

Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 16, 1888.

Butlerism in New England. The contest for governor in Massachusetts has taken the shape of a personal issue between Butler and his enemies. As he defined it in a recent speech the one side declares that he must go, and the other that he must stay; who is not for him is against him, and if he wins it is his own personal triumph rather than the success of any party or principle. It is unfortunate that the politics of any commonwealth should be reduced to this level, and it is especially pitiable that a state of such notable intellectual exaltation as Massachusetts should have come to this.

But it is not so much the fault of Butler and those who stand with him that this is so, as it is of those who antagonize him. They have been a stiff-necked generation. They have for years affected a political piety which became as intolerable as it was hypocritical. They ran their state government on a narrow gauge principle and developed a narrow minded and small calibred sort of statesmen such as Hoar and Dawes, who now rattle around in the senatorial seats of Massachusetts in the federal capital. They ignored the new race of citizens which has been grafted upon the population of Massachusetts within the last generation and the new blood which has been infused into her body politic. They crushed out and kept down every body who did not accord with them until they tried to suppress Butler simply because he was Butler. There is a demagogue, a trieraker and often uses his talents to make the worse appear the better cause; he appeals to law passions and invokes unworthy prejudices; but he has a genius, a scope of accomplishments, a resoluteness of will power and a knowledge of human nature and of how to play upon it, that very few, if any, of his contemporaries in the state possess. He brought these all to the task of making himself governor; he succeeded and may do it again. His administration has been very obnoxious to the men over whom he triumphed and he meant that they should have a copious draft of gall. His revelations of the Tewksbury scandal and similar horrors sent a cold chill down their backs, and no doubt Butler exulted more in this than in any philanthropic purpose served. But to all but prejudiced minds Butler has the right of the quarrel; and he has the sympathy of the country in his renewed contest.

It does not follow from this, nor will it be the sequence of his reelection, that Butlerism has gained any foothold outside of New England. The talk of him as a Democratic presidential candidate is absurd. He cannot get the votes of three states in a national convention. He is a good wattle to be laid upon the back of Massachusetts, and as such the democracy of the country take delight in him. Beyond this they have no interest in Butler.

MR. JOHN SWINTON, an eccentric writer of agrarian proclivities, who has just started in New York a weekly journal to develop the peculiar ideas which he cannot give expression to in the Sun, upon which he is a writer, advises his daily contemporaries to give up their stilted style of editorial writing and give their expressions "freshness, pluck, originality and genius;" which is very good advice, but very hard to follow. The difficulty with the regular writers upon the daily press is that they have to write whether or no they have anything fresh to say. It would be a great improvement in the editorial columns appointed to be daily filled, though there be no subjects of particular interest upon which to write. The editor can at any time furnish an essay upon a worn topic; but those are not things adapted to the idea of the daily newspaper, which should confine itself to furnishing the news, illustrating it and supplying it with pointed comments. The work of the editor conducted after this style would be much pleasanter than it now is, and his journal would be much more agreeable and profitable to its readers. When he has anything interesting to say he should say it; and when he has not he will be wise to be silent.

THE supreme court has not forgotten that the United States is a federation of states. Since the war, the government has been so steadily conducted upon the idea that the states have only such powers as the United States does not choose to exercise that it will be quite a surprise to many people that the supreme court is able to declare that the states have all the powers which they have not expressly surrendered to the United States. That declaration is in the constitution, and it should not require the affirmation of the supreme court to give it validity. When Congress enacted that all persons should be entitled to equal enjoyment of all public accommodations in hotels, cars, theatres, etc., and directed the punishment of all who disobeyed this law, it enacted what it had no power to declare, save in the territories and in the District of Columbia. It was a regulation only within the power of the states to make. The only color of right in Congress lies in its power to regulate the commerce between the states; but it was not on this ground that the right was claimed; nor would it have been a broad enough basis to sustain it.

THE United States supreme court has decided the civil rights bill unconstitutional. It was a stretch of congressional power, an invasion of the rights of the states, and a perversion of the constitutional amendment under which it was assumed to have been passed. As the passions of the war subsided, the decisions of our supreme tribunal tend more to accordance with the fundamental law. Even the right thing works ill when done the wrong way. There may be injustice and error tolerated under the laws of many of the states; and no

two of them take exactly the same view of individual rights or wrongs, but this does not make it incumbent upon the federal authority to step in where it has no proper concern. The more of this sort of thing that is tolerated or encouraged the more we destroy the symmetry of our system and disturb the delicate balances which were adjusted when the foundations of our government were laid. Time at last sets all things even, and no state can allow gross oppression of any class of its citizens without in the end suffering for it and being compelled to adopt an enlightened policy. But each commonwealth, sovereign in its own sphere, must be left to find this out for itself.

