district, is authorized by the second division of the constitutional section. But its creation of eparate county districts from counties of smaller population raises a question of serious import and challenges the con-struction of the fifth section of the fifth

article of the constitution above stated. "Can a country of less population than 40,000 be made a seperate district?" This question appears to be answered by the text of the constitution itself: "Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall In his room were found most pathetic and be formed," etc. As those words immediately follow the provision relating to he had left behind him. necessary one that they relate to and embrace counties of less population than 40,000, and they plainly declare the counties is afterwards indicated in this section. The section embraces all the counties of the commonwealth, assigns a passenger train due about the same each to a class, and, in its classification, exhausts all the territory of the state. No condition is stated in the section upon Ohio on Friday night. In various places

which a county of the "single district" class can pass into the "seperate district" class, except by its increase of population to 40,000.

An examination of the convention de bate will show that it was intended that body that counties falling below minimum of population required for separate districts, were " to be united together, or "attached to counties adjoining them (6 Con. Deb. 483-493). And the history of amendments proposed in convention by Mr. Craig, of Lawrence, and Mr. Mann, of Potter, and which led up to the Purviance mendment, ultimately adopted, is in the same line of evidence as to convention intent and pupose. (4 Con. Deb. 151-7).

It may be said that by the judicial apportionment act of 1874, several counties which were under 40,000, according to the census of 1870, were made separate county districts, namely : Adams, Beaver, Delaware, Indiana and Susquehanna. But that apportionment was not made under the ourteenth section of the schedule to the onstitution as the present and all future nes will be. It was made under the thirteenth section of the schedule and could be based upon the estimated population of counties in 1874. The Legislature was not to be controlled by a four-year-old census, but by existing numbers, of which the Legislature itself was to judge. The present apportionment, however, must be made upon the actual figures ascertained by the decennial census of 1880. The counties of Beaver, Greene, Jefferson, Lawrence and Lebanon, according to that ensus, each contain a population of less than 40,000 inhabitants. By this bill each of these counties is made a separate judicial district. If the foregoing reasoning is correct, these districts are illegally constituted and if the bill shall take effect, will be organized in violation of the conetitution.

These considerations, if significant at all ere conclusive and fatal to the bill. There are, however, some other features of the oill not unworthy of attention and which would compel its disapproval. By the terms of the bill the additional law judge of the Twelfth district is conferred to the county of Lebanon. Very grave legal difficulties surround that proposition. The right by which a judge exercises his office, should, of all rights, be free from doubt. The endeavor to make this transfer may result in an unseemly and serious conflict of authority and endanger the orderly administration of the law by the introduction of confusion and illegality at its very

The bill creates an additional law judge in each of the counties of Erie and Crawford. This is a question of expediency, based solely upon consideration of what "the business of said districts may require." In these districts themselves there is substantial unanimity of sentiment that the increase is not needed. As independent propositions it is believed the would neither be demanded by the people in the district nor receive legislative

sanction. An objection has been urged upon my attention that the counties of Adams and Fulton as united in the bill do not "form a convenient single district" within a reasonable intepretation of the constitution. Although the constitution does not require that counties joined in a single district shall be contiguous it does relation to each other.

A written plan has been submitted to me from a source likely to inspire the highest confidence in its practical value and wisdom, touching the organization of our courts, to utilize the services of common pleas judges, and relieve the supreme court. It is appended hereto and filed that it may find such publicity and secure such consideration by the people and the Legislature as its importance is entitled to HENRY M. HOYT.

Plan of Judicial Organization. Every five (5) contiguous districts may oc formed into an intermediate one-call it, if you please, a circuit, the five presierror or appeal to lie to the supreme court from any county court unless first carried good day. to the intermedate court and final judgment there entered. It could be so arranged that these intermediate courts should sit twice a year at such place as they may from time to time elect. The prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county where the court may sit to be the clerk of the court. Some special president judges might form the court, and in Allegheny the three president

The advantages of this system seem First. To reduce the number of writs of

error and appeals to the supreme court, and thus allow the judges more time to onsider and decide really important questions. In 1880 there were more than eight hundred cases argued in the supreme court and about two hundred non-suits. Second. It would tend to secure uniformity of practice in the several districts. Third. It would give more constant em-

ployment, which will the better qualify hem for their office. Fourth, There would be no additional expense to the state.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

taking a bath. Two boats were capsized by a squall or

Lower Saramac Lake, in the Adirondacks. and a young lady and a guide in one of A freight train and a construction on the Texas & Pacific railroad collided near

