

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7, 1881.

The Distinction.

The Carlisle Herald, with a density that does it no credit, measures Judge Black's opinion in 1860 that "war cannot be declared, nor a system of general hostilities carried on by the central government against a state" as encouragement to the doctrine of secession. Had it stood alone perhaps such a construction, by a not very acute reasoner, might be justified, but in connection with the attorney general's very emphatic pronouncements against secession it is not hard to see exactly the distinction which his loyal and his legal mind drew between war upon a state and upon insurgents against the national authority. There is not, and never was, any constitutional authority for war upon states, as such, and to admit such a right is to admit the doctrine of secession. If a state can, in the exercise of its sovereign power, secede, only then can war be declared against it, and Judge Black was careful to deny a doctrine which carried with it the right of secession. He never denied, in fact he always strenuously urged, the power of the government to coerce those who interfered with the national authority, and to maintain its national existence. He foresaw that "the Union must utterly perish at the moment when Congress shall arm one part of the people against another, for any purpose beyond that of merely protecting the general government in the exercise of its proper constitutional functions." To declare certain states to be the Union and other states not to be in the Union was to concede all that the secessionists and most of the Abolitionists claimed. But the doctrine that the war finally came to be waged upon was exactly that which Judge Black laid down in the beginning: that the states were not out and could not get out of the Union, but that their people in arms were rebels and insurgents, whose act was war upon their own states, as parts of the inseparable union. This was not the Stevens doctrine, but any other would have been a concession that the doctrine of secession was valid and that the Union was only pinned together by bayonets.

Needed Where They Are.

We do not "tumble" recklessly to the conclusion of some of our esteemed contemporaries that because Controller Patton and Mayor King have made such excellent officials for Philadelphia city there is a pressing call upon their party of the state to take either for its candidate for governor. The names of both have been mentioned in this connection, without their connivance of course. We have no objections to them; either would make a creditable candidate and an excellent official. But there is no special cause to transplant them. Philadelphia needs good government and good governors as sorely as Pennsylvania, and has a smaller circle to pick from. And when she gets them she ought to keep them as long as possible. That city cannot spare any who are discovered and who can be elected. The Democratic party will be lucky if it gets a candidate as popular as either of them and the state would enter upon a new era with such an honest and intrepid governor as either of them would make. For all that Philadelphia had better keep her treasures and by re-electing honest Democrats to office set the party and the state an example, following which they can easily bring to light and as easily elect to place some of the many other good men who can be found, and when found can be elevated to office, but who in the reign of "addition, division and silence" have remained or have been kept in the background.

The Change.

The president's removal has been accomplished successfully, and whatever results ensue the country is assured and feels satisfied that to have left him at the White House any longer would have been to make certain his death. Whether he survive or not there will be satisfaction in knowing that the best thing possible has been done and done in the best possible manner. The inmate courtesy and patriotism of the American people have been attested by the interest felt in his journey and the undemonstrative but sincere sympathy manifested at every point on the route over which the nation's patient passed. The public heart with relief of his safe lodgment in his new quarters, and with solicitude the effects of the change. It may be a day or two until they are fully realized. Meanwhile it is to be noticed that Dr. Boynton, an anxious watcher and not an unreliable reporter of his condition, manifests great anxiety for the developments of the next forty-eight hours, and is not at all hopeful of the issue. Only at three times since the shooting is the president reported to have been in as critical condition as now, and oftener than that the public has been taught to know that his chances for life were very scant indeed.

The second attempt to burn down the American engine house is made at a time which will prove most opportune to remind our councils that they must act promptly and decisively in the matter of the urged reorganization of the fire department. The incendiarism of yesterday, it is to be said, more likely resulted from the laudable attempt to reform the American fire company than from any present defect in that organization or taint on its membership. It proves, however, a spirit of lawlessness and recklessness which has been stimulated by the looseness of the present system. Without these admonitions the faults and deficiencies of the existing means of protection from fire have been long made apparent. Councils have no right to consider them in any sectional or partisan spirit, but with a view solely to the public good. Let them so act and their determination will be applauded and sustained by the people who have property to be protected and who have the larger interest of a sound concern for public order and morals.

The suggestion that the Democratic senators should elect a Republican president of the Senate or postpone its organization until their opposition had swayed in a majority does not make much headway. The attack upon the president has not effected a political millennium. The factions of his party are hurrying their weapons for a fight at Harrisburg to-morrow, in which are carefully counted the chances of his failure to recover. Meanwhile the Democrats are not disposed to accept that sort of truce which the lion offered after he had dined on spring lamb and peace.

