

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1882.

The Need of Uniform Laws.

David Dudley Field, the eminent New York lawyer, is more prominent than any other member of his profession as an exponent of the principle of legal codification, and to this work in his own state he has given very great attention. The codification there of the penal laws and of the laws of both criminal and civil procedure has been accomplished and in operation for some years with satisfactory results. In accordance with the mandate of the constitution, a codification of the civil law was undertaken and finished so long ago as 1865, but it has never yet been finally adopted as the supreme law of the commonwealth, though some years ago the state of California adopted it. In a letter to the newspapers, Mr. Field gives some excellent reasons why the code should be adopted, which are less forcible in their application to other states, only because New York is larger, older and has more complicated interests than her sister states of the Union. Of course, no code can be framed that will meet the entire wants or command the unqualified approbation of the legal profession, but it is very certain that the accumulation of ill-considered legislation and the vagaries of courts have almost compelled the necessity of codification in all of the larger and older states. Until the adoption of the new constitution, our annual statutes were an immense volume, and no lawyer could keep informed of the drift of legislation while laymen are yet left to grope in total ignorance of new statutes annually being passed to affect their property and liberty, the purpose of which they never know until they are awakened by the fact that they are affected by them or have been unconsciously violating them. Mr. Field quotes a late chief justice of England as styling the condition of law in that country as "chaos," thus poetically described by Tennyson:

The lawless science of the law, That endless myriad of precedents, That wilderness of single instances. An examination of the statutes of our state and a reading of the reports will show that in Pennsylvania the condition of things is little short of this, and we fancy that the time is not far off when one by one the older states will yield to the necessity for codification, while the younger commonwealths will be glad to take the codes ready-made, furnished by the experience of others. Besides the immediate advantages to each commonwealth from the adoption of this principle for itself, it has an important bearing in their relations to each other, and especially with regard to those subjects on which there should be correspondence between the different states. Mr. Field says:

The diversity of laws between the different states of this Union has been found a serious inconvenience and has led to frequent demands, growing stronger day by day, for an interstate code or such concerns in legislation as will lead to uniform laws of marriage and divorce, testament and succession, negotiable paper, insurance, average, sale, carriage, agency, trust and corporations, among other subjects affecting the daily life of an active and adventurous people. Comprehensive legislation on any one of these subjects would be, to that extent, a code. Uniformity of law cannot be enforced by a common superior, for we have none legally competent. It can be brought about only by the influence of example. New York is a natural leader of the states; she has already wrought a change in the civil procedure of half of them—indeed of a great part of the English speaking world.

ONE of the petty abuses of the local administration of justice arises from the practice of the court in appointing persons in this city to the office of constable for some of the smaller townships of the county in which the office goes begging. The judges ought to know, if they do not know, that in the townships of East Lampeter, Lancaster, Pequea and maybe others, it has been the custom—and in some if not all of them it remains—for persons to run for the office of constable who have no idea of filing the place, but whose purpose is to sell it out, generally to some cast-off policeman in the city; they accept from \$25 to \$100 to refuse to take out their commissions, so that there may be a vacancy and that some hanger-on of the aldermanic offices in this city may be appointed to work up criminal business for the benefit of the joint official concern, and at the expense of the county. We understand that a number of these bargains and sales have been arranged for the April court and only await ratification by the judges. They will do well, before they make any such appointments, to inquire carefully into the circumstances attending them; and to refuse to give their assent to the disgraceful huckstering which has been going on here for years, with a view simply to multiplying the criminal business of the county and the fat fees of rapacious officials.

