

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1883.

Oil Carriage and Taxation.

The free pipe bill has been amended in the House so as to provide that the pipe lines organized under it shall terminate in the state. This, we consider, a very wise provision, as it will tend to secure the refining within the state of the oil they carry; which is a very proper thing for the Legislature to endeavor to secure to the state, and it is a very reasonable restriction that is put upon the pipe lines to this end. It needs, however, additional legislation to properly secure the object; since there are pipe lines chartered which extend beyond the state; and others may, we suppose, under the general law be built to take the oil out of the state that is carried to its borders by those which bring it there under the protection of the state's grant of eminent domain, contained in the proposed "free pipe" bill. The benefit which the Legislature seeks for the state in the refining within its border of the petroleum produced there should not be allowed to be defeated through loopholes left in legislation.

It occurs to us that the proposed object may be secured in the bill now being considered for taxing crude petroleum by laying the tax on the franchisees only of such pipe line companies as are not organized under the free pipe bill. Mr. Ammerman proposes to amend the tax bill by laying a tax of one cent a gallon on the franchisees of all companies carrying petroleum. The desire of the Legislature, as we understand it, is to put this burthen on the pipe lines now existing which carry the oil of the Standard company. There is no particular object in taxing that carried by railroads. The latter are at a natural disadvantage in competing with pipe transportation and may fairly be exempt from tax for their carriage of oil. The constitution requires taxation to be uniform upon the same class of subjects. The class of subjects to be taxed in this case would be the franchisees of pipe lines not operated under the free pipe bill; which would seem to be a sufficiently special class to meet the constitutional requirement for the uniform taxation of classes.

Kentucky Law.

A Kentucky jury has acquitted Congressman Thompson of murder, and Kentucky sentiment is said to concur in the verdict; though the fact is undeniably that under the letter and spirit of the law the killing was a case of murder in the first degree. The victim was slain deliberately; he was shot while he was trying to escape. There had been no previous quarrel even. Thompson believed that Davis had debauched his wife, and shot him for it when he met him. Probably he was even mistaken in his opinion, but there is no doubt that he entertained it. Kentucky sentiment, therefore, is that a man who kills another whom he sincerely believes to have seduced his wife is guilty of no crime. Of course that is not the letter of Kentucky law; but it is established to be its spirit. It is unnecessary to say that with such a construction of laws they are very poor protection to society against the individual judgment and action of its members. The very least that might be expected even from Kentucky civilization would be that its sentiment would hold its people to a strict responsibility for the accuracy of their conclusions as to the guilt of those whom they accuse when they undertake to take law into their own hands and avenge their fancied wrongs with their pistols upon their fleeing victims. If Congressman Thompson is held to be justifiable in killing the man who seduced his wife Congressman Thompson should at least have been required to prove that he was correct in his accusation against him.

PROCTOR KNOTT thus far leads in the contest for governor in the Kentucky state convention, though so closely pressed by other prominent candidates as to make the issue uncertain. He is by far the most widely known man in the lot, and his nomination would be received with much favor throughout the country. Though he achieved his greatest fame as a humorist from his matchless Duluth speech, it is that reputation which he courts least, as he knows, as well as they who know him best, that it often causes the withholding from him of the proper meed of praise for his high intellectual qualities. As a scholar and lawyer he has few superiors in public life, and with professional knowledge he combines practical talents that would make him adorn the gubernatorial chair of Kentucky. But like many good men he has enemies and small rivals at home who unite to pull him down, and may combine to defeat him in the state convention.

THERE will be peace and harmony in the next Republican state convention if the Philadelphia politicians can effect it. The lion and the lamb will lie down together, albeit the lamb may be inside. The delegation of statesmen elected yesterday has many names on its roll which have an ancient and a fish-like smell. Mr. Quay marshals the band and that his nomination was peaceful and harmonious, is shown by the fact that as a candidate for delegate he got 49 votes to 3 for his opponent, who is a member of the Committee of One Hundred. The next Republican state convention will be stalwart in its character and subject to the will of Lieut. Quay, left in command in the absence of Commodore Cameron. The Independents will get just what he finds it expedient to concede to them.

