Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT, 10, 1883.

A Test Case. A recent law of the Legislature re quires that workmen shall be paid their wages in cash or orders, bearing interest,

receive from their proprietors a percent liable to great abuse. The goods thus sold to the workmen could be sold could be secured. The employer paying lions slips his cables. but once or twice a month, the workman would have to buy from him or The latter would not be a great hardin dignity to that of a bishop.

while he was in the conspiracy to destroy the government. He was pleading ship, it is true ; but a great many workmen are very improvident; they seem very loth to try to make their money hold out from pay-day to pay-day, and very cheerfully run in debt when they get a chance. They make a company store a very profitable thing ers who grade a railroad track receive a warts, too? Cooper has the floor. large recompense for their labor; but the percentage of it which goes back to the bidding it. The workman does not com. rising generation. plain so long as he is employed; and

what its workmen owes it from what it safely ride the sterm. owes them. He seems to us to have an excellent chance of maintaining that it anything at law for his labor. If he have been reached. agrees to work for goods he cannot sue for cash. He must stand by his bargains. and aims to protect the foelish: but there is a limit to the folly The constitution erects this limit to the

Judge Black on Jeff Davis.

We were not of those who believed quests of an Alexander. that it made any great difference to his tory nor to the posthumous came of Judge Black that he did not live to answer Jeff Davis' attack upon him. The great events in which Judge Black lived and acted on the eve of the rebel printment as minister to Turkey, because lion and of the ensuing war for the union had already been made so clear that his part in them needed no vindica money to the Garfield campaign on condi tion. Certainly no occasion for any was tion of Stanley Matthews' appointment to furnished by the onslaught of Jeff Davis, the supreme bench. whose only complaint was that Judge Black had precipitated the war by in sisting upon the federal government maintaining its integrity. The results of the struggle with arms and the judg ment of mankind have amply vindicated Judge Black's official conduct.

To Mr. Burr, of the Philadelphia Press, who showed him Davis' article and sought his answer to it, Judge Black said : " No, it is not the thing to jerk out in the form of an interview-my unswer to Mr. Davis. He has come to me over his own signature. I will so reply. city, was assistant marshall in the recent I will prepare for you what I have to say about his criticism some time within a week. Until then let us learn wisdom in silence." In somewhat similar vein, too, ical procession into the ark. he had written to Col. McClure, in whose Times the Davis article appeared. As he did not live to carry out the pur pose he cherished, no "interview" "nor its floating debt. The entire amount of the Union can never be destroyed, except by other memoir of him can fill its place ; but Mr. Burr has performed a valuable service in contributing to the Press his story of a lengthy interview with Judge Black on this subject, in which he ex pressed himself with much frankness about the Davis letter. The portion and a ticket to Europe by the members dissoluble. of it which we reprint speaks for itself ; and the whole story may be summed up Beecher received much social attention in tion, but not by peaceful methods. If in this expression of Judge Black, whose San Francisco, but a greater crowd than fidelity to his chief, loyalty to his country and honesty with himself no sane man can doubt :

"I would rather have slept forever under shadow of the grossest misrepresenta-n than have appeared even in the attitude of a critic upon the acts of my chief while his memory was being besmeared without justice or truth. Mr. Buchanan's biographer has doubtless made his record perfectly clear. A presentation of the facts is all that is necessary. Every day

the faithful record of those times is becoming clearer and clearer. The testi-mony upon which these facts must be judged is coming gradually. I am willing to stand by the record. After twenty years of reflection upon my conduct I can say that it meets the cordial approval of my conscience."

OLD MR. ASTOR in anticipation of redeemable in cash. The object of the law future state, is said to have transferred was to protect workmen from the impo- his property to young Mr. Astor, his son, Black, in which the latter referred at length sitions practiced upon them by employ- who may be supposed to have before ers who sold them goods at high prices him a longer residence here on earth. Burr's account of what Judge Black said out of their stores, deducting the amount The old gentleman reserves an annuity | we make the following extracts : of their bills from their wages. If they of a hundred thousand a year, according did not have stores of their own they to the story. It is a sensible arrange would give orders on other stores, and ment by old Mr. Astor, if he intends his son to be his heir, since he guarantees age upon the amounts bought by the him against a will contest; and he also after his 20 years' slumber. He brings men. This was certainly a practice keeps the public from knowing the amount of his estate.

But ought not the government to get at a small profit, since the security for a big share of these overgrown estates, their payment was in the bands of the when they pass from ancestor to heir seller. But the temptation to sell at a There ought to be a something in it for large profit was great, since such profit the nation, when an owner of fifty mil-

THE title " Monsignor " in the Catholic wait for what he wanted until pay day. church is that of "lord" and makes its

> THE junketing and absenteeism of the the Arthur administration for the present season, it is said, have cost the country over a million of dollars.