THE report of the Senate committee proves the peculations in the treasury department under Sherman. The contingent fund was stolen by his subordinates, and a good share of the stealings went to his benefit. His clerks, their families and mistresses were well supplied with luxuries paid out of the public treasury, but his own house furnishing, his stable repairs and the expenses of his campaign for the presidential nomination shared largely in the plunder. Of course all this was done behind his back and without his knowledge; he swears it was. But Sherman has grown rich in a long career of public life, in which his main opportunities for making money have been his position as chairman of the Senate finance committee. It will be remembered that George H. Williams' confirmation for chief justice was defeated by exposure of the fact that a landlady for his family was paid for out of the contingent fund of the attorney general's office. There are a dozen incidents of Sherman's treasury management as disgraceful as this, and if he did not know of them his ignorance was as convenient as it was profitable.

The Conviction of Lamson.

In the opinion of the New York World, which has all along manifested an extraordinary degree of interest in the trial of the American doctor, Lamson, in London, which has just terminated in a verdict of guilty and the sentence of the prisoner to the gallows, "it is tolerably clear that a foreigner has been doomed to death by a British jury on evidence which would scarcely have led to such a verdict had the prisoner been a British subject." Our contemporary attributes this partly "to the natural dulness of the British mind and partly also to the virulence and malignity of the charge delivered by the judge." This latter the World denounces as a "miracle of injustice," paraphrasing the sentiment expressed concerning the celebrated deliverance of Chief Justice Cockburn in the Tichborne trial. It declares that the judge abdicated the legitimate functions of his office for the purpose of making an elaborate argument against the prisoner, and claims that he persistently "slurred over all the circumstances which went to show that Lamson had taken no trouble whatever to conceal his treatment of his brother-in-law, and to have dwelt with stolid emphasis upon everything which could be possibly cited in support of the theories and assumptions of the British medical pundit, Stevenson, whom the case seems to have been so managed as to advertise with extreme liberality." People who have followed the evidence will feel inclined to agree with our contemporary's judgment that there were points in the defense that seemed to be entitled to more consideration than was accorded them by the jury, who swept aside as of little or no weight the expert testimony invoked during the progress of the trial. This latter went to show that the test of acuteness by taste was unreliable, because other poisons have a similar flavor; that other physicians had given the boy morphia, which it was at least possible might have produced death, and that he had a very weak constitution; it was also developed that the lad was suffering from curvature of the spine and was liable to die at almost any time; that among his numerous complaints were neuralgia and rheumatism, for which acetonite is a remedy, and that moreover young John was in the habit of experimenting with poisonous drugs in his chemical studies. Even in the testimony of Stevenson, upon which the crown hinged its case, the admission occurs that the symptoms of acetonite poisoning were unknown and that death might have resulted from the drugs used by the boy or from the morphia administered by another physician. From an examination of the meagre reports of the evidence which have reached this country it seems tolerably clear that a reasonable doubt existed not only in one but in several of the theories and hypotheses which the crown sought to establish, and that the jury in its hasty verdict, which old lawyers are said to have declared they saw expressed on the jurors' faces even before they left the box, failed to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt that seemed to surround the vital phases of the case. Lamson may be guilty, but it is not at all certain that the evidences of it have been made so clear that a jury of his countrymen would have sent him so quickly to the gibbet.

SPEAKER KEIFER has a hard time of it. When he confines himself to the rights and duties of his office he shows himself to be an incompetent blunderer; and when he transcends them he has to submit to the emphatic but well-merited rebuke of members whom he undertakes to reprimand. He is a complete failure, and happily for the country, the jobs to accomplish which he was put into the chair, are likely to also fall by reason of the rules of the House. From the operation of these rules, framed to protect minorities and prevent ill-considered legislation, the Republican majority is unable or unwilling to relieve its speaker.

THERE'S millions in it—in Jay Gould's safe.

WHERE linger those bronze medals for the brave boys? And where tarrieth Andy Kaufman's revenue collector's commission?

THE potato crop was short last year and persons who had any in store and basket could have had their asking price for them, but for the large importations. There have been actually brought into this country since January 1, 24,205 sacks. Did we hear any iron master ask for protection to the American gardener against the foreign potato raiser?

