

Lancaster Intelligencer

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1892.

Two Popular Verdicts. The public generally and the newspapers, without notable exception, approve two verdicts rendered yesterday with regard to matters that have recently occupied a very large share of public attention.

In the case of Guiteau the speculations as to the likelihood of one "cranky" jurymen holding out for the acquittal of the defendant on the ground of insanity were set at rest by the promptness with which the verdict was rendered, which shows, too, that in all probability the jurymen had long ago made up their minds, if they did not go into the box with a strong prepossession in the direction in which their verdict has been rendered.

Very few members of our community—especially those who have no direct interest in bucolic pursuits—have taken a more intelligent part in promoting all the varied interests of agriculture than Simon P. Eby, Esq. His essay on insectivorous birds, recently read at Harrisburg, was most highly commended by the best critics who heard it.

There is a great deal of suggestiveness in this item: "An Indian came into San Bernardino, Cal., a few days since and procured a plow, the only means of carrying which was by packing it on his horse, and he started off for his rancheria, some eighty-five miles distant, with a plow, a set of harness and a pair of double-trees, all packed on his Mustang pony."

It is a melancholy fact and reflects discredit, not on the legislative but the judicial branch of our government, that there had to be in the House a lively skirmish over the Hunt retirement bill. The body of the Republican side supported the measure and the body of the Democratic side opposed it.

Wide-reaching, as the verdict of the coroner's jury investigating the Spuyten Duyvil horror is, it scarcely implicates any more persons in the responsibility for that accident than the public had already learned to hold accountable for it. The part that whiskey played in the accident is only hinted at in the condemnation of free passes and free legislative excursions; for even had the train been stopped as it was and where it was a proper care by the trainmen could have avoided the slaughter.

If the young man in editorial charge of Progress had been better informed as to the facts he might have spared his lament that "the Pennsylvania editorial association, enjoyable and profitable as are its meetings and its excursion to its members, has not the influence it would have could it secure the active sympathy of the Philadelphia journalists."

Dr. George Pepper Norris, owning a large area of valuable real estate around Philadelphia, made his last will and testament on the 23d of July, 1861, whereby he devised and bequeathed unto his wife Agnes C. Norris all his estate, real and personal.

Some of our amiable contemporaries seem to insist that, though the stealings at Harrisburg are deplorable, the INTELLIGENCER'S almost "exclusive" exposure and denunciation of them are discounted by the fact that the Democrats pilfer, too, when they get on the hill. That this is true we have frankly admitted, but after all the Republicans have been practically in control of things at Harrisburg for twenty years and they must accept the responsibility for what has gone on there.

culated and remained here. The energy which built it up and the direction which was getting its affairs into such shape as to make its operations profitable to the investment will most likely not be lacking to rebuild the institution on what are now only shapeless ruins.

The new Joan of Arc appears in the East. A wealthy lady, believed to be an English woman, is busily engaged in organizing a strong band of insurgents in Herzegovina. She is furnished with large amounts of money, and has made arrangements for obtaining arms and ammunition. The Austrian military have given orders for her arrest and conveyance to Vienna if possible.

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days. Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Robeson, and Mrs. Blaine have each the softest, white hair imaginable, and Mrs. Brewster's hair is rapidly changing to the color that will correspond very charmingly with her still youthful complexion.

Previous to entering the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning the Rev. J. K. Wright, of New Hamburg, N. Y., who had been engaged to preach in the absence of the pastor, received a telegram announcing his wife's sudden death. His reply was: "I can't go home until afternoon, and the Lord's work must be done." He then delivered an eloquent sermon on Christ's love and sympathy for the afflicted and sorrowful, and his were not the only moist eyes in the large assembly.

NELLIE WILSON'S SAD FATE.

The Touching Story of a Chorus Singer's Philadelphia Record.

Attendants upon the operatic entertainments were given at the Academy of Music last week and the week before a short thick-set man, German appearance, whose tenor voice invariably made itself heard above the melody of the chorus singers. The same individual might daily have been seen taking an afternoon promenade on Chestnut street, between Eighth and Broad. This individual was Giuseppe Gardini. Yesterday morning he sailed for Europe under circumstances which develop a sorrowful story.

After the jury had been out about twenty minutes a recess was taken until half-past five o'clock, and a number of the audience, who had been imprisoned since six o'clock, availed themselves of the opportunity to get fresh air. Within ten minutes after recess had been called the jury called to the bailiff in waiting that they were ready with their verdict, but were informed that Judge Cox had left the court room. When the court returned, the jury, at 5:35 p.m. filed slowly into their own room. The formal inquiry of the clerk, their foreman announced the verdict as "guilty as indicted."