Ir the "Humes act" is a Republican to keep. And it is still a profitable measure as claimed by Chairman Cooper business, the Legislature's effort to do why is it that its enforcement is declared away with it not being very successful. | inexpedient by the Republican majority of Every railroad contractor counts on the the board of sinking fund commissioners, profits of his store to reduce the amount the auditor general and state treasurer, of wages he pays. Seemingly the labor. both of whom are Republicans, and Stal-

Bircu is said to be the principal ingrecontractor in the profit upon the goods dieut of chewing gum, and its effectiveness they buy at his store makes the cost of in teaching the young idea how to shoot, their hire much less than it seems. In has long been recognized. Strange that might say that he is a great and good the mining regions the practice of pay. the daily pabulum of young ladies should man. He has struck so wildly, however, ing in goods is very prevalent and means fall so low as to be applied externally in ing in goods is very prevalent and means fall so low as to be applied externally in are found to readily evade the laws for-

THE new postal notes are baving a hard should he be discha aged and refuse to time of it in their bid for the public favor. let his store bill be itaken off his wages In Chicago so many mistakes were made the matter is compromised and settled. by postmasters in sending the notes that Some of the workmen of the Allentown the banks have refused to accept them. rolling mill, who were discharged in the Postoffice officials are also growling at the late trouble at the mill between its em- additional labor imposed on them in their ployees and superintendent, have handling. This was to be expected. A brought suit against the company for sweeping innovation of this kind must al their wages, refusing to permit their most of necessity have a few defects at store bills to be deducted. Superin- the start. Few enterprises of moment tendent Fritz, not being of the compro- have failed to encounter the mast persist mising kind, seems to have determined entopposition at the outset, but it may to test in the courts the question be safely predicted that the postal note, whether his company cannot deduct by reason of its great convenience, will

ELECTRICITY may be said to have can. The act of the Legislature is achieved its greatest victory in the approv clearly against him; but just as clearly ing smile that has recently been vouch. does it seem that this act is in contra | safed it by the world of fashion. The cirwenton of the constitutional prohibition cumstances under which society acknowlof the impairment of contracts by the edged the claims of the great illuminator Legislature. If the workmen of the occurred recently at the Dal Verme th atrewages, it would seem to be impossible with a luminous scarf pin, which was Major Anderson from Fort Moultrie to actor in this game. He even assumed to Norfolk county, Virginia, yesterday for the Legislature to say that their con nothing more or less than a tiny electric tract shall not be respected. An act of lamp, warranted to go for five hours, by Assembly cannot be devised which will means of a small generator conscaled in protect a man against himself, while he the waistcoat pocket. When the "dude" is of age and sound mind. If he agrees has given the electric light his sanction, people as the commissioners of a state and to work for mathing he cannot receive the millentum of progress may be said to be declined to do no. They were simply to work for nothing he cannot receive the millenium of progress may be said to

PRINTS and paintings referring to If he is wise he will not make foolish | America in the time of Washington are ones. The law protects the wise Iman quite the rage in England. Huntingdon's "Court of Washington," Benjamin West's " Death of Wolfe," and Trumagainst which it can be a safeguard. bull's "Death of Montgomery" and the "Battle of Bunker Hill" are highly power of the Legislature to get for the prized and eagerly sought after in the workman the value of his labor, when it print marts of London. It is a pity that says that he must take what he agrees to | Americans do not awake to the knowledge take; and if the Allentown company of the great value of these mementoes of recognized among the Secessionists as can show that its employes, either spec- the infancy of the republic. English art their most important agent. Cobb was ially or by their custom, agreed to take collectors treasure them because of their one of the worst Secondonists I over know goods out of its store on account of quaistness and care but little for the trawhat it owed them, it is not easy to see ditions of which they are the outgrowth. why they cannot be held to the contract. But to Americans they represent the childhood period of their nation's history, a heritage more to be prized than the con-

PERSONAL Mtt. Andrew Carnegue, of Pritsburg, now owns a controlling interest in several English newspapers.

GEN LEW WALLACE received his ap-Garneld's appreciation of his novel, Ben Har. C. P. HUNTINGDON denies that he gave

MINISTER JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL has greatly commended himself to the literary

circles of England by his comprehensive appreciative and just criticism of Field ing's genius. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD IS about turning is eightieth year. He has the physical vigor of a young beau. His passion for be law is just as evident and he likes to be counsel for young and active attorneys.

PRINCE SOUNA PERALTA, known as
"the nightingale of Mexico," died on the

fever. Three members of his operation troupe died of the same disease. CAPT. JOHN P. REA. formerly of this great Northern Pacific pageant at Minne apolis, which has not been rivalled in the Mr. Buchanan's mind. Very soon after way of a procession-a local newspaper boasts-since Noah marshalled his zoolog

20th of August at Mazatlan, of tonto

JOHN WANNAMAKER has added one more to his many benefactions to the Young Men's Christian association, by giving the Philadelphia association \$50,000 to pay off debt-\$200,000-was made up by other

subscribers. BISHOP RYAN, of St. Louis, who starts to Rome, where he will attend the conven- said he. Thave been giving this matter a tion of cardinals and bishops, was presen great deal of thought, and now that you ted with \$6,000 by the priests of his diocese, \$1,080 by the Christian Brothers

of St. John's parish.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., ex Governor Talbot and Judge Davons having in Massachusetts as against cession of a state was not possible. Finally

BLACK ON DAVIS.

