

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1893.

There is No Peace.

We don't want any harmony proposition unless it is tendered over the political grave of Don Cameron. The sentimentous declaration contained herein fairly indicates the position held by a considerable portion of the disaffected element of the Republican party that is just now so sadly torn up by internal dimensions. The words quoted are from a letter which Mr. McKee, the chairman of the Independents, produced and read in response to an inquiry as to the probable course that would be pursued by the recalcitrants now that the Stalwarts have tendered a series of propositions, looking to the union of the party. There is not much use denying that the scheme proposed by Mr. Cameron's committee embodies very nearly all the points contended for by his enemies at the outset of the present difficulties, and which the Stalwart chieftain at that time treated with insolent disregard. Mr. McKee and his colleagues in the anti-Cameron party will undoubtedly be put to some inconvenience in seeking for a pretext to avoid the acceptance of the olive branch that is held out to them with every appearance of sincerity from a source that so lately bristled with contempt. Surely a change has come over the spirit of the Stalwart dream when the apparently inflexible senator is found yielding to a popular clamor that has fallen heedlessly upon his ears ever since the convention that nominated Beaver and his machine coadjutors. We see the statement is made that Cameron was compelled to yield his well-known opposition to this new convention scheme by President Arthur, whose keen eye has not been slow to perceive the danger that impends over the Republican party in its present divided condition here. No doubt this is so. Mr. Arthur is a politician of proverbial shrewdness, who would rather bend than break, and in this essential quality he differs greatly from the Pennsylvania senator whose obstinacy and dogged determination to have his own way have brought his escape to the verge of disaster from which party is now apparently impossible. For from the guarded utterances of the Independents, even since the friendly advances just made to them, it is pretty safe to conclude the peace project will not be accepted. They will still find some way open, or make one, to continue their war on the regular organization. The destruction of Cameron, the smashing of the "machine," constitute the fundamental object of their course. The acceptance of this peace project, they seem to think now, will defeat the very purpose for which they have organized and for which they have so thoroughly equipped themselves. Already they have found flaws in the scheme as presented. Matters of minor detail are discovered and pointed out as obstacles to an effective union. While the real point in their opposition is contained in the fact that they want Beaver and his colleagues absolutely withdrawn without the opportunity of restoration. All other offers will be rejected, and this one is not considered among the possibilities. If General Beaver gets off the ticket, as he has avowed his willingness to do at any time, it will be with the knowledge that he will be renominated when the new convention assembles. And this is just what the other side don't want. The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, which voices the most aggressive spirit of the Independents, not only demands that the Regulars withdraw Beaver and his Harrisburg colleagues, but insists that Stewart and the other Horticultural hall candidates shall be endorsed, as the only means of securing unity of action. This would be harmony "over the political grave of Don Cameron" with a vengeance, and the suggestion of it shows the existence of an irreconcilable sentiment that it is futile to deal with even should the outward semblance of union be reached; which it is not at all likely it will.

And so the breach will not be healed. The Independents will still see or affect to see some malign purpose hidden under the guise of friendship. Experience has made them wary, and after their Continental hotel fiasco that no peace remains save that which they must fight for. Meanwhile it is pleasing to reflect that the Democracy do not propose to depend on Republican differences, nor to wait for the settlement of Republican quarrels. The work of Democratic organization is to begin at once and is to be pushed forward regardless of the divisions among the opposition. And this is proper.

THAT is an odd sort of damages which has been instituted against a Philadelphia street car driver. A fat man who was standing up jilted over on a deaf mute as the car gave a sudden lurch. The latter didn't say anything at the time, but the first thing he did was to go and sue the company for \$10,000. Hereafter it will be known that if you want to fall on a man and mash him you have to pay for the fun of the thing.

THERE is a pretty loud call that is being voiced by respectable newspapers in various parts of the country, for some Republican who sufficiently respects himself, his party and the House, to move the expulsion of the blackguard from Ohio, whose chief prominence in the present remarkable session has been gained as the offender of womanly modesty. Butterworth should be bounced. We used to read of bloody riots attendant upon the celebration of Boyne's battle. On Long Island yesterday the orange colors were mingled with the green at a picnic in which the old-time foes united—the first instance of the kind on record in this country. Verily the era of good feeling is at hand when such things come to pass.

