

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1882.

The Independents.

The Independent Republicans show themselves very glad to get away from the propositions for reunion with the regular branch. They were a great embarrassment to them, because they do not want a union on any terms with Mr. Cameron's party, which will leave a part of political life in Mr. Cameron. They are gunning for his scalp and nothing else. The proposition to them for a new convention, selected in the way they desired, was one which was certainly so fair that, if their prime object had been Republican unity, they would have gladly accepted it. When they decline it they make it transparently plain that they do not want to support a party which is led by those who control the Republican organization of Pennsylvania to-day. They would better have said so in many words, instead of offering union on condition of the withdrawal of the present candidates. If that offer had been accepted by Mr. Cameron's friends, the Independents would have been in a very tight place. They counted on Cameron's obstinate stupidity and counted right. But it is doubtful whether it was good policy to take the risk. The gain they have made is a pretence of a desire for a union with the Cameron faction which they do not really have, but on the other hand they give the regular organization the opportunity of showing that the rival contestants have refused a fair offer for union upon no better pretext than an objection to candidates who are individually unobjectionable. To refuse these candidates a chance of being renominated by the Republican voters through a convention called in a way approved and patented by the Independents themselves is no very gracious thing to do; and the regular Republicans upon this attitude of the Independents will gather in the votes of all the members of their party whose devotion to it is greater than their hostility to its leaders. The Independent bolt is a revolt against the Republican leadership and it might as well have been so distinctly presented at all times and all overtures for union have been promptly rejected as soon as made.

We understand the Independent position now to be that there can be no reunion in this campaign unless the regulars choose to vote their ticket. They do not renew their offer for a new convention and the withdrawal of all candidates. The Philadelphia Press pretends to consider that proposition still open; but it does not appear in the language of the Independent manifesto. They seem very glad to rid of it; and are not likely to let it again come up to trouble them in their work, which will be successfully accomplished when the Cameron ticket is defeated at the polls.

The State Dental association has been in session in Williamsport, and is reported to have denounced Judge Cummin, of that district, for the miscarriage in his court of some proceedings instituted in it against dentists for practicing in conflict with the provisions of the dental registry law. We have no special knowledge of what Judge Cummin's judgment was, but it can be assumed that, like Judge Wickes, of York, he refused to allow a defendant to be convicted under a law so clearly unconstitutional and *ex post facto* as some provisions of the dental and medical registry laws which are now on our statute books. The state dentists would have made themselves far less ridiculous had they demanded a repeal of these laws. No profession can maintain its dignity or protect its profits by such deformities as these.

In a published biography of Beaver, which is to be circulated by the Republican state committee, it is related that when the proposition was made at Chicago to nominate him for vice president he "peremptorily declined." So he did, but it was not until after Don Cameron had turned to him and said: "Jim, you don't want this," and had turned to the delegates and said to them: "Boys, we'll go back to Pennsylvania and make Jim governor." This is history. In 1878 "Jim" had wanted to be governor. Cameron was not "for him." He had not been "for" Cameron. After he had stood up and gone down with the old guard of Grant at Chicago Don was ready to make him governor of Pennsylvania. But this year it looks as if the people were going to have something to say about the next governor.

The Independents yesterday did exactly what they might have been expected to do, and they did it with practical unanimity. Their candidates had previously marked out their course for them and they followed it loyally. The issue is now fully and finally made up. The Independent organization will lose none of its vitality by this step. None of its supporters will fall off. Its rank and file have always been quite as full of light as its leaders, and the animating principle with them has been death to Cameron. Cooper and Beaver cannot entertain any intelligent hope of success now, except through Democratic treachery or weakness. They will feel all along our line to buy, bribe or bulldoze Democrats. How they can make any headway at this game seems incomprehensible. But it is none the less to be closely watched.