THE GREAT JURIST ON THE EX-

Davis' Twenty Years Slience-Black's Optoion of the Union and of Slavery-The Proclamation He Desired.

In the Philadelphia Press of to-day, F A. Burr gives a long and interesting account of his last interview with Judge to Jeff Davis' attack upon him. From Mr.

"It has taken Mr. Davis more than 20 years to bring me to the block. His effort is as amusing as were the antics and say ings of Rip Van Winkle to the plain country people among whom he awoke news to the American people in the charge upon which be arraigns me. If, as be says, I violated my oath of office because I denied the right of secession, urged the president to protect government property in the South and punish all offenders against the laws of the land, I am glad of I should do the same thing again, if called upon to act in a like emergency. But what does Mr. Davis say of his acts? If they can now meet the approval of his conscience he must have an elastic one. He was a senator of the United States for peace while he was planning war. It is too late now for him to exhibit his ingenious arguments in the Senate for a peaceful solution of the difficulties while he was playing the president with pernicions advice and endeavoring to influence him to disregard the constitutional obligations. His judgment must have entirely let go its hold on his passions when he penned that charge, or he may have been trying to be funny. If it was a violation of my cath, or even a straining of the proprieties of my position, that I fought by night and by day the schemes of the Scoessionists, Mr Davis has done me a great service by proclaiming it. I wish I could bring some charge against him, touching his conduct in that crisis, that would be as much to his credit. If his conclusions in this his last paper were as sound as his attack upon me is vicious, I

Their Supreme Impudence

If there was anything at that time that ustrated the supreme impudence of the cessionists, it was their demand that Major Auderson should not be permitted leave Fort Moultris. He acquits the president of the responsibility of granting permission to Major Anderson to occupy Sumter in case his judgment so dictated, and lays the charge at my door. I father the responsibility, if responsibility to necessary, as cheerfully now as I did in the heat of that controversy. If it was an insult to the people of South Carolina for the executive to strengthen the hands of that little band of federal soldiers in Charleston harbor, I cannot see it so. Whether the president intended that the orders to Major Auderson should be so framed as to give him the right to move into Sumter, I cannot say. But when I wrote the order, such was my intention, and I have no excuses to offer for that act. If it provoked war, as Mr. Davis declares is did, it was because those who were then wilfully menacing the Federal government made it a pretext for the crime of revolt. In the mighty events then chasing each other in rapid success sion, I played no part which has the more the commissioners from South Carolina proceeding upon some sort of assurances three respectable gentlemen whom the president treated civily, and they assumed an importance never justified by

the lacts. to write about the 'peaceful intentions' of himself and his fellow Secessionists. Their assault upon the government was deliberate and predetermined, and their cries of peace, while they were for war unless they could have their own way, were only the vapor with which they hoped to envelop their real purposes, Mr. Davis began early after Mr. Lincoln's election to urge his views upon the president and he was and one of the ablest men. Thompson, a Southerner, a man of integrity and supe rior powers, Floyd had little influence. Davis was called to Washington from Mississ ppi by his Southern friends in the cabmet, that they might have their most potent advocate near the xecutive while the message was being prepared. He did the work of his clan most faithfully, and because he did not succeed he assailed the president after the message was read, and never until now, that I have heard of, appeared as his de-fender. That Mr. Buchanan was strong enough to resist the appeals of Davis and his fellows, brave enough to defy their arrogance, and clear headed enough to escape the traps with which they sur-rounded him is to his lasting credit. They did him great injustice then, and they have never repented that I know of. They did not justify. They furnished the ammunition by which he has been success fully slandered from that day to this Mr. Davis calls himself the old friend of Mr. Buchanan. This, indeed, is the acme of

Mr. Buchanan's First Alarm.

"Just after the election of 1860-even Mr. Lincoln meant civil war, and that he would no longer serve in the Senate. This was the first significant act pointing to secession, and it made an impression upon it occurred he took occasion to say to

Judge, have these people any right to secede? Do you find any warrant to the constitution for a state's withdrawing from the Federal Union?"

'None on earth,' I replied. 'This fire and sword. "I am glad that your opinion is in exact accord with mine upon that subject,'

agree with me I am convinced that my conclusions are sound. The Union is in-" This union, said I, 'is perpetual, there is anything settled by argument it

policeman, and Bibby, the English ath. either party, or by appeal to a court of equity.'
We discussed the subject in this vein them only to preach to them. for a few minutes, and Mr. Buchanan exfor a few minutes, and Mr. Buchanan ex-pressed himself with great frankness, all always understood that you were pro-

conclusions upon this subject, so that the and bloodshed, as was done in Pennsylva

people may know the exact attitude of my | nia and other northern states. I was

administration?"