MR. COOPER is said to be perfectly delighted with the result of yesterday's meeting of his committee and of the prospect of a general election. The red-headed hopefulness of that unscrupulous gentleman rises to the demands of any emergency.

THE HISTORIC INTEREST THAT ATTACHES TO THE OLD MAN LANGHEIMER, BETTER KNOWN BY HIS SOBRIQUET OF "DICKENS'S DUTCHMAN," FROM THE FACT THAT HE FORMED A CONSPICUOUS FIGURE IN THE GREAT NOVELIST'S "NOTES," DOES NOT SEEM TO SWERVE THE PHILADELPHIA AUTHORITIES FROM THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN HIS CASE WHICH IS UNIQUE AT LEAST. THE OLD REPRISAL, WHO IS NOW SEVENTY-NINE YEARS OLD, HAS BEEN SENT BACK TO CHERRY HILL FOR A YEAR FOR ROBBERY A TILL, WITHIN A FEW WEEKS OF HIS LATEST RELEASE FROM PRISON, AND AFTER A BENEVOLENT GENTLEMAN HAD TAKEN HIM INTO HIS CARE WITH THE PURPOSE OF REFORMING THE IMMORTAL JAILBIRD. LANGHEIMER HAS SPENT FORTY-TWO YEARS OR MORE THAN HALF OF HIS WORTHLESS LIFE BEHIND THE PRISON BARS, THE OFFENSES FOR WHICH HE WAS CONVICTED NEVER BEING OF A GREATER DEGREE THAN PETTY PILFERING.

A MENDICANT AT MONTREAL has been fined twenty-five dollars for begging without a license. GOVERNOR ST. JOHN, of Kansas, told a St. Louis reporter the other day that the success of the temperance cause in that state is assured. RETURNS to county assessors in Iowa show the number of live stock in that state to be: Hogs, 2,042,000—a decrease in twelve months of 190,000; cattle, 2,044,000—an increase of 81,000; horses, 610,000—an increase of 29,000; sheep, 245,000—about the same as last year. The condition of all stock is less favorable than in previous years.

THE Philadelphia Times says what all well-informed observers know to be true when it declares that the Democratic party never had a more industrious or methodical chairman than Chairman Bogart has been, but the thorough and admirable work he has done could not be known to everybody. He believed that the Democratic organization needed attention as well when there is no campaign in progress as well as when there is. The result is the party organization is now in good shape. GIVE the boys a chance. Beaver, Stewart and Pattison are all on the sunny side of forty-five. Pattison has only fairly turned the shady side of thirty, and Hensel, just chosen as the Democratic generalissimo, is still walking under the sunny streaks which usher in the forties. Beaver is young, ardent, brave and enthusiastic, and Cooper is older in years but "red-headed and hopeful," as he was a score of years ago. Stewart is young, sober, able and well poised, and McKee exhibits no silver threads in his locks and his silence is golden. The boys are doing it themselves this year. Give the boys a chance.

THE hand of pillage seized upon an historic city last night, for the wreck of Alexandria that remains this morning is the wreck of the building of twenty-two centuries. When the man who wept that there were no more words to conquer saw the fine harbor in the Nile delta he declared that it should be the site of a commercial center, and in the year 332 B. C. he founded there a city bearing his own name. The fame of the place in the days of Caesar and Cleopatra goes to be second to that of Rome, and since then many historical events have clustered about it. Because of its environment of flat and sterile lands the appearance of modern Alexandria, with its population of 220,000, has not been regarded as striking, but the value of its beautiful harbor far overbalanced the lack of the picturesque. HOWEVER unpalatable it may be to radical temperance advocates, the fact is indisputable that beer has become a popular beverage in this country. It is, then, a satisfaction to learn that in the opinion of some eminent chemists good beer is a wholesome drink and a nutritious one. The Business Men's Moderation society has been inspecting the character of the breweries in New York and subjecting each brewer's beer to a chemical analysis. The secretary of the society, appointed to attend to the work, reports that more than three-fourths of the brewers are manufacturing pure beer. Two noted chemists, Professor Ordun Doremus and Professor Englehardt, of Syracuse, have been directing the analysis. Professor Doremus, who has analyzed twelve samples of beer, says that he found them all to be as honest beer as any man could ask for. All were highly nutritive. He also said that during the last few years there had been a marked improvement in the brewing of beer. There was less adulteration, less alcohol and greater nutrition. The secretary adds that in all his experience he has found that it was not on account of adulteration that harm came from beer, but from its newness, wild fermentation, and the poor condition in which small saloons kept it.