OUR esteemed Republican daily contemporaries continue to engage in their amicable exchange of courtesies. The red-hot Examiner rattles off its "red-headed lies" about the New Era, and the New Era piously retorts that the Examiner has "resorted to the desperate expedient of employing a Bourbon Democrat and giving him full editorial license to devote the death agonies" of "two daily papers, both of which choked to death on the regurgitation of their own malice and personal abuse, and were buried unwept, unhoosed and unsung."

As an earnest that the Burkholder-bell letters to his penny fund are bona fide, the New Era publishes "among others," the names of 123 Republicans and Democrats from around Litchia alone, who subscribe to the fund. The total amount sent in to date is enough to buy a blood chime of bells with a kennel of "blood hounds" thrown in. The inspectors will find that it would have been cheaper to have paid for the bell, as the movement in behalf of Burkholder is likely to sicken them beyond relief from even Dr. Compton's treatment.

THERE was a time—"once upon a time"—when J. W. Johnson, esq., swore most lustily that the next time any paper called him "Picaune" he would sue it for libel. For, he argued, it is a term calculated to bring him into "ridicule and contempt." Let him say no more, and the Examiner—a daily newspaper published in this city by his former political friend, Jno. A. Hie-

stand—we beg to inform him that he is now regularly referred to in that journal by the sobriquet which erstwhile was so objectionable to him. While he retains his position as a member of the House, he has it understood that his character is below ridicule and contempt or that it is not worth a picaune? (Webster—"A small coin of the value of 6 cents.")

THEY manage these things better in Canada. Our Indian military expenses during the past ten years have been more than one hundred million dollars, and we have nothing to show for it but the record of one more decade in our "century of dishonor." In Canada the government has to deal with more than one hundred thousand Indians, scattered over a wide territory, belonging to different tribes and of different degrees of civilization. A war with the Indians in Canada is almost unknown. The Indian department report is taken up with the peaceful accounts of the establishment of schools, the reclamation of land, the cultivation of farms, the building of churches, the advance in the mechanical arts. With us Indian official literature consists mainly of reports of massacres, wars, the swindling operations of railroad companies, miners and adventurers generally.

WE have not yet met with a word of criticism on "Tennyson's latest," which, it was asserted, was expressly cabled for a New York paper. Was it beyond criticism? We would like to know.—German-town Telegraph.

OUR esteemed contemporary either has a very short list of exchanges or it does not read them very closely for any other purpose than to see if they have appropriated its excellent agricultural articles without due credit. Scarcely a paper of any standing in the country fails to criticize Tennyson's new poem. It was variously pronounced good, bad and indifferent. Two of the Lancaster dailies, which are known to exchange with the Telegraph, rated it as far below Tennyson's best, and the other intimated that the charge of his Three Hundred couldn't compare with the charge of the Three Hundred and Six at Chicago. The Telegraph has no good ground for its insinuation that the poem was not actually cabled to the Independent, and though it has been suggested that it was heavy enough to break the submarine wire had it not been laid on the bottom of the sea, the Independent got a big advertisement by furnishing the poem to the dailies.

THE astute committee which drafted the new rules for the Republican party of this county provided in the schedule to them, that the "first primary election of 1882 shall be held under the foregoing rules and regulations, at which election the question of their adoption or rejection shall be voted upon." This is probably the first instance on record in which it was proposed to hold an election under a new law which was to be submitted for adoption or rejection at that same election. This is clearly ex post facto, and a violation of the existing rules of the party. They are in force until after new rules are adopted and cannot be changed without a popular vote. They know no such thing as the delegates proposed to be elected at the coming primary, and election officers sworn to conduct the primaries under the rules of the party will be bound to count all votes cast for such delegates as valid. Should it happen that one candidate for any office be elected by a plurality of the popular vote, under the old system, and another candidate for the same place be chosen under "the new rules," clearly the first will be entitled to claim the regular nomination, even though the new rules prevail. The committee who proposed the new rules overreached themselves and suggested a violation of law in scheduling them for operation before they are adopted.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. LANGTRY not only retains her old friends but her receptions are attended by the prominent dramatic artists, who are by no means jealous of her success on the stage.