"Most assuredly, I replied, 'you should do so clearly and forcibly. The country should understand that you occupy no equivocal position, but are severely opposed to secession.

" My Mistake." " 'How shall it be done-by proclamation or in the message to Congress:

asked the president. " 'In the message" was my response. spoke, perhaps, without proper reflection; but Congress was soon to convene and the message was being prepared. A grave question was to be dealt with and a grave crisis to be met. Therefore my first impression was that it would be more diguified to deal with it in the message and so I abswered. If I had said 'By proclamation' he would have undoubtedly said, 'Write it ;' or, if he had written it himself the result would have been the same. A ringing document from the first line to the last would have been prepared, as was done in the Utah case. It need not have been half a column long. Such a paper could and would have stated conclusions so powerfully as possibly to have stayed the madness of secession, then in its infancy. I do not say that it would have altered the course of the leaders, but it might have had a striking effect upon their constituency. The people then would not have pushed nor even followed them. did not discover the breadth of my mis take until it was too late. When I said 'In the message' I had not weighed the powerful influence that was to Mr. Buchanan for the balance of his term. I do not mean to say that the influence was strong enough to after his views upor secession or temper his fidelity to the Union, for he was as honest a patriot as ever lived. But the Secessionists were ever able and alert. They lost no opporunity to ply the president with their seditions arts, and when he came to write that feature of the message which deal with the Southern question they had pos sessed him with the idea that he shoulargue questions that had been settled since the foundation of the government instead of stating conclusions that the humblest might have read and understood Sound though his arguments were, they were liable to misconstruction, and the force of his views was lost, as doubly pre-

sented in the message.
"They became a two edged sword, that cut deepest in the wrong direction. It was a serious misplay of judgment, both or his part and mine. I was not responsible for his final action for I did my best to induce him to pronounce judgment upon the heresy of seconsion rather than fill his state paper with profound arguments which the people would not read nor ap preciate. I was at fault, however, for not taking the bull by the horns by advising a proclamation. Such a docu-ment would have reached the people, who nowhere at that time favored secession The message reached only an unwilling Congress and those who had already deter mined upon rebellion. It was an error of judgment rather than of heart; but I d not plead that in stay of execution. administration should have reached the American people through a single blast on the threshhold of danger, that would have awakened them to the persis of the hour and strengthened the arm of the government in its pending struggle with both the Abolitionists and the Secessionists

But then. " Perhaps most men would have done ust what was done in this instance, for the Secessionists had not then shown their hands, and began hedging the president about with their insidious plottings When they began, what they could not do by direction they were willing to do by negotiate with the president about the forts in Charleston harbor. By his own admissions he tried to induce the president to hand over the government property i the South to the men who had then stole the best part of it, and were conspiring to destroy the government, and even then were openly and shamelessly defying its authority. This patriot pledged his life as a ransom for the care and preserva tion of the portable property in the forts of Charleston harbor provided the presi deut would yield to the demand of the Secessionists and turn this property over to their. It was the most impudent prop osition ever made by mortal man, to ask the executive of a nation to yield up a post capable of defence to the enemies of the government he represented. Once in cabinet meeting I said that there had never been a period in the history of the English nation when any minister could what Mr. Davis solicited the president to do while he was a senator of the United

with his acts." "After I found that the president was recover lost ground. So, when he called total of 2,6544 miles. upon me for my legal opinion upon this subject, I tried to prepare such paper as should have been issued as the proclamation. When the president saw it he found that its term were entirely too strong for him. He did not dissent from my conclusions, but he said if he followed them he it would increase the bitterness be tween the factions. I recall an expression enveloped him in an atmosphere and gave he made while discussing it, and it illus-'I desire' said trates his position exactly. he, 'to stand between the factious like a daysman, with my hand on the head of each counselling peace.' We had our first real difference over this paper. He took it and insisted upon a formal legal opinion upon the right of secession. Thus I failed to impress upon his state paper of that year the strong views I knew he entertainbefore any Southern state had taken a decided step toward secession, one of the ted to express for fear of further arousing senators from South Carolina left the the temper of both factions, who sat capitol in a huff, declaring the election of growling and ready to spring at each

other's throat. Against Stavery. You speak of the Abolitionists and Secessionists in one breath."

