Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1883.

An Uncalled-for Bill.

A bill is under discussion in the lower House of the state Legislature, which requires employers to make compensation to their employees for personal injuries suffered by workmen in their service. That such a proposition should be seriously discussed in a law making body is not complimentary to its good sense. It shows how completely a one-sided conception of a subject may make wise men silly. The person who conceived this bill has been penetrated with a lively conception of the lamentable state of poor workmen who are injured in the course of their employment, and he has immediately leaped to the conclusion that the remedy for this particular instance of human distress was to make the employer pay the employed the value of the damage suffered in his service. Probably he justifies his conclusion upon some idea that the employer is responsible for the injury received, perhaps because he has not sufficiently protected his workmen, or perhaps on the general principle that the master is responsible for the acts of the man done in the course of his duty. Just what it is that moves men of muddy intellects in the conception of their ideas is never clear, but this person has about as little good foundation for this particular evolution of his intellect as can well be imagined. If employers were to be called upon to pay for the injuries done their employees while in their service, the elements of disturbance between labor and capital would be greatly increased; and they are sufficiently many already. And there is neither justice nor practicability in the proposition. If it was confined to a demand that employees shall be responsible for damage suffered through their own negligence and fault, there would be reason and justice in it, instead of folly and wrong. But this requirement is already embodied in the law, and has been from time immemorial. To make the employer answerable for an injury that has come to the employee through his own negligence or by the act of God, without fault in anyone, has not until now been enacted in any law in any place so far as our knowledge goes. And it never will be in any sensible and civilized state.

There is no need of such a measure for the workmen's protection. His rate of wages is regulated by the difficulty and danger of his employment. If he accepts dangerous employment it is at his own volition. If the Legislature considers that the position of a railroad brakeman, for instance, is not sufficiently compensated, because of its extreme danger, a sufficient answer is that the applicants for the place are more numerous than the places. If the Legislature proposes to regulate the wages of labor let it do so directly, and enact that a railroad brakeman shall not be paid less than what it thinks he earns. It, of course, would be foolish legislation, as all experience demonstrates, but if the Legislature is of this mind we would like to see it show it plainly, instead of driving at its object in a roundabout way by requiring the payment of damages to workmen for the injuries they suffer. It is really none of the business of the state what a man is paid for his labor and risk, unless he is forced to take it. So long as his assumption of it is voluntary it is entirely his own affair. He is a freeman who acts for himself; not a slave, who is fed and guided and doctored by a kind master. The freeman has his responsibilities as well as his privileges; and certainly it is his business to take care of himself. Let the state let him alone.

And he does care for himself. If he is a wise man he is a member of one of the numerous benevolent associations, formed expressly to provide those who labor for their daily bread with that bread when they are incapacitated for labor by accident or sickness. If he is wise, too, he will insure his life. If he is particularly exposed to accident by reason of his employment he may take out an accident insurance policy. As the Legislature is aware, or ought to be, the accident insurance companies have a special rate of charge for workmen in every branch of labor, gauged according to its hazard. A thousand dollars is the amount for which a life is insured, except, we believe, in the case of railroad brakemen, where a hazard of but five hundred dollars is taken on each life. A certain weekly payment, while kept from work by accident, is made to each insured; and the results are certainly beneficent. Accidents to men employed on railroads and mills are very numerous, and they certainly require to protect themselves from these results. If the Legislature should require the employers of these men to pay their accident premiums it might be proper legislation; but the result would probably be that the employed would pay the premiums, since they would be taken from their wages. And the only difference would be that every workman would have his life insured instead of only those who choose to have and pay for this protection. We do not see that the state has any concern in forcing them to insure themselves, except it be to keep them from being thrown on the public for support in the poor house. In this view it may be wise to enact that every citizen of the state shall insure himself against accident, and even further to declare that he shall insure himself against death to keep his family from the poor house. But that legislation is hardly yet demanded by public sentiment. We have heard some workmen object to insuring their lives that the "old woman would be sure to go and get married right off;" and they did not feel like taxing themselves for the support of the succeeding husband. It may be a silly prejudice, but every man is his own master and entitled to cherish his prejudices so long as the law does not say him nay.

THE annual financial statement of the city authorities makes the gratifying exhibit of $24,400 put into the sinking fund during the past year, thereby reducing the debt by that amount and leaving the funded interest-bearing liabilities of the city, less the bonds in the sinking fund, at $523,553.96, of which $273,653.96 bears 6 per cent. interest, $49,900 bears 5 per cent. and $200,000 has been refunded at 4 per cent. This material reduction attests to good housekeeping in the municipal administration and presents a striking contrast to the exhibits of a few years ago, before Mayor MacGonigle's induction into office, when year after year the annual statement showed up a worse state of affairs and an invariable increase of debt. It is gratifying, too, to see the once alarming item of "floating indebtedness" banished from the statement, and no past year deficiencies to be met out of the next year's appropriations. Besides a balance of $28,231.68 in the treasury there are more than enough outstanding taxes to pay all bills on file, approved or unapproved. The estimate of the value of city property made by the finance committee, which swells the city's assets to $150,450.96 more than the liabilities, does not seem unreasonably high when, as the committee figures it out, the profits from the city property make an annual income of over 8 per cent. on the valuation put upon the water works and the market houses.