ONE of the Senators who went out on that Virginia excursion protests that he did not denigrate part of the band injustice in condemning them for abandoning their seats when they should have been in them, inasmuch as the Senate stood adjourned during all the time of their absence. He thinks they were not silly, but wise, to use their vacation in a jaunt over the historic battle grounds, and in the contemplation of their verdant verdure; to say nothing of the profit

had from the enchanting conversation of Cameron and Mahone. Not by any means are the senators dead, he thinks; and we agree that if they did not adjourn for the purpose of their jaunt there is not much for us to complain of. And perhaps they did not.

MR. CHARLES S. WOLFE, who has been so bitterly complaining that he and his fellows, who, it is claimed, "first set the reform movement in state politics on foot," have not been duly consulted by the Democratic state administration, may or may not contemplate with satisfaction and approval the attitude of his associate Independents in the state Senate who vote for a congressional apportionment intended to give the Republicans from this state twenty congressmen to eight for the Democrats. But if that is their kind of independence and political honesty it is very difficult to determine whether their pot or the Stalwart kettle is the blacker.

PHILADELPHIA'S city treasury had a wind-fall yesterday in the discovery that it was entitled to stock dividends from the N. C. railroad company, declared in 1872, '73 and '74, now worth \$300,000.

THE proposal to erect a \$50,000 monument to Loug-fellow on Massachusetts soil has got as far as \$21,000 subscriptions and the projectors of it have come upon New York soil for further help.

NOTHING is that wasn't. Down in Central America somebody has found documents that make Masory several thousand years older than it is credited to be, and from the accounts a Talmage lived in those days, too.

HEBREW beggars are as rare as Hebrew originals. The Israelites do not do things by halves. The cornerstone of the new Hebrew orphan asylum in New York was laid yesterday. The structure will cost \$600,000.

THE Kansas farmers who are holding some 5,000,000 bushels of old wheat and 37,000,000 bushels of old corn in store will do well to take notice that the crop indications everywhere are good. People who keep last year's grain on hand will likely sell it at a reduced rate.

OUR exports of domestic breadstuffs during the first four months of the present year amounted in value to \$61,915,707, against \$45,475,812 during the first four months of 1882. During the ten months which ended on April 30, 1883, the value of such exports was \$179,738,343, against \$157,619,727 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

UNSEAS rests the head about to don a crown. In the immediate vicinity of the czar, when he is crowned at Moscow, there will be 450 detectives, while a special incognito force of ten secret police agents, comprising one Russian, three Italians, one Belgian, one Dane, one Englishman, one Frenchman, one German and one Swiss, who are to keep a lookout for nihilists.

IN the Senate yesterday the McCracken congressional gerrymander passed second reading, the Democrats protesting against the inquiry, the Republicans voting solidly for it, though the so-called Independents made no open defence of its outrageous character. In the House the free pipe line bill passed second reading by more than a majority vote, with an amendment that the lines must have their terminal in this state. The bills repealing the present limitations on railroad capitalization also passed second reading without material opposition, after making the limit \$250,000 per mile. The agitation of the tax on oil continues and while petroleum occupies so much attention at Harrisburg the price of oil keeps bobbing up and down and the total sales make a big aggregate.

Now and then Mr. Henry Bergh, he of the tender heart for suffering and antiquated animals, is reminded that his fellow beings have need of his solicitous watchfulness. He is much exercised over the Sullivan-Mitchell fight and declares that it should not have been permitted. Probably Mr. Bergh recognizes the two champions as remnants of the pugnacious Britons and Celts of early times, who need further ameliorating influences of civilization to temper their barbaric instincts. But Mr. Bergh should take heart when Mr. Sullivan retires to the classic shades of Boston to wrestle mentally with his phlogomy to discover how his native ferocity may be subdued, and Mr. Mitchell lies on his laurels as champion of England, the soothing remembrance that a great journalistic light and a whilom bright political star beamed upon their late encounter may eliminate their glancing ferocity and make them quiet and worthy citizens.

The production of petroleum in Russia, although it is of rather large quantity, has never secured extended market for its inferior quality. The business of refining it is still very imperfect, and those engaged in the marketing of it find a powerful impediment in the American oil exported there. Consul General Heap, from the United States to Russia, gives some interesting information about the petroleum of both countries. He says the refinery, which is about the principal one in Russia, in the Bakow region, along the Caspian sea, is still in its infancy, although the employment of scientific means to improve the process is securing a measurable perfection. But American petroleum leads in the markets of Asia Minor, notwithstanding the native production is sold cheaper. To counteract this advantage, Russian merchants collect the empty cans and cases which have contained American oil and whose marks are thereon, fill them with the inferior Russian oil and send them to the interior. Our oil still commands the Mediterranean markets and Consul Heap thinks will continue to do so if "our refineries will keep up and even improve the standard of their oil." The number of cases and barrels of petroleum imported at Constantinople for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882 was 1,136, 524, and the total value amounted to \$1,702,362.08.