THE Illinois-American bank, in Centre street, New York, was burgled last night by burglars. They drilled a hole in the lower part of the safe and forced the lock, and took from the shelves of the safe \$5,678.59 in greenbacks and foreign bills, making an aggregate \$6,392.10. They also took from the shelves \$3,000 in United States bonds, but left these behind on the floor. Within an inner compartment of the safe were over \$60,000 worth of other securities, but the thieves were either disturbed or felt satisfied with what they obtained, as they made no attempt apparently to force this part of the safe.

THE Crystal knife works at Melville, Conn., were burned yesterday. Loss, \$40,000. Fire destroyed Carter's machine shops and foundry, at Files, Ohio, on Tuesday night. Loss, \$20,000. A fire at South Butler, Wayne county, N. Y., yesterday, destroyed Crofoot's new saw mill, basket factory and stove works. Loss, \$10,000. The farm buildings at North Hatfield, Mass., owned by Maurice Powers, of East Whately, were burned on Tuesday night by an incendiary. Loss, \$5,500. ROBBERY OF A NEW YORK BANK. The Italo-American bank, in Centre street, New York, was burgled last night by burglars. They drilled a hole in the lower part of the safe and forced the lock, and took from the shelves of the safe \$5,678.59 in greenbacks and foreign bills, making an aggregate \$6,392.10. They also took from the shelves \$3,000 in United States bonds, but left these behind on the floor. Within an inner compartment of the safe were over \$60,000 worth of other securities, but the thieves were either disturbed or felt satisfied with what they obtained, as they made no attempt apparently to force this part of the safe.

THE National mill-walk to be held: Thursday afternoon William Sprague bought of the Providence tool company a case of Martini rifles, which was delivered to him at the office of the Quinck company, of which he is president. In the evening an employee of Sprague was endeavoring to purchase 200 rounds of ammunition. This purchase derives some significance from the fact that some weeks ago the receiver appointed by the court was forcibly ejected from the Quinck mills by the employees of Sprague with threats of shooting.

THE body of Albert Snot, the last victim of the Sciotos disaster, has been recovered. The body was under the upper guard. His left leg had been crushed, and his hand almost severed from the wrist and there was a deep cut on the back part of the head. His age was twenty and he was a farmer by trade. He had been working for Knowlton, Thurston & Knowlton, East Liverpool, Ohio. Sidney Burroughs, from East Liverpool, has not been seen since July 3. He told his sister that he was going on an excursion July 4. A rumor was out last week that Diver Barhart was working in the interest of the boat and that the bodies were shoved out of a hole in the boat.

DEATH IN VARIOUS FORMS. Two sons of James Todd, aged 14 and 16 years, were drowned at Washington, Iowa. A two-year-old son of J. F. Bates, fell from a window at Providence, R. I., and was killed. Bernard McManus, aged 27 years, a look tender, was drowned at Look No. 10 on the Erie canal, while drunk. John Blamiss, a shoemaker, 63 years of age, committed suicide, at New York by swallowing a dose of oxalic acid. John La Fountain, the son of a canal

THE LATEST NEWS.

Alexandria in Flames and Nearly Destroyed. — Tragic Happenings of Various Natures. A Child Impaled on a Ricket Fence. A child named Maggie Carroll, of No. 11 Railroad avenue, Jersey City, fell from the third-story window of her home, and striking against a fence in her descent was fatally injured. Killed by Falling Hoek. Milton Pearson was killed at Allentown by a fall of rock in the Wharton mines, near Hellertown. He leaves a wife and three children. As a freight train, which was going from Lowell to New York, approached North Sudbury, Mass., a short car jumped the track and threw off thirteen other loaded cars, mashing and piling them up and injuring a brakeman named Russell.