GEN. BEAVER was to have gone to Chad's Ford yesterday, to meet face to face the farmers of that section who before his nomination arraigned him so severely for criminal negligence and abuse of opportunity in allowing the interest of the half million dollar endowment of the state agricultural college to be spent yearly without any practical benefit to the farmers of the state. But Beaver did not go to Chad's Ford. Cooper failed to deliver him according to contract. The farmers were there; and some of them were cocked and primed with queries which Beaver would have found hard to answer. Probably Beaver was sensible to stay away. It was a

meeting at which he might have been strongly tempted to undomesticate Cameron. COOPER was not one of the 300, but he was an Ohio man, which is the next best thing.

BEAVER puts in a vigorous protest against the forthcoming Sullivan Wilson game contest and calls upon Mayor Grace to veto the contemplated exhibition, which he denominated "beastly."

Now that the president has signed the bill giving to Mrs. Garfield the balance of the salary of her late husband, the cheerful Mr. Hubbell should lose no time in seeing that prompt response is given to his seductive assessment appeal.

WHAT a learned physician of New Albany, Ind., pronounced to be a cancer in a boy's throat was discovered by the mother of the child to be caused by a beard of wheat three inches long and containing eight grains of the cereal.

REPRESENTATIVE ATKINS has declined a nomination to Congress in the Eighth Tennessee district; but his Democratic colleagues yesterday presented him with a letter urging him to reconsider his determination. As yet he has not done so.

It is of course not to be unnoticed that Harrison Allen, who has just been appointed marshal for Dakota, was one of the noble "300." By the way, why don't Beaver hang his bronze medal on his outer lapel.

In a few days government clerks may expect to receive a circular beginning something in this way: "Sir: In comparing our acknowledgments, we discover that you have not yet responded to our circular requesting voluntary subscriptions," and so on.

An aristocratic wedding lately came off in London in which there were no bridesmaids. Only a page in fancy dress followed the bride, but as her costume was short—another novelty—his office was a sincere. In the opinion of a clear-sighted contemporary, it is hardly to be expected that young ladies will tackle kindly to these ideas—no bridesmaids, no trained skirt, next no favors, no cake, "no nothing."

That copious volume entitled "American politics" edited by Thomas V. Cooper, late of Ohio, and chairman of the Republican state committee, on page 261, appears the information that American politics have reached that boisterous condition in which in New York "the terms, 'Half-Breed' and 'Stalwart' are passing into comparative disuse, as are the terms 'Regulars' and 'Independents' in Pennsylvania." In view of the events of yesterday Mr. Cooper should call in the outstanding numbers of his book and straightway issue a revised version.

GEORGE FOULTY, of Bellefontaine, Ohio had been married two months, and life was to him already a desert in anticipation. So he drank to intoxication, lay down on his bed, and shot himself exactly through the centre of the forehead. He was on July 9, and when the doctors two weeks later heard him describe his sensations as he felt the bullet penetrate his skull, pass through the brain and strike the base at the back of his head, they were persuaded that Foutly had an exceptional brain cavity. At the present time, despite the oozing of brain from the wound, which has been probed three inches, Foutly is comfortable, and devotes much time to smoking cigars and promenading around his house.

PERSONAL. MRS. JOHN FRALEY, of St. Louis, is the handsomest married woman at Saratoga, and wears the most elegant dresses. COLONEL ROBERT INGERSOLL is credited to a good extent for procuring the postal decision admitting Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass into the mails.

KIT ADAMS, the funny paragon of the Evansville Argus, was lodged in jail last Tuesday, charged with stealing letters belonging to other persons.

PROFESSOR GEO. R. ROSSITER, of Marietta college, Ohio, died yesterday after a short illness. He had been connected with the college for many years.

HARRY GARFIELD, oldest son of the late president, is reported, on good authority, to be engaged to Miss Lulu Rockwell, daughter of Colonel Rockwell, of the "chum cabinet."

Mrs. HARRIET PRESOTT SPROWDER, who is slight and graceful, has a fair complexion, and her curling hair has a touch of miller's ring in its amber shades. She chooses the night time for writing.

GOVERNOR GEORGE W. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, "the citizen hero who fell the second day at Shiloh, fighting in the ranks with his plain suit of broadcloth and his beaver on," according to a correspondent of the Louisville Courier Journal, was the one and only volunteer private of all the prominent men of the South during the war of the rebellion.