LIFE ROSSKILL the composer of "A Hero on the Ocean Waves," is still living in England hale and hearty. He is proud of the growing fame of his son, W. Clark Russell, the novelist.

LABORERS DEMANDS.

THE COAL MINERS' CONVENTION.

Eighty Delegates Present—Sympathy With the Strikers—A Declaration of Intent.

The Inter-State convention of coal miners which met in Pittsburgh on Tuesday continued in session yesterday, with John McBride, of Massillon, Ohio, in the chair. The committee on credentials reported that 80 delegates were present from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Illinois. After a long debate on the question whether the organization should be open or secret, a majority favoring the former, the matter was referred to a committee. A resolution expressing sympathy with the striking miners of the New York district was passed after considerable opposition. In the afternoon session the committee on organization reported a plan, which was adopted, for the formation of the "Amalgamated Society of Coal Miners of the United States," the objects of which are: First, to bring within its folds every miner and laborer in and about the mines in the United States, to secure uniformity of action in matters pertaining to the interests of the miner; second, to adopt a course of wherever practicable the principles of arbitration; third, to shorten the hours of labor as far as practicable; fourth, the restriction of the product when deemed practicable. The officers are to be composed of the presidents of the different states. Said board to select their secretaries and to meet at least once in six months, or as often as necessary to discuss the condition of affairs in the different localities; and whenever it is deemed necessary to take action on a question regarding the advancement of the whole, it shall be submitted to the constituents for the purpose of deciding whether such action should be taken or not. After the appointment of a committee on constitution the convention adjourned until this morning.

The shoe manufacturers of Cincinnati met yesterday and adopted resolutions declaring that the lockout was forced upon them by the action of the union men; that in the present situation of affairs it was impossible to submit the matter to arbitration; that the men who have quit work resumed the positions they held; and that the shops are open to any workmen not directly shut out under the operation of the terms of the arbitration agreement. This resolution means that all the shoe makers in Cincinnati, and members of assemblies that belong to the arbitration board can work in the shops.

The master masons and builders of Chicago have agreed to a proposition for the submission of their differences with the bricklayers to a board of arbitration. The bricklayers will consider the proposition to-morrow.

A few of the miners of the Diamond mine at Wilkesbarre have returned to work on the company's terms, and it was thought yesterday that all would resume service. The miners at Annapolis, Md., who were on strike, have returned to work. They will receive \$4 per thousand feet.

JOHN A. COCKERILL, who has been editor of the Post-Dispatch, of St. Louis has been chosen to edit the New York World. The greatest offer for the paper in St. Louis was the carrying of a personal controversy to such extremes that he thought it necessary to shoot his man. Such innovations in New York journalism would compel the Times to notice the change on the editorial staff of its esteemed contemporary.

SAMUEL B. McLENEGAN, of Beloit, Wis., who stood second in a class of thirty-two examined before the board of chief engineers appointed by Secretary Folger, to examine candidates for promotion and commission in the Wisconsin navy, was yesterday ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders, and will receive his commission forthwith. He recently held a position on the U. S. steamer Johnson, stationed at Milwaukee, and will now join the government ship Corwin, at San Francisco, to be on duty on the Albatross and the Arctic seas for two years' cruise. Mr. McLeNegan is the second son of Henry H. McLeNegan and Sarah F. Reigart, formerly of this city, who removed to Wisconsin years ago. He paid a visit to his relatives in the city last March.

AN INMATE MURDERER.

Killing His Friend and Neighbor Before the Latter's Wife and Children.

