

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1883.

Steer Clear of the Constitution.

In view of the fact which Governor Pattison has made very plain in his numerous veto messages, that he is a very strict constructionist of the constitution, the Democrats of the Legislature, who desire to be in harmony with his views will certainly be prompted to refuse to vote for the judiciary apportionment bill, even though it was no more obnoxious to the constitution than in making a separate district of the county of Beaver, which did not have at the census of 1880 the 40,000 population which the constitution required it to have according to that census.

Though Beaver is a separate district now it was made so under the special provision of the constitution that until the census of 1880 the apportionment should be based on an estimated population. The estimate which gave Beaver 40,000 population having been shown to be erroneous by the 1880 census, Beaver necessarily drops out as a separate judicial district, and salt-peter cannot save it in the hands of a governor who is an intelligent construer of the constitution, of any degree of strictness or looseness. It is impossible to make Beaver's separate district go through by any recent constitutional construction, and the statesmen in the Legislature who undertake it will find the people not to be the fools they take them to be.

That the constitution requires a 40,000 population by the 1880 census to make a judicial district, and that it entitles all counties so populated to be separate districts are two propositions seemingly too clear to be denied. Counties of less population it declares "shall be formed with convenient single districts, or if necessary may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may provide." From this it appears that the Legislature, when necessary, may attach to contiguous single-district counties which have less than 40,000 population. The Legislature certainly is the judge of the necessity, but it should not thus attach counties when districts can be formed in any other way. Great embarrassments result from such attachments. For instance, McKean, Tioga and Potter now form a single district with two judges. McKean and Tioga, under the 1880 census, are each entitled to be made separate districts, and are so made on the proposed apportionment bill. But McKean does not now have a judge resident within it; one of the two residing in Tioga and one in Potter. Potter is "attached" by the proposed bill to McKean, and Potter's judge is assigned to the district. But that manifestly will not do if McKean says no. When made a separate district the constitution authorizes it to "elect one judge learned in the law" and it loses its two lay judges. What is to be done with Potter's judge does not appear. If Potter was joined with other counties of less than the requisite population for a separate district, to form a single district, its judge might be directed by the Legislature to act in the single district, as the constitution only in words commands "separate" districts to elect their judge. "Single districts" only may do so by implication.

We are confidently of the opinion that a county "attached" to a separate district has no voice in the election of the judge of the separate district. The separate district "shall elect one judge," says the constitution; the counties attached to it have nothing to say in the matter. A different view has been held and practiced upon, but we cannot see the warrant for it. In the apportionment bill we are discussing the Legislature undertakes to give to the attached counties the right to vote for the judge of the separate district. It has no authority, we think, to do it. McKean can proceed to elect its judge as soon as it is made a separate district. That seems to be the clear direction of the fundamental law. And the fact that there is a judge loose in Potter can not affect the right of McKean. With a judge in McKean and one in Tioga, the two new separate districts, there is no field for Potter's judge except Potter; and Potter is not entitled to a judge. Yet Potter's judge being elected for ten years, probably cannot be legislated out of office. It looks as though he will be a judge without a district and with nothing to do. Governor Pattison will hardly, with his economical ideas of administration, feel disposed to approve a bill which endangers such a result.

The Legislature directs that the judge in Potter county, who is the additional law judge in the present district, shall be the president judge of the new McKean district until the expiration of his commission. It would be a very good disposition to make if the Legislature had authority to make it. But as it has not, it will need to take Potter and Potter's judge away from its attachment to McKean unless it can put McKean under bonds to accept the gift of a ready-made president judge.

We fear that our esteemed contemporary, the Harrisburg Patriot, goes too far or not far enough, when it suggests that "the passage of apportionment bills would be a vindication of the course of Governor Pattison." The passage of apportionment bills merely, would not in our opinion, be any profitable result of the extra session unless they were honest, just and true apportionments. More than this the Democrats have not asked, and less they should not take. Dishonest and unfair apportionments they were offered, and could have had at the regular session. To accept them now would be an exhibition of weakness and a confession of error.

Now that Mr. Dorsey rises up to "vindicate" Garfield we shall expect to see him accounted an angel of light by the very newspapers which so recently discounted his testimony as that of a liar, thief and perjurer.