Mrs. LEE ISTRY, who in Washington has for ten years studied music, art and English literature, with a view to making her experience valuable to her Japanese countrywomen, has gone with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanman to make a tour of the far East coast, where she will be joined by Miss Stamatia Yankawa, a student at Vassar.

Mrs. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, at a recent entertainment in Washington wore a dress which she called "Emeralds." It was made of gray silk with a puff of cardinal satin on each shoulder. The sleeves were long and tight.

Congressional Nominations. Thomas Updegraff was nominated for representative in Congress on Wednesday by the Republicans of the Fourth district of Iowa. Alphonso Hart, ex-lieutenant governor of Iowa, was yesterday nominated for representative in Congress by the Republicans of the Twelfth district of that state. Erasmus E. Potter, was nominated for congressman yesterday by the Greenbackers of the Fifth New Jersey district. He was twice before a candidate, and each time received a very light vote.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

The Progress to the Election Prospects of the United States President by Victoria C. Woodhull.

Victoria C. Woodhull's re-entry to the lecture field next season is anticipated by the following rather amusing announcement received by mail from London: "Victoria C. Woodhull, the nominated president for the United States at the next election in 1884. She sends out this call that the people of all Europe, America and all the world may rally round her and assist her to support her in her high regard to represent and to work for the people of America, and by becoming their president prove the fact for the first time in the world's history that they chose as their president, not of necessity a man, but the woman who best represents, to govern, and to maintain their rights."

"This call goes out from free England, issued by Victoria C. Woodhull, supported by English capitalists. Victoria C. Woodhull came to England last year, when she had been ill for health and spirit, but by divine aid, rest and loving friends, she has recovered, and is again ready with all her devoted devotion to her country, and to the cause of all humanity, to take this work upon herself, and give, unreservedly, all her strength, her accumulated in England to the result of this election."

"Upon receipt of this call let every city, town and village in all Europe, and in every state and territory of America, by public announcement, summon their mayors, magistrates, and appoint delegates, take minutes of such meetings, and send the same to the secretary of this call, to be put in form and to be used as campaign documents."

"All chosen delegates will be provided with return tickets by steamer from Philadelphia, or New York, and Boston, and during their attendance of three days' convention will have all their expenses paid for them by Victoria C. Woodhull."

THE PURITY OF LAGER BEER.

Why the Analysis of the Business Men's Society Has Not Been Made Public. Mr. H. H. Hadley, secretary of the Business Men's Moderation society, under whose auspices an analysis of lager beer was made recently, when asked why that analysis was not made public, said that it was because there were brewers in the Brewers' association who would be hurt by it and so the association refused to sanction the publication. The eighteen brewers whose beer has been analyzed each paid \$100 towards the analysis, and he held a key to all this analytical work, said he, "and are ready to give it to the public if we can obtain the consent of the brewers to our doing so, and would anyway, if we could afford to give back to the brewers the \$100 which they paid for the analysis. Unfortunately, our treasury is not in such a condition as will permit us to do that. If any citizen has a desire to see made public the analysis of the beer made by either of those eighteen brewers named in the list, and who have not been enabled to see the analysis, he may be able to see it if he will refund the money specified by him the sum he has paid for the analysis, we will give back the brewer's money, get his receipt for it and immediately publish the desired analysis."

"Do you have any idea of the individuals who have \$100 worth of curiosity of that kind?" "Beyond a doubt. There is no question in my mind about the publication of our intention to do this bringing us instant response. The analysis was made by a hand-drawn lithograph of the analysis, with our certificate attached, which we will furnish to the brewers at cost for them to supply to their customers. Four Philadelphia brewing firms, that are not bound by any contract with the Brewers' association, had the analysis of their beer made, have ordered large quantities of those certificates, and by Saturday next, 20th instant, those pretty lithographs will bloom out all over Philadelphia."

"Can you have any idea of the damage such authoritative statements concerning their beer when the brewers of a neighboring city gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to do so?" "I think not," said Mr. Hadley.

SMOKE OUT THE THIEVES.

