

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1883.

Follow the Constitution.

If they find anything of doubtful constitutionality in the judiciary apportionment bill, we should think that at least the Democratic members of the Legislature would withhold their support from it, not only because in truth their duty is to observe and obey the constitution, but because their inclination will naturally be to harmonize their action with the opinion which Governor Pattison has so often and so explicitly declared that all legislation should be strictly conformed to the constitution.

The governor has so frequently and so sharply rapped the Legislature over the knuckles for its failure to follow the constitution, that one would think that it would heed the lesson, and not again send him, with the expectation of his approval, bills of doubtful constitutionality in any of their sessions. The people have so warmly approved the governor's course in gauging all legislation by the constitution, and vetoing what is found discordant with it, that the Legislature should have no difficulty in understanding that the people at least understand the constitution to be in fact, what it is in fancy, the fundamental law of the state, changeable by themselves only and not alterable by the Assembly.

Especially at this time when the Republican journals are so eager to discover and publish differences of all imaginable kinds between the governor and his party, it will be prudent in its representatives at Harrisburg not to furnish an opportunity to the enemies of our party to gleefully claim that they are not in union with the governor in his devotion to the constitution. Whenever, if ever, he takes a wrong position, and one in which public sentiment will not sustain him, then the Democrats of the Legislature may and should take issue with him; but certainly not when he occupies so strong and unmistakable a position as he has assumed in undertaking to defend the constitution and to strike down every attempt of political friend or foe to avoid its mandates and restrictions.

We understand Governor Pattison to have so distinctly and firmly taken his position in favor of strictly constraining and obeying the constitution that the only thing left for the Democratic members of the Legislature, in seeking to maintain their harmony with him and their duty to the party, is to consider whether or not of the provisions in the judiciary apportionment bill, which they are now considering, are unconstitutional, or even of doubtful constitutionality. They must not leave it open to our political opponents to call out "see these Pharisees and hypocrites, who prate of the constitution until it treats upon their own toes, and then cry away with it!" Nor should the Democrats in the Legislature incline to tempt the governor of their party to approve an unconditional apportionment, which some Democratic partisans may desire to be approved for their own and their friends' profit; but they should rather seek to strengthen his purpose to pursue a course which has gained him public commendation.

Now, is there not good reason to doubt the constitutionality of some of the provisions of the judiciary apportionment bill? Can it indeed be denied, with any show of grace or decency of face, that the section which makes Beaver county a separate district is unconstitutional, when Beaver had by the census of 1880 less than 40,000 population and when the constitution says that no separate district shall have less than 40,000? It declares, further, that a new apportionment shall be made after each decennial census, and means, of course, that in deed, there is nothing else to base it on.

And then the constitution provides for combining counties under 40,000 population in "convenient" districts. Can the members of the Legislature and the governor conscientiously say, with a fair expectation of having their judgment approved by the people, that in putting together Fulton and Adams counties that are separated by the whole breadth of the large county of Franklin, by ranges of mountains, and without direct railway communication, they are making a "convenient district"? Or can they say that it is "necessary" to "attach" a small county of less than 40,000 population to another district, and thus risk its loss of the right to vote for its judge and endorser, to the turning loose of judges in "attached" counties when the district to which they are attached refuses to let the judge come in with the county; as it has a right to do? The state can be readily divided into "convenient" districts of contiguous counties and without "attaching" counties which the constitution only authorizes to be done when "necessary," and if so, to otherwise district the state is unconstitutional.