"Yes, they were both alike. Neither had any respect for the constitution when Philadelphia Bulletin. it stood in the way of their schemes. Oue vere the constitution, and a profound re spect for the law possessed my whole sing. I have no patience with any man, North or South, who proclaims his disregard of the law. I always abhorred slavery but the law sanctioned it, and it was my

duty to sustain the legal right.
"I would not have a slave to till my ground;
To carry me, to han me while asleep
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned. No, dear as freedem is, and in my heart's

Just estimate prized above all price, I had much rather be myself the slave," "These lines ever represented my feelwelcomed Mr. Beccher gathered to witness is that the compact between the states is ings upon that institution. The constitution of the Grazo-Roman wrestling match in no sense like a business partnership, between Muldoon, the former New York that may be dissolved by the action of legal right. None of my family or relative to the states is ings upon that institution. The constitution recognized its between Muldoon, the former New York that may be dissolved by the action of legal right. None of my family or relative to the states is ings upon that institution. tives had any interest in slaves, except McDonald, of New Orleans, and he owned

> the time assuming that the peaceable se | slavery." "Never. I only tolerated the idea be-

always in favor of its abolition, but could never bring myself to look upon the Abo litionists in any other light than the enemies of the government, because I knew and saw in their acts and utterances pend-ing revolution. Time and the mad occurrences of the past twenty years have con irmed my judgment."

ACCIDENTS.

A List of Calamitous Happenings. A passenger train on the Richmond & Petersburg railroad, in Virginia, was thrown from the track near Drury's Bluff yesterday afternoon by the breaking of an

axle. The passengers received no injury beyond a severe shaking up.
A passenger train on the Washington, Ohio & Western railroad was thrown from the track near Herndon, Virginia, yesterday morning. Sandy Beard, the fireman, had an arm and a leg broken. No other person was injured.

A collision occurred on Saturday on the Western Maryland railroad, 23 miles from Baltimore, between a locomotive and an excursion train. Both engines crashed into each other and had not been separated late on Saturday night. the excursionists were injured but a flagman named Simmons, who was on one of the engines, was killed. James McCab bin and Edward Jewett, engineers, were erribly scalded by escaping steam.

Two sections of a freight train on the Denver, South Park & Pacific railroad met with disaster on a steep grade at Kenosha, Colorado. The first section, on getting to the base of the incline, ran into construction train, injuring four men. The engine of the second section left the track near the top of the incline, and eight cars back of it were telescoped down an embankment. E. S. Fisher, engineer Edw. Lake, brakeman, and G. E. Livingston, conductor, were probably fatally in jured.

A renewal of the flood in the Rio Grande. Texas, has caused additional damage to the International and Rio Grande and Peros railroads. Trains on the former road were entirely stopped on Saturday, and it will take two weeks to repair the damages on the latter. At Marqueturas, on the Texas Mexican road, 1,100 sheep were drowned. The powder house of the Mexican national construction company in Larodo was struck by lightning on Saturday night and a large quantity of powder exploded.

Crime and Criminals.

Near Los Vegas, New Mexico, two cow ight about a stray cow .- The funeral of Rose Clark, or Ambler, the victim of the last mysterious murder in Connecticut, took place on Saturday. Susnow diverted from divorced husband, the latest evidence being in favor of his innocence."Joe" Bagley was shot and mortally wounded from an ambush near Siletown, Kentucky, "Mike" Rogers has been arrested, but other suspected parties are at large. In attempting to quell a dis-turbance in a saloon at Mansfield, Penn sylvania, on Saturday night, Constable M. Clark had his skull fractured and was so seriously injured inter nally that it is said be cannot recover .-Mather's jewelry store, in Meriden, Conn. was robbed early yesterday morning of \$4,000 worth of watches and rings. The safe of H. Brooks & Co., stationers, in the same building, was robbed of \$300.-Constantine Mundi, confined in the Stan ford, Kentucky, jail on a charge of wife murder, hanged himself on last Saturday

The "Lurid Levelier's" Path

The Elk Horn tannery at Stroudsburg, Pa., owned by Michael D. Kestler, was neendiary fire in Auburn, Kentucky, lestroyed half the business part of the village, causing a loss estimated at \$22,800 -

N & H. O'Donnell's barrel factory, at lersey city, was burned on Saturday even Loss, \$40,000 .- Mallets notel and the storehouse of the Canada screw company, at Dundas, Ont., were burned on Satur-day. Loss, \$30,000.—N. S. Green & Sons' grist mill, at Millford, Wis., was burned the same day. Loss, \$45,000 .- The Harvest Queen flour Mills city, Colorado, were turned on Saturday morning. Loss, \$20, 000 -700 acres of forest land in Ayer, Groton and Littleton townships, Mass. have been wasted by fire since Monday

D. iving the Golden Spike.

The golden spike in the last rail of the Nothern Pacific railroad was driven on Saturday, near Mullen's tunnel, 5,548 feet above the sea. Addresses were made by propose to give up to an enemy of his President Villard of the Nothern Pacific government a military post which was capable of being defended without being brought to the block. This was exactly the Northern Pacific, Sir James Hannen (on behalf of the English guests), Dr. Kneiss, of the Berlin university, (on bo-States. Yet he now, as then, pleads his cunning words in stay of judgment and to prove his 'peaceful intentions.' They will tana Oregon, and Washington territory. not stand to his credit when contrasted General Grant also made a few remarks, in response to loud calls from the assem-The length of the main line of the convinced that it was his duty to argue | No: thern Pacific railroad is 1,980 | miles, these questions in the message I tried to and of its branches 674 miles, making a