It was said by a clever Englishman of Lord Chief-Justice COCKBURN, after the conviction of the Tichborne claimant, that the judge's charge "was a miracle of talents and of injustice."

It is stated that Mr. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, the editor of the Philadelphia Press, may be an independent Republican candidate for Congress in the Second district at the next election.

N. Y. Herald: She was only ten years old; and when she was asked whether she had a big piano at her house she sweetly replied, "No; but father's an Old Fellow and he has been made a noble grand."

Senator CAMERON and wife and his father Gen. SIMON CAMERON, who have been spending the last two weeks together in Florida, arrived in Washington yesterday. Mrs. Cameron's health is greatly improved.

Persons standing close to JAY GOULD have declared that he has cash in bank or on loan to the amount of \$21,000,000 in addition to his \$33,000,000 of securities. RUSSEL SAGS says \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 on hand to take flyers with.

Governor CAMERON, of Virginia, thinks that the gubernatorial chair is not a very great elevation for a man who has been an editor of an influential newspaper, and in the capitol he retains the simple and affable manners which he formally cultivated in the journalistic sanctum.

Senator PENDELTON, of Ohio, though still somewhat ill from a severe cold, is laboring in favor of a civil service reform that will secure the election by the people of such federal officers as postmasters, district attorneys, marshals, court clerks, customs collectors and internal revenue collectors.

The New York Times endeavors to show why Messrs. THOMAS and MARTELL left Cincinnati. The reasons given are plausible, and are bristling with preceptive proofs. But, as the Herald reminds the party why these worthy musicians left the Piggery Paris of America was given in the lodging. Her object was robbery, but the famous dispatch that they refused to beat time with a ham.

The Germantown Telegraph went out of politics some time ago. But this much it ventures to prophesy: "The next Democratic candidate for Governor of

MAKING FEATHERS FLY.

A VERY LIVELY SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The Speaker undertakes to reprimand "a Democratic Member" who has been in a "Vigorous Fashion—A Spicy Passage." In the United States House of Representatives yesterday, during debate on the Mississippi relief resolution, Mr. Money, of Mississippi, desired to speak, but Mr. Hiseock, having charge of the bill, refused to yield.

Mr. Money thereupon, amid the loud rapping of the speaker's gavel, stated that it was unjust that the representatives from the section most nearly effected by the bill should have no time to discuss it. Mr. Money having taken his seat, the speaker said sharply "if gentlemen think they can improve on the House and the chair, and undertake to make speeches in violation of the rules of the House, the chair will take pains to reprimand them, at least."

Mr. Money was not allowed to proceed further, but the speaker called him to order and said, "The chair understood the gentleman to rise for the purpose of suggesting something that was privileged." Mr. Money—I have, if the speaker will be patient, I want to be understood about this matter.

The Speaker—The chair also wants to be understood about the matter. The chair desires to state that if the gentleman rises for the purpose of making any proposition which will recognize him, but, if he rises for the purpose of passing any criticism on the chair, the chair will take pains to call him to order.

Mr. Money—I rise in my right as a member of this House, to protest against the language used by the speaker as a gross violation of the rights and the privileges of this House.

There is no objection interrupted by loud cries of order on the Republican side, and by the continued rapping of the speaker's gavel, while Mr. Camp, of New York, and several other members, who demanded that the words spoken should be taken down and read from the clerk's desk, to which demand Mr. Money gave his concurrence.

The Speaker—The chair will order the sergeant-at-arms to see that the gentleman not present on the floor. The gentleman will be seated. The chair will state again that he has no desire to be oppressive in any sense upon any member; but, when any gentleman insists upon making a speech out of order, the chair regards himself bound to call it to order. If the gentleman from Mississippi desires to make any explanation or correction in what he said, the chair will recognize him, but will not recognize him for the purpose of making an assault on the chair out of order. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Money and the speaker continued to discuss the question sharply. Mr. Money—I understand the gentleman to rise to question of privilege, and I submit to the chair that he must be allowed to state his question of privilege, and that the chair must submit it to the House to pass upon it.