THE Canadians take their fun like a good many people do champagne—on ice.

OH! away up again. Now brace yourself, boys, for another tumble. The frolicsome bears will soon be putting in a claim for their innings.

THE resolution providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of the governor's inaugural got into the wrong pew yesterday, and Mr. Pattison's active opponents were not slow in getting all the fun they could out of a clerk's mistake.

THE man who is drinking Schuylkill slime in Philadelphia shows signs of weakening. Like the man who proved his capacity to eat crow and then quit, so Spencer on his fourth quart of tadpoles shows very plainly that he can't hanker after the disgusting diet.

OF Oscar Wilde's future plans the London *World* says: "He goes back to America in the fall, then to Australia, and ultimately to heaven." An esteemed contemporary rises to inquire if the apostle of the ineffable could not be induced to reverse the order of his trip.

THREE more Philadelphia election officers have gone to join Mount. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they turned out a pretty good crop yesterday in the conviction of the rascals who made a fraudulent return of the vote cast at the municipal election of 1881. Let the good work go on until it shall become known that ballot-box stuffing and returns tinkering is dangerous business. Such illustrations as that of yesterday are calculated to impress the lesson.

THE quail eater is disappointed by another man who proposes to eat a turkey every day for thirty days. He says he can do it, but as he has no one to back him and admits that he hasn't had a square meal for two months, there is good reason for the skepticism with which his proposition is met. Walcott's performance it is suspected has inspired this hungry and enterprising individual with a new scheme for working the free lunch racket. He has a great head, but thus far no person has seemed inclined to take up his offer.

THE pretenders must go. Who says the French republic has no backbone? The legislative committee of the Chamber of Deputies has adopted a resolution excluding from French territory all members of families having reigned in France, depriving them of political rights as citizens, declaring them ineligible to any office, and preventing them from belonging to the army. The resolution of the committee further provides that the transgressors of the proposed law shall be amenable to the correctional tribunals, and liable to from one to five years' imprisonment, after which they shall be again expelled. This seems to cover the ground with a completeness that leaves little to be desired by the festive princelings who are stirring up such a rumpus among our French cousins.

PERSONAL.

GAIL HAMILTON has again returned to the capital and is the guest of Mrs. Blaine.

COL. R. G. INGERSOLL in an absent-minded moment during the Star Route trial on Wednesday "thanked the Lord."

HENRY M. HOYT, JR., who practiced law in Pittsburgh, during the past year, has accepted the position of assistant cashier of the United States bank in New York.

GUSTAVE DORE'S first great canvas was painted in a studio so small that a hole had to be cut in the floor for the ambitious artist's legs.

MRS. LANGTRY closed a two nights' engagement to large audiences at Atlanta last evening. She has been treated chivalrously by the local press and expresses herself as delighted with her reception.

FRANCIS MURPHY, the temperance talker, is now in Scotland and writes home that "the work goes on grandly" there. He expects to return to this country soon—possibly next month, certainly not later than May.

DAMALA, the husband of Sara Bernhardt, when asked by a friend on New Year's day what he could wish him responded, after reflecting for some seconds: "Wish me patience!" Sarah *is* trying, when in a bad temper.

REV. J. A. COOPER, having soon to sever pastoral relations with the Fulton circuit of the M. E. church in this county, highly complimentary resolutions to him and to his wife were passed at the last quarterly conference of this circuit.

GOV. BATE'S leg was so fearfully shattered at the battle of Shiloh that when the surgeons insisted upon amputation as the only hope of his life the resolute man said, "Death with my leg to life without it," and in the midst of his sufferings resisted almost by force the approach of the knife.

MR. H. M. STANLEY was the other evening telling a distinguished company in London an incident in his discovery of Livingstone. Coming to the climax of what was really a most pathetic incident, he repeated the words of an old African woman concerned in the story, to the effect, "*Tangalle walinlo mungandi wangbeng!*" "Ah," said Mr. Edmund Yates, who was a listener, "I thought that was what she would say!" the result being that the tension of the hearers' feelings was instantly relieved, every one, Stanley included, bursting into loud laughter.

EXPERTS IN LUNACY.

MUCH NEEDED MAD HOUSE REFORMS.

Some Questions Concerning Lunatic Asylums Discussed by the Association for the Protection of the Insane.