DORSEY'S DENIAL.

The Democrats could have had the Stewart bill during the regular session had they then regarded it as satisfactory. —North American.

That is not true. The Democrats in the Senate voted solidly for it and the Republicans refused to assent to it and allow its passage. Had they done so the Democratic House would have passed it then as they have done now, and the necessity for an extra session would have been avoided.

It is a significant fact that in the balloting for United States senator in New Hampshire Chandler loses even when nobody gains.

The Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore, objects to the proposition of the Catholic literary societies of that city to raise one thousand dollars to entertain the convention of the Catholic young men's national union, which holds its next session in Baltimore. It claims that the practical work done by these societies does not merit the expenditures required.

Whether or not Dr. Bristol, the young Newark minister whose reported fall from grace created quite a sensation in religious circles, is guilty of the immoralities found by the investigating committee on Monday last, the fact remains that his conduct was extremely indiscreet. The homely scriptural injunction, that he who seeks the danger shall perish by it, cannot be too often sounded in the ears of those who aspire to lead others in the paths of righteousness. Example is mightier than precept, and the outward conduct at least of those who follow the divine calling should be far removed from even the breath of suspicion.

The selection of an archbishop, to be approved by the pope, is perhaps one of the most important offices that falls to the Catholic church in this country, and therefore the performance of the duty is made the occasion of much solemnity. The suffragan bishops of the archdiocese meet in solemn council and agree upon three names for the office as dignus, dignior and dignissimus, that is, worthy, more worthy, and most worthy. The other archbishops of the country also send three names, which are determined upon in a similar manner, and the latter are usually supposed to have more weight at Rome. Both lists are submitted to the holy father for his choice, which is generally made within a year. The latter may reject all and appoint a stranger to the vacant position, but he is usually guided in his selection by the voices of the councils. The archdiocese of Philadelphia, having been made vacant by the death of Archbishop Wood, Very Rev. M. A. Walsh, administrator, has issued a circular, requesting the clergy to add in the mass the prayer "De Spiritu Sancto," every day when the Rubric permits it, for the purpose of imploring the light of the Holy Ghost in the choice of a successor. The congregations are likewise requested to recite with the priests after the late mass on all Sundays and holidays of obligation the litany of the Blessed Virgin, and the prayer thereto attached. All religious communities—male and female—are also enjoined to practice particular devotions, having in view the same holy object.

An interesting and somewhat bitter religious struggle is now going on between the low and high church vestries in the Protestant Episcopal church of the Evangelists in Philadelphia and the intervention of the secular courts has already been found necessary in order to decide between the contending factions. The low church people complain that the rector, Rev. Henry R. Percival, has introduced into the church forms of worship and doctrines clearly contrary to the canons of the Protestant Episcopal church, and they further assert that his conduct is bringing the church into "disrepute and scandal." The charges are presented in the form of a letter to Bishop Stevens, asking advice in the matter, and cover nearly forty pages of legal cap. The pastor is accused of erring in the tenets regarding the essence and the celebration of the Holy Eucharist; employing small wafers at the celebration; stamping with an image of the Lamb, and bowing low and elevating the elements above his head; administering to the laity the prescribed motes of unleavened bread and partaking himself of the special wafer; omitting to invite the laity at the late celebrations; teaching a doctrine akin to that of transubstantiation; encouraging and carrying out the practice of auricular confession; permitting genuflections; using candles on the altar for symbolic purposes; employing acolytes, and in other ways introducing practices and ceremonies foreign to the mandates of the book of common prayer. The low church hold office by virtue of a recent decision of Judge Allison, but the high church vestry have appealed from his decision, and that appeal is now pending in the supreme court.

FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS. The Altoona Times is becoming alarmed at the increasing number of petitions for divorce in Blair county.

The Reading Herald is mystified that Wharton Barker, in his scheme for the distribution of the surplus revenue, did not include the payment of the rebel debt.

The Erie Herald predicts for the approaching Democratic convention a refreshing, old fashioned freedom from restraint in selecting the nominees of the party.

NO MONEY FROM THE STAR ROUTERS.

Brady not Dorsey's Partner—The Indiana Fight in 1876—\$400,000 Spent by the Republicans.