THEY are still waiting for John Cessna's arrival at Harrisburg to boss the Republican state convention, notwithstanding his nomination for judge has bedford the judiciary out of politics in Bedford and Somerset.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Boston & Maine railroad gives each depot-master \$10 a year with which to buy flower seeds and offers \$50, \$30 and \$20 prizes to the depot-masters who keep their stations in the best order.

THE needle passes through the hands of eighty workmen before it is ready to deliver to the trade, and as they cost at the most only \$2 per thousand, on an average, it will be seen that the 8,000 operations are remunerated by the sum of twenty cents.

ONE serious fault found with the new version of the New Testament by preachers of more denominations than one is the fact that some of the alterations in the text make it necessary for them to revise many of their old sermons, or write new ones.

WITHIN the last few months an immense impetus has been given to the lager beer trade in England. Several large beer breweries have lately been chartered, nearly all under American management, and what was formerly an almost unheard of beverage in London is becoming quite popular on account of its being so much lighter than English beer.

MR. LUDLOW, the manufacturer of wine presses, and a prohibition candidate for governor of Ohio, has defined his position. He says that his presses are mainly used for cider, which is converted into apple butter, and that he does not intend to make any presses this year. Besides this what wine is pressed out by his machines is chiefly used for medicinal and sacramental purposes.

SHEEP-RISING is probably carried on to a greater extent in Australia than any other country in the world. It is nothing extraordinary for a flock there to aggregate 200,000 head, and a few proprietors own as many as 500,000 each. One firm in New South Wales employed one hundred shears in addition to the regular farm hands, who in ten weeks succeeded in shearing 260,123 sheep. Much land in the great West is now devoted to pasturing sheep, and a much greater area could be similarly appropriated with profitable results.

SOME "Notes and Queries" on our first page to-day will be found to have piquant and original interest. They are the initial contributions to a regular department of public inquiry and information for which the INTELLIGENCER will find place from time to time, and which, it is well assured, will engage the general attention of its readers. Striking matters in every realm of knowledge will be gladly received for publication therein, and "anxious inquirers" will have their questions published and answers obtained as far as it is possible to get them. By this means, it is believed, much valuable matter can be brought out for the public information on things local and general.

A TREMENDOUS row is being made about the condition of the Thames from sewage. Under the present arrangement London's sewage is discharged into the Thames at Barking, in Essex—about thirteen miles below London Bridge. When the Metropolitan Board of Works completed the three main sewers which join and empty at Barking, they flattered themselves that they had got over all the sewage difficulty forever; but the refuse of 4,000,000 people is not so readily disposed of. Not only are the waters of the Thames vilely poisonous and dangerous to health, but the heavier portions of the sewage are slowly but surely creating banks of deposit in the channel of the river, the effect of which is felt far above London Bridge. The tide and current together, of course, run towards the sea more rapidly than the tide flows back against the current, and sewage engineers have been puzzled to account for the undoubted fact that a good part of London sewage is working up stream instead of down.

PERSONAL.

JEFF DAVIS has reached England. The holders of the Confederate cotton loan will probably not be among his most ardent admirers.

BARON DE MAYER, the late Austrian ambassador at Washington, who some time ago retired on a pension, will proceed to Constantinople as the private representative of the Austrian creditors of Turkey.

DR. JOHN CURWEN, for many years superintendent and manager of the state asylum for the insane, near Harrisburg, now of Warren, was married yesterday morning to Miss Annie Wyeth, daughter of Rev. Charles Wyeth.

Secretary BLAINE and wife, Secretary HUNT and wife, Secretaries LINCOLN, WINDOM, KIRKWOOD and Postmaster General JAMES left Washington yesterday on the 10:20 train (Baltimore & Potomac road) for Long Branch, where quarters had already been secured for them.

PRINCESS MAUD, the youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, is described as a musical genius. Although only 13 years old, she shows extraordinary vocal powers, and is so devoted and persistent a student of music that her parents have been obliged to restrain her enthusiasm.