The national association for the protection of the insane and the prevention of insanity met at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the hall of the college of physicians, Thirteenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia. Dr. Joseph Parish, of New Jersey, was called to the chair. Dr. Samuel D. Gross delivered an address of welcome, on which he dwelt on the enormous number of the insane and the duties owing to them in the manner of treatmens whether with or without medicine or restraint. Professor Traill Green, of Easton, in a paper on the functions of a medical staff of an insane hospital, held that these institutions at present are not accomplishing their mission, for the reason that they are commonly regarded by even the most intelligent people as more like prison houses than institutions for the cure of patients. This he ascribes to the smallness of the staff in most cases. A small staff means poor attendence upon its duties, and instanced numerous cases where one superintendent and two assistant physicians had in charge from four to six hundred patients, while Dr. Kirkbride, with a maximum number of four or five hundred, has five assistants.

Dr. Gross offered a resolution setting forth that as a large proportion of female cases of insanity are due to sexual diseases, the association recommend that a thoroughly trained gynaecologist be added to the medical staff of every hospital. An amendment by Dr. Morton, giving the preference to female physicians, was warmly discussed, Bishop Simpson, Francis Wells and others speaking in favor of it, while a lady physician and others as warmly opposed it. The resolution was carried as amended.

Dr. Charles K. Mills, of Philadelphia, discussed nervous diseases in general, lamenting the great lack of proper facilities for instruction in the majority of medical colleges and advising the establishment of separate wards in college hospitals and the employment of specialists in instruction for the training of physicians in the treatment of mental diseases. At present, he said, comparatively few are qualified to certify to cases of insanity for admission to the hospitals. Dr. Parrish, in a paper on how to protect the insane, stated that insanity was increasing at a ratio alarmingly out of proportion to the increase of population, and that whereas formerly the percentage of cures ranged from 40 to 60, in late years it has fallen to from 15 to 30 per cent. of the cases treated. The fault he ascribes to the system of treatment in large asylums, where patients are closely confined to the same scenes and surroundings.

The secretary, Miss A. A. Chevallier, of Boston, read the annual report, in which a committee is suggested to ask Congress to institute a national lunacy committee of inquiry, also a committee to ask all insane hospitals to change their names to "hospitals for mental diseases."

In the evening the Rev. R Heber Newton, of New York, read a paper on the obligations of the sane toward the insane, in which he made a very broad and vigorous denunciation of the present possibility for wrongful restraint on the part of the keepers of the insane. Dr. H. Marion Simms, of New York, then read a paper giving several instances from his own practice. He instanced the case of Horace Greeley, who, he said, suffered from acute meningitis and the resulting delirium was mistaken for insanity. He was fully indorsed by Dr. Atlee, who took occasion to vigorously combat the idea thrown out by Mr. Newton that monstrous abuses existed in the public asylums and said that not one sane person had ever been confined in the Pennsylvania hospital.

He was followed by Mr. Wells, who said that this association was upon trial and if it was not to be a mere society for the perpetuation of fables it would be wise for it to discourage these stories of horrible cruelties that exist only in the imagination of the uninformed. Clark Bell, a New York lawyer, read a long paper on the legal rights of the insane that touced on every side of this aspect of the case—the principal point urged being as careful a supervison of the superintendent as was exercised over the patients themselves.

The officers elected for the year are: President, Dr. Joseph Parrish; secretary and treasurer, Miss. A. A. Chevaillier; executive committee, Dr. Parrish and Miss Chevaillier; Clark Bell, Dr. William B. Atkinson, Dr. C. K. Mills. The association adjourned until 3 P. M. to-day.

MILWAUKEE'S BIG FUNERAL.

Forty-three Charred Corpses Escorted to Their Graves by Six Thousand Persons.

The solemn last rites over the unrecognized victims of the Newhall house disaster, Milwaukee, occurred Thursday morning. Nearly all the business houses, all the city and county departments and the postoffice were closed from 10 to 12. The occasion was generally observed as one of deep mourning. Pursuant to an agreement of the clergy of all confessions, 23 bodies were awarded to the Protestants and 20 to the Catholics. Each victim was placed in a neatly trimmed coffin and every scrap recognized as the remains of a human body was cared for. The bodies assigned to the Protestants were taken to the Exposition building, which was densely crowded, and the services commenced at 10 o'clock, under the direction of Rev Dr. Lester, of the Episcopal church. After the reading of a psalm and singing, there were scriptural readings by the Methodist, Presbyterian, Unitarian and Congregational clergy. Rev. Messrs. Freeman and Emanuel, of the Presbyterian church; Rabbi Rexs, of the Temple Emanuel, and Mr. Hoskins, of the Independent Union Gospel church, delivered short addresses and the services closed with singing "Old Hundred," in which the whole audience joined. The services were interrupted by the explosion of a steampipe in one of the galleries. The crowd made a rush for the exits, but was soon quieted. There were fully ten thousand people in the building, but the stampede was unattended by any fatal result.