Swarm of Locasts in Mexico Surgeon General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service has received a report from Dr. Main, at Brownsville, Texas, stating that locusts are in Huastica, state of Vera Cruz, at Tamaulipipas, near Tampico, Rio Verde, Eastern and San Luis Potosi. At the last mentioned place the locusts occupy a perfect paralellogram seven leagues long by two leagues wide in a solid rank, and are travelling northward

He Brought His Wife. In Middletowa, N. Y., a lady a couple of years ago found a little tree toad on a

leaving no verdure behind them.

large callalily which she had potted in the house. He was adopted as the pet of the household and made his home on the lily until last fall, when he disappeared, presumably in the depths of the pot. . He was not seen or heard of until a few days ago, when he reappeared, bringing his wife with him. Whether he evolved her from the depths of his consciousness, or whether he found her in the earth, is a problem that is puzzling the household.

The Old Ways.

The general decay and extinction of problaimed it a league with death and a time honored customs afford material for covenant with hell, and the other as grossly reflection and also occasionally for amuse insulted the fundamental law of the land ment. Thus in old times it was the habit by asserting the right of secession. I re- to make sure that everybody should listen to the Sunday sermon, by engaging a person to wake up those who chanced to fall asleep. We read, for example, in the records of the old church of Prestwick in asleep. England, that the parishioners agreed "that thirteen shillings a year be given to George Grimshaw, of Rooden Lane, for ye time being, and a new coat not exceeding twenty shillings every other year for his pains in waking sleepers in ye church, whipping out dogs, keeping the children quiet and orderly, and keeping ye pulpit and church walks clean. Boston, Massachusetts, until far beyond early Puritan times, it was a finable offence for a man to kiss his wife on the Sabbath. After a while, this custom also fell into desuctude-perhaps because men revenged themselves by kissing other men's wivesalthough the law still remains on the statute book. It is to be hoped that in a few ages the Sunday law of 1794 will likewise grow stiff and stark and inefficient. In the long run, only the fittest survives, stand of a state was not possible. Finally started to me and said:

or Ought not the executive to state his have been gotten rid of without violence unfit that its end—though it may be long deferred-is certain.

BASEBALL

IRONSIDES 9-EASTON 1.

The Home Team Play a Brilliant Game and Win Easily-Hofford's Pitching Pezzies the Visitors.

On Saturday the Easten club came to this city and played their fourth game with the Ironsides on the latter's grounds. Notwithstanding the short notice, the game having been only arranged late on Friday night, there was a very large attendance and a good game was seen.
The home club certainly played fine ball and succeeded in badly defeating the visitors. Their game was the stronger at every point and they were especially heavy at the bat. Rittenhouse, who pitched for the visitors, was knocked clean out of the box. In the sixth inning Daubam took his place and forced like. Denham took his place and fared little better, as the visitors were kept busy hunting the ball from his pitching. Daily was the catcher and he played a poor game, allowing several runs to be made on his passed balls. The Ironsides pre-sented Hofford and Oldfield as their battery and they worked together admirably. The visitors were unable to hit the balls from the hard of the former and no less than eleven struck out. The fielding of the visitors for the greater part was very ine, Green, Spence and Delhman doing beautiful work. The visitors were first to the bat, but neither nine scored in the first two

innings. Galligan opened the third in

was very wildly pitched, and making the only run of the day for the club. the Ironsides going to the bat for the third time, Oldfield retired on a high fly to the pitcher, Schiller sent a fine ball to left field over the third baseman's head, reached third on bad throws and scored on the catcher's passed ball. Sweltzer took his base on balls and after making third on errors came in on Zecher's hit. Sixsmith brought Zecher in by a good bit and went out himself at first, and Miller put an end to the inning by going out at first. In the fourth inning Hyndman went out at first and Hofford made a splendid two base hit over centre fielder's head and almost to the fence Oldfield sent a ball with tremendous force to right field and brought Hofford in but went out himself in endeavoring to make third, Schiller reached first on a fumbled by Spence and Sweitzer retired the side by going out at first. In the fifth inning Zecher opened the ball with a two base hit between centre and left Sixsmith followed with another nice hit and both scored by the batting of Kelly and Miller. The latter went out stealing away from second, Hyman on a foul tip and Hofford on strikes. Denham went in the box for the visitors in the sixth inning. Oldfield made a big hit to centre, which was taken by Rittenhouse, who had taken Denham's place there, and Schiller and Sweitzer went out at first. In the seventh inning, Zeeher went out at first, and Sixsmith on a short fly to second. Kelly made his first on a fumbled ball, stole second and third and came in on a passed ball, Miller after taking his base on balls scored in a like manner Hyndman reached first after the third strike, and Hofford made a pretty hit to left. Oldfield then sent another one of his terrific hits, making two bases and bringing Hyndman in. Hofford, in attempting to score, was thrown out at home, and Oldfield was left on third. No runs were made during the

next innings.

