## Pancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, 1884

A Dangerous Remedy. The Edmunds bill for the government of Utah and the suppression of polygamy having failed to accomplish the objects promised, it has been supplemented with a proposition from Senator Hoar for far more rigorous and comprehensive measures to be enacted by Congress. The news papers of the country and other influences which help to make public sentimentall unmindful of what Grote calls "constitutional morality,"-to a very large because it proposes more drastic legisla- tragic. tion against the accursed Mormons and the "twin relic of barbarism," polygamy, which many conceive to be the only

distinguishing characteristic of their faith and practice. It will be well for thoughtful, patriotic and Christian people to pause and consider this new anti-Mormon bill, before they give their assent to it. It proposes to go much further than any legislation against popular rights ever before proposed in the American Congress. The Edmunds bill overturned the local self-government of Utah and sought to deprive the people of that territory of the rights which have never been denied the people of other territories, and which it has never been shown Congress has any right to deprive a territory of ; but the Hoar bill proposes to do all this and a great deal more. Conspicuous features of its extraordinary provisions are the clauses under which the president is to appoint fourteen persons to act as trustees of the Mormon church, for two years, and providing for the annulment of all laws creating or continuing the corporation called the Perpetnal Emigrating Fund company, and an escheat of its funds to the United States. This proposed high handed usurpation of the control of a church corporation, which it is not alleged has violated its charter, and the sequestration of private property that the Hoar bill contemplates

appropriate their fat possessions. Mormonism is a difficult problem to deal with ; polygamy is a practice repugnant to modern civilization and the decent sense of mankind; but nothing connected with or resulting from either could work a hundredth part of the evil that would ensue from the congressional enactment and judicial affirmation of the Hoar bill.

involve doctrines so monstrous that the

contemplation of what they would lead

to, if tolerated, dwarfs into insignificance

the results that would ensue from turn-

ing loose a lot of average territorial

Polygamy is the prime evil charged against the Mormons, and it is the hope and should be the aim of all good people to eradicate it; but the existence, toler ation and encouragement of one social evil in Salt Lake City is no more sufficient justification for the breach of constitutional morality and the subversion of all law, now contemplated in Washington to suppress it, than there would be for like legislation against Eastern communities because prostitution is prevalent in Philadelphia or drunkenness in Cincinnati. An eminent divine has charged that the system of divorces in New England tends as much to social laxity there as polygamy in Utah; and it has long been the belief of many wise and devout men that miscegenation-of which Washington has recently exhibited two such striking examples- was more dangerous and disgusting than polygamy; and yet no such radical measures as those projected for Utah have ever been directed at Connecticut or the District of Columbia.

Polygamy must eventually go; but there are cases in which the remedy is worse than the disease.

JUDGE DEAN, of Cambria county, has unquestionably rendered a decision in accordance with the law in adjudging that school boards have no right to appropriate any portion of the school funds to denominational or sectarian schools, no matter how meritorious their work nor equitable their claim, and that the test of sectaria ism is the books and instruction. The case presented from the town of Gallitzen was the very strongest that could be made to the contrary; it appeared that the good Catholic sisters there, at the urgent request of the board, and to accommodate the crowded out children of the community -nearly all of them Catholics, too .opened their hospitable doors, after having qualified themselves as teachers under the common school law, and the payment of adequate salaries to the competent sisters teachers was made out of the school funds. This the court has decreed to have been unlawful, not, as t so well says, because of their faith, heir dress, their order, the location of the school in their church buildings, nor the priestly visitations to their schools, but simply because the school books used were sectarian and were so intended to be by their authors. By the same reasoning it would seem that under the existing state law no denominational version of the scriptures could be read in the public schools, any

Ex-SPEAKER KEIFER has been goaded by the newspaper correspondents until he is in a frame of mind very like that of a mad bull, stuck full he wildly exposes his flanks to the assaults of the enemy. He will find it dif ficult to make the country believe his unsupported statement that General pondents who are not above suspicion, and most of them when they get a tion, in order to get the salary of the it as such. He does not regard the voices place for Keifer's own nephew. In any as imaginary or spiritual, but as the real offered twenty five ponies for a treasury issue of veracity and decency, Keifer has voices of real people, who communicate girl. Secretary Folger refused to take

one of differing faith objecting.