With an earldom, \$750,000 a year, youth, health, a pleasing wife, a taste for sport and for the choicest homes in the world, Lord ROSENERY, to whom Mr. Gladstone owes his seat for Midlothian, puts his nose to the grindstone in a subordinate office under that not particularly conciliatory chief, Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

On August 11, JOHANN STRAUSS cele-

brated the fiftieth anniversary of his first waltz, which he composed when a boy of six. It was often played at home, but would probably have been forgotten long since had not his sister written it down. Since then Strauss has composed 398 pieces of dance music, to which he has added during the last ten years seven bouffe operas.

MISS MARGARET SOPHIA BRIGHT, the youngest daughter of the English statesman, was married on the 24th of August in the Friends' meeting house, at Torquay, to Dr. Theodore Case, of Russell Square, London. When the company had entered the church and silence had been commanded, prayer was offered by a woman, Mrs. Fox—whether a descendant of Geo. Fox, the founder of the society, is not stated—and then the bridegroom, taking the bride by the hand, repeated the Friends' ceremony and she followed.

Prof. J. M. RAWLINS, formerly of Chestnut Level and later of Parkersburg academy, is now principal of a flourishing Latin school at 509 South 43d street Philadelphia. He has pupils in course of training for Yale college (New Haven), College of New Jersey (Princeton), Hamilton college (Clinton, N. Y.), Naval Academy (Annapolis), University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), and Wellesley female college (Wellesley, Mass.). Thus far no college student having received his entire academic education from Prof. Rawlins, has ever failed to win the highest collegiate honors as Latin salutarior or as distinguished English orator; and while many of his pupils have won, at college, admiration and distinction for scholarship and deportment, no one of them, prepared and endorsed by him, has ever missed the praise of honorable mention.

THE STATE FAIR.

Display of Fine Cattle—Interior of Building—General Notes—Special Features.

The state fair has opened in Pittsburgh this week. There are nearly 1,000 state fair exhibitors and 350 exposition exhibitors. The fair has the greater portion of the ground and machinery built with the display, and their shed contains some of the very finest specimens of live stock. In cattle they have the best three herds of short horns exhibited at the Columbus state fair, two of the best Pennsylvania herds; four herds of Devon, one of which is a first prize at Columbus; three herds of Holsteins; two herds of Ayrshires; four herds of Jerseys, and a large number of single and double entries of the finest stock. The herds number from eight to eighteen head each, and will doubtless be one of the greatest attractions. Among the horses are Hurrah, Krylie Daly, the winner of the Irish Derby, Abdal Brino, Ketcham, Dove God Duster, Hawkeye and fifty or sixty others, together with a large number of carriage, coach and light harness horses, harness and saddle department every stall is full.

Every pen in the sheep department is packed with fine wool, middle wool and long wool breeds and ewes. Nearly all are prize winners, and several are valued as high as \$5,000 apiece. The display of swine is larger than at any previous fair, and there are 350 coops of exhibition poultry. The display of vegetables and grain is also very extensive and embraces every variety of the season. The floral hall has been enlarged and numerous walks have been made, so that the visitors can see every portion of it. On the south, or river side, is an immense cascade that is one of the most romantic and picturesque things to be seen. The water is a waterfall of over three feet, at the base of which is a miniature lake that will contain two huge sturgeons and over one hundred choice species of fish, weighing from two to six pounds each. There is a foot of water in the lake, so that the fish can be seen at all times. In the center of the hall is a very large fountain, with a four foot water wheel painted in bright colors, and when the electric light is playing on it, a very pretty rainbow is formed in the spray. There are sixteen collections of palm trees, etc., no two of which will be alike.

ATTACKING A TRAIN.

Robbers Board a Freight Train Near Jersey City—Most of the Brakemen Killed.

A daring and well-planned train robbery was perpetrated at daylight yesterday morning on the Pennsylvania railroad near Hackensack bridge, three miles from Jersey City. A western bound freight train, in charge of Conductor James Docherty, was bound for New York, and was en route towards the bridge. The train had stopped at the signal switch before reaching the bridge, when the robbers sprang into the caboose. A desperate encounter took place. Docherty, realizing the danger, ordered the train to start. He was alone at the time, the two brakemen being in the forward part of the train. The tramps knocked him down and demanded the keys. They refused to give up. He shouted for help, when the men threatened to kill him. His son, who was acting as brakeman, heard his father's call and went to his assistance. As the young man neared the caboose one of the robbers told him to stand off, at the same time firing a revolver at the son. The latter was killed, and the brakeman fell on the top of the car. The noise of the shot brought the other brakeman and the fireman of the engine to the scene. Conductor Docherty was all this time struggling with the thieves. When assistance arrived the robbers fled. Word was sent to Jersey City for help and a squad of policemen was detailed to capture the robbers. At 8 o'clock two of them were arrested in a shanty at East Newark by Police-men Speer and Detective Chittman of the railway company. The names are Charles Hendricks and James McGuire. Young Docherty was dangerously wounded in the hip, the ball having lodged near the joint. He was taken on the train to St. Michael's hospital, Newark, where he is now lying in a very low condition. Detectives and policemen are scouring the meadows in search of the other robbers.