AN explosion of gas took place in Rue Louis Philippe, Paris, the result of a fire, nobody having thought at the outbreak of the fire to cut off the gas. Twelve persons were killed and forty injured. One hundred are rendered homeless. Negroes Lynch a Murderer. William Ritter, a negro, in jail at Henderson, Ky., on the charge of rape and murder of Helen Brewster, a mulatto girl, 13 years old, was taken from the jail at that place by a mob and hanged to a tree. It is supposed that the executioners were composed of blacks. Death Following Amputation. R. S. Field, a painter, of telegraph operator, had his legs amputated by a train on the Fort Wayne railroad six miles from Pittsburgh. He was removed to the West Pennsylvania hospital, where he died a few hours later. His friends have been notified of the casualty.

A cable dispatch states that the brig Eugenia, of and from Boston, for the Cape Verde islands, was totally destroyed by fire at Port Praya, Cape Verde islands, June 7. Part of her cargo was saved. The Eugenia was 291 tons, built at Bangor, Me., in 1865, owned by F. C. Butman. She was insured. A Fearful Battle With Knives. At the archery tournament at Chicago, Mrs. Gibbs, of Brooklyn, and Miss Moran, of Cincinnati, shot off the tie they made on Tuesday, Mrs. Gibbs winning. In yesterday's contest the same ladies led off, Mrs. Gibbs making 24 hits and 146 points, and Miss Moran 29 hits and 123 points. In the gentlemen's York round—72 arrows at 100 yards—Mr. D. Nash, of Brooklyn, made 22 hits and a score of 70. This makes his total score 465, and he leads for the championship.

THE Situation Without Notable Change. There was a meeting of the iron and nail manufacturers of the West at Pittsburgh on Wednesday. The attendance was large, representatives being present from 16 points excepting Mr. Loss, manager of Cincinnati. The manufacturers met first, and after a brief discussion it was decided to interfere with the card rate, and to leave matters as they are until the next meeting in October. The newly formed Iron Association then marshaled its members for the meeting. The meeting was taken up with discussing the situation, during which it was found that not one who had signed the constitution of the new association had signed the scale, and that members were as firm as ever in their determination to resist the demand of the strikers.

THE Maryland coal company, at Cumberland, has filed bills of ejectment, returnable July 18, against strikers who are occupants of the company's dwellings. The tenants have retained counsel to contest the same. The situation caused by the strike of the longshoremen and freight handlers in New York, is unchanged. The entire police force of Jersey City is still doing duty at the various freight yards. The works of the Pennsylvania company are partially shut and night by a large force of special officers. The regular and special police are still fed free of charge by the company. The Pennsylvania men procure their meals at various restaurants, while the Erie men are provided for by the company. The Italian laborers employed by the Erie company have refused to return to work, and work on the dock was suspended until their places were supplied by a large number of Russian Jews.

THE maulers at the Wisconsin malleable iron works have struck, on account of non-union pay. Introduced to Spiritualism by President Garfield. A Philadelphia spiritualist claims to have heard from Garfield since his death, through the late President Garfield. A number of friends were recently gathered in the office of Jonathan M. Roberts, the publisher of Mind and Matter, when one of them, Mrs. Lawrence, went into a trance, and stated that Garfield's spirit was present with him, but as yet too weak to control anybody. He was found out that his theory of inspiration was all wrong, and that he had been the victim of evil influences. He had been thus enlightened by a group of friends, among whom was his victim, the president. Mr. Roberts thoroughly believes in the revelation of the dead, and only asks to be counted for the discrepancies of the two spiritualistic accounts from Garfield—the one from New York representing him happy, and the other as being consumed by the eternal fires.

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At the Republican congressional convention in the Fifth Missouri street, at Detroit, a controversy arose over the preliminary organization, and a scene of great violence and disorder ensued. Two presiding officers were declared elected, and both attempted to conduct the proceedings. A brother who fasted at one time fifty-one days, but died in the attempt. It is now nine days since Clark has fasted, and yesterday he seemed quite rational. There is a probability that he will be released at the next meeting of the Camden board of freetholders, who are the managers of the asylum.