THEY have accommodating coroner's uries up around Norristown. Sometime ago one of the attendants at the state insane asylum there beat a man to death and the jury whitewashed the affair. Now a nurse gave an old lady tomac. carbolic acid for cough syrup; she died of course; and the astute jury finds, that the death was not due to the carbolic acid administered, but to the shock produced by the retching caused by the administration of an emetic. It would probably have been as well to let the patient die from the poison as to have killed her with the antidote. Seriously the Norristown insane asylum needs extent join in approval of Hoar's bill, looking into. Its farces are entirely too

> JOHN SHERMAN and Wm. Mahone flaunted the bloody shirt in the United States Senate yesterday, and the Democrats wisely declined to take up the time of the country replying to such deprayed and unscrupulous liars. They put themselves on record in opposition to an investigation proposed to be made under such auspices because they knew, from experience with John Sherman as a visiting statesman in Louisiana, that instead of making such an inquiry judicially and fairly he would invoke and employ all the arts of the thief. out a partisan case for his own side.

THE present seems to be a good season o let stocks severely alone.

BLACK JACK LOGAN, it would seem, has determined to cease butting his head against the Porter stone wall.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS inquires wonderingly why the Americans so bitterly recent English lecturers saying about us what we say about ourselves. It is human

WHAT a pity that United States sena tors do not wear the flowing toga as did the Conscript Fathers of Rome! Then might they have trainbearers as well as clerks at the public expense.

Is Murray is not guilty of the charges of trand alleged against him, the best way of proving this fact to the country's satisfaction is for him to hasten with all speed to Washington, go before to ringer's appointees to plunder the Mormons and committee and explode the charges. And that is exactly what Murray is not doing

> THERE will doubtless be a great quantity of learned theoretical discussion of farm topics at the national agricultural convention to be held in New York, Feb 6 and 7, when United States senators. editors and prominent argicultural writers will deliver addresses; but for those desiring a bed rock acquaintance with tillage of the soil, there is nothing like actual living on a farm.

ONE DAY. We peer into the darkness and find naugh But darkness, great, impenetrable, still immensity past any finding out, until each one alone into its midst be brought,

Cerhaps to know the fullness of it all In one short moment. Many times a year We at our work pause awe-struck, when call From out the Unseen blus some worker near Opey and come. This darkness will be span-One day by light-we too shall understand. - Laura M. Marquand, in Harper's

THE emotional insanity theory run mais illustrated in the case of Rowell, on trial in Batavia, N. Y., for having murdered his wife's paramour after having lain in wait for him. To justify the deed | years old, light complexion, smooth face, witnesses have been called to show that the defendant's brother died of congestion of the brain when twelve years old, and that deceased himself, eleven years ago, and asked to be shown some rings. Mrs. when on top of a step ladder showing some goods to a customer !

THE rumor comes from Washington doubtless the outgrowth of the heated im agination of a correspondent bare of topics, that the younger members of the House propose to band themselves in an organization for mutual protection against the older representation, for the alleged reason that the latter do not give the younger men a chance. This, of course, is the silliest twaddle. Men rise or remain at a their ability and not their age. If there be any dissatisfied young congressmen complaining of their position, let them possess their souls in patience. The public will find them out, if they are worth find-

THE verdict of a Philadelphia jury, under the clear instruction of Judge Fell, establishing the sanity of Wm. Meredith, the highly cultured son of a distinguished father of the same name, is a notable affimation of the legal theory that a delusion on one subject, harmful to nobody but the patient and not tending to waste his estate does not constitute such an taking from him of the control of himself and his property. The facts of his case were succinctly stated by the court in this summary and it only took the jury fifteen minutes to determine that he was a sane