The interesting story of Dorsey's own revelations to a Chicago Herald reporter, which was reprinted in these columns on Saturday, is supplemented with additional comments of that eminent statesman on the recent scandalous compilation of the New York Sun, which was alleged to be based on Dorsey's oral and documentary testimony. While Dorsey stoutly maintains that the Sun story is "mere thistle down floating in the air," and "a milk skimmer on the surface," and that he is not responsible for it, it is notable that the parts of it which he denies or treats lightly are irrelevant or of comparative unimportance, while the weightier and darker features of it are given added emphasis and deeper hue by Dorsey's confirmation. Not only does he declare that Indiana was carried by four hundred thousand dollars, but where it would do the most good, put an average of \$80 in each election district—but that \$44,000 of the campaign committee's money was spent in distributing Tribunes, to the exclusion of the Times, hence the disfavor of the Times to Dorsey and his associates; he repeats that Garfield insisted upon him going into the

cabinet; that the work done in Ohio and Indiana, with \$500,000, "wasn't a patch to that of New York, where our chief implements were hot work, sharp trades, quiet bargains and a golden stream from Stevenson's bank;" that Dorsey himself gave Garfield \$30,000 to help him entertain his visitors at Mentor; and that at the New York conference—Arthur, Platt, Cameron, Morton and others participating—"Garfield promised absolutely and unequivocally the position of secretary of the treasury to Levi P. Morton in the event of his election. He also promised that the dominant faction in New York should control the Federal appointments of that state."

THE supremacy of blonde beauty has had its day. The brunette has come again to stay. BEN BUTLER is burnishing his armor for the presidential fight. The latest version of the "spoons" story shows him to have been suffering ignominy in silence all these years, for the sake of shielding from disgrace the family of the guilty party.

THE New Era objects to the general government paying the debt of the Southern States—and very forcibly and soundly—but that is just what the Wharton Barker plank of the Republican State platform contemplates, and the New Era approves it.

THAT misfortunes never come singly is illustrated continually in the annals of journalism. A season of dullness is succeeded by a season of sensations, most of these direful and tragic. For several weeks the newspapers rioted, or wallowed rather, in midsummer slush from the watering places or the Langtry-Gebhardt riot. The telegraphers' strike woke them up to the record of realities. Within a week the Tivoli disaster, the fall of a furnace in New York state, the fatalities at the seashore, the terrible disaster on a New York railroad, the suicide of the Spanish minister, the bold attempt to garrote a banker on a daylight train, cholera and earthquake abroad, and a quick succession of exciting local events have warned the news editor that there is no vacation for him.

THE Democratic state convention will meet in Harrisburg on Wednesday next at 10 a. m., in the opera house. The state committee and executive committee will meet Tuesday evening before. There are to be nominated candidates for auditor general and state treasurer. The state committee is already organized for the year. Of the 359 delegates a very small fraction are in structure or committed to any particular candidate. There is a very general desire manifested to discover and name the strongest men. Of his party who have been canvassed, W. F. Harritt, of Philadelphia, positively declines to be a candidate for auditor general, and Senator Humes, of Crawford, for state treasurer. Names that still continue the subjects of discussion, though some of their owners are not seeking the nominations, are those of Maj. J. W. Walker, of Erie; R. J. Nicholson, of Jefferson; J. L. Brown, of Elk; E. A. Bigler, of Clearfield; Geo. W. Miller, of Washington; B. Whitman, of Erie; W. Hayes Grier, of Lancaster; Geo. R. Guss, of Chester; W. H. Sowden, of Lehigh, and R. L. James, of Northampton, for auditor general. For state treasurer John D. Davis and B. K. Jamison, of Philadelphia; Thomas Macgregory, of Bucks; E. A. McGrann, of Lancaster; R. F. Coulter, of Westmoreland; Wm. Hannon, of Venango; John E. Faunce, of Philadelphia, are among the names most frequently mentioned.

PERSONAL. MAHONEY has undertaken to carry Virginia for Arthur in 1884. COUNT DE PERSANO, ex-admiral of the Italian navy, is dead, in the 78th year of his age.