Charles R. Whyte, a wealthy farmer, of Howard county, near Chester, Md., and who is a distant relative of the Congressman William Pinckney White, was killed without provocation on Wednesday by Edward Hanson, who shot his victim three times as he lay on the ground, ten yards from a carriage containing Mrs. Whyte and another lady. Both gentlemen are prominent in the county and as there was no cause for a quarrel Mr. Hanson is believed to be insane. Mr. Whyte, accompanied by the two ladies referred to, drove over to the home of Hanson to negotiate for some corn which he wished to buy. Hanson had gone out to one of his fields to see after his laborers and a messenger was dispatched for him. Mr. Whyte meanwhile alighting and stepping upon the front porch. Hanson came down the road, and when he saw the party on the porch he asked his daughter who was the visitor and was informed that Mr. Whyte was waiting. Hanson went up stairs and, as it was afterwards discovered, armed himself with a heavy Colt's revolver. He then went into the kitchen, picked up a large knife and walked hastily out on the porch, where Whyte was waiting. He advanced until he was within three feet of Whyte, when he raised his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the leg. Whyte then ran when Hanson fired a second shot, both balls entering the head of the victim who fell dead on the lawn, in plain view of the ladies and of the entire Hanson family. The murderer rushed to the corpse and with the carving knife cut the throat from ear to ear.

Mrs. Whyte screamed out: "Oh, Mr. Hanson, what are you doing?" when he replied, with great excitement: "It is the Lord's will. I promised my mother on my death bed that I would revenge my sister."

There is absolutely no meaning in this, as the sister of Hanson had been dead for many years. Immediately after cutting Mr. Whyte's throat Hanson went into the kitchen, washed the blood from his hands and returned to the place where he found it. Assistance was summoned from a neighbor and Hanson at once gave himself up and is now lodged in jail. While locked up in jail Hanson repeated that his act had been committed in a fit of insanity, at the request of his mother, who had told him Whyte had murdered his (Hanson's) sister. The facts are that Hanson did not see his mother die and could not have received such instructions, and that Mrs. Whyte's sister had been dead for many years. Hanson shows no evidence of insanity. He is thirty-four years of age, and "Bellefont," his county seat, is one of the finest in the state. Every summer for four years past his mansion has been filled with society people from that city. The affair has caused great excitement on this account and also because of Whyte's relationship to Mr. Whyte. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Whyte was killed by Hanson while insane, and that Whyte was sixty years old and a man of pleasant disposition. There is known to have been insanity in both branches of the Hanson family.

THE ANNALS OF CRIME.

The Wary Way of the Wicked World. At Ashland, Mo., while a man named Hull was quarreling with his wife about whipping one of their children, a lady neighbor interfered in the interest of peace, which so exasperated Hull that he struck her on the head with a brick, killing her instantly. The murderer fled. At Vicksburg, Miss., Joseph T. Hazlett was shot and instantly killed by E. G. Cook in cold blood. The trial of Philip B. Thompson, congressman, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, for the murder of Walter H. Davis, resulted yesterday in his acquittal. The jury were out an hour. A general melee occurred at Melwood, Ill., in which the station agent, A. W. Miller, fatally shot Charles Baker. The latter had assaulted a woman sitting in a car about the head inflicting, it is believed, fatal injuries. An old grudge was the cause of the trouble.

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VETERANS' REUNION.

The reunion of the society of the Army of the Potomac began yesterday in Washington. In the morning there was a parade of the veterans of the Army of the Potomac and military organizations of the District of Columbia, which marched past the White House and was reviewed by the president and his cabinet. In the afternoon the general business meeting of the society was held at the National theatre, and General John Newton was elected president for the ensuing year, he receiving 155 votes to 117 for General Grant and 7 scattering. It was stated that General Grant did not desire the position, and that the vote for General Newton was made unanimous. The election of vice presidents of the different corps was then announced. Colonel Clayton McMichael being the choice of the Third corps and General James L. Selfridge of the Twelfth. The officers of the society were unanimously re-elected treasurer; General Horatio King secretary, and General H. Sharpe, corresponding secretary. Brooklyn was selected as the place for the next annual reunion. The exercises in the evening, Hon. Martin Maginnis, of Montreal, delivered the oration, and addresses were made by Judge Edmunds, commissioner of the District of Columbia; Gen. Sherman, Gen. Slocum, Gen. Webb, Gen. Beaver and ex-Speaker Keifer.

The Fifth army corps of the Army of the Potomac, at a large attended meeting in the afternoon, unanimously adopted a resolution thanking the president, the Senate of the United States, General Grant, Senators Sewell and McMillen, and Governor New Jersey, and others for their efforts to secure justice for General Fitz John Porter.

The Garfield monument committee of the Army of the Cumberland met yesterday in Cincinnati and selected J. Q. A. Ford, of New York, as the artist to design and complete the monument. A committee was appointed to visit Washington with Mr. Ward to select the site. The naval review at Fortress Monroe took place yesterday morning. Four hundred and twenty-two barges loaded 500 "blue jackets," 100 marines and 4 pieces of ordnance. Commander Bridgman formed the battalion, which marched to the fort and was reviewed by Admiral Cooper and General Getty, after which it returned to the vessel.