Mr. Meredith is possessed of great intellectual ability and has been carefully educated. His life has been that of a close student and his attainments are those of a ripe scholar. He has an accurate and re tentive memory. His mind is capable of close and logical thought, of clear and forcible expression. The powers of memory, of reasoning, of expression, he enjoys to day in their fullest extent, unimpaired in any way. His life has been honorable and without reproach, and in his relations to others be has been universally kind, considerate and gentle, commanding the of darts by the matadores. In his frenzy respect and winning the affection of all case, painful in all its aspects is no sadder thought than that his unfortunate engine stopped at his very feet. infirmity of speech has shut him off from the profession in which for so many years Boynton invited him to corrupt deeds. his father was conspicuously great, and There are too many Washington corres. where a field of usefulness and honor await ed him. It is clearly established that since 1877 Mr. Meredith has believed that he is the object of a secret and mysterious persubject like Keifer, are apt to persecute secution; that he at times hears voices of Selah Sprague he waived an examination him; but Gen. Boynton stands very persons who are not near him, but who are high, personally and professionally; no stain attaches to him; Keifer, on the other hard, has repeatedly shown him make their voices audible to him. He does other hard, has repeatedly shown him- not claim to understand this or attempt to vation Army, were yesterday fined \$3 and self to be a low grade fellow, in nothing account for except to attribute it to costs each in Bridgeport, Connecticut, for showing up worse than in the dismissal of some secret invention in electricity and parading the streets in violation of an ora competent stenographer at the end of acoustics, by means of which unknown his work and the beginning of his vaca-tion in order to get the selection of the believes this to be a fact, and accepts

# A NOISY NUISANCE.

PERSONAL, MRS. R. B. HAYES has the finest poultry yard west of the Alleghenies. GEN. AGNUS, of the Baltimore American, is preparing his personal reminiscences of

MR. HENRY BERGU is urging the bill in the New York Assembly providing for the public whipping of men who abuse their vivos.

the Count de Paris in the army of the Po-

HERR JOHAN FRANTZ LUTHER heads # olony of Germans, 500 strong, who are on their way to southern California, where they will settle as farmers.

Ex-MAYOR ROBT. LIDDELL, of Pitts burg, has been nominated for the mayor alty by the Democrats ! it is feared he will encounter some opposition of his own party.

ascend Kilimand Jaro, the snow crowned mountain of equatorial Africa, supposed to be from 16,000 to 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, in discussing the political issues this year

declares that to day there are 50,000 voters informed on the tariff revision question where there was one in 1880. ORLANDO F. BUMP, a well known lawyer of Baltimore, has died at the age of 43. He was for several years engaged on the editorial staff of the American, and

of Bankruptey " and other legal works. Mus. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN has announced her intention of adopting little forger, perjurer and murderer to make Ella Cady, daughter of the late Dr. Cady, of Lafayette, Ind., for whom General Sherman entertained a very high regard. Mrs. Sherman stood as godmother for the child at her christening.

was the author of the "Law and Practice

EMERSON's reticence with regard to Carlyle's strong expressions against America was wise and admirable. His friends crowded about him, urging him to denounce Carlyle, as a sacred duty, but he stood serene and silent as the rocks until the angry sea was calm.

MRs. J. H. Harois, accompanied by her three children and her mother, Mrs. R. C. Woodward, of Carlisle, on Thursday will leave New York city for Rome. H. Hargis sailed for Rome several weeks ago, where he is assistant to Dr. Vernon. Mrs. Woodward will probably remain away a year while Rev. Hargis and family will make Rome their permanent home. SIR LAPEL GRIFFIN thinks that more pretty faces are to be seen in a single day n London than in a month in the United prettiest girls, and that in the Western states beauty is conspicuous by its absence and in the Eastern towns-Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston-i is to be chiefly found.