The Chicago Herald has an interview with ex-Senator Dorsey regarding the recent article in the New York Sun assuming President Garfield, ex-Army General MacVaneigh and ex Postmaster General James. The most important portions of the interview are as follows: "Now let me see about that Sun article again," said Mr. Dorsey. "I still think Mr. Dorsey has done me gross injustice in publishing an article connecting my name with it so pointedly. I did not write it. I did not prompt it. I did not know it was to be published. I did not even see it until you brought it here last evening, but now that it is published I will say that parts of it are entirely untrue, and are true. There are other parts not equally untrue. I wish you would read it over again slowly, and I'll tell you where it is wrong."

The correspondent read the opening sentences, which asserted the supremacy of Brady and Dorsey in the year 1880. "I wish you'd stop right there," said Mr. Dorsey. "This is as good a time as any to set one lie at rest, and that is the story that Brady and Dorsey, or Dorsey and Brady, had anything together in politics or anything else. I am sick and tired of hearing and seeing the two names brought together. As for politics, as far as I know, and I am perfectly familiar with the campaign of 1880, General Brady took no hand or part in it, and never contributed a cent to the campaign, one penny toward it."

Brady's Pocketbook Not Opened. "I scarcely knew Brady at that time, and the whole talk about Brady and Dorsey and Dorsey and Brady is the merest nonsense and bomb. If he took any part in the campaign, or if he contributed to the Star Route contractors, he contributed to it, never knew or heard of it. I am certain that no Star Route contractors contributed outside of Mr. Bosler and myself, paid or ever gave a cent to the national committee. Gen. Brady and the Star Route people had no connection with the campaign nor any influence with General Garfield in shaping his policy, after his election than I have to do with the king of Siam."

But said the correspondent, "that will hardly satisfy the inquiry, in view of the Jay Hubbell letter." "Yes, that damnable letter," said the senator laughing, "that did look bad. Let me give you the history of that. I was at Mentor when General Garfield showed me a large number of letters which he thought affected the particular matter of the campaign and requested me to dictate answers to his stenographer. Among them was the famous Hubbell-Brady letter. I advised General Garfield not to answer that letter either to Hubbell or Brady, and it was thrown aside, as I supposed, to remain in the waste basket, but it seems after I left that the anxiety of General Garfield to raise money for the campaign induced him to discard my advice, and to write the Hubbell letter. No practical result was accomplished otherwise than that General Garfield and Mr. Blaine were trying to protect Star Route contractors absolutely untrue."

Nothing whatever. He knew nothing about it, apparently cared nothing about it and took no part in it. There are two letters which all the world admit honor of political action in Indiana. They are John C. New and Colonel W. W. Dudley. Whatever I did was simply to supplement their efforts. Of course I did all I could to assist in organizing the party in the state, and whatever was done at that time at the request of the Republican committee of Indiana, at the earnest solicitation of Messrs. New and Dudley."

But it seems you are credited with a good deal more than that. How about those two dollar bills, new and crisp? "Oh, that is a mere stretch of fancy. That there was money used in Indiana in 1880, certainly no one will deny. That it has been used always by both parties and will be used as long as parties exist is simply a truism. It is not proper at this time to say how it was used, for what purpose it was used, or the sources from which it came."

But, said the correspondent, "that is indefinite. Here you are distinctly charged with having run things in Indiana, having run a message to the Governor, and having been rewarded with a banquet in New York." "There is nothing in the Indiana campaign to be ashamed of. We took the means that were available to carry the state and we carried it."

Why, yes, I said before it took money? "How much money was used in round figures?" "Four hundred thousand dollars."

And how was it expended? "Oh, now you are going down too deeply. However, perhaps I can give you some idea when I say there were 100 or more townships in the state, and that in each of these townships we had three good honest, square dealing men to canvass the whole vote, and out of that we made in their townships to change the complexion of their affairs, or help to do it, and report to us in Indianapolis when the time came. Each one of these men, nearly 5,000 in all, reported what they could do, and how they did it, and take to influence people to a change of thought. We paid \$20 to some, and as high as \$75 to others, but we took care that the three men from every township should know just what each got. There was no choice for 'niggling.' There was all there was in carrying Indiana in October. You mustn't ask me to go any deeper into particulars, for I won't do it."