Fraudulent Pensioners in Lancaster County, Philadelphia Times. Colonel Hayes Grier, of the Columbia Herald, who is well informed whereof he writes, states that the present annual payment to pensioners in Lancaster county is \$100, 113. The amount of the pensioners will increase the annual payment in that county to \$200,000. He adds that "in the great majority of cases, the money is properly distributed," but that "there are some drawing pensions who are no better than thieves."

It is well known that the cause of the honest soldiers of the war has lately been clouded by the most shameful frauds upon the pension department, and equally shameful theft of the public money, by army business agents. Some of these agents for pensions until half a generation after the war, when their records are largely forgotten. This theft now amounts to millions, if not tens of millions, annually, and it is a reproach to the honest soldier and a mockery to his widow and orphans.

There is one effective remedy for this evil, and that is the publication of the official list of pensioners. If published by the government, classified by states and counties, every local newspaper would gladly give publicity to the list of local pensioners and the thieves would be promptly impaled. To assume that there can be any delicacy of feeling among honest soldiers who are pensioners, about the publication of the pension list, is to assume that our gallant warriors who have suffered wounds and bear scars received in the battles for the preservation of free government are ashamed of their course. On the contrary, every heroic warrior of the republic will esteem it an honor to be enrolled on the list of the nation's pensioners and every thief will shrink from such publicity.

It is due alike to the government and to the honest soldier that the official pension list be made public, and Congress can save millions annually and bring many thieves to justice by providing for its publication.

White House Notes.

The president has signed the bill giving to Mrs. Lucretia Garfield the balance of the salary of her late husband, the late president; also, the bill for the erection of a postoffice at Scranton, Pa.

Several delegations from Maryland called at the White House yesterday in reference to the internal revenue collection of that state. One of the delegations was in the interest of and was accompanied by Mr. Ditty. A Three-year-old son of W. J. Whalen, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, was taken out of the house from its mother's side into the yard to play. The child in some way came into possession of a box of matches, with which his clothing was set on fire. The little fellow was hardly missed from the house, and the matches, the late heard, Mr. Whalen went to his assistance, but he was so terribly burned that after lingering in great agony for an hour he died.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BROTHERS-IN-LAW IN MISS COMBAT.

A Horrible Domestic Affair in St. Louis That is Likely to End in Murder—The New Orleans Steamboat Explosion.

A little frame house in the rear of No. 1209 Monroe street, St. Louis, was the scene Thursday evening of a bloody fight in which probably culminated before daylight in murder. James Sullivan, an Irish quarryman, owned the premises and resided with his wife and two children on the ground floor, while his mother-in-law, Mrs. Schoell, resided upstairs with her three sons, Tom, James and Nicholas.

In some Sullivan has been in the habit of ill-treating his wife, and on several occasions her brother, Tom Shortelle, has interfered. Thursday evening, however, Sullivan was very angry, and a quarrel arose between the husband and wife and the woman screamed. Her brother Tom, who was up stairs, ran down and interfered. The two men fought like tigers, breaking up the furniture, and making a great deal of noise. Suddenly Sullivan yelled, "I'm cut!" and, staggering into the next room, fell on the bed. Physicians were called, and ascertained that there was a horrible wound, eleven inches long, clear across the abdomen, letting the intestines out and fairly flooding the place with blood. The man was taken to the hospital, where he now lies, and Tom Shortelle was arrested. He says he had no knife, but does not know whether he cut Sullivan or not. Indications are that he used a knife from the upper drawer of his bureau, but he does not remember using it.

THE FANCHON EXPLOSION.

Further Details of the Steamboat Accident Near New Orleans—A Portion of the Boat Exploded.