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RECENT MURDERS.

Crime and Calamity—Bretat Murders and Fatal Epidemic.

John Finnegan, aged 23 years, at day to rest on a rock at New York, was found asleep and was frozen to death.

At three o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the store of J. B. Collins & Co. and the military store of Mrs. Laddley, of Corning, N. Y. Both stores, with the premises attached, were completely destroyed. Loss \$5000; nearly covered by insurance.

A fire at Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday, which originated in the depot of the Providence and Woonsocket railroad, resulted in the destruction of about \$100,000. John H. Mullen, Charles W. Cook, William Millan and D. Steer, firemen, fell from a ladder and were slightly injured. Lewis Reed, engineer, was chilled through and is not expected to live.

Twenty-six new cases of small-pox were reported in Pittsburgh yesterday.

The Postoffice department has been informed that the postmaster at Gratz, Pa., has contracted the small-pox and the same has been directed to remove the office and its effects to a safe place.

During last week there were 90 new cases of small-pox and 20 deaths in Pittsburgh; 19 deaths in Allegheny City; and 33 new cases and two deaths in Richmond, Va. A new case of small-pox is reported to have appeared at Bristol, on the Delaware river, about Philadelphia, the victim being a young lady, a visitor from Philadelphia.

PERILS OF TRAVEL.

Accidents by Rail and Steamer.

Timothy Tierney was killed by a train while walking the bound Brook railroad, near Trenton.

The steamer Valley City, from Tampa for Pensacola, foundered in a gale forty miles from Pensacola on Sunday last. No lives were lost.

The south-bound train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, due at Wilmington, Del., at 6 o'clock last evening, struck Charles Foster, a colored laborer, on the Brandywine bridge, which he was crossing, and injured him so badly that he cannot live.

W. H. Burbridge, the postal clerk injured in the recent collision on the Charleston & Savannah railroad, died on Tuesday night. G. E. Osborn, assistant postal clerk, also injured at the time, was at a point of death last night. It is doubted whether Mansfield and Craft, two other victims, can recover.

Deaths from Venereal Fever Victims.

Mary Frey, aged 25 years, was killed by a visiting her aunt at Blairsville, Pa., coming amidst a cold that place by throwing herself under a train. She had just recovered from an attack of scarlet fever, and was slightly deranged. She was a daughter of Dr. Frey, of Johnstown, who was on the train which killed her.

DOOMED.

"GUILTY" AND SO SAY ALL OF US.

The Jury in the Guiteau Trial Promptly Convict.

In the conclusion of Judge Porter's address, yesterday, he called upon the jury to discharge their duty, that by their action at least political assassination shall find no sanction to make it a precedent hereafter. He said, "I trust the verdict will be prompt; that it will represent the majesty of the law, your integrity, and the honor of the country; and that this trial, which has so deeply interested all the nations of the earth, may result in a warning to (reach all lands) that political murder shall not be used as a means of promoting party ends or political revolutions. I hope also that the time shall come when the people will be so deeply interested in the trial, when, by an international arrangement between the various governments, the law shall be so strengthened that political assassinations shall find no refuge on the face of the globe."

The Judge's Charge.

Judge Cox then at 3:15 p. m. began to deliver his charge to the jury. In the course of a careful review to the evidence and the defense on the ground of insanity, he said that the government was not bound to show affirmatively as a part of the case that the defendant was sane. Further on in his charge he said: When men reasoned the law required them to reason correctly so far as their practical duties were concerned; when they had the objects distinctly before them, right and wrong they were bound to do. Opinions, properly so called, that is, beliefs resulting from reasoning, reflection and the examination of evidence, afforded no protection against the penal consequences of crime. In conclusion, he told the jury, if they believed the defendant to be sane at the time of the shooting; if they believed the crime sprang from a morbid desire for notoriety, or if they failed to find any motive at all, they would be simply murder, and it would be their duty to find the defendant guilty as indicted, or if they should find that the prisoner was not guilty by reason of insanity, they should say so. The charge was completed by 4:40 p. m. and the jury withdrew to consider the verdict.

The Verdict.