A colloquy ensued between the speaker and Mr. Money, and the latter added: "While I have the most perfect respect for myself, and I feel that the gentleman from Mississippi called to order by the gentleman from New York (Camp) and taken to task by the speaker, neither the gentleman from New York nor the speaker, recognizing that he took the floor on a question of privilege, I rise to a question of privilege, and that it becomes the duty of the speaker to submit that question to the House."

THE FLOOD OF WATERS.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE IN THE VALLEY.

Whole Parishes in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas Inundated.—Houses, Cotton and Stock Destroyed. The Mississippi river continued falling at Memphis and Helena, yesterday, while lower down it rose slightly or remained stationary. Fourteen counties in Mississippi—De Soto, Tate, Quitman, Tunica, Panola, Coahoma, Tallahatche, Bolivar, Leflore, Sunflower, Sharkey, Washington, Yazoo, Issaquena—which are flooded, produced 238,633 bales of cotton in 1880. The town of Austin, county seat of Tunica county, has been nearly all washed away. The court house and other public buildings are going to pieces, and only a few houses are left standing. All the bridges which crossed the river were done since Saturday last. Fifty parishes in Louisiana—East Carroll, West Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, Morehouse, Richland, Caldwell, Ouachita, Franklin, Catahoula, Point Coupee, Avoyelles, St. Landry and La Fourche—were valued at \$28,000,000 of cotton in 1879, are now wholly or partially inundated, the water in some places being 14 feet deep. Two new breaks are reported in the levees in Point Coupee parish, and four more in Tensas. The latter, if not stopped, will overflow nearly all of Iberville and West Baton Rouge parishes and the eastern portion of the Feliciana—a district yielding about fifteen thousand hogsheads of sugar annually. In Tensas parish ten thousand acres of people are destitute. Large swarms of corn, other crops and general property in enormous quantities have been destroyed. Should the waters recede within the next 40 or 50 days, a fair crop of cotton may be raised, but it will be so owing to the destruction of stock and labor. In Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, the water is 5 to 10 feet deep, and the journey can only be made by boats. All the route colored people were seen going swiftly through the main roads, while cats, dogs and hogs gathered on the roofs, and the cattle that had escaped drowning were standing upon narrow strips of dry ground or quagmires of mud not far distant.

The Labor Troubles. At a large meeting of the Trades Association of San Francisco on Tuesday evening, resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the strikers at Omaha, and strongly censuring the action of the civil authorities in invoking military aid.

The Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is in session at Framingham, Maryland, on Tuesday and yesterday, framing an answer to the coal companies' notice of a reduction of wages. Nothing of its contents is yet made public.

There is no change in the situation at Lawrence, Mass. The total number unemployed in consequence of the strike is about 350. Edward Byrne, a weaver, charged with interfering with weavers in the worsted department of the Pacific mills, was arrested yesterday in the police court and fined \$5 and costs.

The stove manufacturers of Troy, New York, have declined to grant an increase of wages demanded by the Moulders' Union, and a strike is expected among the thousands of men employed in the stove factories there.

Phases in Business. Ralston, McQuade & Co., bankers at Fairview, near Pittsburgh, suspended yesterday. Their liabilities are estimated at about \$200,000, and the assets at \$100,000. Judge Shipman, of the United States circuit court in New York, decided yesterday that importers of foreign patents are not liable to duty.