PERSONAL.

MR. JOHN J. FITZPATRICK is in Saratoga.

HON. L. W. HALL'S room, at Bedford Springs hotel, was entered the other night and robbed of \$175, and Chris Magee lost a lot of valuable jewelry in the same way, and the robbery is attributed to the same party. REV. CHARLES R. BAKER, rector of the P. E. church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, has declined the professorship of liturgics and Rev. William P. Orrick, of Christ cathedral, Reading, the associate professorship of biblical criticism in the Philadelphia divinity school.

MIN. H. H. CAMPBELL, sent to Mayor Edson yesterday afternoon, the resignation of the office of controller of the city of New York. The controller's action was a surprise to few other persons who know anything about local municipal affairs and is prompted by his failing health.

HON. H. H. SCHWARTZ'S nomination to the Board of orphan's court judgeship will likely be contested by H. C. G. Reber, an ex-district attorney; Richmond L. Jones, son of the late Glancy Jones, at one time minister to Austria; A. G. Green, brother of ex Judge Green, of Saratoga; and W. W. Wanner, a leading orphan's court lawyer.

T. L. STONEROD, a promising young law student, of Uniontown, Fayette county, was with Dr. Ewing and Nathaniel Ewing, fishing in the Youghiogheny, a few miles above Falls City, when he became separated from the others and got into some bad water, and was drowned. He was the son of a well known Presbyterian preacher, Rev. Joel Stonerod, of Danbar, and a graduate of Lafayette college class of '79.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR. The situation in Philadelphia yesterday. Record. The feature of the news yesterday in reference to the strike was the constantly repeated rumor that the Baltimore & Annapolis telegraph company had compromised with the Brotherhood and that the American Rapid company. It was even insisted that Master Workman Laver had an order to be read at the strikers' meeting in the evening directing the Baltimore & Annapolis operators to return to their keys. Mr. Laver's denial of the rumor at 6 o'clock, however, the rumor received a quietus upon the receipt of the following dispatch from Baltimore: "The attention of the officials of the Baltimore & Annapolis telegraph company has been called to a dispatch sent from New York to day relative to negotiations said to be pending between the brotherhood and the Baltimore and Ohio company in Baltimore, which would be concluded yesterday, the following statement was authorized to be made: 'It is authoritatively stated by the executive officer of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph company this afternoon that the rumors regarding a compromise by that company with the Brotherhood of Telegraph Operators are entirely untrue, and without any foundation whatever, and that no conferences are pending with them on any other, and none contemplated.'"

This dispatch threw cold water on the hopes of the strikers, who have been counting upon the surrender of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph company to their cause. The American Rapid's business at the American Rapid's office has been threatened since the one time yesterday to overtax the facilities of the company. Forty-seven first class operators in the main offices and the various branches were pegging away as fast as they could go, and it is claimed that the telegraph company has been unable to handle the other companies in the city combined, except the bankers and merchants."

Deaths by Accident. Six colored men were drowned yesterday by the upsetting of a barge. The Wacoan man river, Henry county, South Carolina. —M. K. Munley, aged 40 years, and Thomas Haley, aged 50, were killed in the Pierce coal company's tunnel mine, at Archibald, Pa., yesterday morning, by the falling of part of the roof. —Edward S. Dempsie, aged 15 years, was killed by lightning in a baseball field, at Newark, N. J., on Thursday evening. Ten other persons were stunned by the same flash. —Three children of Isaac Barry, aged respectively five, twelve and fourteen years, were killed by lightning while playing under a tree near London, Ohio, on Thursday. —Three men, named Thompson, Cronin and Hartnett, perished by suffocation in a cesspool on First street, New York, on Thursday morning, as they were in the act to ascertain if the trap was in order, and the others followed. —The body of Myron L. Knight, Amherst college student, who was drowned at Ashbury Park, on Monday last, was washed ashore yesterday. —Fire cars and an engine were wrecked on the Cumberland Valley railroad by running over a cow. No person was injured, but the damage to property is estimated at \$20,000. —The steambot Ross Standish, of the Boston and Bingham line on her trip from Fall River to New York, ran a rock, fell rapidly and was wrecked on Long Island. There were but few passengers and they were taken off safely by another steamer of the same line.