After the jury had been out about twenty minutes a recess was taken until half-past five o'clock, and a number of the audience, who had been imprisoned since six o'clock, availed themselves of the opportunity to get fresh air. Within ten minutes after recess had been called the jury called to the bailiff in waiting that they were ready with their verdict, but were informed that Judge Cox had left the court room. When the court returned, the jury, at 5:35 p.m. filed slowly into their own room. The formal inquiry of the clerk, their foreman announced the verdict as "guilty as indicted."

Mr. Scoville then applied to the court for instructions as to his rights, and was informed by Judge Cox that he should be furnished with a copy of the indictment, and that he would be entitled to proper time to file his exceptions, and four days within which to move an arrest of judgment.

The Jury Dismissed.

Judge Cox then cordially thanked the jury for the manner in which they had discharged their duty. He said: "You have richly merited the thanks of your countrymen, and I feel assured you will take with you to your homes the approval of your consciences." He then dismissed them and ordered the court adjourned.

As the jury returned to the court room he called out: "The court in banc will reverse this business." The crowd outside yelled and jeered him as the van was driven rapidly away.

It is probable that Mr. Scoville will file a motion in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial, but it is understood that the defense will by no means be hopeful of any advantage from it.

If the judgment is affirmed, allowing for all possible interferences, the execution might take place in July.

CONFLAGRATION.

Late Losses by Fire.

The Carthage (Mo.) woolen mill was burned on Tuesday night. Loss, \$40,000; insurance \$20,000.

Near Wilkesbarre a fire was started by a gas explosion in the Susquehanna coal company's shaft No. 1, last Monday, which is still burning. No lives were lost.

At three o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the store of J. B. Collins & Co. and the military store of Mrs. Laddley, of Corning, N. Y. Both stores, with the premises attached, were completely destroyed. Loss \$5000; nearly covered by insurance.

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THIEVES AND BURGLARS.

Girls in the Hands of Robbers.

Four masked robbers entered the house of Mr. Charles Hinebright, at New Portage, near Akron, Ohio, and found only the two girls, who were sleeping. They were taken off their shoes and stockings. One was tied to the stove and threats of burning her feet were made. The other one was placed on the safe and threatened with death if she did not open the safe. The girls obeyed the robbers. They took one hundred and twenty dollars, a carriage and two horses, at their supper and then fled.

Investigation into the accounts of R. I. Flood, the absconding cashier of the local freight office in Detroit, shows a deficiency of about \$4,000.

On Tuesday evening two masked men entered the depot at the crossing of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern railroads, at Fulton Junction, and presenting revolvers at the head of the ticket operators, J. A. Waomer, and his assistant, J. A. Bland, compelled them to open the safe. The robbers then took a poker and pried open the cash box and took about \$100 belonging to both companies and left.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.

A Judge Seriously Injured by a Mysterious Explosion.

In Little Rock, Ark., a mysterious explosion occurred at the residence of the United States District Judge H. C. Caldwell. The latter was sitting in his library near the fire, when a small package containing white powder, which he found on the mantelpiece and tossed into the fire, exploded, throwing the judge violently across the room, rendering him insensible, and tearing the flesh from both arms up to the elbow.

Sets for Mallock.

At C. H. Barr's Centre square book store the diagram for the sale of seats to Clara Louise Kellogg's concert was opened this morning and the tickets were sold in a few minutes. It is said that seldom on people have a chance to hear so famous a singer at such reasonable prices.

SPUYTEN DUYPVIL.

A GENERAL ABRAHAMSON.

The Coroner's Jury Being in a Sweeping Verdict of Guilt.

In the investigation of the railroad accident on the Hudson River road, after further testimony Deputy Coroner Waterman read his evidence of the condition of the bodies that found. Coroner Melius then charged the jury, reviewing the evidence at some length. He said the accident was caused by some person, either intentionally or accidentally, who had, in violation, no idea of the danger in which he placed his fellow beings and of the consequences which followed. He was thus far not detected, but he who he might, though human law could not reach him, his own conscience would constantly remind him of it.

After being charged the jury retired, and after deliberation rendered a verdict finding the following facts:

"First, That George Melius, the rear brakeman of the Chicago express, is guilty of willful, deliberate and culpable neglect of duty, in immediately to the rear of his train sufficient distance to warn approaching trains, according to the rules laid down by his company, and he is directly responsible for the loss of life that followed such neglect of duty.

"Second, That George Thunford, the engineer of the leading locomotive, in persistently endeavoring to draw the train after the brakes had been applied, was responsible for the loss of life that followed.