A LONDON dean proposes a crusade against tea as the parent of revolution. This would be very severe on teetotalers.

RODS are feared to-day in Ireland. Between starving and fighting the Emerald Isle is perpetually unhappy.

BEN BUTTERWORTH, who is remembered in Congress only by reason of his monumental indecency, has been given a berth at Washington as commissioner of patents. The Democratic deluge in Ohio has taught the astute Benjamin that it is time to swim out of that regenerated commonwealth.

THE towns along the Franco-Spanish border are now making every effort to demonstrate their friendship towards each other and entire forgetfulness of the late imbroglio in which the two nations were involved. This action is eminently proper. Honorable peace is more to be preferred than victorious war.

SECON ROBINSON'S pocket was picked two years ago and the man who became bail for the thief is now being hauled over the coals. If the ex-secretary himself could have been given his just deserts, we are picking the governmental pocket as to the glory of John Ross and the deterioration of the American navy, perhaps a suffering nation would have had more cause for thankfulness.

THAT truth is stranger than fiction is evidenced by the thrilling story that comes from Westmoreland county of a madman at the throttle of an engine going down grade at lightning speed. A fortunate engineer crazed by injuries received in a railroad accident, mounted his engine, and ere anyone was aware of his existence he was hurtling down the rails with frightful rapidity. The picture of the madman covered with blood, guiding his iron horse upon his list journey makes a startling break in the world of monotonous tragedies with which the life of day abounds.

THE new hospital, which will open its doors to the poor and suffering of the city on Thursday next, supplies a want in our community that has long been recognized. To the sick man without family or friends it will prove a much desired haven, while its large hallways for 2000 in afflicting the miseries of those who cannot command proper nursing facilities at home will be widely felt. With manifold propriety it makes no distinction in the race, color or creed of the applicant for admission, but with broad Christian charity the doors are thrown open to all. It is to be hoped that this commendable work of charity in our midst will be rewarded with the success that it justly deserves.

FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS. The Titusville Herald calls John Sherman the Mark Tapley of American politics. The Erie Observer thinks the next president will more likely be Thurman than Sherman.

The Hollidaysburg Standard fails to hear of any fall in stocks on account of the Ohio election.

The substantial prosperity of a city depends in a large measure upon the wisdom of its municipal management, remarks the Scranton Republican.

The Philadelphia Chronicle doubts the advisability of putting the newspaper in the schools, because of its essential inaccuracy.

The Philadelphia North American notes a growing sentiment in favor of putting the government out of the banking business.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, Rep. edition, wishes the Republicans in this state to watch the successful tactics of the Democrats as the end of the contest approaches.

The sixth of November, foretells the Doylestown Democrat, will bury Cooper and his band of miserable conspirators as deep, resurrection will never reach them. If Jay Gould is going to start a new watering place, the Pittsburgh Dispatch suggests that his old place in Wall street is located favorably enough for his watering operations.

The Philadelphia Times warns the escaped Lancaster convicts that if they don't stop thieving they will be caught and put in a jail where they will be watched.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

DELAWARED TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Hotelkeepers, Railroad Companies, etc., not liable to Prosecution for Refusing to Admit Colored Persons to Equal Accommodations.

At Washington a decision was rendered by the supreme court of the United States Monday in its civil rights cases, based on the first and second sections of the civil rights act of March 1, 1875. They are respectively prosecutions under the act for not admitting certain colored persons to equal accommodations and privileges in hotels, in railroad cars and in theatres. The opinion, rendered by Justice Bradley, Justice Harlan dissenting, is as follows:

"First. That Congress had no constitutional authority to pass the sections in question under either the thirteenth or the fourteenth amendment of the constitution.

"Second. That the fourteenth amendment is prohibitory in its terms only, and that the sections of the act which are applied by Congress for enforcing that amendment are not within the scope of the power which the states are permitted to exercise over persons who are not citizens of the United States, but are protected by the federal government.

