

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 in 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 phogomy 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.

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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 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, so far as possible, to give them the same continuity, but of sufficient number and diverse quality to afford its readers, at a distance of three-quarters of a century and more, an insight not only of journalism in that day, but of the current life of the community.

GRIME AND CALAMITY.

Some Recent Notable Disasters.

During a popular feast and fireworks display in Lowell, 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 Littleton, Colorado, 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 burning 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.

RECENT DEATHS. R. L. Anderson, 26 years of age, being in want of money, committed suicide at Baltimore yesterday by jumping from a trolley boat. Mumford G. Beeson, a member of the Indiana Legislature, committed suicide in Richmond yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a pocket knife.—In Warren, O., Mrs. Clifton Mikesell, wife of the county infirmary director, committed suicide by hanging. She had been ill for several months. Robert Reed, deceased, as co-partner, next door to Samuel Humes, chairmaker; \$8 reward is offered for a leather purse and \$50 in gold and bank notes, lost by a passenger in Doersch's stage between Philadelphia and Reading. A reward of \$100 is offered for a servant lad named Joseph Kennard, who ran away from his master, Wm. Burton, in Leacock township, and is suspected of stealing five good sheets from a neighbor on the same night; \$10 reward is offered for the thief. The Republican society, summons a special meeting of its members, at 2 p. m. at John Beaman's house; the school books advertised are Scott's selections, Webster's speller and Dilworth's assistants; Parson Osgood's (political) sermon is also on the counter; \$10 reward is bid for a new watch run away from Fredericktown, Md.; and \$60 for a likely six-foot refugee from the Cecil county jail, who smokes cigars, wears a false queue and has "narrow and brown fore teeth." York is offered for the return of an apprentice, 24 years old, with face reddened by fire at Jacobs' Spring forge; \$6 for a horse stolen in Manor township and \$6 more for the thief. A marble mortar north of the court house was the sign of a drug store on a mill saw, next door to where Sheriff Miller used to reside. The location of Philip Schaeffer's hardware store and nail factory, while John Moler well had opened his store in the same neighborhood for general merchandise.

NEWS OF THE DAY. The Legislature had just passed a fee bill, to which is given a page of the paper; a convention in session at Bonn, Holland 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 lectures on the classics. 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 correspondent issues proposals for a new mode of swearing, suggested such propositions as "Jack in a lantern," "Hintel Tintel's high priest," and "honorable infidelity," as substitutes for the profane and expetive monosyllables then and now in common use.

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.

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. Frankford, who 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 would try 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 he recognized the prisoner to be John Frankford. After his capture he was some time in his cell and 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.

Frederick's Natal Day. When the fourth of July came around the Lancaster troop assembled in uniform to celebrate it at Garvar's Spring (where an original song was sung) and the town there were celebrations, and the exactly like number of toasts, fifteen, were drunk and responded to at each place. "The toasts from Columbia came at hand too late for this publication," but next day they were given, together with those from the Strasburgers, who met at a cool spring on the Pequea. Fifteen was the invariable number of toasts and speeches. The Day, the United States, Washington, Pennsylvania and its Governor (then Miller), the French Republic and Lafayette, Gen. Wayne and the Army, Free Poland and Kosciuszko, were standard topics for the orator's flights of eloquence, but the programme was varied somewhat by such noble and noble sentiments as these, from the programme of the patriotic Strasburg people: "May our motto and entirely destroy the cloudy of discouragement, even from the furthest shores of our votaries."

The column allotted to