Fire Alarm. Last evening an alarm of fire was struck from box 13, corner of Third and Ann streets, by direction of the chief engineer of the fire department, to call out the firemen for practice.

MAIL NEWS.

Summary of Recent Occurrences. The Varied Way of the World—Numerous Deaths by Accidents—Festive Calling Cannon.

Four howitzer cannon presented to the Franklin county memorial association of Chambersburg, Pa., by the general government, in accordance with an act of Congress of 1870, were dedicated yesterday in presence of about ten thousand people. The cannon are placed in position in the enclosure of the memorial fountain, dedicated in 1878 to the union dead of Franklin county. The exercises yesterday consisted of a parade of the Frederick, Maryland, riflemen, Hagerstown light infantry, company C, eighth regiment national guard of Pennsylvania, and the following Grand Army Posts: Simmonds and No. 58 of Harrisburg, Caldwell of Carlisle, Walker of Waynesboro, Stevens of Fayetteville, County of Chambersburg, Hagerstown and House of Chambersburg. After the parade and dedication by the latter post an address was delivered by Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia. In the evening there was a display of fireworks.

The Sprague property at Central Falls, Rhode Island, was sold at auction yesterday. The mill estate of the U. S. flax manufacturing company was sold to Alvin Jenks for \$200,000. Mr. Jenks bought the personal property, spare machinery, stock in process of manufacture, &c., for \$6,000. He also bought the superintendent's house for \$2,500. A stone building two cottages and 300,000 feet of land were sold to the Valley Falls company for \$9,100, and the Home print works building and land were bid in by the Union winding company of Pawtucket.

William Mitchell, of Boston, and Chas. Smith, of Chicago, "champion butchers," were to have killed and dressed two bullocks in Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, for \$1,000 a side and the national champion. Mitchell, having cut his hand, did not appear, and Smith killed and dressed a beef, weighing 1,200 pounds, in about seven minutes.

Secretary Folger has directed that the hospital barge Selded and the British steamer Arden, in Hampton Roads, be removed to Lynn Haven bay, just outside of Cape Henry. This is done at the request of the merchants and authorities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Fort Monroe and Ocean View.

Surgeon General Ammen has notified the health authorities of New York, Philadelphia, New Haven, Providence and Boston that several vessels laden with large numbers of immigrants are now on the way from Europe to New York and New England ports.

Capt. Hener, of the engineer corps, has reported to Gen. Wright his annual report of the progress of the work on the improvement of the south pass of the Mimsippi. It shows that there is now a channel at least 150 feet wide and having a depth of 26 feet of water from the gulf to the main river.

The Union company which recently bought the Mansion house at Providence, occupied and formerly owned by Mrs. Fann Sargent, and which a medical student, Sprague, had decided to offer her the lease of the property for her life at the nominal rent of \$1 per month.

Yesterday was the third day of the National Temperance campmeeting at the Hotel Marlborough, in New York. It was opened by J. L. Poulson, D. D. of Alexandria, Vir., and Albert G. Lawson, D. D., of Brooklyn.

MISS HETTY PARKER.

A Tribute to Her Services to Mr. Buchanan. In the Curtis' biography of Mr. Buchanan appears the following tribute to his faithful housekeeper, Miss Hetty Parker, still a resident of this city. It is from the pen of James Buchanan Henry: "She became his housekeeper in 1834, or soon after and was by him and all us, treated as a valued member of the family and friend. She was always present at the table, and dispensed the hospitality of my uncle's house until my cousin had grown to womanhood, and assumed a part of such duties. 'Miss Hetty' continued to be one of the family circle, and to perform her duties most acceptably to Mr. Buchanan through the remainder of his life. I do not hesitate to say that it was largely owing to her vigilant care of his interests, and her wise economy, that his moderate private fortune, mainly earned by him in the practice of the law, and before he entered public life, not only proved sufficient for his wants, but slowly increased, amounting, at his death, to about \$300,000. Miss Hetty was nearly forty years his faithful attendant in health and nurse in sickness; and he was so much attached to her that I have often heard him say that nothing should ever part her from him while he lived. He would let her do what she pleased, and say to him what she pleased, and even scold him, without incurring any penalty. No biography of Mr. Buchanan would be complete that did not mention this humbly, unselfish and most faithful companion, who was so well known to the frequenters of the White House, and to the whole circle of Mr. Buchanan's friends."