BRUTAL BRUISERS.

AN hour and eight minutes occupied in fighting thirty rounds of the prize fight in Philadelphia. On Wednesday a fight took place in a clump of timber, known as Clark's woods, near the lower Schuylkill, and was witnessed by about a hundred persons. Thomas Johnson, a driver, living on Baines street, above Twelfth, Philadelphia, and John Mahaffy, also living in the Seventh ward, were the bruisers, and Ed Hickey and Joseph McGinchee the seconds. Philip Hughes acted as referee. The fight grew out of an old dispute as to the prowess of the men, who are well known to the public as being the best of hard hitters, and it was agreed that they should fight it out under the rules of the London prize ring. The ring was pitched at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 6 o'clock the men, stripped to the waist, stepped in the ring and John weighed 137 pounds and his opponent 140 pounds. They appeared to be well matched, although Johnson looked tougher than Mahaffy. The time of the first two rounds was consumed in sparring to test each other's mettle, but in the third round the men warmed up to their work, and some terrible blows were given by both. Finally Johnson got a look on Mahaffy's neck which sent him spinning around on his heel. Following up his advantage, Johnson struck straight from the shoulder, hitting his opponent on the left temple, who fell to the ground in a heap. Mahaffy, however, came up smiling in the next round, and the men clinched and struggled about the ring for some moments, when Mahaffy broke away and sent Johnson to grass with a bleeding nose. The fighting continued desperately, but evenly until the eighth round, when Johnson struck Mahaffy two terrible blows in the face, which closed up one of his eyes and sent him almost exhausted to his feet. In the ninth, tenth, and eleventh rounds Johnson's right hand sent to clover, and was terribly punished about the face and head. One of his fingers was knocked out of place and his body was full of bruises.

THE thirteenth round was the most desperately contested of the fight. Mahaffy's later hitting with plucky boldness, and opened the fighting by sending a terrible blow through Johnson's eyes, which seemed to stun him for a second, but he recovered in time to ward off another aimed at his neck. The men clinched, and Mahaffy was thrown, but held himself up by the knee, in which position he struck Mahaffy under the arm, sending him back a few feet. For several seconds both were followed in rapid succession. Mahaffy was being pretty badly punished when he pulled a leg, and Johnson's right hand, sending him spinning across the ring and almost knocking him over the ropes, which, however, caught the falling man by the back, saving him a tremendous fall.

It was evident when the men faced each other in the next round that Johnson's blood was in his eyes, and his right hand round had been effective in arousing his temper. He went at Mahaffy with his start, striking blow after blow on his face and breast. Mahaffy had all he could do to defend himself and it was some time before he was able to get up. When he did, Johnson broke down his guard with a left handed stroke, and sent a crushing blow directly between his opponent's eyes. Mahaffy fell to the ground and some one in the crowd called out: "You have killed him, Mahaffy, he's over come by the scratch." In the next round, although evidently weakening, the fighting continued desperately for twenty minutes longer, Johnson downing his man almost as fast as he came up.

In the thirty-sixth round Mahaffy could scarcely get up, and Johnson's head almost into a jelly and both of his eyes were closed. Johnson was fresh and smiling and did not attempt to punish his opponent much. He sent him to grass with a left-handed blow from the shoulder, and Mahaffy's second then threw up the sponge. After the fight the two men shook hands. Mahaffy is badly bruised and was terribly punished, but was out last night with some friends. Johnson was not disfigured.

AN insane patient who surpasses Tanner. In the insane asylum at Blackwoodtown Camden county, New Jersey, there is a patient who, as a genuine faster, leaves Dr. Tanner far in the rear. The champion abstainer is Henry Clark, formerly a Philadelphia hotelier, who has fasted for many years past has resided at Haddonfield. It appears that the unfortunate man became afflicted mentally through a too close attention to business. His mania took a religious turn, and some time ago, when a Democratic association was formed, Clark came to the Blackwoodtown hospital. Since his incarceration there the patient has become imbued with the idea that he can cure his malady by abstaining from food, and, despite the efforts of attendants to sit him down, he has maintained a total abstinence from all food for the longest period on record. Strange to say, the self-administered remedy, although very severe, seems to have worked beneficial results.