"Third. That the sections of the act which are applied by Congress for enforcing that amendment are not within the scope of the power which the states are permitted to exercise over persons who are not citizens of the United States, but are protected by the federal government.

"Fourth. That the sections of the act which are applied by Congress for enforcing that amendment are not within the scope of the power which the states are permitted to exercise over persons who are not citizens of the United States, but are protected by the federal government.

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THE SWITCHEMEN.

The switchmen on all railroads entering in St. Louis in East St. Louis, entered on a general strike for shorter hours and higher pay at noon yesterday. They demand ten hours a day's work, extra pay for Saturdays, and 30 cents per hour for all time over ten hours, besides 80 cents per month for 26 working days. The strikers number about 600 men. The strike will probably cause a blockade of freight in East St. Louis.

The international socialist workmen's association resumed its sessions in Pittsburgh yesterday, only fifteen delegates being present.

PERSONAL. Mrs. LANGTRY will begin her second American tour at Burlington, Vt., Monday night.

SENATOR ALLISON to a Chicago reporter: "Yes; this Ohio business takes us about."

Mr. TRUES, cruising in his yacht Yosemite, enjoyed the autumnal glories of the Hudson Monday.

MISS LANGTRY'S successor as public hangman in England, declares he becomes a hangman because he likes popularity.

DR. JOHN STROUD, who now resides at No. 31 South Duke street, is 99 years of age to-day.

MR. SALVETER, the Johns Hopkins mathematician, has been appointed professor of mathematics at Oxford university, England.

LOUIS RONALD GOSSET says that Mr. Gladstone, even when upon a pleasure visit at Chiswick, used to rise at 4 o'clock in the morning to work on his budget.

LILLIAN SPENCER, the actress, who was reported to have become insane at Atlanta, Ga., while playing in "Arcturion" on Saturday night, was only prostrated by an excessive heat.

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TOBACCO.

NEW YORK AND LANCASTER MARKETS.

Leaf, Sumatra and Havana, for the week ending Saturday October 13, 1888. In-Quoting Markets Last Week. New York Tobacco Journal.

The market was conspicuously quiet during the week. Except for cigars in this city it is a stand still. The law prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses has thrown over 10,000 people into idleness, and though a regulation of the system, under either a favorable or adverse court decision, will be now but a matter of a short period of time, it affects the market to no small degree.

The few out-of-town buyers that were present in our market purchased in small quantities only, making in the main selection of the stray lots that have been offered. All agree that they found considerable difficulty in securing from this crop suitable lots of really fine texture and quality, but whatever they secured they paid high prices. They are low in its price.

The picking of the straw lots of '82 Wisconsin with its accompanying hue and cry, continue; it continues in such a conspicuous way that we cannot help thinking that there is a colored gentleman in the fence. The hasty purchases of large quantities of '82 Wisconsin some months ago by several manufacturers, at a time when the best judges proclaimed this stock as being not at all what enthusiasts pictured it, it is said to have yielded results far from satisfactory; and now it seems as if there is a preconcerted move to sell the stock which its reputation still stands quite high. But this as it may, we don't wish to be quoted as making these statements upon known facts. Brokers' reports sales of the tobacco for the week as having been 1,900 cases, being about 100 cases in excess of the week ending October 6, 1888. The balance of the transactions was composed of nearly all the kinds of stock offered in the market. Sales of 35 to 50 cases were in the majority.

There was a jump in Sumatra. The apathy toward this stock for the past two months suddenly gave way, and sales reached over 500 bales. This is due to the unavoidable coming scarcity of fine seed leaf, a fact which we foretold some time ago. The market for Sumatra is in the market now, and also to the ruling prices of Sumatra, which, compared to those quoted in foreign markets, must be called quite low.

We specify the sales of the week as follows: Pennsylvania: Crop '82-600 cases; 12, 15 to 19 cents for running; 21 cents for one lot of a noted packing containing 15 cases of fillers.

Crop '81-200 cases; 7, 9 to 12 cents; fillers, 6 to 8 cents. Crop '82-200 cases; 82-90 cases Havana seed, at 13 to 18 cents.

New York State: Crop '82-250 cases Havana seed, at 20 to 23 cents. Connecticut: Crop '82-250 cases native seed; 10 to 11 cents for seconds; 18 to 20 cents for wrappers.