A DARING KOBBERY.

A littsbarg Jeweier's Wite Stienerd by Mulatte and Bis Store Robbed. A daring daylight robbery took place in littsburg yesterday forenoon on one of the most crowded thoroughfares of the city. The jewelry and optical instrument store of S. Levien, No. 7 Sixth street, was entered at 10 o'clock and despoiled of \$1,500 worth of watches and jewelry. Mr Levien went out for a short time, leaving his wife in the store. She left the store to go into a room in the rear, and in coming back discovered a mulatto crouched at the door of the safe, working at the lock. She screamed, and the negro sprang up thrust a revolver in her face and ordered her to keep quiet or he would kill her. He then forced her into the back room, all the while threatening to shoot her, and, after locking her in made his escape down Coach alley and into some stables, where showed that that the show cases were in confusion and many valuable articles miss ing, among them three gold watches, one lady's gold watch, one diamond stud, one diamond ring, three silver watches and

The authorities were notified and the detectives are on a hunt for the thief. Mrs. Levien describes him as about twenty and wearing a vellowish brown coat and dark, stiff hat. The same negro has been noticed loitering about the vicinity for some time, and a few days ago went in while clerk in a wall paper store, got dizzy Lovien did not comply with the request, as she did not believe he was an intending purchaser.

## IN CONGRESS.

The National Banks to be Protected. The House committee on banking and currency by a vote of 8 to 4, has adopted a resolution declaring it the sense of the committee "that the public welfare lemands that the benefits of the national banking system be substantially preserved and continued for the time being, provided that this resolution shall not be construed to be a declaration in favor of the per-petuation of the public debt." The negative votes were cast by Messrs. standstill in political life by reason of Buckner, of Missouri, Brumm, of Pennsylvania; Miller, of Texas; and Yaple, of Michigan.

It is announced from Washington that Mr. Morrison, chairman of the ways and means committee, has finished a traiff bill, but will not introduce it in the House until other members of the committee have had an opportunity to consider it and offer suggestions. As prepared the bill provides for a general horizontal reduction of 20 per cent, but in no event is the reduction to be lower than the tariff rates in the Morrill bill of 1861.

## A SERIES OF ACCIDENTS.

A Man and His Daughters Missing. J. M. Riford, a merchant of Moriah, in Essex county, N. Y., accompanied by his wife and two young daughters, started in impairment of mind as will justify the a sleigh for his father's home in Warren, on the 11th inst. He expected to reach Warren the same day, but nothing has since been heard of the party, and it is feared they are at the bottom of Lake Champlain, or frozen to death under the

snow in the Green mountains. There has been a terrible explosion or the Canadian Pacific railway cast of Port Arthur, caused by dynamite cartridges left near a stove. Sidney H. Fay, Jos. E. McGilloray, Jno. A. McDougal, Jno. Burbank Fay and Magnus McClure were killed

A Brave Boy's Deed. At Camden, Ohio, on Friday morning last, while the thermometer stood thirty degrees below zero, Franklin Davis, a lad of 15 years, on his way to school, walking on the C. H. and D. railroad, discovered a broken rall at bridge No. 11, and knowing the mail train was almost due, stood there in the cold to signal the coming train, and who have known him. Connected with this | would not leave the track, although the

## Judge Lynch's Law.

Three hundred farmers gathered at Hicksville, Long Island, vesterday morning, for the purpose of lynching Rugg, but dispersed when they learned he had been taken to Hunter's Point for trial. When Rugg was arraigned for the assault upon ---

Noisy Salvationiate.

Captain Annie Dixon, Mary Milburn, Lucy Reed and Annie Mather of the Saldinance. They appealed from the sentence.

An Indian's Idea of a Otri's Value An Apache chief visiting Washington with him through some unknown means, advantage of the red man's inexperience.