The Pacific bank of Boston, by purchase of the contents of the corporation, will resume business on Monday next. A convention of the tobacco manufacturers of the United States began its sessions in Washington last night. George W. Helme, of New York, presiding. The object of the gathering, as stated by the chairman, is to decide whether they should cooperate with or antagonize the free traders in their fight before Congress. T. R. Spence, of Cincinnati, was elected vice president; J. W. Woodruff, of Philadelphia, secretary; and Charles Seidler, of New York, treasurer.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Newcomb-Buchanan company, in Louisiana, yesterday, the company's liabilities were stated at \$1,600,000, and the assets at \$2,300,000. Proposals were submitted for the payment of the secured debts in one, two and three years, at 6 per cent, and the unsecured debts in five years at 6 per cent interest; the distillery property of the company and the private property of the Buchanans to be mortgaged to secure the unsecured debt.

Death by Fire and Water. By the slackening of a rope while a boat was being lowered from the U. S. steamer Tennessee, at New Orleans, yesterday, a crew of seven men were thrown into the river and one of them, Nicholas Johnson, was drowned. Lars A. Stuberud and P. Soumea were suffocated to death by gas in a well, at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, on Tuesday. Two colored children were suffocated in their sleep in Richmond, Virginia, last night, by fumes from a charcoal furnace used to warm the room. A fire in Macon, Georgia, yesterday morning, destroyed the cotton warehouse of C. Anderson & Son, and the building occupied by Wolfe Brothers, paper and rag dealers, causing a loss of \$50,000. A cotton buyer named Watson, who roomed in Anderson's warehouse, is reported missing.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Across the County Line. The mysterious disappearance of Robert Carey, of West Chester, two months ago, was solved by finding his dead body at Billingsport, on the Delaware. It is supposed that he fell into the Schuylkill and his body was carried to the place where it was found. Raftering on the Susquehanna river has assumed a brisk appearance, and at Wrightsville, yesterday, thirty rafters were tied up along the shore, and as many more have passed on down the river within the past few days.

The newly elected board of directors of the York and Peach Bottom railroad company met and elected Mr. J. V. Geesey, late cashier of the Farmers' National bank, secretary, treasurer and general ticket agent; Mr. S. M. Mansford, superintendent, and an ex-ferret agent; Mr. E. J. Blain, elected baggage master; Messrs. David E. Small and H. D. Schmidt were selected to be trustees under the new mortgage about to be created.

The reopening of the Allentown academy of music, which was destroyed by the late spring, took place on Tuesday evening, and was a brilliant occasion. The house has been greatly beautified and provided with all the conveniences of theatre architecture, and is now one of the prettiest places of amusement in the interior. Charles Leckie, a helper at one of the furnaces at the rolling mill, at York, while transferring a ball of iron from a buggy to the arvil, was seriously injured, by the steam hammer striking the end of the buggy, which forced the handle against his neck, mortally wounding him. He died with such force as to produce total unconsciousness for hours, and a severe concussion of the brain.

It is proposed by the Reading dispensary association to erect a new hospital building in that city. The land was purchased several years ago, for \$7,000. The cost of the new building is estimated at \$50,000, but only one wing will be erected at present. The cost of this wing will be about \$10,000. An infant child of Mrs. Waco, residing on Dick street, Reading, got a prostration in its mouth and nearly strangled. The esp lodged in the child's throat and had to be pushed down into its stomach to save its life.

A boy named William Neff, employed at the car shops on the York and Peach Bottom, Harrisburg, was badly burned while at work by a hot rivet, dropping into his boot leg and burning his way down to his foot, searing the flesh of his leg and resting on his foot, where it burned until the boot could be taken off.

ALDERMEN AT AUCTION. Sale of A. R. Magraw's Fancy Cattle. Samuel Hess & Son, auctioneers, sold at public sale yesterday, for A. R. Magraw, of the Lancaster district, park, Lancaster city, Pa., 47 head of Abernethy cattle at the following prices:

No. 1, "Sheik," 6 years old, to D. P. Lecher, for \$76; No. 2, "Nimbus," 6 months old, withdrawn at \$75; No. 3, "Lemite" bull, 1 year old, to Wm. Geisels, at \$10; No. 4, "Baldon" bull, 6 months old, to Thomas Baumgardner, \$29.30; No. 5, "Horn" bull, 6 months old, to D. Y. Faddis, \$15; No. 6, "Cecil" bull, 4 months old, to R. Swigart, \$12; No. 7, "Kant" bull, 6 months old, to J. Frank Landis, \$12.