Crop '82-250 cases Havana seed, at 18 to 20 cents. Ohio: Crop '82-600 cases, at 9 to 11 cents; the wrapper lots, 10 to 15 cents. Crop '81-300 cases, 5, 6 to 8 cents.

Havana-Market active in fine goods. Sales 500 bales, at \$1 to \$1.30. Seed Leaf-Considering that there was a holiday this week, the record of sales would indicate a fairly active market, although not to be compared with the preceding weeks of this and last month.

Of course the activity which characterized the market last month, as was then observed, could not be expected to continue very long, for there was not sufficient tobacco in market. There is a good demand for all grades of leaf at the present moment, however, and there is no gaining saying the fact that good tobacco to-day is a very desirable property to hold. The few thousand cases of Ohio, which were in first hands a few weeks ago, have all passed into hands of jobbers and manufacturers. It was thought that Wisconsin had made its exit, too, but it seems a considerable portion of that originally purchased for export is being sold here, not with standing samples of it are already on the other side of the Atlantic. Too much money has been made out of its growth and too good a demand for it still exists to permit its passage into foreign hands.

This action is part of a policy which will tend to weaken the hands of the leaf and may affect prices somewhat. This tobacco can find a market here at profitable prices, even if that which was brought for export remains here, and holders of it need not fear. The 1882 Pennsylvania crop has been long inquired for this week. Many sales are made, however, which through a commission entered into by the buyer and seller are never reported. The 1881 tobacco are being purchased cautiously, and it is not to be expected that they will get into the market. The last case has disappeared from the market.

Philadelphia market. Mr. A. R. Fougerey, tobacco inspector, reports to the Tobacco Leaf as follows: The week just past has shown, in the handling of manufactured hard tobacco, a lively and encouraging trade, with prices ruling at a high level. It must be said before dealers will order. Prices are generally holding steady.

Cigars-Our leading manufacturers still acknowledge a full complement of orders, while prices remain steady and favorable for the leaf.

Not much has been done here in the crop of '81, though the Tobacco Leaf says: "Eighty one tobacco is passing gradually but surely out of the market at pretty fair prices. We hear of some lots selling at 1 1/2 cents a pound this week. Better late than never will apply. Not a great deal of '80 is left in this city, and the sales are necessarily limited. Swift Bros & Co. of Fulton House, have sold of Ebbach, Bahman & Co. 289 cases of '80 at 1 1/2 cents per pound.

Reports of white vein in the '83 crop continue to be made and contradicted, and these counter reports will continue to be made by the parties interested until the crops shall be bought and sold. The warm weather which has prevailed during the past week is said to have had a bad effect upon the tobacco in the sheds, but why Gen. Hazen, the chief of our weather prophets, should, at this late day, issue a bulletin that the tobacco fields of Pennsylvania will be visited by heavy sets of frosts, is a matter for which we find no explanation, as there is not now in all Pennsylvania an acre of tobacco standing in the fields.

Havana seed continues to be talked about as the coming tobacco of this section of the state and big prices are offered for the seed lots that have been grown. The leaves are of good size, dark and lustrous, and the veins very small, almost invisible in this respect the Sumatra. It is suggested that if our farmers secure some of the acclimated Havana seed, from Troy, New York, where experiments in its culture have been going on for some time past, that they might grow profitable crops of it in our soil which is generally better, and the climate warmer, than in New York. And, even if its cultivation should not prove profitable it is believed that hybridizing it with some of our best varieties of seed leaf would greatly improve the quality of the latter. The hybridizing could easily be accomplished by allowing a few stalks of Havana seed and a few stalks of seed leaf grow side by side in the field, and the plants from the resulting seed. Let some of our farmers try it, at least on a small scale.

Gen's Report. Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., tobacco brokers, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending October 15, 1888: 1,100 cases 1882 Wisconsin Havana 1826; 202; 300 cases 1882 New England 123; 202; 200 cases 1882 state Havana 210; 240; 250 cases 1882 Ohio 5; 16; 200 cases 1881 do; 7; 200 cases 1882 state 14; 300 cases 1882 Pennsylvania 12; @ 18; 351 cases 1881 do; 6; 12; Total, 3,501 cases.