SIGNOR CAPELLI, the famous English Catholic ecclesiastic, arrived at New York yesterday in the steamship Arizona. MAYOR POWDERLY, of Scranton, head of the Knights of Labor, has written a letter advising the Western Union telegraph company to meet the executive committee of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers and settle their difficulty.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, accompanied by Secretaries Folger and Lincoln, Postmaster General Graham and Commissioner of Education, left Washington at 4 o'clock this morning for Louisville, to attend the opening of the exhibition there. EDWIN H. NEVIN, jr., has been appointed by the president to be naval officer at Philadelphia in place of James Pollock, whose term has expired, and George F. Leland to be surveyor of customs in place of Nevin, promoted.

JUDGE "STEVE" WILSON, of Tioga county, once went to Ben Butler to get his autograph for a constituent. Butler snubbed him, but returned that Wilson was a new member of Congress, and went to him to apologize. "Go to the devil," said Wilson, and turning his back, he walked away.

DAN ISAACS MENKEN'S real name was Adelaide McGee, and she was born at Millsboro, near New Orleans, on June 10, 1835. She married Alexander Isaacs Menken, an Israelite in 1858, but the union was unhappy and they were divorced. She married Heenan in 1859. Captain James Barley, who she lived like a queen and entertained some of the first men of the land at her table. She quarrelled and parted with Barley, to o.

A BOAT MAN. W. F. McGuire, accompanied by several young ladies, went boating on Indian River, Tazewell county, Va. The boat was too small for its cargo and capsized. McGuire was a good swimmer and he swam to the bank with three girls holding to him. He left four others floundering in the water, but returned to them in time to save three from death. Although worn out with the hard labor he made a final effort to save the seventh girl, but he could hold out no longer, and before he could reach her sinking form Miss Belle Christian sank for the last time.

MINING DISASTERS. By the caving in of timbers at the Continental colliery, near Ashland, Pa., on Saturday, Peter Colihan was fatally injured, two other men sustaining slight injuries. Henry Stank and George Kelen were killed by a fall of slate and coal in the central coal shaft, at Carlisleville, Ill., on Saturday.

THE WORLD'S WAY.

LATE NEWS BY MAIL CONDENSED.

THE Path of Crime and Calamity in This Country—A Summer of Deaths. A Lake Stross train ran into a siding from an open switch near Erie on Saturday morning and telescoped a freight train. Four train men were severely injured and a number of passengers were bruised.—Joseph Hays, G. Hays and Albert Gordon, of the brigantine Ohio, loading at Matane, Quebec, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.—Michael Kelly, Patrick Flaherty and George Gough were injured, Kelly fatally, while loading rails upon a hand car on the railroad near Newton, Mass.—A fatal fire broke out in the building which they were lifting.—While men were casting a roll in A. Garrison & Co.'s foundry, at Pittsburgh, the sand being wet scattered the molten metal, weighing a ton, in all directions. Wm. Barkhoff was fatally injured, shooting himself in the head.—During a fight between Martin Grogan and George Sundahl, in St. Paul, the former was killed by a young son of Sundahl, cutting his throat with a shovel.—Patrick McShone was arrested in Boston for murdering the death agent, John Mulvey by throwing her from a saloon into the street during a drunken quarrel on Friday night.—Henry Raynor ran away with the daughter of H. Pickett, at Lynndale, Nebraska, a few days ago. The girl's father and Raynor met and fired at each other. The father was killed and Raynor wounded.—The murdered body of Richard Morning was found on his farm in Notoway county, Virginia. Two colored men with whom he had trouble the day before are suspected of the crime, and one of them has been arrested.—Mrs. Lydia Wagstaff, aged 30 years, committed suicide by hanging herself in the cellar of her residence, at Nicoetown. She had been in ill health and was being treated for melancholia.

THE Spanish Ambassador, Sr. Francisco Barca, Spanish Envoy and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, committed suicide at an early hour Sunday morning, in his room in the Alhambra hotel, New York, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He arrived from Washington on the 20th instant and went to the Alhambra hotel. There he occupied room 31, a large room fronting on Broadway, which he furnished and dressing room attached. His wife and younger daughter were the guests of Sr. Barca, who was accompanied by Sr. Jose Navarro, at Seabright N. J. and during his stay Sr. Barca visited them several times. Saturday he called at the Spanish consulate and conversed for some time with consul general Miguel Suarez.