"Third, That Edward Stanford, the engineer of the locomotive immediately behind the Chicago express, in persistently endeavoring to draw the train after the brakes had been applied and in neglecting to cut off the escape of air, was responsible for the loss of life that followed.

"Fourth, That Frank Burr, the engineer of the Tarrytown special, neglected duty in failing to give a proper lookout, in passing the Spuyten Duyvil Cut, and failing for this reason to see the signal of danger in time to check the speed of the train, is responsible for the loss of life that followed.

"Fifth, That John M. Toucey, the superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson railroad company, in neglecting to provide efficient safeguards against accidents at the most dangerous part of the entire road, and in formulating a rule that permitted a rate of twenty miles an hour on a sharp curve, in a cut in which it is impossible to see more than fifty feet ahead, is responsible for the loss of life which followed.

"Sixth, That the officers and managers of the New York Central and Hudson railroad company, in neglecting to provide suitable instruments to rescue passengers in danger, and to extinguish fires, are responsible for the loss of life which followed the accident."

The jury further find that each and every member of the jury is responsible for its own actions, and as a further expression of opinion says that there appears to be no excuse for the criminal carelessness shown by the employees of the railroad company, and the only surprise is that the loss of life was not greater. The jury also find that George Melius, George Thunford, Edward Stanford, Archibald Buchanan, Frank Burr, John M. Toucey, and the New York Central & Hudson River railroad company are guilty of causing the deaths of Webster Wagner, Park Valentine and Louise, his wife, Mary L. Brown, J. Albert Richards, Oliver P. Keely, Francis Marshall and Darling L. Ransom, by criminal and culpable negligence in the performance of their duties in connection with the Hudson River railroad company; and the jury desire to express fully their abhorrence of the practice of the promiscuous distribution of railroad passes during the session of the Legislature, it being an ancient and unseemly conduct by encouraging the free use of the same, and the capital and the metropolis. The jury also deem it their duty to urge better protection on the line of the Spuyten Duyvil branch within the city limits.

Value of Washington.

At the sale of the "Governor Caleb Lyon Collection" in New York, the "Washington" collection brought fair prices. The original portrait of General Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, realized \$500. A portrait of Washington, by general, and bearing his initials, was sold for \$230. The oval plate of the Cincinnati set, presented by the officers of the Society of Cincinnati, realized \$210.

English Satisfaction at Guiteau's Conviction.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Standard, Daily Telegraph, Morning Post, Daily News and the Times this morning express satisfaction at the conviction of Guiteau, but all with more or less severity criticize the conduct of the trial.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas.

BEFORE JUDGE LIVINGSTON.

John L. Arnold vs. Mary E. Sanders and her husband, Dr. R. T. Sanders, owners, etc., and Wm. F. North, contractor, etc. vs. Mr. mechanics lien. The evidence for the plaintiff showed that in 1879 the defendant purchased a piece of ground below Kinzer's station, and made a contract with Wm. North to erect a dwelling house and stable. Mr. North then made a contract with Mr. Arnold to do the plumbing, gas-fitting and slate and tin roofing. After doing work to the amount of \$692.92 the plaintiff asked North for \$600, which he refused to give him. Work was then stopped and a lien was filed on the building for the amount of claim.

The defense was that the work done by Mr. Arnold was not according to specifications; much of it was inferior, and North was obliged to have it torn out and replaced by other mechanics; because of the alleged failure to comply with the specifications the evidence claim that they are not liable. On trial before Judge Patterson.

Mary A. Williams, for the use of Christopher P. Williams, vs. Michael Wise. This is an action to recover \$300 from the defendant as surety of Christian I. Shenk. It was alleged by the plaintiff that in the year 1878, Shenk rented a farm of them in Salisbury township for \$300; defendant became his surety and as he (Shenk) failed to pay the rent that this suit is brought.

The defense admitted having signed the lease, but claim that they did so only as a witness and not as a surety, at the request of Wm. B. Williams, who had attested the signature of Mary D. Williams.

The defendant claims that he had no intention of becoming surety for Shenk and always positively refused to do so, as he had to pay some of his rent the year before.

This case had not gone to the jury when court adjourned.

The Alleged DeLeon.

The report that Mrs. Connelly, Ida Braune-man and others had looked at the man brought here from Pittsburgh on suspicion of being DeLeon, and failed to identify him, was a little premature. They visited the jail this afternoon for that purpose.

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"WILLIAM THE SILENT."