A number of beautiful plays were made Allentown company agreed that their at Milan, when an American gentleman store bills should be deducted from their created a great sensation by appearing that order that carried a wonderful stop with one hand of a swift during the game. Miller caught a splengrounder from Galligan's bat. Spence took two figs after long runs. Oldfield did the heaviest batting of the day and did good work, but was unfortunate in being left on base. Schiller secured a difficult foul on a bound after a long run. The following is the score :

inossibes field, c.... Zecher, sw..... Parker, r f.
Denbam, c f.
Spence, 3b
ktttenhouse, p. reen, a 6 alligan, I f.... Tetal. INSTRUM. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 4 9

1: wild pitches, fronsides I, Easton 2; two ase hits, Oldfield 2, Zecher I, Hofford 1; passes palls, fronsides I, Easton 7: total hits, fron

total bits sides 12, Easton 2; left on base, tronsides 7. Easton 1; double plays, Kelly, Oldfield; Parker Umpire - Houser.

The umpiring of Mr. Houser was not satisfactory to either side, although he likely had no intention of injuring either. The Eastons were very noisy from the start and objected to everything at times when there was no cause whatever. However, several times they had reason to question the decision of the umpire, The home club also had several men put out when it was very doubt ful whether they were. The game was not much affected by the decisions, however, for the Easton boys did not have their playing clothes on, and they are free to admit that they could not have won any way, as the Ironsides played too strong a game. They want another umpire for today and it will be given them, as the Iron sides boys want a change as bad as they Mr. Houser umpired two games pretty

off on Saturday. BASEBALL NOTES.

well last week, but he seemed to be a little

Other Games Played Saturday. At Buffalo (stopped by rain)—Cleve land 1, Buffalo 13; Boston (eleven innings)—Providence 3, Boston 4; Chicago -Chicago 12, Detroit 8 ; Trenton-Tren ton 14, Authracite 2; Harrisburg-Quick step 4, Harrisburg 14; Reading—Active 9, Brooklyn 8; Altoona—Altoona 5, Lib erty Stars 6; Manayunk-Manayunk 8, Orion (colored) 6; Philadelphia-New York 16, Philadelphia 6; Hartville 4, Burlington 2; Chester-Ross 10, Houston ; Columbus (Sunday)-Athletic 10,

Jolumbus 3. John Malone is umpiring the game this afternoon, and everyone will get justice. This afternoon Hanna, a fine catcher, oes behind the bat for the Eastons.

The Anthracites are to have a picnic and tournament. The York club surprised everybody by defeating the Chambersburg club on Sat urday by the score of 8 to 4.

The Dauntless, of Mt. Joy, were defeated by the combination nine, of Harrisburg, on Saturday, by the score of 13 to 8. The League clubs will play, as below Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday— Cleveland, in Philadelphia; Buffalo, in New York; Detroit, in Providence, and

Chicago, in Boston. The August Flowers will present a very strong team in the game here on Wednes-day, as they are the only Philadelphia amateur club that has not been beaten by the Ironsides. The game should draw the

as following; Monday-Metropolitan, in as following; Monday—Metropolitan, in Louisville; Baltimore, in St. Louis, and Allegheny, in Cincinnati. Wednesday and Thursday—Metropolitan, in Louisville; Athletie, in Columbus; Baltimore, in St. Louis, and Allegheny, in Cincinnati.

There is a movement on foot to form a new Eastern base ball association to take the place of the interstate. The clubs of the interstate association are expected to be included in the new association, also clubs from Richmond, Va., Washington Baltimore, Albany, Troy, New Haven, Hartford, Boston, New York, and Phila-delphia. The club in Pailadelphia it is proposed to locate in the southern section

of the city, and to call it the Keystone.

The Athletic club goes West with a fair lead, but by no means a certain grip on the championship. It has three games each with such troublesome opponents as Cincinnati and St. Louis and four with Louisville. If it can win the rest of the series with Columbus, three out of four Louisville games and one each from Cin-cinnati and St. Louis, it will capture the championship, provided the Mots, Allegheny and Baltimore manage to win one

game each from St Louis.
Rote, the photographer, has taken very fine pictures of the Ironsides baseball club, which are on exhibition in the window of the American & Pacific tea company, on North Queen street. The large picture represents the entire club in full aniform with Manager Myers in the rear The two batteries are in the front row and the other members are seated and standing behind them. The faces are very correct. ning for the visitors and reached first on a good hit to left field, coming in on a passed ball of Oklfield, which, however,

appropriate positions.