E. Quatrevaux, chief clerk of the steamboat Fanchon, on which a flue of one of the boilers exploded at New Orleans on Wednesday night, gives the following account of the disaster: "He said he was on duty when the second clerk was making out his extension of charges on his books. When he was asked what should be charged for a lot of machinery, including a boiler destined for one of the upper sugar plantations, he was told that it was to be made up on his return to the cabin when the explosion took place. First came a loud report when the flue burst, then the noise of escaping steam, and in an instant Mr. Quatrevaux found himself hurled forward head foremost against a large boiler, that part of the freight which he had just been inspecting. He tried to clutch at the captain to stay his further progress, but he could hold on against him, and he was pitched head foremost into the river. Several boats coming up the river at the time and the swell from these came very near swamping him. He saw a negro roustabout come up to him, and he was in great preparation to clutch at him, and that danger had to be avoided too. It was impossible to stem the current, and so he struck out for the shore, going down stream. He was rescued by a boat after swimming some 300 yards. The second clerk was more unfortunate, he being almost immediately under the exploding flue when the accident occurred. After being thrown to the deck he was held there by the scolding steam, from which escape he was unable. He was rescued by the crew of the boat. The roustabouts were rolling around the lower deck when the accident occurred and here the casualties were greatest. Many of these men, driven mad by the pain of their scalded flesh, which hung about their faces, jumped into the river. Unable to comprehend what had occurred, and still more ignorant of what was coming, men and women rushed frantically up and down the deck, calling loudly for assistance. These consisted of the crew of the boat, and some of the men who escaped without a scratch. One lady wanted to jump overboard, but was held back by some of her friends."

J. H. Hicks, first engineer of the boat, stated that when the accident occurred he was on duty in the engine room, and he was less than ten minutes. He had left the engine temporarily in charge of the second engineer, John Gillen. Immediately before leaving he examined the steam gauge and found it registered 145 pounds. The accident occurred at 10:15 p. m. The machinery of the Fanchon was in excellent order, and the engineer says he is utterly unable to account for the cause of the accident. The distance to the boat and freight amounts to little.

THE BABY OF NIBLO'S.

The Mother Denies That It is a Wait. The deeper the investigation into the case of the baby taken from the almshouse on the 21st of March, and found in the No. 106 Van Horn street, Philadelphia, the more mysterious does the affair become. Mrs. Niblo was seen by a reporter at the residence of her mother, Mrs. D. S. Whealey, of the St. Clair house, at Atlantic City. At the time she was engaged and fragile, and her humanity, which she said was her child. The mother said: "The infant I now hold in my arms is my own, and no one dare say that it came from the almshouse. It was born on the 21st of March, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after I had been some time from a visit down town on business. Although I had a physician engaged, my illness was so sudden that he could not be called in time to serve me, so a Mrs. Irwin, a midwife, was selected."

Mrs. Niblo was very determined in her reiteration of the statement that the baby was born on March 21, and her mother bore her out to the effect that upon the day in question she had received a telegram from the daughter, or stating that the little ringer had arrived. The wife declared that she would not give up the infant for the world, and the only explanation she could offer of a woman of her name and address having obtained a baby from the almshouse upon that same day was that she had been deceived. And the hand had used her name and misrepresented her. As she had no enemies whom she should call to mind it was impossible for her to point with suspicion to any one. She also said that the story had gained currency in the neighborhood a few days after her illness that the baby was not hers, and that an undertaker named Buell was charged with the remark: "Any body can buy a baby nowadays." This Buell denied afterward. The husband of Mrs. Niblo, a well-to-do merchant, is an offender, and that he would not allow such an outrage to go unheeded.

A HOTEL MANAGER ABANDONED.

Asbury Park in a Terrible Fiasco.

The announcement that F. G. Williams, manager of a fashionable hotel, had abandoned his Asbury Park, N. J., hotel, has caused a sensation among the hotel and boarding-houses at Asbury Park. Williams was considered

one of the best hotel managers in the place, and had hitherto possessed an excellent reputation. A number of years ago he was employed by Mrs. Coleman, the owner of the hotel, as cashier, and in that capacity proved so reliable that in 1879, he was raised to the position of manager. In this office he was the custodian of the funds, and handled all the money, receiving accounts from the cashier and steward, and rendering a separate account to Mrs. Coleman. After he had gone a hasty examination of the books was made, when it was found that of this season's funds he had taken about \$1,000. Errors have been discovered in the records of previous years, and the books are now being investigated. It is believed that the total amount of his embezzlement will reach \$10,000.