Simultaneously with the exercises at the exposition the Catholics held services at St. John's cathedral, which was heavily draped in mourning. Father Keogh delivered a sermon, followed by a solemn mass of requiem by Archbishop Heiss, assisted by all the Catholic clergy of the city, and concluding with absolution over the bodies of the dead. After the services processions were formed from each place of religious exercise, which joined at a given point, forming a line two miles in length, all the military bodies, sodalities and most of the civic societies participating, fully 6,000 people being in line, in spite of the bitterly cold weather. The coffins were placed upon sleighs prepared for the occasion. The Protestants were taken to the Forest Home cemetery, the Catholics to Calvary cemetery, and interred with impressive ceremonies.

The citizens' committee are busy collecting funds for monuments to mark the last resting place of the victims of the terrible disaster.

The inquest in the case adjourned till to day on account of the funeral ceremonies.

IS IT HYDROPHOBIA?

Barking, Biting, Scratching and Panting Like a Dog Without Fear of Water.

"It is certainly one of the strangest cases I have ever met," said Dr. William Titus, in speaking of John Wilkinson, a car driver on the Orange line, and residing on Warren street, Newark, N. J. Wilkinson was a witness in one of the district courts on Tuesday, and after he had given his testimony, he wandered down Market street. There he was found by a friend acting very strangely, and was induced to go home. On arriving there he was seized with such violent convulsions that he had to be locked up in a room to prevent him from doing himself or his family bodily injury. Dr. Titus was summoned and it required the assistance of two others before Wilkinson could be secured.

"I do not think," said the doctor "that I ever before saw such terrible convulsions. He was so bad that I had to confine him in a strait-jacket. He has every symptom of hydrophobia, with the exception of the spasm of the glottis. He barks, bites, scratches and pants like a dog, and yet has no fear of water, for I have given it to him to drink. I think Mr. Wilkinson is suffering from meningitis. When the paroxysms come on he is given a cane, which he gnaws all the while growling like a dog. I keep him constantly under the influence of morphine and hydrate of chloral. He does not seem to know anyone, nor has he spoken a word. I cannot account for this strange attack, though I have learned that there is insanity in the family and that he was struck a severe blow on the head some time since. I think the man's mind has been impressed some time with a story he heard about a case of hydrophobia."

THE RING.

Glove Fights of Four Rounds.

A hard-glove fight took place in New York between Professor Charles Hadley and McVeagh's unknown, of Cincinnati, for the colored championship medal. Four rattling rounds were fought, the first and second being continual slugging with no attempt at science. In the third round Hadley rallied and put in some neat blows, and in the fourth round struck the unknown two or three stingers on the face and neck, which sent him reeling across the ring. The unknown threw up the sponge. The general opinion is that with training the unknown can defeat Hadley. Jimmy Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Fiddler Neary also had a four round contest, but no one was hurt.

Harry Hill and Jim Elliott.

Harry Hill has returned to New York from Chicago. Referring to his controversy with Elliott, Hill said he did not run away from Chicago to avoid Elliott. He met Elliott in "Parson" Davis' saloon there. When Jerry Dunne and a song and dance man entered Elliott insulted the song and dance man, when the latter abused Elliott and he did not respond. In an interview Hill says he denounced Elliott as a cur. He had helped Elliott after his three terms in state prison and he now denounces him as an ingrate.

Mace and Slade Delayed by Snow.

"Jem" Mace and his pupil, Slade, were to have been in New York yesterday, but telegraphed from Benwood, W. Va., that they were detained by the snow and would not arrive until to-morrow.

Pittsburghers Arranging a Prize-Fight.

MecFerren and McIntosh, two Pittsburghers, have arranged for a prize-fight for $500 aside, to take place near there in a few days.

HILSEN'S FATAL PLUNGE.

An Explicit Letter and the Suicide's Baggage Come to Light.

A registered letter from Thomas Hilsen, of Philadelphia, who flung himself over Niagara Falls last Monday, was received by his friend, Edwin Selvage, of New York, on Wednesday. It throws further light on the motives which induced the eccentric wool broker to take the cold plunge. The letter was dated "Niagara Falls, January 19, 1883," and began: "Dear Ned—For years I have been eating myself up, always hoping against hope for a better business. When I saw you last I had already made up my mind to end an existence I have not the means to continue. I am not tired of life nor desperate.....I therefore conclude to go down the falls. I am too old to further struggle for existence, and my sands are anyhow near run out." Then followed good wishes to his friends and instructions as to the disposition to be made of certain personal estate. A large trunk belonging to Mr. Hilsen reached Mr. Selvage on Monday afternoon, and the next day a valise arrived, which was sent on the morning of the suicide. The trunk and valise contained nothing beyond certain personal effects of the dead man—his watch, razors, dressing gown and wardrobe—all packed with a carefulness which evinced the methodical nature of the man.

Filing of a $5,000,000 Mortgage.

The Memphis, Selma & Brunswick railroad company filed with the county register at Memphis, Tenn., a first mortgage of $6,000,000 upon all their property and franchises to the Guarantee Trust and safe deposit company of Philadelphia, for the purpose of raising funds to build and equip the road from Memphis to Holly Springs, thence on to the Western line of Alabama, a distance of 175 miles, only 75 of which are graded. This road constitutes a portion of the system controlled by the Erlanger syndicate.