Sr. Barca was about to return to Europe with his wife and daughter, the two latter intending to visit his eldest daughter, Sr. Barca's wife, Sr. Barca, a wealthy land owner residing in Paris, and to remain with her while Sr. Barca went on to Madrid and returned to this country alone. In conversation with the consul general, he spoke of his approaching visit to Europe and of meeting old friends and associates there. Returning to the hotel in the afternoon, he busied himself writing letters and dined in his room alone.

About 7 o'clock he descended to the office and gave his key to a clerk, at the same time saying something to him in French. The clerk did not understand what he said, but he noticed that he looked pale and agitated, and that his hand trembled. Shortly after leaving the hotel Sr. Barca returned, carrying a package under his arm. He was Sr. Manuel S. Suarez, a Spanish commission merchant, called upon by the minister by request, and remained with him in his room until 2 o'clock.

Sr. Barca conversed pleasantly during the evening with Sr. Suarez, and expressed the importance of filling the three horses, the carriages and other personal effects which he had brought on from Washington, and which he had wished to dispose of before his departure for Europe. When Sr. Barca was about to leave, Sr. Suarez, Sr. Barca, begged much agitation, walking up and down the floor nervously and permitting his emotion to find vent in tears. In reply to a question by Sr. Suarez he said that his emotion was caused by his approaching separation from his wife and daughter, and that he had expressed a desire to go to early mass at the cathedral, and asked his friend to call for him and accompany him. Sr. Suarez promised to call for him at 5 o'clock in the morning, and then bade him good night.

At the hour named he returned to the hotel and ascended to Sr. Barca's room. He found the door closed but not locked. Entering he perceived that the gas was still burning dimly. Passing into the bed room he found Sr. Barca lying on his knees beside his bed, his head drooping on his right arm, which rested on the bed and supported it, his face and clothes covered with blood, wild blood also stained the bed clothes and had formed a pool of the blood on the floor. A single side of the head was a large bullet hole through which the brains slowly oozed.

On the bed lay a large Colt's revolver of 41 calibre, with six chambers, one of which had been discharged. Sr. Barca was already dead, and his body was cold. When in the morning the body was found Sr. Barca proceeded at once to notify the consul general, who returned with him to the hotel. The police and the coroner were then notified, and dispatches were sent to Sr. Barca at Seabright and to Sr. Barca at Washington. Sr. Barca was found in the sitting room were twenty letters, addressed to members of Sr. Barca's family and to his friends.

These are supposed to be the letters he was engaged in writing. One of them, addressed to the consul general, stated that he intended to take his own life because his troubles were more than he could bear. He also asked him to take charge of his effects and to look after his wife and daughter. The letter gave no details as to the nature of the troubles referred to. It is in the hands of the consul general, a financial character. It is said that he had been living beyond his means, and that in striving to extricate himself from his difficulties by speculations in Wall street, he became plunged in deeper ones. His friends, who had seen the letters, spoke of his mind until he became temporarily insane.

Late that evening Sr. Barca and her daughter arrived in the city in company with the Brazilian minister. They had been in the city for several days, and when they heard of it they suffered the greatest anguish and are much prostrated. Sr. Barca was 52 years old, of medium height, stout build and with a grayish mustache. He was a native of Puerto Rico, and was engaged in a half mile lawyer by profession. At an early age he entered politics on the Liberal side, and was several times elected to the Cortes. He was under secretary of the interior at the time of his appointment as minister to the United States, in 1878. He resided at No. 125 F. Washington, where he was entertained in the most hospitable manner.