FIRE AND BLOOMED.

The Crimes and Crimes of a Day.

V. Peiro's barn, two miles north of Osage Mission, Kansas, was burned yesterday. Loss, \$25,000.

The grist and saw mill near Schomberg, Ont., owned by Thomas Perry, were burned yesterday. The mill was destroyed, and the grist mill was damaged. Loss, \$35,000.

James Turlington, a prominent citizen of Clinton, N. C., yesterday committed suicide by blowing out his brains. He had recently been released from the insane asylum at Raleigh.

Emanuel Lawson, living on the Hollywood plantation near Shreveport, La., yesterday beat his wife. His wife, Isaac Russell, hearing of this soon afterward, seized a shotgun and shot him dead.

Eugene Monday, a farmer, and James Thomas, a blacksmith, quarreled yesterday, at Milledown, Ky., about fitting a horse with a harness. The quarrel drew a revolver and shot Thomas dead.

The large tobacco factory of R. P. Richardson, near Reidsville, N. C., was yesterday destroyed by fire. The building contained 100,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and much valuable machinery. Loss, \$50,000.

Five years ago Sol Smith, living near Feliciana, La., without provocation wounded Levi Carr so that he became paralyzed. Yesterday Carr was placed on a horse, gun in hand, and rode to a field in which Smith was at work, where he shot him dead.

A Brick Exchange of Shots on the Streets. Charles E. Potts, a druggist of Cincinnati, was attacked on the street in Richmond, Ind., by Dr. C. A. Kersey, who fired three shots at Potts and then retreated. Potts responded by firing three shots at Kersey. Two of the shots fired by Kersey struck Potts—one in the ankle and one in the groin—the latter being a serious wound. Kersey, in his flight, met Potts' brother and struck him on the head with his revolver. Kersey then fled to his father, whom he kicked. The trouble between the parties was caused by a quarrel over the occupancy of Potts' house by Kersey. Kersey was arrested, but subsequently released on bail.

Five cars of fast freight, which had just arrived at Jersey City from Philadelphia, were run off the dock into the river at the Pennsylvania railroad pier. The cars were in the hands of the drillers, whose duty it is to "bunch" the cars for transit on the dock. The cars were run down the dock at good speed and when the engineer attempted to check them at the foot bridge the coupling on the 5th car gave way and five cars plunged in the river. Wreckers were put to work on them at day light this morning and after scuttling the roofs of the cars removed a good deal of the freight, consisting of barrels of sugar, rolls of carpet and a piano.

Why He Was Not One of the Assassins. From information it appears that Westgate on his confession that he was connected in the Phoenix Park murders, is a Scotchman. On the day of the murder he sailed from Northwall for Swanes at 7 p. m., or ten minutes before the tragedy occurred, consequently he could not have been one of the assassins. Some of his friends were with him at Northwall for an hour before the vessel sailed. The authorities here are confident that Westgate is innocent, though detectives will probably have to be sent to bring him to Ireland to satisfy public opinion.

Michael Tarter, a miner, employed at the New Kaska William slope, New Philadelphia, was fatally injured last night. He was working at the bottom of the shaft when a large steel drill fell from a bracket at the top of the shaft, a distance of over three hundred feet. It struck Tarter on top of the back of the head, inflicting a serious fracture of the skull and driving fragments of bone into the substance of the brain.

Mr. Alpheus Fenstermaker, who resided at Foundryville, Columbia county, arose from bed at four o'clock and attempted to blow out the kerosene lamp. It exploded, scattering burning oil all over her person. Her screams awoke her husband, who went to her rescue, but too late. She was burned in such a terrible manner that she died after suffering great agony.