MR. Clark nearly two months ago began his fasting and continued it faithfully, with nothing passing his lips but water, until a few days since. Altogether his period of abstinence covered forty-one days, which is just twenty-four hours longer than the time of Tanner's celebrated fast. On the forty-first day Mr. Clark took two teaspoonfuls of wine, and since then he has taken two glasses of milk per day and a few strawberries. He thinks that he must go to heaven, and at one time he was found on the roof of a house, saying that he expected to ascend at a moment's notice. Mrs. Stiles, the matron of the asylum, says that she told Mr. Clark that it was really committing suicide. He answered: "No, Mrs. Stiles, I feel better than when I am eating food. The first four days Mr. Clark felt very hungry, but would not partake of anything solid. All he took was hydrant water. Mr. Clark positively refuses to partake of solid food of any kind, even now, but will take a little oatmeal and milk and a few berries. He says he is in hopes of getting out before long, and at the present time seems perfectly rational. Mrs. Stiles declares that he is very sensitive, never mixes with the other patients and will only speak to those having charge of the asylum. His fasting for forty-one days he has indulged in a pipe every day about noon, but is not a great smoker. He appears perfectly happy in his present quarters, but seems to feel his position acutely.

When Mr. Clark was first taken to the asylum he was ill, and the belief that the best method of curing himself was by butting his head against the wall and bedstead, and fancied he felt much better after butting. The experiment of fasting is not a new one in the family. Clark had a brother who fasted at one time fifty-one days, but died in the attempt. It is now nine days since Clark has fasted, and yesterday he seemed quite rational. There is a probability that he will be released at the next meeting of the Camden board of freetholders, who are the managers of the asylum.

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MR. Clark nearly two months ago began his fasting and continued it faithfully, with nothing passing his lips but water, until a few days since. Altogether his period of abstinence covered forty-one days, which is just twenty-four hours longer than the time of Tanner's celebrated fast. On the forty-first day Mr. Clark took two teaspoonfuls of wine, and since then he has taken two glasses of milk per day and a few strawberries. He thinks that he must go to heaven, and at one time he was found on the roof of a house, saying that he expected to ascend at a moment's notice. Mrs. Stiles, the matron of the asylum, says that she told Mr. Clark that it was really committing suicide. He answered: "No, Mrs. Stiles, I feel better than when I am eating food. The first four days Mr. Clark felt very hungry, but would not partake of anything solid. All he took was hydrant water. Mr. Clark positively refuses to partake of solid food of any kind, even now, but will take a little oatmeal and milk and a few berries. He says he is in hopes of getting out before long, and at the present time seems perfectly rational. Mrs. Stiles declares that he is very sensitive, never mixes with the other patients and will only speak to those having charge of the asylum. His fasting for forty-one days he has indulged in a pipe every day about noon, but is not a great smoker. He appears perfectly happy in his present quarters, but seems to feel his position acutely.

When Mr. Clark was first taken to the asylum he was ill, and the belief that the best method of curing himself was by butting his head against the wall and bedstead, and fancied he felt much better after butting. The experiment of fasting is not a new one in the family. Clark had a brother who fasted at one time fifty-one days, but died in the attempt. It is now nine days since Clark has fasted, and yesterday he seemed quite rational. There is a probability that he will be released at the next meeting of the Camden board of freetholders, who are the managers of the asylum.

THE maulers at the Wisconsin malleable iron works have struck, on account of non-union pay. Introduced to Spiritualism by President Garfield. A Philadelphia spiritualist claims to have heard from Garfield since his death, through the late President Garfield. A number of friends were recently gathered in the office of Jonathan M. Roberts, the publisher of Mind and Matter, when one of them, Mrs. Lawrence, went into a trance, and stated that Garfield's spirit was present with him, but as yet too weak to control anybody. He was found out that his theory of inspiration was all wrong, and that he had been the victim of evil influences. He had been thus enlightened by a group of friends, among whom was his victim, the president. Mr. Roberts thoroughly believes in the revelation of the dead, and only asks to be counted for the discrepancies of the two spiritualistic accounts from Garfield—the one from New York representing him happy, and the other as being consumed by the eternal fires.