Personal Points. Harriet Lane Johnston has written to Mr. Curtis some very interesting personal accounts of her uncle. She says that he would have been horrified at the idea of traveling free while he was president, and she has often heard him say, "I will pay my way while I can afford it. When I cannot afford to pay I will stay at home."

To show how my uncle respected the religious sense of the community I will mention that when the Prince of Wales was visiting him in Washington, and when a large company had been invited to do the prince honor, my uncle would not consent to have any dancing at it. He took this position, not that he disapproved himself of dancing, but he thought that it would cause scandal to the religious community if there was to be a dance in the White House. * * * I remember dining with him in company with a lady who seemed to be a thoroughly worldly woman. I do not remember the whole conversation or how my uncle came to say it, but I remember his remark, 'I say my prayers every day of my life.' The lady looked up at him in surprise, and questioned, thinking he was joking, 'No,' said my uncle, 'I am not jesting. I have always said my prayers.'

Sales of the Buchanan Biography. Mr. Chas. H. Barr, received yesterday morning and has on sale the Buchanan biography. He reports ready sale of it and that purchasers take it with less solicitation than any book of its kind that he has ever handled.

BASEBALL NEWS. How a crowd of Small Boys and Smaller Men witness the Local Games. There are many tricks played by the people who desire to see games for nothing, many of which are very funny and others very mean. Between the boards of the fence surrounding the Ironides ground there are large cracks. On Thursday afternoon a crowd of boys gathered along the fence from the ticket office to the carriage entrance, and by keeping their eyes glued to the cracks saw the game as it proceeded. They had seats at different places along the fence and looked as though they were really comfortable. The large crowd, on the Harrisburg side of the pike were covered with men and boys and all freight cars on railroad sidings in the neighborhood were put to the same use. One man crawled to the top of a telegraph pole, near Conroy's tobacco warehouse, and straddled the large cross beam to which the wires are fastened, and with a fan in one hand and an umbrella in the other, sat in this elevated position throughout the game.

Among the persons who resort to these cheap methods of seeing games are men of means who sport gold watches and wear flashy jewelry, but are too mean to pay the price of admission to see a game with satisfaction. If men or boys desire to see the game and are too poor to pay the admission fee, they cannot be blamed for trying to catch a glimpse of it for nothing, but this is not the case always. Many young men are willing to spend their last quarter to see a game, in order to encourage the club, while on the outside others, with pockets lined with money, may be watching the game from the top of a freight car or locust tree. The boys who throw in the balls that go over the fence, are more honorable than many of the grown persons. The management should stretch a canvass around the entire ground if necessary to prevent this sort of cheating. The ladies turned out in force on Thursday, although it was the first time they were charged for admission.

The National club, of Philadelphia, are playing the Ironides this afternoon. The Hunter club of Philadelphia, was defeated by the Ironides yesterday by the score of 6 to 5. The Hunters will be here on Wednesday.

The Mantua club will play their second game here next Saturday. The Ironides have the same time to day that they had on Tuesday. The manager of the Penn baseball club, of this city, states that they have challenged the Ironides for \$50 or half the gate money to play a game within the next three weeks.

Games at Various Places Yesterday. The West Philadelphia Athletic association club defeated the Mantua club, who played in this city with the Ironides, and who will be here again, by a score of 8 to 5. The Atlantic City club, at Atlantic City yesterday, defeated the Nationals, Philadelphia, who play here with the Ironides to-day, by the score of 4 to 3. Other games were: Brooklyn: Harrisburg, 3; Brooklyn, 1; Detroit: New York, 3; Detroit, 2; Washington: Newark, 6; Nationals, 3. At New York the game between the Athletic, of Philadelphia, and the Metropolitan, of New York, was won by the home team by default, the Athletic not appearing. At Wilmington (champion ship): Quickstep, 6; Anthracite, 7; at Baltimore: Baltimore, 21; Allegheny, 3.

Stolen Mare Recovered. The mare stolen from the stable of Wm. Eokert, of Paradise on Wednesday night was recovered yesterday morning, having been picked up below New Holland by Mr. John T. Bars, who found her on his premises, without saddle, bridle or harness. It is not known whether the mare got away from the thieves who stole her, or whether they abandoned her.