Entertaining Lecture by Rev. J. Richards

Rev. J. Richards, formerly pastor of the Duke street M. E. church, delivered a lecture there last evening for the benefit of the Sunday school association, and notwithstanding the unpleasant weather—there being a fall of sleet that made the pavement as slippery as glass—almost every seat in the body of the church was occupied, and there were a few who took seats in the gallery.

The subject of the lecture was William of Nassau, William of Orange, or "William the Silent," as the great soldier and statesman who founded the Dutch Republic is more generally named in history. The reverend orator had arranged carefully the material of his lecture, and with vigorous voice and earnest declamation he recited the thrilling story of the part of the life and death of the great apostle of civil and religious liberty. After briefly sketching the history of the noble family from which William sprang, and noting the unusual advantages of position and education he possessed in early life, being first a page and then a courtier and councillor at the royal court, he described him as a man above the medium height, with brown hair and beard, an attractive, manly face, courteous demeanor, a fine scholar, a master of several languages, an accomplished diplomat, a universal favorite with the gentry as well as the nobility, a skillful soldier, admirably fitted for the command of the royal army, to which position he was at a later date promoted. Bona Catholic he became a convert to Protestantism, but was a liberal and tolerant and uncommunicative that his religious views were unknown even until the Emperor Charles the Fifth, or his more fanatical and bloody son, the monarch of Spain, until that monarch attempted to force the Catholic faith, first by the terrors of the inquisition and then by the wholesale assassination of the "heretics," as they were deemed to be. William argued and pleaded against the enforcement of the king's cruel proceedings, and that he had thousands of innocent men and women who had been murdered as heretics and a price had been set upon his own head, he took up arms in defense of his people.

Most graphically did the lecturer describe the marvellous march and brutal slaughter of the Spanish soldiers, as he invaded and laid waste the Netherlands; and the stubborn patriotism of the people, who, under the lead of William, withstood fire and blood, famine and pestilence, for a period of twenty-four years, until the year 1579, when their independence in 1579 when the Union of Utrecht formed the seven northern provinces into the Dutch Republic, under the presidency of William. Like Caesar, William was offered and refused a crown. He had wasted his immense estates and revenues and impoverished himself for his people; he had given them everything—his lands, his money, his plate, the accumulation of his ancestors for five centuries, but would accept nothing in return. He had been brought up in the most prodigal opulence and in early life lived like a monarch, but now he shared all the privations of the common people. Never did purer patriotism; never was man more selfless; he was intolerant only of intolerance, and he offered to exile himself if by so doing he could secure religious and civil liberty to his people. He was the Washington of his generation, and his influence for good has been felt in all countries in all succeeding ages. America has felt the influence of his struggle against bigotry, and its fruit appears in our free institutions to-day, in our religious liberty and our advanced enlightenment.

Mr. Boyle quoted largely from Motley, the historian, and concluded his lecture by drawing a parallel between the assassination of William by Gerard, and Garfield by Guiteau. After several fruitless attempts to accomplish his assassination, Gerard, under the guise of an envoy and a friend, obtained money from William, with which he purchased a pistol, and springing from an alcove as William was ascending the staircase of his own palace, shot three poisoned bullets into his body, and he died. The assassin, like Guiteau, gloried in his deed and proclaimed himself the David of the true faith who had slain the heretic Goliath, as Guiteau to day glories in his bloody crime, charges it to Deity, and points to Abraham and his intended sacrifice of Isaac in justification of Garfield's murder. Both men were bold, both men—bigoted, brutal and devilish—both followed their victims with crafty premeditation and preparation. But here the parallel ends. The murderer of William was burned and his body was thrown away to rot. If the Netherlands were too weak to execute the murderer of David of the true faith who had slain the heretic Goliath, as Guiteau to day glories in his bloody crime, charges it to Deity, and points to Abraham and his intended sacrifice of Isaac in justification of Garfield's murder. Both men were bold, both men—bigoted, brutal and devilish—both followed their victims with crafty premeditation and preparation. But here the parallel ends. The murderer of William was burned and his body was thrown away to rot. If the Netherlands were too weak to execute the murderer of David of the true faith who had slain the heretic Goliath, as Guiteau to day glories in his bloody crime, charges it to Deity, and points to Abraham and his intended sacrifice of Isaac in justification of Garfield's murder. Both men were bold, both men—bigoted, brutal and devilish—both followed their victims with crafty premeditation and preparation. 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