HOW GRANT WAS BEATEN.

The "Old Comedian" Had Snubbed the Society. In the society of the Potomac when Gen. Newton's name was first presented for president, there was great applause and a large vote at once. At this point Major Hensel, of the 10th Corps, took his seat upon the stage, advanced to the front and shouted at the top of his voice the nomination by the Fifth corps of Gen. U. S. Grant. Cheers and cries of "Grant," "Grant," "Vote!" "Newton!" for some minutes made it impossible for any one of the crowd of men who were on their feet to be heard. Then followed a running discussion as to Gen. Grant's eligibility. Some one from the sixth corps, as there seemed to be the choice declared that he was an honorary member.

that General Grant, though he was thought not unworthy to command us as a volunteer, does not desire the onerous duty in this war, and that peace and would not permit his name to be the subject of controversy. If there is a single objection, I withdraw my name."

The president being utterly unable to make himself heard, General King, the orator, raised to his feet, and said: "I have announced the name of the voters, and said that by the constitution the voting must be by ballot."

A voice: "Mr. Secretary, as both candidates have withdrawn, will you be kind enough to inform this deliberative body for whom they are to vote?"

General King: "It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, and I confess I do not know."

Cries of "Go ahead!" "Begin all over again!" "Bring up the artillery!" were heard and all seemed to enjoy the momentary muddle. One gentleman jumped on a seat and, wildly waving both hands, shouted: "Gentlemen, will you be quiet one minute?"

and, "as the quick retort; "sit down and see the example." Finally the nominations of Generals Grant and Newton were renewed and the balloting proceeded. Pending the collection of the ballots a resolution was presented and read that Major Maginnis, the orator of the day, and George Alfred Townsend, the poet, be elected honorary members of the society. Major Maginnis raised a laugh upon the author of the resolution by announcing from the stage that he had been a member since the first battle of Bull Run. The resolution as to Mr. Townsend was adopted.

A voice from the audience: "Does that make George Alfred eligible for president?"

The result of the balloting for president was announced as follows: General Newton, 135; General Grant, 117; scattering, 7. General Newton's election was made unanimous.

URINE AND CALAMITY.

Some Recent Notable Disasters. During a popular feast and fireworks display in England, a bomb filled with dynamite exploded, killing two persons and wounding 20—Moose, a town below Scranton, was shaken from centre to circumference last night by an explosion of powder in a magazine at a coal breaker. Two men were killed—A tornado struck Little, Mo., on Tuesday, levelled fences and dwellings, and blew down five hundred feet of flume, severely injuring six men, one of whom died. A fire in Hamburg, Iowa, destroyed W. H. Woods' block and the buildings of the Hamburg marble works, causing a loss of \$25,000. The business portion of the little town of Alto, on Beaver river, La., was destroyed on Wednesday by an incendiary fire. Loss, \$20,000.—Joseph Reese, superintendent, and Edward Cummings, employee, have been convicted in Schuylkill county of criminal negligence in neglect to provide against disastrous and fatal accidents in their coal mines.—Henry Hicks, aged 25, was run over by a coal train at Ninth and Master streets, Philadelphia, and killed.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

At New York: Allegheny, 3; Metropolitan, 2. St. Louis: St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 5. Chicago: Chicago, 6; Detroit, 3. Detroit: Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 10 (11 innings). Cleveland: Cleveland, 6; Boston, 2. Buffalo: Providence, 9; Buffalo, 4. Louisville: Zepher, 8; Columbus, 7 (10 innings). Harrisburg: Harrisburg, 14; Trenton, 0. Reading: (Edinburgh game) Anthracite, 12; Active, 6. Philadelphia: Athletic, 10; Baltimore, 4.

\$5,000 FOR THE WETTING.