Burglars Go Through the Town.

The dry goods and grocery store of N. J. Campbell, at Mainville, four miles west of Catawissa, was entered Thursday night by burglars and the safe broke open. It contained but a few dollars, which, together with some wearing apparel, was taken. The postoffice was also entered and about $40 worth of postage stamps stolen. The burglars left behind them a full set of tools, but no marks which would lead to their identification could be found.

A Testimonial to Governor Stone.

An interesting episode occurred in committee room No. 6, at Harrisburg Thursday afternoon. Upon the retirement of ex-Lieutenant Governor Stone the senators determined to present him with a testimonial and to that end a very valuable watch was purchased. This token was presented by Senator John Stewart on behalf of the senators. Governor Stone responded feelingly, accepting the token, and an era of good feeling prevailed among the senators.

The Captain Who Sunk the Cimbria.

The irritation against the captain of the steamer Sultan is rapidly abating. Two Germans who were on board the Sultan at the time of the disaster have been examined before a magistrate, and they fully confirm the statement of the captain of that steamer. The Sultan is detained by order of the court, and not by the police, as at first reported. Her captain and crew are perfectly free.

Trying a Doctor for Malpractice.

The trial of Dr. David R. Hocker for malpractice which caused the death of Mrs. Berger, last spring, was called in Harrisburg Thursday morning. The entire session was occupied in impanelling a jury, after which the court adjourned. Considerable medical testimony will be produced during the trial. The defense will be that the crime was committed by the woman.

Murdered With an Axe.

Intelligence reached Tigerville, La., of the brutal murder on Tuesday evening last of J. W. Board, an old citizen of that parish, at his residence, a mile below Houma, by persons unknown and probably for the purpose of robbery, as he was known to have considerable money. His head was nearly severed from his body with an axe.

A Railroad Conductor Killed.

Conductor Isaac R. Waidley, of the Lake Shore railroad, was found on the track at Erie, cut in twain. He had evidently slipped from a car as it entered the yard and the whole train passed over him.

"NOT GUILTY."

HOW THE VERDICT WAS RECEIVED.

Scene at a Woman's Trial for Murder—The Audience Breaks Into Wild Applause—Kissing the Defendant.

The testimony in the McClelland murder trial at Franklin, was all in by 2 o'clock Wednesday, and arguments of the counsel at once began. Eloquent addresses were made by C. M. Mackey for the defense, and F. Hosner for the prosecution. During Mr. Mackey's address, when he said that "this pistol shot, fired by Mrs. McClelland, had removed from this earth one of the most damnable wretches that ever went unhung," the audience applauded to the echo, and was only stopped by Judge Taylor threatening to clear the room. At 6 o'clock the case was given to the jury, and at 7:30 they returned a sealed verdict. At 9 Thursday morning the court room was crowded with persons anxious to learn the result of the jury's deliberations, and as they filed into the box and Mrs. McClelland was requested to stand up and face them while the usual formality was gone through with, the quietness that prevailed was painful in the extreme. When the foreman announced the verdict, "Not guilty," the spectators applauded loudly, and many ladies sprang toward Mrs. McClelland and fairly smothered her with kisses. The verdict meets with general approval.

AT HYMEN'S ALTAR.

Marriage of Senator Bayard's Daughter.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Bayard, eldest daughter of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and Mr Samuel Warren, jr., of Boston, took place at the Church of the Ascension, in Washington, Thursday morning in the presence of a distinguished company of invited guests. The ceremony was peformed by the Rev. Dr. Elliot. There were ten ushers and eight bridesmaids. The bride, leaning upon the arm of her father, entered the church at 11:15, and was met at the chancel rail by the groom and his best man, Mr. Wetmore, of Michigan. The bride's dress was of heavy white satin, the back of the train falling in long folds and the front covered with point lace flounces. Paniers were shirred across the hips, and the high corsage was cut with square neck and elbow sleeves and finished with point lace. Her only ornaments were a string of gold beads around her throat. Her bouquet was of white roses, and the long tulle veil was confined to the head by a chaplet of orange blossoms. The eight bridesmaids were the two Misses Bayard, sisters of the bride, Miss Warren, Miss Crebbs, Miss Marshall, Miss Andrews, Miss Kane and Miss Lockwood. The dresses of these brides' attendants were of white mull, over silk, the skirts demi-train, and the fronts covered with pompadour and Aurillac lace. They wore large white Gainesborough hats, covered with white plumes and faced with sapphire and ruby velvet, each bridesmaid carrying a bouquet of colored roses in her hand.