Victoria Virtues. "With in Cincinnati Commercial. Dean Dougherty, of Philadelphia, the Irish orator, on Sunday with his wife and two daughters going to the Swiss Engardine. Dan refused to speak at the Fourth of July banquet, where Wheeler H. Peckham, of Albany, expressed the astonishing opinion that if Queen Victoria had been queen of England when George III. was king our forefathers would never have become Americans. This sentiment is followed by an Illinois prayer meeting orator, who says, "his heart went out to the queen of England ever since she exclaimed to her infant heir out of her golden carriage, 'Neddy, hetch on to it, or you're no son of a Guelph.' 'Such sentiments,' says the Sucker, 'show that the gospel is safe in her royal disposition.' 'We all crouch toward the floor as we hear this, and the British table waiters look down upon us as if they might possibly forgive us for being the sons of rebels and Yankees.

In Want of Information. Harrisburg Independent, Ind. Mr. Cooper objects to Mr. Pattison being elected governor of Pennsylvania. We accept Mr. Cooper's grounds as object to Mr. Cooper because Mr. Cooper was not born in Pennsylvania. Ergo let Mr. Cooper slip down and out; or does this new doctrine of geographical availability only apply to governors, and not to those who attempt to make government for us? Mr. Cooper overlooks the desirability of our ignorance? We don't quite catch the line of the logic. Somebody is stupid.

Robeson's Great Expectations. Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin, Stalwart. "Tog" Williams ought to join the Independents, since he can stand a licking so well.

How Young Women Take a Sea Bath. Seaside Letter. Four young women of the grizzetto order have amused me in their way of bathing. They donned their bathing suits, and stepped, holding hands, into the water. They were nearly suffocated, and they laughed and screamed nervously, after the true feminine manner; and when they were a little more than ankle deep they fairly shrieked, jumped up, as if the breakers were going over their heads, then sat down, jumped up, and sat down again, laughing, along the shore. Once more they repeated the performance without much variation, and in ten minutes withdrew to put on their proper attire. Not a particle of spray had, I am sure, reached their noses; but they were apt to think they were rescued. When the water reached their calves, they imagine it has risen to their necks, and that they have actually had a narrows escape. I have often heard them recount the mortal peril they have been in from the ocean, when, I presume, they had not been up to their waists in water. They had no thought of remaining; either; they were perfectly sincere in their assertions. Imagination and sensibility are so much a part of their nature, and hyperbole is so strong in them, that they are ready to believe anything that their fancy. Nevertheless, when it comes to severe trial, to a test of moral courage and high fortitude, they often put their

OBLIGATIONS OF RAILROADS.

Some More Judicial Decisions on the Subject.

It was an observant Frenchman, who, after a few weeks of experience in the United States, declared that while Americans, more than any other nation, insist upon freedom of thought and action, yet more than any other nation, they are subject to and will endure most meekly all sorts of petty tyranny from corporations and companies. All who have traveled to any extent over American railroads will at once recognize and applaud the truth of the criticism. They will recognize the petty inconveniences to which they have submitted, and will recall instances of almost criminal carelessness on the part of railroad officials, but about which nothing was said because some lucky chance prevented a fatal result. The public use of the railroads is as much to blame, secondarily, for nine-tenths of the railroad accidents that fill the country with their sickening horrors almost every week as are the railroad companies themselves. For the public does not seem to care for the rights of the companies of its proper rights and privileges, nor does it demand that railroad officials take proper precautions for its safety even when they grossly neglect this duty. While the inconveniences to which people will allow themselves to be subjected when the tyranny comes from a railroad company become almost ludicrous by the side of other rights for which they will claim vigorously. They will buy through tickets from one city to another under the promise that the ticket will be recognized everywhere and when they have to undergo that inconvenience several times they will make no complaint other than a little grumbling among themselves. For much less provocation on individual grounds half of them would undertake expensive lawsuits.