Damages Recovered by a Traveller Ejected from a Railroad. Philadelphia, yesterday, Frank Spicker, a travelling salesman, obtained a verdict for \$5,000 in a suit against the Pennsylvania railroad company to recover damages for rejection from a train on the morning of July 13, 1883. The plaintiff was ejected from the train at a station on a mile west of Dauphin and during a heavy rain. The exposure to the weather brought on an attack of bronchitis. The defense pleaded that the plaintiff had been ejected from the train because he was drunk, and the Pennsylvania railroad company could not be held liable. It was further urged that the ticket offered by Spicker was two years old, and the company had, by extensive advertising, endeavored to sell it in all such tickets. The plaintiff showed in answer that two roads were practically under the same management, and that the employees were the same kind of uniform. Judge Biddle declined to enter a non suit and charged that the question of the jury was to the liability of the Pennsylvania railroad company. The jury agreed upon their verdict of \$5,000 within an hour.

FRANKFORD'S CASE.

A Hearing on a Writ Before Judge Fustley. Last evening Judge Fustley, in the West Chester jail, a hearing was had in the case of John Frankford, charged with horse stealing, on a writ of habeas corpus. Prison Keeper Burkholder and H. H. Hensel, of the INTELLIGENCER, were the only persons present from this county. The only person present from Lancaster county was represented by H. T. Fairman. The district attorney appeared for Chester county and the only other persons present at the hearing were the newspaper reporters and several county officials. Mr. Fairman stated the object of the hearing and asked that some kind of a decision be made in regard to who is entitled to the custody of the prisoner; Mr. Burkholder did not come to demand the prisoner, but he wanted to do his duty in the matter and make every effort to secure him in order to satisfy the Lancaster county people. The records of Frankford's conviction and sentence to 19 years imprisonment were presented and Messrs. Burkholder and Hensel were called for the purpose of identification. The former testified that he is keeper of the prison in Lancaster county; he knew the prisoner to be John Frankford, as he had been under his charge from the time he (Burkholder) went to the prison, in January 1882, up to May 24th when he made his escape. Mr. Burkholder then gave an account of his interview with Frankford in his cell last week when both men recognized each other. H. H. Hensel testified that he was court reporter for the INTELLIGENCER when Frankford was convicted and sentenced, and recognized the prisoner to be John Frankford. After his conviction and some time in his cell he had a talk with him; he recognized him at once. No other testimony was heard and Judge Fustley stated that he would not give any decision as yet; he would hear argument of counsel; he would rest some time and would then make a decision.

AMONG THE OLD FILES.

LOCAL HISTORY IN NEWSPAPERS.

Advertising in the Last Century—Some Reminiscences of Lancaster in "Yesterday's Time."

It is very common for persons in the possession of copies of old newspapers to bring them to the attention of the press of today and have their quaint contents noted as interesting specimens of the art preservative of other days, or of the contrasts of journalistic methods, or as reflections of the changes in social life or valuable records of local history. Such a review of the contents of these earlier publications is generally of interest, at least in the community in which they were published. It is not generally known that in the INTELLIGENCER office are carefully preserved, in excellent condition, one of the oldest and most interesting and valuable files of newspapers in the state, the columns of which are consulted almost daily by antiquarians, historians and others engaged in going up the river and the old newspapers differed very widely from the corresponding publications of to-day, in that they allotted little space to local or editorial writing, it being taken for granted apparently that people knew what was going on in their own communities, and formed their own opinions; to foreign events, and federal politics and to advertisements the greater part of their limited space was given up. It is in the examination of the advertising columns that most of the facts bearing on the social life and local events of the earlier days are to be found. It is proposed as an illumination of our local history to present from these files in the INTELLIGENCER office a series of fragmentary and sketchy views, taken from the columns of the old papers, and opinions; to foreign events, and federal politics and to advertisements the greater part of their limited space was given up. It is in the examination of the advertising columns that most of the facts bearing on the social life and local events of the earlier days are to be found. It is proposed as an illumination of our local history to present from these files in the INTELLIGENCER office a series of fragmentary and sketchy views, taken from the columns of the old papers, and opinions; to foreign events, and federal politics and to advertisements the greater part of their limited space was given up.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Master Mechanic Hain Killed in a Railroad Wreck. Yesterday afternoon a frightful wreck occurred on the Reading and Columbia railroad a short distance south of Ephrata. The train that was injured was a local freight drawn by the engine "Raleigh," which runs from Reading to Columbia every afternoon, and at the point where the wreck occurred there are a curve and a trestle at a high rate of speed, and just as it dashed around the curve the engineer saw there was a heavy plank lying across the track. He braked the engine, but it was unsuccessful, however, and as soon as the engine struck the plank it was thrown from the track, together with twenty freight cars, twelve of which were crushed with great violence, and others with local iron pipes, &c. The engine went crashing down the embankment and was broken to pieces, and the cars were piled in a space the length of five cars. Besides the engineer and fireman, who were killed, and a few others who were on the road, was in the cab of the engine. He was the only man injured, being on the side of the engine which landed on the embankment when it was overturned. It was an hour or more before Mr. Hain could be extricated from his perilous position. During this time he suffered terribly. He died shortly after he had been got out from under the engine. The engineer bravely remained at his post and went over with the engine, but, strange to say, he was not very long in being brought back. The fireman was killed by jumping, and the conductor and a brakeman, who were at different points of the train, escaped injuries in the same manner.