Baird, Texas. T. H. Burns, engineer, and O. H Richardson, fireman, were killed. Burns was a Pennsylvanian. The extension of the Missouri Pacific railroad was completed to its intersection with the Texas & Pacific road, at Min-

eola, on Saturday evening. Trains can now go from St. Louis to San Antonio, Texas, without change. At noon yesterday John Griscom weighed 167 pounds—a loss of 11 pounds in twenty-four hours, and 321 pounds since the beginning of his fast. Last night his

ture 981. At 3:35 a. m. yesterday, the people of Newburyport, Massachusetts, "were startled by a rumbling and shaking as of

pulse was 68, respiration 18, and tempera-

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton recently became a grandmother, a child having been born to lin house, where Mr. Campbell is in the her daughter Florence, who resides in Lon-don. The second daughter, Alice, it is of the Franklin house and was properly said, will be married this summer while taken care of, not much the worse for his her father is in Europe.

John Arnot, a young Scotchman of good birth, cut his throat at a New York hotel in remorse for his incessant dissipation.

and was received by a large crowd on the shores and the bridge. He will remain three days in St. Louis to recuperate.

Green, Kentucky, by the misplacement of

trees were uprooted, bridges swept away, ouses or barns de ed or unro and horses and cattle killed and injured The storm lasted an hour but its path

averaged only half a mile in width. Charles Allison, Lewis Perkins, and Henry Walls, notorious highway robbers, for whose arrest rewards aggregating \$1,400 were offered, were captured at Albuquerque, New Mexico. on Friday, by being enticed into a livery stable, where they were immediately covered by the revolvers of twenty men, concealed therein. General Weaver, the recent candidate of the Greenbackers for president, has begun a canvass of the state of Massachusetts in the interest of his party. It is said that the Republican leaders in Massachusetts have decided that Governor Long shall be a candidate for re-election.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ON THE ROAD.

RAILWAYS AND RUNAWAYS,

Accident at a Railroad Crossing—The Frisky Equine—Fell From a Train. This morning between 9 and 10 o'clock as Michael Shreiner was driving a two-horse team, heavily laden with stone, across the Reading railroad, at the Harrisburg pike crossing, in the northwestern part of the city, his horses were struck by the northern-bound passenger train and lifted bodily from the track. They were dragged a short distance and thrown to one side of the track, while Mr. Shreiner and the wagon were thrown to the other side. Mr. Shreiner was picked up and carried into a tobacco warehouse near by, when it was discovered that one of his thighs was broken in two places, his collar bone broken, several blood vessels ruptured, and besides he was cut badly about the head. Dr. Henry Carpenter was soon in attendance and dressed his wounds, and had him taken home, a short distance out the turnpike.

The horses were also injured, one of them being so badly cut about the hind legs that it will be probably have to be killed. The wagon was badly broken, and the load of stone was strewn for some listance along the railread.

It is said that Mr. Shreiner had a clear view of the railroad for a considerable distance from the crossing, and that the enincer in charge of the train rang his bell is he approached, but Mr. Shreiner either did not see or hear the train or mistook its distance from the crossing, and thought he could pass over before its arrival. It is also said that he was called to by a man near the crossing to stop, but he paid no attention to the warning. Mr. Shreiner is about 65 years of age and hard of hearing. Frightful Runaway in Marietta.

There was a frightful runaway in Marietta yesterday. While John Myers and Elwood Haldeman, from Bainbridge, were driving through town in a buggy, the orse ran away. Both men were thrown heavily to the ground. The wheels of the buggy came in contact with a post in front of Wolfe's fruit store, which made a complete wreck of it. Haldeman was cut about the head and face and had his hand broken. Myers was not hurt.

A few days ago David Burkholder, of Eshleman's mill, sold to Daniel Lefevre, a horse dealer, a horse for \$250. The horse was left at Brimmer's livery stable where the purchaser was to pay for him and take him away. On Saturday, before the pur-chaser arrived, the horse was taken with cramp colic and during his spasmodic struggles to relieve his sufferings ruptured himself, and on Sunday morning died. after nearly kicking out the brains of Fred Brimmer and some of the stable-men. As a mere matter of curiosity we asked a lawyer which of the two would lose the horse -the buyer or the seller. He told us that an answer to that question was worth exdent judges to form the court. No writ of actly \$10. We did not insist upon an answer and blandly bid the son of Blackstone

In Harrisburg last evening John Tittle, accompanied by Miss Sallie Pannel, attempted to drive across the railroad at Market street on their way to the country. The horse became frightened at the locomotive of a freight train and turning sharp around threw both the occupants out o provisions may be made for Philadelphia the buggy. The young lady was uninjured and Allegheny. In Philadelphia the four and Mr. Tittle only slightly bruised on the side of his head. The horse ran at a frightful pace up Market street, wrecked the buggy against a tree, and so badly hurt himself that he had to be killed.