EX-SPEAKER REIFER OS THE PLOUE. Dencuncing a Correspondent as a Ltar, Lobbyist and Forger-Bls Charges

Emphatically Denied. There was an exciting scene in the House at Washington yesterday arising out of a violent contention between ex-Speaker Keifer and Gen. Boynton, one of the shooting. Hall was arrested. he most reputable newspaper correspondents in the row. Keifer charges Boynton with attempts to corrupt him and Boynton denies and makes counter charges. excitement began yesterday with the introduction of the following resolution

y Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania. "WHEREAS, the Hon. J. Warren Keifer, a member of this House, has charged II. . Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, now holding a seat in the press gallery under MR. EDWARD WHYMPER intends to the rules of the House, with having ap proached the speaker of the House during he closing days of the last session of Congress with corrupt propositions intended to influence his official action; and whereas this alleged act is in the nature of gross breach of the privileges of the House, and the charge, if would call for the exclusion of said H. V. Boyntown from the press gallery :

" Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this House be appointed by the speaker, with power to send for persons and papers, administer paths, to investigate the said charge of attempted corruption and to report the result of their avestigation to the House."

Mr. Calkins (Ind.) raised the point of order that the resolution did not present a question of privilege, inasmuch as it to ferred to events occurring in a previous Congress. He thought this resolution should go to a committee. He did not consider the affairs of the last House as questions of privilege in the present body. The speaker, after some explanation of the status of the resolution, decided that the resolution involved a question of privilege, but would be glad of the judgment

of the House upon it. Mr. Calkins, however, declined to appeal, and as Mr. Keifer rose to speak on the resolution there was a good deal of interest and excitement manifested, and many members congregated around him and listened intently to his remarks. He was at liberty, he said, at least to infer from what he knew that this resolution was offered in consequence of a statement that he had made with regard to H. V Boynton. He would send to the clerk' States ; that the average of beauty is far to have read a statement that he had made higher in Canada; that Detroit has the to Mr. Boynton in a letter in response to a scurrilous letter of his.

The clerk then read a long letter from Mr. Keifer, in which Mr. Boynton was severely denounced. In the letter Mr. Keifer refuses to ask an investigation, as Boynton has proved himself to be not a gentleman. The letter concludes :

" Your printed card has been rightfully interpreted by the public as an advance confession of your guilt as a lobbyist. when you told me, near the close of the last Congress. I was a fool for not making money while speaker, as Blaine and Colfax had done, and that there was still plenty to be made if the McGarrahan bill could be gotten through, I had thrown you, as you deserved, from my room, I suppose it would have been better for mo. But up to that time you and I had been on good terms, although I had been warned by friends and your public reputation to be ware of you. I troated you leniently, although I have never spoken to or recog nized you since. I dislike the idea of rec ognizing your letter at all, but as you propose to publish it it, it may be due to the public that some of the facts should go along with it. Of course you would not all trace of him was lost. An examination | publish yours without publishing this

> to his claim. Mr. Keifer spoke at investigation " the whole thing would be ripped wide open."

Mr. Warner (O.) offered an ameadment to permit investigation into the conduct of other members of the press acting as reporters, and it was adopted.

## THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Three Frather Bulles Die in an Encounter of Their Own Seesing. Last Saturday night, at the saloon in Langston, Ala, a postoffice village, a large crowd of men happened in, a nong whom were Sam, Jim and Jack Wilburn, brothers and desperadoes. Old man Andrew Mc-Cormack dropped in later, between whom and Sam Wilburn there was a fend. Sam, who was half drunk, proposed, as soon as the old man entered, that they should then and there fight out their grudge to the death. McCormack seemed to have no backers, and did not fall in at once, but Sam Wilburn pushed matters, his two brothers supporting him. Just then Cass Webb stepped up and said to McCormack: "You take care of Sam, and I'll see that