CONCERTS AND METERS. No. 1, "Crown" 2 years old, to E. J. McGraw, \$100; No. 2, "Ely," 5 years old, to Wm. Shireman, \$52; No. 3, "Eli" 7 years old, to D. Y. Faddis, \$82; No. 4, "Colora Belle," 2 years old, to D. P. Lecher, \$100; No. 5, "Horn" bull, 6 months old, to Thos. Baumgardner, \$100; No. 6, "Pendat," 2 years old, to D. Y. Faddis, \$50; No. 7, "Falka," 2 years old, to S. H. Humberight, \$100; No. 8, "Conna H." aged cow, Wm. Geisels, \$33; No. 9, "Lily," aged cow, D. Y. Faddis, \$21; No. 10, "Horn" bull, not given; A. Rank, \$75.50; No. 11, "Black Bell" 4 years old, D. Y. Faddis, \$14; No. 12, "Norma H." 2 years old, Thos. Baumgardner, \$75; No. 13, "Conna V." 3 years old, Wm. Geisels, \$50; No. 14, "Horn" bull, 6 months old, to D. Y. Faddis, \$20; No. 15, "Anna H." 1 year old, to D. Y. Faddis, \$20; No. 16, "Pell" 1 year old, to David Huber, \$41; No. 17, "Black Bell H." 1 year old, to D. Y. Faddis, \$24; No. 18, "Robina H." 2 years old, to David Huber, \$20; No. 19, "Horn" bull, 6 months old, to D. Y. Faddis, \$21; No. 20, "Robina H." 1 year old, to J. Frank Landis, \$25.

SAM SANFORD'S DRAMATIC COMEDY The Trouble They Had Getting to Strasburg. It is a cool day and old Sam Sanford does not have a show on the road. It matters little to him whether it is small or not, and he cares little whether the members are possessors of talents or brains. The last venture of Sam's company composed of five men, including himself, and two women, and they have been struggling with the powerful and very "fresh" drama entitled "Ten Nights in a Barroom." Last night the company appeared in Strasburg. There were five men and five women in the cast, and they were found to their disgust that there was no train running to Strasburg. Sam was bound that he would not disappoint the citizens of that ancient borough, so he secured a hand cart on which he loaded his baggage and the company. The male members took their turns in working the cart, which had to be pushed, and so after four miles of hard work they arrived safely at their destination. In the evening they appeared on the stage at an audience which was sufficient to enable them to get out of town.

SHAW THE MURDERER. Did He Die in the York County Almshouse? Last evening Mayor MacGonigle received a telegram, of which the following is a copy: "York, March 17, 1882. J. M. T. MacGonigle, Mayor: I regret the body of a man this a. m., at the York county almshouse, answering the description of the murderer. He was admitted Thursday last. Answer by American Republic. Wm. GILBERTSON, Director of the poor."

THE MURDERERS.

The fifty-fifth session of the Philadelphia annual conference of the M. E. church opened yesterday in the Paul street church, Frankford, Bishop Andrews presiding. Standing committee were appointed, and the report of the Librarian of the Philadelphia conference historical society was read and approved. In the afternoon the anniversary of the pastors' and ladies' Christian union was held, and at night there was an anniversary meeting of the Philadelphia conference education society. Rev. W. C. Robinson, of the Duke street church in this city, is on the committee on women's home missions.

The snow storm which began yesterday continued all night, and by day-break this morning there was a depth of four or five inches of snow on the streets. A few sleighs were out early in the morning, but a rising temperature and a clear sky soon made havoc with the sleighing, leaving in its stead mud ankle deep in some parts of the city.