DROUGHT AND FIRE.

Crops Ruined and Lumber Burning in Michigan.

There has been no rain in six weeks in the Saginaw valley and heavy fires are burning and doing immense damage to property. Trains on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis railroad were stopped by fire Sunday night, and also on the Cairo branch of the same company. The names are Charles Hendricks and James McGuire. Young Docherty was dangerously wounded in the hip, the ball having lodged near the joint. He was taken on the train to St. Michael's hospital, Newark, where he is now lying in a very low condition. Detectives and policemen are scouring the meadows in search of the other robbers.

Can Cows Count?

Geo. Andrus, an extensive farmer of Cognac Prairie, Mich., and one who has had much success in raising, recently stated at a local meeting that his drove of cattle always knew on what day they were to be salted. It has been the custom to give them salt at the barnyard every Sunday morning during the spring, and once in two weeks, or every other Sunday, during the winter. This is a fact that is well learned, and during the spring they

SAFE AT LONG BRANCH.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

The Train at Gray's Ferry, Near Philadelphia.

When the presidential train reached Gray's Ferry yesterday, where it was transferred from the P. & W. to the P. R. R., contrary to numerous reports which had been circulated the engine did not push the train, but pulled it in the ordinary way. Next to the engine came the smoking car, and next to this the car in which was the prostrate president, and last the passenger coach. Dr. Agnew was seated in the smoking car calmly smoking and talking to a friend. In the rear car were Mrs. Garrison and a number of lady friends. They kept from view as much as possible during the stop at Gray's Ferry, and very little could be seen of them. On the rear platform were seated Miss Mollie Garfield, dressed in a navy-blue traveling suit, and a young lady, daughter of Mr. Rockwell. Both the young ladies looked contented and seemed to be enjoying the trip. The average rate of speed which was run by the train between Washington and Philadelphia was between forty and fifty miles an hour, and sometimes less, according to the condition of the president and the road.

There was no hissing of escaping steam when the train glided up to its stopping place, everything was done as quietly as possible. Notwithstanding the intense anxiety, the crowd was as still as death. As soon as the motion of the cars ceased they were immediately surrounded by a guard of brakemen, special train hands, station men and conductors, placed to keep the crowd back. This precaution was necessary, however, for every one present seemed to realize that the occasion was a most critical one, and the slightest noise or confusion might disturb the president and cause his trip to prove fatal. From none of the engines were the whistles blown, and the only sound heard the whole place around about was as quiet as the city at the dead of night. Two men, who, in their curiosity, had pressed near the presidential car with pipes in their mouths, were ruthlessly though quietly driven away by the guard of the watchful guards of the president's comfort, for fear the smoke might reach, and disturb the sufferer.

A newspaper man who crowded in and had a look at the president said that he was lying on his back, with his head toward the front of the car. He was lying on the broad of his back with his right knee raised. He looked deathly pale. He lay with his eyes half closed and his head to the side. To add to his death like appearance a portion of his whiskers beneath his chin have been shaved off, and the marble whiteness of his neck, face and throat was awful to look upon. His head was toward the rear of the car, and his feet toward the engine. Standing over him was one of the attendants, who, with a large palm-leaf fan, was slowly fanning him. Close by the head of the bed was the tireless nurse, Mrs. Edson, while toward the forepart of the car was Dr. Agnew, who, with the engine after sound, but lay silent, white and emaciated, an awful specimen of the wreck of a powerful man. Only a white counterpane covered him and his head rested upon a low pillow. Now and then his eyes, which were closed, would open, and he would smile and utter a few words, but he would not speak to any one. Dr. Bliss wore a seersucker coat and looked calm and confident. Mrs. Edson was all attention to the patient.

At Trenton, where the engine stopped for a moment, there a large crowd of workmen on the platform, which was so high as to enable them to look directly into the president. One of the attendants pulled down the curtain near him. He at once asked to have the rollers up to the platform, and the attendants would not hurt him by looking in. The curtain was at once raised again. The reception was such as to show how deeply the president's illness has taken hold of all classes.