Jim and Jack don't mix in." This produced a moment's pause, during which McCormack trembled like a leaf, and the three Wilburn brothers ex changed glances, and then, stepping back, moved to draw their pistols. Webb, quick as lightning, drew a heavy calibre self cocker, and commenced tiring. Old man McCormack rau away upon the first shot. Sam Wilburn fell by Webb's first shot, pierced through the brain. The other two brothers returned the fire, tent Jack fell almost immediately and died in a few minutes, and Jim, mortally wounded dropped his pistoi, dying the following day. Webb escaped, but is followed by

officers. A Woman's Bloody Work. H. H. Post, who embezzled some \$8,000 of his employer's money and then cut his throat, gave the most of that amount to a woman of the town in St. Louis named Edua Fairbanks, an adventuress, who drove her husband to suicide, the latter shooting himself in her presence in a house of prostitution at Ann Arbor, Mich. She was introduced to Post in a house of ill-repute and represented to him as an innocent young school girl. Later she charged him with seduction and by threats, etc., secured thousands of dollars from him. About two weeks before he attempted suicide he called upon her with a friend, and flourishing a pistol, threatened to blow out her brains and his own if she did not let him alone. She took the hint, and a northern part of the city. A day after himself.

she made this move he attempted to kill Killed By An Electric Light Wire. An employe of the Carabria, iron works is reported to have been instantly killed by shock from an electric light wire on January 24. He had in his hand a steel rod, on the end of which was a wad of cotton waste, with which he was orling a track rail. The rod came in contact with an electric light wire and the man fell dead, the lights in the works being extinguished at the same time. Such an accident should have investigation and the exact circumstances be widely published for information. From what is reported it would seem that the conductor was uninsulated or insulated imperfectly. But just how the man managed to get into the sircuit is not so apparent, unless there was another "ground" somewhere. Whatthat it may be guarded against hereafter,

A Wayward Daughter. A second attempt was made on Monday to poison the Hali family, in Elkton,

Maryland. The mother and four children were taken sick after eating. A daughter, who had served a term in the house of correction, was accused by the mother of the

crime, and sent to jail. Killed In Sight of His Pamily. Willis Hall on Monday deliberately shot and killed James Cherry, a farmer living at Jones Creek, six miles from Carthage, Mo. Cherry's son and daughter witnessed

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Events Near and Across the County Line, Dauphin county, has a county historical society. Why not Lancaster? Richard H. Marshall, has sold his farm of 148 acres in West Nottingham township Chester Co., to William Witman of Little Britain, Lancaster, county.

Church of God committees meeting Harrisburg have fixed upon Palmyra, Lebanon, county May 6, 7, 8 as the time and place for a Sunday school convention of The Cumberland Valley Rifle association will shoot a match, which is open to

all competitors. There will be a number of prizes, the principal one being a Steinway piano, valued at \$700. Wm. II. Atkius, a prisoner in the county jail at Norristown, while working with other prisoners filling the ice house,

one time suspected of the murder of Clugston, the Valley Forge farmer, in March, 1881. The coroner's jury at Norristown has rendered a verdict in the case of Saliie McElroy, who died a few days ago in the insane asylum, "that she came to her death from a shock caused by the administration of carbolic acid in mistake for

bough medicine, she being very feeble and having a complication of diseases." The event in Reading social circles last night was a double wedding at the restdence of Jesse Orr, senior member of the Reading stove company. His daughter, Lou Orr, was married to Clare H. Som bower, son of Rev. A. H. Sembower, a leading Baptist divine. Harry Orr, was wedded to Miss Kate Ely,

well known in social circles. Samuel M. Painter, a well known citizen of West Chester, has died, in his 75 years of his age. He was associated with his father in early life in the publication of an anti Masonic newspaper, and was succes sively a prominent local leader in the Whig, Abolition and Republican parties He was the first bookseller in West Chester ; was superintendent of the West Ches ter and Philadelphia railroad, and also its secretary and treasurer. He was county treasurer in 1843.