RECORDS. The Trenton club played their third game with the Ironsides and as usual defeated them. This victory however, was a decided one, the home club being almost shut out. The weather was raw and cold and a stiff wind was blowing all day. It was not at all certain at one time during the afternoon that there would be a game owing to a difficulty between the manager and some members of the club. This was arranged however, and the club went on the field as usual. A more interesting game has never been seen in this city and there was nothing in the way of a special notice. Hofford and Oldfield were the battery for the home club until the third inning when the former was badly injured by being struck on the wrist by a hot ball from the bat. Rittenhouse then took his place and in the last two innings Sweitzer went in. Both clubs played a good game, the home team did not play with any life at all and their errors were frightful. They were also very weak at the bat being unable to do anything with the delivery of Fox.

The team of the Trenton was the same exactly as upon their previous visits to this city and they played a good game, the home club doing better than usual behind the bat. The "Only" Nolan sniped the game to the satisfaction of both clubs. The score in full follows:

Table with columns: Name, R, H, E, etc. Rows include: Hofford, Rittenhouse, Oldfield, Sweitzer, Fox, Nolan, etc.

Baseball Notes. The Ironsides and Brunettes, are playing a game of ball in Easton this afternoon. Manager Simmons of the Trenton club, will manage the reorganized Quickstep club of Wilmington, next year.

Many of the clubs in the country are converting their grounds into skating rinks. The weather is somewhat warmer to-day than yesterday and a better game of ball is expected.

On Saturday afternoon the two base ball clubs of girls who have been appearing in the large cities, will play a game of ball on the Ironsides grounds.

Nolan is playing with the Ironsides to-day. Knowles having gone to Pottsville to attend the ball for the benefit of the Anthracite players.

The Philadelphia and Athletic clubs are playing a game of ball for the benefit of Umpire John Kelly at the Athletic grounds to-day. Coleman and Ringo are pitching and catching for the Athletic club, and Matthews and Rowen are the "Phillies" battery.

Other Games Yesterday. At New York-New York 2, Metropolitan 3; (on innings), Richmond, Va., Boston 1, Virginia 0; Pittsburgh-Buffalo 16, Allegheny 3; Philadelphia-Philadelphia 8, Athletic 3.

List of Unclaimed Letters. The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice for the week ending Monday, October 15, 1888:

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

FORMAL OPENING NEXT THURSDAY.

Some Account of Lancaster's Latest Charitable Institution and the Work Proposed to be Done. As has been already stated in these columns, St. Joseph's Hospital has been purchased by the sisters of the order of St. Francis who propose to begin their charitable work in this city on Thursday next, the 18th, inst. The hospital, as is well known, is a handsome structure, situated at the northwest corner of Marietta and College avenues on rising ground that overlooks the city. The lot on which the building is placed comprises in all about two acres. The lawn in front is handsomely laid out, it having been freshly sodded, new flower plants added and the fountain retouching ready for operations. The woodwork on the exterior of the building has been freshly painted, and the general air of decay that characterized the place has disappeared under the subtle influence of the new proprietors.

The interior and order of the building is in every way. The culinary department is in the basement of the building and all of the latest appliances necessary in conducting an extensive establishment of this kind have been obtained. In addition to the regular city water supply, an abundance of well water may be had by means of a large hand pump placed in the kitchen. The entire building is heated by steam and lighted by gas, and having been especially adapted for hospital purposes, it admirably answers the ends for which it was designed. Each story running north and south, each story, leaving rooms of convenient size on either side for the reception of patients.

The first floor will be devoted exclusively to men and the second floor to women. On each floor there will be a ward, or rooms in which a number of patients may be accommodated in common. There are also on each floor nine private rooms to be used by those desiring seclusion. The third floor is to be appropriated to the exclusive use of the sisters. It is thought that there will be accommodations for 60 patients from the start. A corps of ten sisters, minister to the wants of the suffering, and a competent staff of physicians and surgeons, will be in attendance when required.

It is the purpose of the sisters to exercise a far-reaching charity, and the bounds only by the means at their disposal. No distinction will be made in the race, color or creed of the applicant seeking their good offices, but all who are in need of their ministrations, rich and poor, blind and lame, old and young will be similarly welcome. Persons afflicted with contagious diseases will not be admitted, but on special application nurses will be sent to such patients in private homes. In this latter connection it is well to state that the limited number of sisters will not admit of their being on duty during the evening. The institution is intended to subserve the purpose of a hospital rather than a home, and it is not desired to have too many of those patients who are suffering from lingering diseases. In this way and capacity of the place might soon be limited and its sphere of usefulness curtailed.