In view of the general indifference of the public whether or not it receives its just accommodation and proper safeguard against danger, two cases which have recently been argued are of much interest. One of these was decided last week at Brooklyn against the Long Island railroad company on the ground that the road did not furnish reasonable accommodations to the residents along certain parts of its line. The decision of the judge was that a public carrier, like a common carrier, is under obligations to the public which may be enforced by mandamus, and that one of these obligations is the duty of providing reasonable accommodations to the persons living near the stations along its line. The New York courts were argued in the case against the New York Central and Erie railroad companies, involving the discussion of similar obligations. Obviously the obligations of a railroad company are those set forth by the Brooklyn judge; it must furnish accommodations, and must be subject to the limitations of a reasonable extent. And, farther, when an individual buys a railroad ticket the understood agreement between himself and the company is of the nature of a private compact by which the latter agrees to carry the passenger in a reasonable manner, and to furnish reasonable accommodations and reasonable safeguard against injury, and particularly does it agree to furnish those things set forth in its advertisements, while the former agrees to accept these, to be regulated further and to be subject to the limitations of his ticket. A few more judicial decisions like that just referred to would doubtless produce results most welcome to the traveling public.

THE BRIDE AND HARBOR HILL.

The President Said to Object to Many of its Features.

N. Y. Sun. The president has received the river and harbor bill, but, however, did not need it as he has made such careful study of the items in it that he has almost memorized the whole of them. The bill will go back without his signature. He may not veto it, but he will veto it unless Congress saves it by legislation which he may not like. There are so many objectionable features in the bill which the president regards as just and proper that he hesitates about killing the bill; yet, rather than permit the bill to become a law in its present shape he will veto it. He is now considering the policy of submitting to Congress a message recommending that a resolution be passed making a horizontal reduction of 50 per cent. in every appropriation in the bill. If this were done it would be approximately between nine and ten millions, of which about six millions would go to the rivers and harbors, the balance being the Mississippi, the Potomac flats, and some other special appropriations. The president, however, has not yet made up his mind that such a method would be the best one to accomplish his object of saving the bill for the necessary items in it and yet cutting at the indefensible ones.

Were it not so late in the session that a veto would kill the whole bill General Arthur would send it back to the House with his objections. He makes no secret now of the nature of these objections. He says to senators and others that, after a careful examination, he is satisfied that the bill is unconstitutional in its constitution that the federal government should contribute to the improvement of the small streams of the country. He regretted that his opposition to the improper and unconstitutional appropriations should also endanger some very important items. Yet he said he should not be dragged into signing a bill that had so many objectionable features as this, simply because there were some very good items in it. It was his desire, however, if possible, to save the good features.

AMUSING SURE SEEN.

How Young Women Take a Sea Bath.

Seaside Letter. Four young women of the grizzetto order have amused me in their way of bathing. They donned their bathing suits, and stepped, holding hands, into the water. They were nearly suffocated, and they laughed and screamed nervously, after the true feminine manner; and when they were a little more than ankle deep they fairly shrieked, jumped up, as if the breakers were going over their heads, then sat down, jumped up, and sat down again, laughing, along the shore. Once more they repeated the performance without much variation, and in ten minutes withdrew to put on their proper attire. Not a particle of spray had, I am sure, reached their noses; but they were apt to think they were rescued. When the water reached their calves, they imagine it has risen to their necks, and that they have actually had a narrows escape. I have often heard them recount the mortal peril they have been in from the ocean, when, I presume, they had not been up to their waists in water. They had no thought of remaining; either; they were perfectly sincere in their assertions. Imagination and sensibility are so much a part of their nature, and hyperbole is so strong in them, that they are ready to believe anything that their fancy. Nevertheless, when it comes to severe trial, to a test of moral courage and high fortitude, they often put their

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A Cow in a Barrel.

LITTLE RECORD. A neighbor's cow gained her way into Ionten Diehn's stable, where she found a barrel containing feed. She thrust her head into it as far as necessary, and when satisfied, attempted to get out. But here came the trouble. Her long horns and large head became tightly wedged in the barrel and there was no getting out. She tried all her might, and with the cover over her head made her way into the carriage shed. Mrs. Diehn heard a terrible racket, and on going to the scene was amazed to see the cow before her. She called in Ephraim Dotter, who tried to release her cowship, but all in vain until the hoops were loosened.

Brownstown Campmeeting.

A campmeeting of the Reading district of the Evangelical association will be held in the grove of Solomon Brown, at the west end of Brownstown, beginning August 7th and ending August 11th. Boarding places