Many persons in Reading have received Invitations to the wedding of Commander Pearson of the United States navy and Miss Losley Josephine Ayer, only daughter of Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., who made a fortune by the sale of proprietary medicines. Commander Pearso is a native of Reading. Miss Ayer had no lack of suitors in this country and in Europe, prominent among them being Prince Philippe de Bourbon, nephew of peror of Brazil. The wedding takes place Feb. 5.

#### THE OUTORARO FARMERS. Agricultural Discussion in the Lower End

The January meeting of the Octorard

Farmers' club was held at the residence of

Asabel W. Moore, on the 19th inst. Owing

to the stormy weather the attendance of

members was not so large as usual. Those

present were Sam'l Whitson, Thos. Baker Daniel Webster, James Jackson, Wm. Jackson, James Brinton, William Moore, Asahel Moore and Howard Brinton; visitors-Jacob Mendenhall, Elwood Jackson and wife, Paschal Moore and wife. Speci mens on exhibition were corn, buck wheat, and a new prolitic tree bean, a variety fo At the conclusion of the reading of the soup, which was praised as having some letter Mr. Keifer entered into a long account of Boynton connection with the ing of dinner the members repaired McGarraban claim, sending to the clerk's to the barn to view the stock, etc. A number of good dairy cows were found when the speaker asked favors in relation together with some young stock that was coming on; also some horses, colts, great length concluding by expression the and young shoats of good quality. A fine hope that if the House entered into this lot of poultry was commented upon, consisting mainly of White Legherns, Dominiques and Plymouth Rock chickens. The host stated that eyes had become less o the resolution, enlarging its scope so as | plentiful since the introduction of the latter kinds, considering that the White Leghorgs were better layers. On returning to the house the condition of things was commented upon. The quantity of fertil izer applied had been at the rate of 200 weight of bone and S. C. rock mixed for wheat and 400 per acre for corn. The host read an essay treating of " Farming compared with other pursuits of business." The corresponding secretary distributed pamphlets from agricultural department-" Mississippi, its climate, soil productions and agricultural capabilities; also "report of the crops of the The question discussed was, year. "Would it pay farmers to ditch their swamp land." All were in favor of drainage, instances being cited where per sons had been well repaid for both labor and expense. Some suggested sinking shafts or wells reaching a sandy stratum and filling with stone. Most thought it impracticable, owing to its uncertainty except in localities where the sandy stra tum was known to exist Stone drains were recommended as the most practical where stones were plenty and convenient By motion the secretary was authorized occurrences or phases of the weather, make a monthly and at each meeting. Samuel Whitson asked if windmills could be depended on as means of furnishing water for farm buildings. The question was answered affirmatively, several places being mentioned where different makes were in successful say you, is defendant guilty or not guilty? operation, though they were somewhat dependent themselves-on the wind. present market prices to seil oats and buy for the prisoner was remanded, bran for feeding stock." Most were in favor of feeding the oats, though there adopted for debate at next meeting : Does it pay farmers better to sell their milk to the creameries, than to make their own butter," Adjourned to meet at the residence of Howard Brinton, at usual time next month. Grand Army of the Republic Encampment

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Lancaster, on February 6 and 7, will be the largest assemblage of the order ever held in the state. There are but two candidates for department commander : F. H. Dyer, of let him alone. Bile took the hint, and a day later married and went to live in the mers, of Pittsburg. Neither candidate holds any office at present. The annual report shows that the order has grown consider ably during 1883. The membership is 32,000 men, an increase of 5,590 over 1882 ; there are 408 posts, an increase of 103; 331 members died during the past year. Adjutant General Stewart has issued 25 general and 250 special orders, indorsed Pittsburg, was appointed superintendent. 230 communications, and sent out 5,000 letters during 1883. The reason that there are no candidates for commander from the East this year arises from the fact that comrades John D. Taylor and John M. anderslice, of Philadelphia, held the post for four years successively, and the present commander (Osborne) is from Wilkes barre, also in this end of the state.