A track 3,500 feet long had been laid from Trenton to the station near Branch to the front door of the cottage where he was to stop. Although the sun was broiling hot, and Long Branch has seldom experienced such sultriness, the long line of road was lined with carriages and wagons, and the crowd of people, of all ages and from every class in society, each one bent on showing reverence to the president. It was known that he would not be seen, and the mere sight of a moving train would have drawn none of them; but it was a spontaneous movement, and a part of all within reach to stand quietly and in a respectful attitude while the nation's sufferer passed. The track had been laid not only to the grounds surrounding the cottage where he was to stop, but to the residence up to the porch where he was to be received. The crowd was kept off about 50 yards, though no effort was needed to effect this, and he was promptly lifted from the train to the cottage and carried up stairs to his room by the attendants. One of the attendants, one of the most conservative of the surgeons, and who alone made a stout opposition to the removal lest it should be too great a drain on the president's strength, said he was inclined to think he had been mistaken, and that no damage would result from the moving.

Dr. Bliss says: "Once, when we were traveling at the rate of 60 miles an hour, I said to him: 'Mr. President, if I moved affects you in any way we will reduce the speed.' 'No,' he replied, 'I would stop and give him his bath.' 'No,' said he, 'to get to the end of this trip is more important now than the bath.' The president was given food regularly every two hours during the journey, but not much was eaten. He had a small amount of beef consisted of from two to four ounces of beef extract each time. The story that the president was given morphine is absolutely untrue." Dr. Bliss continued: "He was given no morphine, no opium in any shape, and no anodyne of any kind at all." The president remarked after he had been in his room a short time, "This is very refreshing." The bed is placed so that the patient can look out directly upon the ocean. There is a special circulation of air through the room, and last night the breeze blew so strong that the doctors ordered the windows closed.

"One of the pleasantest things about the whole trip," said Mr. Brown, to a correspondent, "was the admirable conduct of the people along the entire route from Washington to Elberon. Everybody in every town and hamlet seemed to know the train was coming, and at every station and farm house people lined the track; but they were so well behaved, and so good for the president, and so, instead of cheering, as one might naturally expect them to do, they simply took off their hats and stood in silence as the train went past. Even the streeturchins in Washington were so well behaved. In Baltimore and Philadelphia there were great crowds, mostly of laboring men, and nearly every man stood with uncovered head while we were passing."

STATE ITEMS.

Washington is having a big time this week over the centennial celebration of the county's formation.

The Oakland and East Liberty passenger line of Pittsburgh, once observed a state of two miles an hour, but has dropped back to about one to enable passengers to get the worth of their money.

Evan M. Evans, a miner, was crushed to death beneath over 200 tons of coal, at No. 3 tunnel of the Susquehanna coal company at Nanticoke. A large force of men are at work trying to recover the body.

Patrick Divers, who was burned by an explosion of gas in the Pennsylvania railroad company's No. 4 shaft, died. John Kelly was also seriously burned, and may not recover.

The Republican convention of Fayette county when presenting General Silas M. Gray as state treasurer, passed a resolution heartily approving of the administration of Governor Hoyt.

George Stewart, a colored employe at the steel works near Harrisburg, was in the habit of bathing in the canal before retiring, and on Monday evening was taken with cramps and drowned. The body was not recovered until yesterday morning. Deceased was about sixty years of age and unmarried.

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Gowen cables Keim to keep the friends of the party in good heart. In form shareholders of the party are being sold, selling their shares, and advise all to hold on. Foreclosure is impossible. Revenues present year cover all fixed charges and, if necessary, all arrears. General

have come up the lane regularly each Sunday morning, and stand there below only to make a great noise until they are salted, when they will return to their pasture lot, which is some distance away. This they do regularly every Sunday morning, and never make a mistake of coming on any other day. The same fact is still and new five per cent. when they only come up once in two weeks.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

William Daed, a merchant of Lexington, Va., was killed by being thrown from his horse.

The New England fair, which will continue four days, opened at Worcester, Mass., yesterday.

At Ocoela, Illinois, has destroyed property amounting in value to \$100,000, upon which there is an estimated insurance of \$40,000.

By a collision on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Thornton station, W. Va., 13 persons were injured, one of whom has died.