The day express east over the Pennsylvania railroad, which is due in this city at 4:35 p. m., had just passed Lewistown on Saturday, when Samuel Keyster, the fireman, crawled out to the front of the engine to oil some valves. While the train was going at a twenty-five mile speed he fell off. He struck the ground luckily clear of the wheels, bounced and tumbled over and over. The engineer saw the fall and stopped the engine. Keyster was picked up covered with blood and dirt and terribly bruised, and suffering from concussion of the brain. He will get well.

Royer's Runaway. On Saturday afternoon Joseph R. Royer jr., son of Joseph R. Royer, confectioner, was driving a horse attached to light busi-Paterson, New Jersey, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning while taking a bath ery, and started to run. In going over a high crossing at Dorwart street the boy was jolted off the seat and fell back into the wagon, but held on to the reins. He was unable to control the horse, and he ran to the corner of Charlotte and West King streets, where the wagon struck against a lamp post. Here the boy was slight bruises. The lamp post was broken off and the wagon was badly wrecked. Persons who saw the runaway say that it was frightful looking, and that the only wonder was that the boy was not killed. Another Runsway Horse,

This morning about 7 e'clock Levi Campbell, sewing machine agent, met with a runaway accident. He was in the act of driving through the gate at the front of his residence a short distance south of this city, when the gate suddenly closed against the horse, frightening it, and causing it to run the wagon against the gate post. The wagon was upset, the top broken off, the springs broken, the wheels partly shattered and the horse, now thoroughly scared, an earthquake, which lasted some seconds, during which the buildings shook with sensible vibrations."

and the horse, how thoroughly can at full speed to Lancas passing along the full length South Queen street, through Cer Square and up North Queen to the Franklong run except that he was somewhat cut about the legs. Mr. Campbell was not much hurt, but the wagon is almost a total wreck.

Traveling by Bicycle. On Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock Messrs. D. W. Bowman, and F. T. Idding, Paul Boyton, who left St. Paul, on the 30th of last month for a swim to Cairo, smith & Co., left Phoenixville on bicycles, for a trip to this city. They Illinois, arrived at St. Louis last evening reached Coatesville at 8:30 p. m., and reing, growing in a carden in that place. mained there during the night. At 5 o'clock Sunday morning they resumed their journey and reached Lancaster about at home we can do better. Councilman

An Old Pedestrian Johnny Elliott, a well-known character

of this city, arrived in town at 11 o'clock this morning from Philadelphia, having walked the whole road. Johnny went to the Quaker city on Tuesday; on Friday he missed the train on which he was to have returned. He immediately set out on foot and he reached here at the time stated. foot-sore tired and dusty. He came by way of Honeybrook and New Holland. and reports that he encountered severe storms on the way, which delayed him considerably. Johnny is an old pedestrian and has made many long walks. He says that this was a long walk. The distance is 68 miles, but he made many miles more than that.

The Shiffer Fair.

The attendance on Saturday was larger than at any time since the opening of the fair and the sales were correspondingly brisk. It being "Sun" night the members of that company attended in a body. Among the articles disposed of by chance were a fine pair of vases, won by Mrs. George Anne, an aquarium and gold fish, by Charles Evans.

To night will be "American" night and the company, escorted by the Keystone band, will attend in a body. A large pop corn ball will be voted off.

On Wednesday evening a gold necklace, gold ring, machinist's tools and boxing gloves, will be voted off. On Thursday night the Jr. O. U. A. M. gold pin, two silver watches and the wax cross on the Union table will be similarly dis-posed of. On Friday evening the lady's gold watch, barber's chair, large doll and the wax cross on American table. On Saturday evening the Wood & Co. organ. Davis and Singer sewing machines, equipments and the large cake on the Shiffler table. The polls open at 9 and close 10 p. m., each evening. No checks will be received, so that persons desiring to vote for their friends should come supplied with their "cash." To-morrow night will be Humane night. The Empire will attend in a body on Wednesday evening and the Washington on Thursday evening.

THE REYNOLDS MONUMENT.