HEAVY LOSS.

Since the accident a large force of men have been busy at clearing the wreck. Trains are run from Columbia and this city to the depot where passengers, &c., are transferred. The train due here at 8:20 last evening did not arrive until almost 10 o'clock, and all trains are late to-day. It will be some time before the whole wreck is cleared. The loss to the company is heavy as the engine and cars are almost entirely destroyed, while a great deal of the cargo is either lost or damaged.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Legislature had just passed a fee bill, to which is given a page of the paper; a content in issues proposals for the laws and France; the empire of Prussia, and the republic of France have made peace; and the tardy returns from New York indicate the election of Mr. Jay for governor, and literature were not neglected in those days. Several piano fortes are advertised for sale. Mr. Porter had opened a school in the yellow house in Queen street, where he offered to instruct a few young ladies in writing on an improved method and to give a few lessons in the Italian and French languages. David Doyle also advertised to instruct the youth in English and classical studies in the house adjoining the south end of the Calvinist church yard. An adjourned civil court was to be held on July 27.

In a late issue, among the foreign news, is the statement that a company of French dragoons in passing over the ice upon the Zuyder Zee, rode alongside a Dutch man of war, boarded and made a prize of her. A content in issues proposals for the laws and France; the empire of Prussia, and the republic of France have made peace; and the tardy returns from New York indicate the election of Mr. Jay for governor, and literature were not neglected in those days. Several piano fortes are advertised for sale. Mr. Porter had opened a school in the yellow house in Queen street, where he offered to instruct a few young ladies in writing on an improved method and to give a few lessons in the Italian and French languages. David Doyle also advertised to instruct the youth in English and classical studies in the house adjoining the south end of the Calvinist church yard. An adjourned civil court was to be held on July 27.

In three or four numbers the only local item is that the Masons of lodge 43, on St. John's festival day, June 24, met at their lodge room, at Leonard Eicholtz's, at 10 a. m.; dispatched their business, banqueting at 2 p. m.; and after a billiard and harmonious evening, all retired in perfect decorum—the invariable practice of their successors.

THE ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

Dr. John Siller Held to Answer at Court. As stated in yesterday's INTELLIGENCER Coroner Shiffer, District Attorney Davis and Dr. Esparwick went to Mount Joy yesterday afternoon to investigate an alleged case of malpractice on the body of Mrs. Annie Kode, wife of Andrew Rode. From information received, the coroner made complaint before Squire McPadden against Dr. Siller, and he was taken custody by Constable Patterson. Dr. F. M. Harry was called as a witness and related the circumstances attending Mrs. Rode's confinement. She was attended to by Dr. Siller, a German physician, and from the condition in which she was found, Dr. Siller was called in consultation in which the gentleman believed that she was the victim of malpractice. Her death, he said, was caused by purperal peritonitis, and required eleven days after her child (which is still living) was born. The birth was premature, having been brought on by over-exertion of the mother.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Annie Lefevre, a domestic in the family of Adolph Albert, North Lime street above Orange, while engaged in washing a second story window, climbed outside the window and stood upon the sill. Losing her balance she fell to the ground below, injuring herself severely, but breaking no bones. Dr. Atles was sent for and attended her, and it is thought she will be about again in a few days. She had been thinking she could do her work better in that position, she climbed out with the result stated.

THE COLUMN ALLOTTED TO POEY WAS OCCUPIED FOR TWO WEEKS WITH THE FIRST AND SECOND PARTS OF A PATHETIC BALLAD, "HENRY AND ANNE," BY "TROPHONIUS," WHICH RELATED, IN THE OLD STYLE, HOW HENRY LEFT HER ON HER BRIDAL MORN TO RIDE TWENTY MILES ON BUSINESS; RETURNING HE WAS CAUGHT IN THE STORM AND, IMPATIENT TO CLASP HIS