The reception that followed at the residence of Senator Bayard was a large affair, and the house was crowded until the bride and groom departed to take the 4 o'clock train for the North. An elaborate collation was served in the dining room, and souvenirs of wedding cake were provided for the guests. Many handsome presents were made, but were not displayed. Among those present were some of the most distinguished people of the capital. Senator Bayard gave a dinner of 14 covers at Wormley's last evening to the party of Boston friends, who came here to be present at his daughter's wedding.

A Stylish New Orleans Wedding.

The most stylish wedding witnessed in New Orleans for many a day was that of Miss Annie Lee Henderson to Mr. Wm. Maginnis. The ceremony was performed at the cathedral, the venerable Archbishop Percle officiating. The ceremony was followed by a brilliant reception at the mansion of the bride's father on Canal street. The resources of that land of flowers were exhausted and the florists telegraphed to New York for decorations, &c. More than 700 feet of smilax was used, and thousands of roses, verbenas and lilies of the valley were received from New York. Both the bride and groom are of the wealthiest families of the city. Two elder brothers of Maginnis are married to daughters of the late W. M. Tweed of New York, and it is a coincidence that while the latter was in Ludlow street jail the father of the bride of last night was passing the summer at Mountsville, W. Va., in slight compesation to the government for a colossal fortune made in the whisky business.

WOULDN'T PRINT THE MESSAGE.

How the Resolution to Print Pattison's Inaugural Got Into the Senate.

An amusing incident occurred at Harrisburg, in which the House, the Senate or the clerks of the House were the victims. A joint resolution was offered in the House some days ago, and referred to the committee on printing of five thousand copies of Governor Pattison's inaugural address, and it was reported from that committee Thursday with a favorable recommendation. The speaker laid the bill on his table to dispose of at his leisure. Subsequently one of the clerks got hold of it, and, under the delusion that it had passed the House, messaged it to the Senate for concurrence. In that body it was at once put on passage. Senator Hughes, remembering some offensive expressions relative to the failure of the last Legislature to pass an apportionment bill, ostentatiously announced his opposition to the measure. Adams arose and asked for precedents on the subject and, upon being informed that it was unusual to print inaugural messages at public expense, denounced the proposition as a fraudulent demand of an unreformed administration. Similar expressions were bandied freely, when Senator Wallace demanded the yeas and nays and the resolution was defeated. It was a strictly partisan vote. Meantime Speaker Faunce missed the resolution. He inquired of the clerk and then, after some delay, ascertained the facts. Upon adjournment the speaker called upon the officers of the Senate and learned the devious processes through which the resolution met its untimely fate. A resolution to recall will probably be introduced in the House.

FAITH IN THE SEVENTH SON.

Briody, the Ball-Player, Preparing to Start in the Cure Business.

Charles Briody, the well known base ball player, engaged as catcher of the Cleveland nine, is at his home in Lansingburgh, N. Y. He has heard much of late of the wonderful cures effected by Coran, the Troy leader, and it brings the fact to his mind that he is also the seventh son of a seventh son. He says a young lady residing near his home was afflicted with a throat difficulty, which had baffled the skill of many physicians. By some means she became aware that Briody was a seventh son, and had full faith that he could relieve her. She sought his assistance, and, though he at first ridiculed the idea, he succeeded in curing her by rubbing the affected part with his hands. Briody is in earnest about the matter, and intends to make general use of his powers.

Frederick William's Silver Wedding.

Notwithstanding the abandonment of the court festivities in consequence of the recent death of Prince Charles, the streets of Berlin are decorated in honor of the silver wedding of the Crown Prince Frederick William. The Crown Prince and Princess Victoria received numerous visits of congratulation, including those of the emperor and empress, who were enthusiastically received by large crowds.

OIL PASSES THE DOLLAR LINE.

Excitement on the Pittsburgh Exchange—$1.05 Reached Toward the Close.

The closing incidents of Wednesday's oil market gave assurance that Thursday would be a day of activity and excitement in oil circles. Early in the morning the people began to flock into the lobby of the Pittsburgh exchange, and by the time of the opening that part of the exchange was filled, men being present who have given the market the cold shoulder since the November break. The Patterson & Leedon well continued to be discussed, there being a fair percentage of cautious people in the crowd who desired more positive evidence that the well was dry than had yet been received before they re embarked. When business began in the regular way $1.04½ was the opening figure, and there was a very fair degree of excitement, the bull ring being surrounded by the full attendance of brokers. There was a strong disposition to sell and realize profits on the advance and oil was offered so freely at all the exchanges that the price broke and at 10:15 o'clock was down to $1.03½. This was followed by a recovery to 1.04, but the rush to sell again set in and from 11 o'clock on till the close the price gravitated downward, standing at $1.01½ when the gong sounded.