The bodies of four men, supposed to have been cattle thieves killed by ranchmen, were found about twenty miles from El Paso, Texas.

In Marquette, Michigan, by a powder explosion in the packing house of the Lake Superior packing company eleven men were blown to pieces.

A passenger train on the Washakie railroad was derailed west of Shoshone, Iowa. Thomas Leeseck was killed and nineteen others injured. Two or three fatally.

The project of a second Suez Canal under English auspices is the subject of discussion in the Alexandria press. The advantages proposed are a quicker transit and a reduced tariff.

Visitors have been abundant this year in Switzerland. On the 30th of August 2,000 persons were carried to the top of Righi by rail, the greatest number that ever ascended the mountain in one day.

Buildings with peaked roofs escaped serious injury in the cyclone which so greatly damaged the town of New Ulm, Minn., while neighboring square-roofed buildings were wrecked.

The principal Free Mason lodge of Seville has offered its material assistance to the Jewish refugees from Russia, and promises to give continued guidance and aid to those who seek refuge in Spain.

The American Social Science Association in session at Saratoga, this week, promises some important topics treated by essay and debate, including civil service reform, the census, temperance, journalism, &c.

In Greenville county, Va., Brown Davis and J. W. Saunders, county magistrate, got into a quarrel, and the latter was shot mortally in the chest. Davis, in turn, shot Davis twice, killing him instantly.

The city of Los Angeles, Cal., celebrated its centennial on Monday with much spirit. A procession, literary exercises, ancient native dances and games composed the program. Governor Perkins delivered an address.

A special fund is being raised in England to forward a project for establishing school banks throughout the country in connection with the elementary schools. The National Thrift society is moving in the matter.

A sexton and his enemy fought in a churchyard in Millsboro, Delaware, and the sexton was thrown into a freshly dug grave. Then the other undertook to bury him alive, and had almost completed the job when help came.

In Jersey City, William H. Smith, 30 years of age, employed as a switchman by the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, was run over and instantly killed by a drilling engine, near the Barrow street crossing of the road.

On seeing two girls in earnest conversation at Carlo, Mich., a young man blew his brains out. He had made a marriage contract with one of the girls, and rightly guessed that they were discussing his duplicity.

David Crimmins, from Toronto, committed suicide by jumping over the falls, domestic affliction being the cause. In a letter found in his pocket he says he was forced to do this rash act by his wife, aided by Esthers Halder, Laurent and Olone of Toronto.

Mrs. R. M. Harvey, the handsome and wealthy widow of Burnt Ordinary, Va., who mysteriously disappeared August 10, is believed to have been murdered after leaving the ferry on the Pamunkey river, on her way to Lynchburg. Detectives are working up the case and it is thought important arrests will be made.

Eighty stallions arrived on Monday for breeders in the West, and are the finest lot of stallions ever brought here. They are all from Scotland, except six from Ireland, and are of various colors. Five of them are owned by the Powell Brothers, of Springborough, and the remainder by Charles Fullington, of Marysville, Ohio.

Dr. M. Hemstreet, a wealthy farmer living near Springtown, a few miles from Harrisburg, Pa., was killed by a falling tree at the house of Andy Bollmeberger, where a dance was in progress, and being slightly intoxicated got into an altercation with some men who were present. He was prevailed upon by his friends to mount a horse and ride home. He had not proceeded far when two men, as yet unknown, met him on the road, felled him from his horse with a heavy fence stake, and while he was lying insensible upon the ground crushed his skull in a terrible manner.

The Germantown Telegraph, which knows as much as anybody about agricultural matters, inquires about pulverized limestone for fertilizing purposes. Inquires to the same effect. Inquiries received at this office, which we have referred to Daniel Herr, Refton, this county, who has a mill for grinding the raw stone. The Telegraph says: "We lack scientific information in behalf of the actual value of this material. It would be very glad to see something of the kind or which more or less reliance can be placed. But as we are at present advised, we candidly confess our want of belief in the superiority of the raw over the carbonized or burned stone, and we must possess some clear and convincing facts before our impressions are changed, though we are ready to change them as soon as these conditions are produced."

The Field Club.

The annual meeting of the Field club was held in the parlors of the Field club house last evening, a quorum being present. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and all the old officers re-elected. Arrangements were also made and players selected for a friendly game of lawn tennis to be played on Saturday morning. Deceased was about sixty years of age and unmarried.