It is understood that the president of Mexico has sent to Carlos Rivas, in London, a power of attorney to settle with the British bondholders of Mexican bonds. Daily \$75,000 in bonds are to be issued; the additional amount first agreed upon for the expenses of the bondholders' committee will not be issued. The coupons will begin to bear interest on July 1, 1884. The miners of the Hanover coal company, at Summit Hill, near Westbarre, struck on Saturday night to secure a wage of a donkey boy, who is said to have given them much trouble. A fire in Minneapolis, about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed Davener, Starr & Co.'s store, a fine brick building, and Fild & Griffith's carpet store in the Sydnac block, causing a loss estimated at \$235,000.

The steamship California, from Vera Cruz, which arrived at Baltimore on Saturday night, had a collision with the tug boat, which was taken on board, has been taken to Lynn Haven Bay. One of her sick is expected to die. The store of Leighton & Brown, wholesale druggists, and nine other business buildings in Lincoln, Neb., were burned yesterday afternoon, loss, \$350,000. The new steamship, the Westbarre, of the Malloy line, 3,500 tons burthen, arrived at New York yesterday, in ballast from Chester, Pa.

A flood in the Allegheny river on Saturday, caused by heavy rains, did damage estimated at \$150,000. One man was known to be drowned. Much damage was done in portions of the state of Connecticut by thunder storms the same day.—A railroad accident caused a landslide at Dayville, Ore., yesterday. A brakeman was killed.—Five colored men were drowned by the upsetting of skiffs on the Mississippi river at Mayersville, Missisippi, during a storm on Saturday evening.—No. 10 colliery of the Lehigh and Westbarre companies has been flooded by recent rains. The water in the mine was 17 feet deep yesterday. Four hundred men are idle in consequence.

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Shipwrecks. The ship Marco Polo, from Quebec for London, with a cargo of deals, was wrecked on Prince Edward's Island. The captain and crew were saved.—The steamship Esperanza, with cargo of coffee beans, was wrecked in Spanish Honduras. No lives were lost.—The steamer Ludwig, from Hamburg to Quebec, is given up for lost, being about thirty days out. She was last seen on the 17th inst. She was built at Greenock, in 1878. She had 26 crew, 35 cabin passengers and a few in the steerage.

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3,000 KILLED.

AN ITALIAN TOWN WIPED OUT.

Horrible Loss of Life—3,000 Persons Killed by a Terrible Earthquake Near Casamicciola, on Saturday.

The town of Casamicciola, on the Ischia, near Naples, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake on Saturday night. The neighboring towns of Tonio and Laccosmano were greatly damaged. It is impossible, as yet, to give the number of the dead. In the latest accounts the number is estimated at 3,000. The hotel Piccola Sentinella sank in the earth and buried many of its inmates. Some of the inhabitants of the town escaped to the sea at the first shock and made their way to Naples with the news of the calamity. The town of Casamicciola was the same as that of two years ago, but the radius was wider. The shock was felt at sea, and according to some accounts, even at Naples.

A gentleman who was staying at the Hotel Piccola Sentinella, and who escaped with his life, relates that he only had time to secure some candles for use in the darkness of the night. The ground opened in many places while in other places there was no movement. Water gushed out of springs. Several boilers in the bathing house burst.

The excitement in Italy may be imagined from the fact that there were 2,000 visitors in Ischia, including wealthy Roman and Neapolitan families and several deputies, who were staying at the hotel. The town of Casamicciola is impassable. The prefect of Naples telegraphs that the town of Casamicciola has ceased to exist.

A person who lives near the now ruined bathing establishment says he escaped from the town of Casamicciola and that the terrified people shouting "to the sea!"

The theatre, which was a wooden structure, was literally torn open, allowing the audience to escape. At Laccosmano, near the town of Casamicciola, the church was ruined, but no one was killed. At Serrara fifteen were killed. The troops have recovered the body of Signor Fiorentini, prefect of Laccosmano.

All steamers plying between Ischia and the main land are immediately chartered by the government to bring the wounded from the island.