THE body of Albert Snot, the last victim of the Sciotos disaster, has been recovered. The body was under the upper guard. His left leg had been crushed, and his hand almost severed from the wrist and there was a deep cut on the back part of the head. His age was twenty and he was a farmer by trade. He had been working for Knowlton, Thurston & Knowlton, East Liverpool, Ohio. Sidney Burroughs, from East Liverpool, has not been seen since July 3. He told his sister that he was going on an excursion July 4. A rumor was out last week that Diver Barhart was working in the interest of the boat and that the bodies were shoved out of a hole in the boat.

STRASBURG ITEMS.

MISS Rodgers, of Lancaster, Pa., is the guest of Mrs. Atmor. Miss Pritchard, of Philadelphia, is spending a few days with Mrs. Abu. Mrs. Longenecker, of Emery Grove, Baltimore county, Md., arrived in the borough on Wednesday afternoon, and is now the guest of Mrs. Jacob Bachman. Strasburg Council No. 65, J. O. W. A. M., and the Philharmonic society will hold a musical and social festival in the Masonic hall, Strasburg, Pa., on Saturday evening, July 22. Geo. B. Eager, has in view a fishing jamboree, to be held on the banks of the Nile, on the 4th day of July, 1893, and as another winter must come and go before eight and eighty-three is with us, why not avail ourselves of the splendid opportunity and join the grand excursion to Atlantic City, August 3. Discretionary Tramps. The other morning between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock a fracas was witnessed by those living around the square. The participants were five tramps. They came to the borough the previous day, paraded the streets from morning until late at night in a drunken condition. During the morning they were ordered out of town, but returned the following morning at the hour named above. A fight took place between one of the five tramps and a constable, which has been working on a farm near the borough, resulting in two knock downs. At this moment Mr. Frank Proutz stepped up and separated them. John F. Hill, who has been sent for, arrived at that moment and took them to the jail on the second time, assuring them that if they returned he would arrest and lock them up. They bid farewell with many expressions of contempt. Teachers Elected. On Tuesday evening of this week, the directors of the Strasburg public school held a meeting and unanimously elected the following ladies and gentlemen as teachers: The charge of the primary school was given to Miss Arnold; the second primary to Miss Mattie Leche, the English school to Miss Hattie Mayne, the high school to Rev. Henry M. Gorman, principal, Prof. Chas. B. Keller, A. M., has been persuaded to assume the general management of the schools during the ensuing session. Much regret is expressed at the resignation of Misses Landis and Watson, but it is believed that most satisfactory results will be achieved by those previously named.

PERSONAL Paragraphs of Local Interest. Thos. B. Cochran, esq., has gone to Dunlany's Valley, Baltimore county, Md. Misses Lucy and Agnes McConomy are spending the summer with relatives in Port Wayne, Ind. Miss Amanda Pfeiffer is visiting friends in Wilmington, Del. Mr. and Mrs. B. J. McManis, Mr. J. J. Fitzpatrick, Miss Mary Barry and Miss Kate Dougherty, of Harrisburg, are at Luray Cave, Va. Mr. Paul Dougherty, Miss Kate Dougherty and Miss Kate Kelly are at Cape May. Mr. J. W. Forney, editor of Progress, and Mr. W. W. Reitzel, Philadelphia, are registered at the Hotel.

A Catch of Trout. The Editor of the Journal: It is gratifying to learn that the men-don'ting along our coast, which created so much trouble for the fishing industry, has not entirely ruined the fishing interest at Strasburg Park. I believe it is not unusual at this season of the year to catch some very fine bluefish or even Spanish mackerel, but it is unusual to catch trout along the section of the river which may be originated in some of the streams about Lancaster, Pa. There is an account in last week's Journal of a very "Prime Trout" having been caught at the Park. There is no mention of the size or weight of said trout, but it is believed that it may not have been entirely ruined the fishing interest at Strasburg Park. I believe it is not unusual at this season of the year to catch some very fine bluefish or even Spanish mackerel, but it is unusual to catch trout along the section of the river which may be originated in some of the streams about Lancaster, Pa. 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