The large outlay required in starting an institution of this kind, and the total absence of any regular revenues from the patients cause the sisters to rely entirely upon the generosity of the public. In agreement with the Mother Superior, a sum to be determined upon, should be dedicated to the sole use of a donor desiring it. The person endowing such a sum may designate any occupant for it that he may desire, or he may have the sum placed from door to door soliciting charitable contributions of whatever kind, money, clothing, groceries, etc., and all will be valued alike, as the charity extends equally to every citizen. What is gathered on these visits will conduce to the greater comfort of the patients, and will also be used and will assist in the maintenance of the institution.

Dedication Services. The interior of the building has been repaired and rejuvenated from cellar to attic, and all things are in readiness for the work to be entered upon this day. The work of the hospital will take place on Thursday at 10 a. m., Bishop Shanahan of Harrisburg, conducting the services. The Catholic clergy of the city and many visitors, clerical and otherwise, from Philadelphia, Reading and adjacent places, will be invited to attend. The place will be thrown open for inspection by the public, who are cordially invited to attend. On the day following, Friday, the institution will be ready for the reception of patients.

The sisters who have undertaken the work of ministering to the wants of Lancaster's sick and needy belong to what is called the Third Order of St. Francis. The order is of German origin and was introduced in this country about thirty years ago by Mother Mary Agnes, the present Mother Superior. The order in the United States. Their first house, the present Motherhouse, was in Philadelphia, in which city they have another hospital in course of erection. 10,000 cases were treated at the dispensary, in that institution last year, and 900 at the hospital. Successful institutions of the order have also been established in Trenton, N. J., Reading and Baltimore, and as they supply a long felt want in Lancaster, the advent of the order here will no doubt be attended with equal prosperity.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Mrs. O'Connell and Family Injured. An old man named Nathaniel Wolfkill, who resides on Campbell's alley, and who has been employed in sweeping the first square in East King street, met with an accident last night which it is feared will result in his death. He was carrying a platform, the cabman, left his horse and cab stand for a moment in front of the INTELLIGENCER office while he went inside on business. The horse started off and Wolfkill ran after it, crossing the line in East King street, near Christian. The horse was trotting at a pretty good gait, and Mr. Wolfkill, wishing to assist in stopping him, ran out and caught him by the head. The unfortunate man was instantly thrown down, trampled upon by the horse, run over by the cab and left in an unconscious condition. He was carried into Russell & Shaulmeyer's coat office, and subsequently taken in a wagon to his home, where he was attended by Dr. M. L. Herr and Dr. McCormick. The right leg was almost completely off, having been trampled upon probably by the hoof of the horse, and there were two fearful gashes on his head, one near the right temple and the other on the top of the head. He sustained also several other injuries across the limbs and the abdomen by being trampled upon by the horse and run over by the cab. This morning he was in almost a comatose state, and it was feared he could not recover. Mr. Wolfkill is about 70 years of age.

Lecture on Physiology. Dr. Logan entertained a good sized audience last evening at the opera house, with a dissertation on physiology and the advancement and discoveries made in that science. Incidentally the anatomy, structure and functions were touched upon. At the conclusion of the lecture a series of questions concerning the matter treated were asked, and a high school student named W. D. Sell was awarded a copy of the "Physiology of Man" for answering the questions correctly. There will be another lecture this evening.

34 Class-Mrs. Mary A. Piam, Mary Beckwith & Co., Henry Carrington, Geo. N. Caffrey, Louis Cohen, Prof. W. K. David, Christ Frantz, Henry H. Fisher, Jas. M. Gable, H. G. Gall, J. W. Goethel, Sam'l Hart, Chaundler Humes, J. C. Kuyton, Benj. Kauffman, Wm. K. Kiroath, Isaac Keppel, H. J. Keller, H. Herman Kestin (for), Chas. Lombard, Jas. McLaughlin, J. W. McLaughlin, Jas. B. Neff, J. O. L. Raymond, Mr. Rauning (2), J. O. Roch, Levi Smith, J. P. St. John, Henry Williams, J. W. Ziegler.

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