COLUMBIA NEWS. From Our Regular Correspondent. The damage done by the hail to tobacco in this neighborhood is immense, the plants being literally cut in pieces. The hail storm of Saturday afternoon was only felt south of this place, but that of the night swept almost the entire district about here. Columbia was badly affected by the hail, which only fell in the suburbs of the city. No estimate of the loss occasioned by the storm can be formed as yet, but it will probably reach many thousands of dollars.

Headwinking the People. Another cheap jewelry fraud had his headquarters in front of the market house on Saturday evening. Stings that people will allow themselves to be swindled by such fellows. This one pretended to be a mesmerist, but confined his operations to a colored lady, who, we doubt, paid for their services. The rainstorm of the evening dispersed the crowd, and saved the people's pockets.

Bridge Struck by Lightning. One end of the covered frame bridge over Big Chiques creek, at the old Risser flour mill was struck by lightning on Saturday afternoon during the storm and badly injured; yet strange to say, no one was hurt. The bridge was struck by lightning on the bridge at the time were stamned by the shock, but sustained no injuries therefrom.

A Pastor's Resignation. Rev. R. C. Searing, pastor of St. Paul's P. E. church, announced to his congregation yesterday morning that he would resign his charge here, preaching his farewell sermon next Sunday. The news was received with surprise, as no intimation of his pastor's intended resignation had been given to any person before it was announced from the pulpit. He goes to Connecticut.

Colored Camp Meeting. Not many people attended the colored camp meeting held back of Coyle's ferry, on the York county hills, yesterday. All of the colored people of this section of the county who could do so went to meeting in the forenoon, and a half mile from Columbia, where an immense concourse was present.

Officer Struck escorted to the county jail, this morning, two men who were arrested on Saturday night by Officer Dysinger for being drunk and disorderly on the street. "Squire Grier also committed a Harrisburg man named Robert McMeni to the jail for 19 days for being drunk and disorderly.

Geo. H. Richards left to-day for a trip to Ocean Grove. Geo. Breuneman, of Philadelphia, spent yesterday in town with friends. Geo. McFadden has removed his place of residence to Parkersburg, Pa. "Champion" J. J. Wilson, late the guest of Mr. John Wilson, returned home to-day.

A Wagon Breaks Down. F. W. Scheaf's wagon broke down near Ironville yesterday, while on the way to the Landville camp meeting with 200 quarts of ice cream. The driver returned to Columbia, secured another wagon, and then proceeded to his destination without further delay.

BASEBALL.

The Ironsides Almost shut the Nationals Out.

There have been several nice picnics in this city this year, but the finest was the one which the Ironsides baseball club had on Saturday afternoon when they played the Nationals club, of Philadelphia. The team played a game in Atlantic City on Friday evening by the score of 4 to 3. The seaside nine the day before played an eleven inning game with the Ross club of Chester, one of the finest in the state, the latter winning by the score of 10 to 0. From this the people here believed that the Nationals would give our nine some work, but they were disappointed. Their nine had been changed somewhat from the day before and Capel, of the Free-Trade club, played the game on the field, and showed great deal of skill in handling the ball and it would have been better for them if they had continued the practice. Game was called at 4 o'clock, and as Zecher won the toss the strangers played first. The Ironsides scored one run by a good hit of Reifsnyder, who struck to second and was brought in by Hutt. The only other runs scored by the nine were made in the third and fifth innings, in each of which they got one by a good hit and error. The home team, upon going to the bat, in the first inning, scored seven runs; their batting was tremendous, the strangers' pitcher being hit very easily. The Ironsides seemed able to put balls wherever they pleased, and the Nationals scored one run in the fourth and fifth each. The sixth inning was a repetition of the first. Such batting as the Ironsides had never been seen on the ground. Everybody struck heavy and several men reached third on their own good hits and errors. The home team, on going to the bat, in the first inning, scored seven runs; their batting was tremendous, the strangers' pitcher being hit very easily. The Ironsides seemed able to put balls wherever they pleased, and the Nationals scored one run in the fourth and fifth each. 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