Business had been very heavy, the sales on the first call being estimated at 3,000,000 barrels. During the recess some one in the lobby got a telegram stating that the Patterson was not dry, but flowing heavily and this created a scare, and there was a great deal of curb-stone business, in which oil sold down to $1. The opening price was $101, and the feeling was so weak that there was an instant break to $1.00½, the lowest price made during the day. The brokers soon got on to the falsity of the flowing story and in ten minutes thereafter there was active buying at $1.02½, and at 2:30 p. m, the price was up to $1.06¼. Then there was a period of quiet, during which the figure sagged to $1.02½, and then another flurry of activity carried it to $1.03¾. After settling back to $1.03¾ it once more took the upward course and amid much excitement and heavy trading was "boosted" to the highest point of the day—$1.05.

It could not be maintained, however, and gradually dropped until the close, the last sale being $1.04¼. The day's sales aggregated 5,000,000 barrels. If the favorable reports from the Patterson well continue the sales will be double that amount.

SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Plaintiff Wants Fifteen Thousand Dollars Damages.

Mrs. Hattie Williams, a prepossessing young widow, of Hartford, Conn., has instituted a breach of promise suit for $15,000 damages against C. H. Emmons, a merchant of the same city. The property of Mr. Emmons has been attached. Mrs. Williams alleges that Emmons has been a suitor for her hand for two years past; that a day for the marriage was named; that she prepared her trousseau, and that Emmons suddenly and without cause abandoned her. She conducted a fashionable dressmaking establishment during the period of the courtship, and she alleges that the scandal caused by the affair has not only caused her mental suffering, but has also ruined her business and deprived her of an income. Mr. Emmons' defense is that he discovered Mrs. Williams was not the sort of a woman he would be benefited by marrying. The affair has caused a decided sensation, as both parties are well known. Mr. Emmons, who is a widower with two children, has been prominent in church work and in the Young Men's Christian association. Mrs. Williams has retained able counsel.

The Controllership Muddle.

As a pointer in the direction of clearing up the clouded atmosphere on the controllership muddle an inquiring supporter of Page has just turned up in the department a document which will doubtless have weight. It is the official bond of Controller Samuel P. Hancock. It bears date the 10th day of December, 1874, and is for the sum of $20,000. Accompanying the paper is a personal letter from Hancock to M. S. Quay, the then secretary of the commonwealth. The letter says that the bond is sent by direction of C. H. T. Collis, who likewise asked that the secretary send the commission necessary to enter upon the duties of the office.

Election Officers Convicted of Fraud.

The trial of Thomas Maher, jr., Isaac L. Street and Joseph Myers, election officers of the Twentieth ward of Philadelphia, charged with making a false return of the votes cast, was concluded on Thursday and the defendants found guilty by the jury. A motion in arrest of judgment was made, and the defendants were allowed to go upon a continuance of their bail for $2,500 each.

Blown Up by Dynamite.

Charles Kutz, of Reading, employed in the construction of the Cornwall and Lebanon railroad near Lebanon, was fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite in an open keg on which he was sitting. The explosion was caused by a small stone falling from his hand into the keg.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Across the County Line.

A fatal disease is raging among horses in some parts of Montgomery county.

Reading has twelve candidates for mayor of that city.

Capitalists of Norristown are talking of starting a line of railway in that place.

Work has been commenced on the Delaware River & Lancaster railroad at a point near Pottstown.

About 150 more shoemakers have joined the strike for higher wages, begun in Allentown last week.

York county farmers are the holders of a large and very fine crop of seed leaf tobacco, some 10,000 acres in all.

Near Pottsgrove, Montgomery county, a farmer has left stand unhusked two acres of corn for the crows and other birds to feed on during the winter.

In Reading a seven year-old daughter of Adam J. Harbold while attempting to build a fire in a stove was probably fatally burned by her clothes catching fire.

The grand jury at Harrisburg Thursday brought in a bill of indictment against the city councils for maintaining a nuisance in not keeping Market street in repair.

Y. M. C. A.

Election of Officers and Board of Managers.

At the meeting of the Young Men's Christian association, held last evening, the following were elected as officers and board of managers to serve for the ensuing year:

President, D. C. Haverstick; vice presidents, John H. Pearsol, J. P. McCaskey, S. S. High, H. C. Moore, John B. Good; secretary, D. S. Bursk; registering secretary, S. L. Levan; treas., S. D. Bausman; Board of managers.—Hugh R. Fulton, D. H. Bartholomew, S. M. Myers, B. F. W. Urban, E. J. Zahm, John D. Skiles, Henry Baumgardner, A. A. Hubley, E. J. Erisman, F. H. Weaver, W. F. Humble, C. B. Heller, John H. Metzler, J. R. Foster, R. K. Schnader, Benj. F. Bausman, Amos H. Marshall.

On motion, the recommendations offered at the last meeting of the subscribers, that the trustees elected by that body be received as advisory members of the board, was unanimously agreed to.

Held For Forgery.

James Cosgrove, charged with forging the name of W. B. Middleton to an order for groceries, and passing the same on Jacob Hoover, had a hearing before Alderman McConomy this morning, and was held to answer at court.

OBITUARY.

Death of William Wiggins.