Conference to be held Relative to its

On the 1st proximo a meeting of the Philadelphia representatives of military and civil organizations will be held for the purpose of effecting an organization, the object of which is to be the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of Major-General John F. Reynolds in Fairmount park. The various organizations will be represented as follows: The state commissioners, consisting of the governor, lieutenant governor, president of the Sen-ate pro tem., the speaker of the House, and the adjutant general; on behalf of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, Generals Franklin, Slocum and White; on behalf of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Robinson; on be-half of the Third Corps, Col. Clayton Me-Michael, Major Fassitt and Dr. Welling; on behalf of the Tamaqua brigade, Col. Benedict; on behalf of the Third Artillery, Gen. Getty, with whom Gen. Reynolds served after graduating at West Point until he received an independent command; on behalf of the Fourteenth New York infautry, whose men were near General Reynolds when he fell and carried him from the field, Colonel Schuyler; on behalf of the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment, of which the deceased was colonel. Colone Lugenbeel; on behalf of the Pennsylvania Reserve association, Generals Curtin and Crawford; on behalf of the Association of West point graduates, General Russell Thayer; on behalf of the Fairmount Park Art association, Messrs. Charles J. Harrah, Joseph Moore, jr., and Joel J. Baily, and on behalf of the commissioners of Fairmount park, the committee on plans and improvements.

FRAUD CONDONED. An Example for Roosters Elsewhere

Philadelphia Press. The Republicans of Lancaster county, who are prone to factional fights, have set an example to the party of the whole country.

Philadelphia Times.

Both factions of the Republican organization in Lancaster seem to have reache the conclusion that it won't do to pursue the charges of fraud at the late primary election. The indications are plentiful that neither faction could stand the exposure, and each having gone in to cheat the other and having come through with honors about even, it will go no farther. It will be interesting to see what influence the recently made law concerning primary elections will have upon the Lancast politicians. The bill was presented by a laneaster member, who knew the necessity of something more than moral re-

Funeral of Mr. Albert.

The funeral of the late William Albert, of the firm of Baumgardner, Eberman & Co., took place on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock from his residence, No. 235 West Lemon street, and was largely attended by friends of the deceased and of the family, the lumber trade, in which Mr. Albert was for so long a time engaged, being especially well represented. Services were inducted at the house and at the grave by Rev. Jas. Y. Mitchell, D. D., of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. J. C. Hume, of the memorial mission, both of whom paid high tributes to the worth and character of the deceased as an upright, honorable Christian gentleman, whose death is a loss not alone to his bereaved wife, daughter and intimate friends, but to the community at large of which he was a valued member. The interment thrown ont, but he escaped with a few took place at Lancaster cemetery, and the pall-bearers were Messrs, B. B. Martin, Jos. R. Goodell, F. O. Sturgis and Conrad

> Unclaimed Letters. Following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Lancaster for the week ending Monday, June 20,

Miss Irene Clark, Mrs. Mary Cole, Miss Kate Fraly, Mrs. Mary J. Hullman, Miss May R. Jacobs, Fannie E. Landis, Mary E. Leaman, Hattie E. McFerron, Mrs. Lizzie E. Martin, Mrs. Mary Morris, Miss Sarah Musketnuss, Annie M. Rinehart, Miss Francis M. Shaffer, Miss Lizzie Shirk, Mrs. Joseph Walk.

Gents' List.—Guiseppe Curco, Robert Charles, John Derfler, Isaac S. Dickel, Jacob Eabey, Henry Felch, Christian Far-rich, James Ferols, James Greer, S. E. Groff, Maximilian Hugle, Harry Hawley, H. W. Kistner, Dr. John H. Longenaker, Henry G. Miller, Harry Marsh, Dr. Abraham Miller (2), Elias Maxwell, C. E. Montgomery, Joseph Reiner (for.), George Turner, Harry H. Witmer, Richard Williard, Aaron Weaver, Charles R.

Large Tobacco.

A freight train was wrecked at Bowling Green, Kentucky, by the misplacement of switch, and E. Tucker, fireman, was Phenixville by rail. They state that the place in the southwestern section of this city they returned to place in the southwestern section of this a switch, and E. Tucker, fireman, was killed. It is believed the switch was changed for the purpose of wrecking a passenger train due about the same the bicycle, otherwise their ride was a passenger train due about the same the bicycle, otherwise their ride was a passenger train due about the same the bicycle, otherwise their ride was a passenger train due about the same train due about the sa be glad to hear from anyone who can beat