Walter S. Fredenburgh, esq., editor and proprietor of the Kingston daily and weekly Leader, of Kingston, N. Y., the manager of the baseball nine of that town, does not speak in compliment ary terms of the reception he received from the Easton nine. He came to Easton short three men, by accident, and in consequence the manager of the Eastons refused to pay him the \$50 guaranteed. Mr. F. left the ball grounds without giv ing his instructions as to whether they should play or not. The game was played. -Easton'Argus

OBITUARY.

Death of William Hatz.

William Hatz, a native and for many years a resident of Lancaster, died sudenly at his home in Mount Holly, Cumberland county, on Wednesday evening last, in the 75th year of his age. He had been in his usual good health during the day, ate a hearty supper and took a walk to the village store to have a chat with the villagers, who were in the habit of congregating there. He had not been there long before he complained of feeling unwell and walked home. He graw rap idly worse, complained of intense pain in the region of the heart and while his wife was preparing some medicine to relieve him he died. He was a brother of the late John Hatz and Mrs. Edward Pool, of this city, and many other of his relatives live in Langaster. He removed to Mount Holly. twenty or thirty years ago, and leaves a wife and son in that place. His funeral

took place on Friday. Death of Rev. Thomas J. Reilly. Rev. Thomas J. Reilly, of Fayetteville, Ark., formerly of this city, died on the 3rd inst. at Hot Springs, Ark , while en route for Philadelphia, where he was to undergo a surgical operation for the removal of a tumor on the forehead. The deceased circles and was born in Philadelphia. He was about 40 years of age. His theological studies were made in St. Charles' semi nary, Overbrook, where he was ordained January 6, 1869. He was affliated to the diocese of Harrisburg and was stationed church, from 1869 to 1873. After leaving this city he became pastor of the Catholic church at Renovo, and subsequently was transferred to Arkansas, where during the past few years he has had charge of several missions in the diocese of Little Rock.

ments and genial manners, who will regret to learn of his death in a far off land. Ellen I Swift. Mrs. Ellen I. Swift, wife of Harvey Swift, died at her home in Oxford, Ches ter county, yesterday, after a prolonged illness from congestion of the nerves. She was about 35 years of age, a daughter of James Barnes, of Drumore township, and had a wide circle of friends in the lower end of Lancaster and Chester counties, by whom her loss will be deeply felt. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, was a true Christian, given to

White in this city the deceased priest made

many friends, by reason of his fine attain-

List of Unclaimed Letters.

charitable works, and universally beloved.

The following is a list of letters remain ing in the postoffice for the week ending Monday, September 10, 1883

Ladies' List. - Dollie L. Eberly, Bessie Hathaway, Anna M. Johnson (for) Suc Kraft (2), Minnie Lichenstein, Annie Mo-Donell, Mrs. J. D. O'Donnell, Adda Seig man, Mrs. Jos. B. Smith, Mrs. John Weaver, Annie Weber, Sophia Nahlberg, Mrs. Eliza White, Mattie Yeider. Gents' List-Jno. Bender, Alb. Bowman.

A. G. Bomberger, Bart Bowman (2), Jno. A. Doughetty, Jno. Ernst, David M. Graeff, B. L. Holcomb, Dan't, Huber, Harry Hows, Jac. Keener, E. Keisker, M. D. Kendig, E. L. Lahrman, C. A. Miller, John C. Millouer, J. B. Montgomery, E. Poet, Dr. E. S. Patterson, James F. Quinn, P. A. Richardson, John Sauer, Walter H. Steenver, Harry T. Williams, Clarence E. Woodman.

Emma Jacobs' Knick Knacks Sold. Philadelphia Times.

The personal property of Emma Jacobs, who died in the almshouse, was sold by a Chesteut street auction house. There were a few trinkets and time tarnished jewelry, some fine old point lace, an ivory fan, a purse, three or four handsome shawls, sugar tongs and knives and forks of ancient make and with handles curiously carved, a pile of half worn clothing and a pair of leather trunks. The whole collection brought only \$66.33 Her executor was appointed without his k nowledge

The White Larceny.

We have heretofore noticed the arrest of two boys charged with the larceny of a small sum of money and a photograph from the residence of Wm. White, West Walout street. It was afterwards discovered that a pair of gold sleeve buttons had been stolen. Last night these were re-turned to Mr. White, the thiefor some one else having wrapped them in a piece of paper and pushed them under the door into the room from which they were stolen.

Drove Into a Trench.

This morning about one o'clock a be-nighted traveler while driving along South Lime street, drove his horse into the trench of the sewer being built in that thoroughfare between Mifflin and Vine streets. He yelled furiously for help and swore a little at the contractor for not having a lantern lit to warn him of the danger. The team was finally extricated without any serious damage.

Charged With Perjury.

Fred and Elizabeth Hildebrand were heard by Alderman Fordney, on the charge of perjury preferred by Elizabeth Sears. The latter alleged that the accused committed this offense when they recently swore that she had been drunk The Eastern clubs of the American association play in the West this week,