Contract Awarded. A committee of the board of trustees of Lancaster cemetery to-day opened the bids for building 408 feet of iron fence along the Lime street fence of the cemetery. There were six bidders and the contract was awarded to P. A. Biker for \$675, they being the lowest bidders.

Wreck on the Branch. Last night a new set of iron rails was stolen from the branch track at Landisville. A lot of traps had been sleeping in the barn.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Conductor Loses His Life at Dillerville. —A Train of Loaded Locomotive Flies—A Serious Accident.

Following quickly after the terrible accident at Mount Joy Friday morning, before reported, three other disastrous railroad accidents occurred in the vicinity of Lancaster.

Friday afternoon about fifteen minutes past five o'clock, Benjamin Wallower, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, lost his life under the following circumstances: A number of cars were being shifted at Dillerville and dropped down a siding on the track, in which Mr. Wallower was in charge. When the train had been made up, the engine 890 commenced backing. Wallower was standing on the tank, and as the train reached the crossing he was seen to fall off. He fell with the back of his neck against the tank, and he was immediately picked up and carried to the porch of a house near by and a physician was sent for, but the unfortunate man died before his arrival, he having lived but fifteen minutes after the accident, and being unconscious during that time.

Coroner Shiffert was notified and visited the scene. He impounded the following jury to hold an inquest: Thomas F. McElliott, Chas. E. Kenny, John J. McCully, Chris F. Mann, Diller Sanders and C. C. Donelson. An examination of the body showed that the neck had been broken by falling across the railroad track. The body was not otherwise injured. The jury returned a verdict that the said Benjamin Wallower came to his death from injuries received from falling from the tank of a locomotive being dislocated by the fall. After the verdict the body was brought to this city and forwarded to Harrisburg on the Harrisburg express train.

Mr. Wallower was a resident of Harrisburg, and was 40 years of age, and leaves a wife, who is in delicate health, and four children to mourn his sudden death. He was regarded as one of the most reliable conductors on the road, but for some time past has been suffering from a C. Donelson, which disabled him from active duty. He was yesterday did not want to go to work yesterday, but the company being pressed for help, he consented to take a train, but it is said that he had a presentiment before leaving home that he would be injured. He at Dillerville complained of feeling ill, and said that the Lord spared him to get home he would not take out another train. It is thought that he was not jolted from the tank by the motion of the train, but became dizzy from picking and fell, with the fatal result above stated.

The Wagon Tragedy. Fast line west Friday afternoon, took to Mount Joy the engineer, fireman and conductor of the train that ran into Welsh's team at that place yesterday. S. H. Reynolds, eng., had several railway officials with him, among them being "Squire Ricker's" office, when the hearing of the witnesses was continued. Engineer Hugh Kelly, affirmed.—He gave a long whistle at the whistling post, west of the tannery, within 130 yards of the Fairview crossing, when he saw the first saw the team he blew the whistle; the team was 30 feet from the south side of the track; Welsh whipped the horse as if to beat the train; the engine struck the hub of the front wheel; the train was going at a rate of 30 miles an hour.

A short cross-examination developed the following: He applied the air breaks as soon as he came in sight of the team; they worked all right; the train was heavy, made up of engine, coaches; the track was wet and down grade; it was an ordinary train and favorable circumstances he could have stopped it in one-fourth the distance he did. Conductor A. C. Painter, affirmed: The train left Harrisburg 7 minutes late, and at Mt. Joy the train was 14 minutes behind time. The train was going at the rate of 30 miles an hour. After a long consultation the jury rendered this verdict: "That Henry Welsh, driver, and Alice Swords, teamster, were then and there killed. And moreover the jurors aforesaid upon the effect of the evidence, do hereby censure the officers and directors of the Pennsylvania railroad company for allowing to be run railroad trains at a too high rate of speed through the said borough of Mount Joy, by being struck by engine No. 650 of the Pennsylvania railroad train, known as 2d section of fast line going eastward, and from the effects of the concussion by being thrown as aforesaid by the railroad engine. That said Henry Welsh, Mary Welsh and Alice Swords were then and there killed. 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