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mortgage loan interest can be paid. In- cubus of present board of managers is the only obstacle to financial success. If Bond and colleagues will resign and reinstate old management and advise me by cable of change, F. B. Gowen can, before sailing, Saturday procure sufficient advances on proceeds deferred income bonds and new five per cent. when they only come up once in two weeks.

THE EXCURSION SEASON.

The Trip to Reading Yesterday.

The Keystone band excursion from this city and points north and east to Reading came off yesterday, and those who went on it had a good time. The band sold 111 tickets, but only 200 persons were on the trip and great indignation is manifested by the excursion management at the railroad company for selling tickets at their office to all comers at \$1.50, only 15 cents above the excursion fare, by reason of which over a hundred persons, ignorant of the difference, bought the excursion tickets, and made the band's excursion a financial failure. There is great complaint, too, that after the company had agreed to make the tickets good to stay over to day, eight persons who returned were charged full fare back this morning. Altogether the band managers are in a state of high dudgeon and intense disgust at their treatment by the railroad company.

The day was spent pleasantly in Reading. There was a picnic at the park and lots of music, the Keystone being assisted by the Mechanics' band of Marietta, John Stahl, leader. The latter band visited the different newspapers offices in the course of the afternoon and tendered them the contents of a serenade. The Times says: "It consists of 26 pieces, and is a fine musical organization, highly creditable to our sister county. Considering the little publicity that was given to the fact of the picnic, the park was fairly filled with visitors, the heat of the day and the fine music evidently serving as an inducement for attracting a crowd."

A number of our county officials were on the excursion and made it the occasion of a visit to the Berks county public institutions. They included Judge Brock, steward of the Lancaster county almshouse; John Shultz, president of the board of directors of the poor; Taylor Shuler, engineer, and Lewis Kohlhaus, baker. They were accompanied to the almshouse by Berks county officials, including Messrs. Clerk Fegley, Director Roland, and Elias Bied, nominee for director of the poor. A substantial dinner was partaken of at the almshouse. In the afternoon the party proceeded to the county prison and inspected that institution. The visitors were also taken to the court house, and examined the arrangements in progress for heating the building by steam.

Why He Christened It.

"I wish," said the farmer's wife to her husband and six boys, "that some of you would shoot the yellow cat." So they all when they happened to that it, went and loaded the gun. Luckily, it was the youngest boy that fired it, for he was very healthy and could stand being kicked through a fence. When he came to, he went and baptized that gun "Old mule."

THE DRAMA.

Bartley Campbell's Gaiter Slave Last Night.

There is in Mr. Campbell's successful work, "The Gaiter Slave," an abundance of dramatic situations and picturesque details that more than compensate for certain improbabilities of incident which reveal themselves upon a critical examination; while the triteness of the theme is scarcely altered by the treatment. Mr. Campbell's work is all the more worthy of commendation in the faculty which it retains of engaging continued interest even though the spectator feels that he has seen the same thing before. It is familiar to our readers and needs no repetition here. Of the manner of its production there can be but one verdict; it was as near faultless as such performances can be made. Miss Maud Granger, who headed the uncommonly strong company with which our friend Misher favored us on this occasion, stands in want of no introduction, being an actress of national reputation and local favor. Into her impersonation of the role of Francesca Remeni, whose own misfortunes, supplemented by a very natural mistake into which she fell, entail a crushing weight of woe upon the American heroine, Miss Granger infused all the intensity of feeling and dramatic force that have given her such conspicuous success in her previous work. The part is a difficult one; that is, there are several situations that are most exacting in their demands in order that the full effect may be produced, and to them all the actress responded nobly, evincing a breadth of ability and dramatic power that is in the nature of a revelation even to those who suppose themselves acquainted with Miss Granger's conceded capacity. The expression of grief and suffering, subdued but prolonged, that the Italian woman constantly bears was an admirable and pathetic prettiness and striking in its effect upon the apprehension of the audience, which, by the way, was a singularly sympathetic and impressive one, as the liberal use of pocket handkerchiefs and unobtrusive moistening of eyes at certain pathetic junctures clearly attested. At the conclusion of the fourth act, the large and cultured assembly insisted on showing its appreciation by a very enthusiastic call before the curtain, to which the star, attended by Miss DeForest and Messrs. Evans, responded by a very fairly entitled to a share in the admiration evoked by the fine acting of the scene, gracefully responded. Miss Gussie DeForest indeed, who played the character of Cecily Blaine, the American heiress and heroine, came in for a goodly portion