Intelligence has reached his friends and relatives, of whom there are a large circle in Lancaster and Harford county Md., of the death, at his late residence near Claybank, Perry county, of William Wiggins. About a year ago he experienced a slight stroke of paralysis and had some apprehensions of a recurrence of it. He had, however, enjoyed good health until last Friday evening, and at that time was superintending the erection of a new stable, when feeling at attack of faintness he called for his cane and assistance to get to the house. He was carried in and his remark about 5 p.m., that it was cold was the last word he ever spoke. He died at 10 a. m., on Sunday and was followed to his last resting place at Oakfield on Tuesday, sincerely mourned by the entire community of which he was a member.

William Wiggins was born in Harford county, Md., in 1818; the maiden name of his mother was Norton and she was a sister of the mother of Geo. W. Hensel, of Quarryville, this county, and of Philip Barton, of Harford county, Md., through which connections deceased was widely acquainted in this section. His family was a large and well known one and in 1837 they removed to what was Belmont and is now Noble county, Ohio. He removed to Perry county in 1855 and was the last surviving member of his family. He was a man of great natural intelligence and force of character, and of no mean acquirements, being an omnivorous reader and having a dispassionate judgment and an even temperament. He delighted in reminiscences of his old home and associations and maintained frequent correspondence with his eastern friends, his letters having great charm of simplicity and old fashioned courtesy. He was fond of the English classics, and though leading a plain and simple life was a shrewd observer of the cause of passing events and quick to discern the signs of the times. His manner was kind and appreciative, and a visit to the East some six years ago was the source of equal satisfaction to him and his friends in these parts. He leaves a widow and family of children who revere his memory and inherit many of his good qualities.

PAT ROONEY.

First Appearance Here of His Company.

Pat Rooney had reason to feel proud of his reception here last night, for notwithstanding the large number of shows here he had a very large audience. He deserved it all, for he had an excellent company of artists and no better entertainment has been given in this city for a long time. There was not a bad act on the bill and nearly everything was fresh and sparkling. Of course Pat himself was the bright star of the evening and was received with thunders of applause upon making his first appearance on the stage. He is one of the funniest men living and is now the most popular Irish comedian of that kind. His sayings are always funny, his songs new and dancing neat, while his walk and make up cannot be imitated by any other comedian, although many have attempted it. Pat was seen in a sketch with his little daughter Katie. The girl is very young, but remarkably clever and reminds one of older actresses. She sings well and gives imitations of her father in singing "Mr. Reilly, Who Keeps the Hotel." She bids fair to be a strong rival of the old man for the public favor in a few years. All the other actors were very good and the show is one that would draw better upon a second visit. The different people who were seen last night in specalties were as follows: Dick Morosco and Kitty Gardner, in their sketch "The Schlum Family." The Darell Twin Brothers, in a song and dance, Charles H. Hoey, club swinger and juggler, Sharpley and West, musicians and comedians. The Stirk family of bicycle riders, Topack and Steel, acrobat song and dance men. Dan Sully's after piece entitled "Mulcahey's Racket," closed the fine entertainment, with Sully as *Mulcahey* and Morosco as the Dutchman. It was full of fun.

ROBBING THE SCHOOLS.

Stolen Clothing Recovered—Juvenile Thieves Arrested.

For some time past it has been known in police circles that quite a number of petty larcenies of clothing belonging to the children attending the public schools had been committed, the thieves entering the vestibules or cloak rooms of the school houses and stealing the pupils' overclothing while they were at their lessons. Suspicion rested on two little girls named Lizzie Smith and Rosy Reinhart, and Chief of Police Deichler had search warrants issued and this morning a search of the premises of the girls' parents was made. At the house of Frank Smith, 510 North street, was found four school girls' coats, and five knit caps, which Lizzie had hidden away. On being accused of the theft Lizzie made a clean breast of it, at the same time implicating Rosy Reinhart, who, she said, induced her to commit the thefts and took charge of the stolen goods. The chief visited the Rinehart residence, on South Christian street, but found no stolen goods. One of the stolen coats has been identified as one stolen two weeks ago from Miss Johnston's school on South Mulberry street. All the coats are of light color and of school girl size. Three of the knit caps are red, one dark brown and another light brown. Persons having clothing of the kind are requested to call at the station house and identify the goods.

Railroad Casualties.

About 6 o'clock last evening there was an accident on the Quarryville branch of the Reading railroad at the Lancaster junction. The rails spread while a freight train was passing the switch and half a dozen cars were thrown from the track. They were not much damaged, and nobody was hurt, but trains were delayed about two hours.

Nearly all the passenger trains from the west on the Pennsylvania railroad were late yesterday and this morning. The detention was caused partly by snow on the western division, and partly by the unusually heavy shipment of freight.

The "Atmosphere" Last Evening.

The lecture at the Christian Association last evening was by Prof. Stahr upon the "Atmosphere," the large air pump used enabling him to show some very striking experiments. Among these perhaps the cup of walnut wood, with an oak bottom ext