## Gone to Brooklyn

This morning Mayor MacGonigle, the water committee of councils, Superin tendent Halbach, City Treasurer Myers and Machinist Huber left Lancaster for Brooklyn, N. Y., to inspect the new Worthington pump manufactured for the FOUND GUILTY.

OF VOLUNTARY MAN-

The Jury Out About Fourteen Hours-A Large Audience Assembled to Hear the Versiet.

Hildebrand murder trial Mr. Brosius spoke for the defense until about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and he was followed by Mr. North, who spoke until ourt adjourned at 6:30 The evening session began at 7:30 and North resumed, speaking until 8

o'clock, when Mr. Reynolds closed for the ommonwealth. Judge Patterson fluished his charge at 10:40 and the jury retired. The Charge.

His honor in his charge to the jury de ined the different grades of murder, after which he answered the following points presented by defendant's counsel 1. "The evidence in this case is not suf

ficient to sustain a verdict of murder in the first degree." The court answered that such was their opinion, but that the jury were the judges of the law and the facts.

2. "The evidence in this case will not ustify a verdict of murder in the second degree." This the court remains a self-the jury believe that Henry Esh 3. "If the jury believe that he blows or vie." leman's death was caused by blows or vio made his escape Tuesday. He was at lence inflicted by the defendant in the heat of passion with sufficient provocation he cannot be convicted of any higher grade of offence than manslaughter." Affirmed. 4. "The degree of provocation recessary to reduce a homicide to manslaughter varies according to the character of the weapon or means used ; if the latter are deadly and likely to prove death, a much greater provocation must be proved, but if no such weapon or means were used a much ess provocation will suffice." Affirmed. "If the jury believe that the defendant

was doing an unlawful act not felonious or tending to great bodily harm, and unintentionally, without malice aforethought caused the death of Henry Eshleman, he is guilty of involuntary manslaughter, and cannot be convicted on this indictment, Affirmed.

6. " If the jury can reconcile the circumstances under which Henry Eshleman came to his death with the theory of the absence of malice aforethought and an intention to do great bodily harm to the defendant, they are bound to do so, and in that event cannot find him guilty of any higher crime than involuntary manslaughter." The court answered: "Under this indictment, the court not discuss in voluntary manslaughter. cannot be rendered under this indictment If the offense is not raised by the law and evidence to a felonious crime the defend ant would have to be tried on another

ndiatment 7. "If the jury believe that Henry Esh eman's death was caused by the fall upon the pavement or the bruiss upon his breast made by the heel of defendant's shoe, and that both were neddental, the fact that blows given in the face which had no tendency to do great bodily harm, and contributed in no way to the cause of leath, would not raise the crime above the grade of involuntary manslaughter.' This the court answered affirmatively, but said under the indictment involuntary manslaughter cannot be considered.

. In the consideration of the evidence n the cause the jury are not permitted to infer criminal intent from any fact that can be reasonably explained upon the hypothesis of innocence." Affirmed. "If when all is proved that the evi-

lence ten is to prove some other hypothe sis than that of guilty may still be true there can be un conviction, for in criminal causes the evidence must not only be consistent with guilt, but must exclude every other supposition " Affirmed.

the Large Crowd Present. During the whole of yesterday and last evening the large court room was packed with people who paid the closest attention to every word that fell from the lips of Probably no case of any kind has been tried here for years that draw together an audience the size of that last night. Almost every inch of space, except in the centre aisle, where but few were allowed, was taken up, and it was impor this for anyone to get in or out. The doors were all kept open and many heard the spacel. om adjoining rooms. After the jury relead the crowd still ingered around the busines, many until after 1 o'clock.

Watting for the Verdict.

It was thought by many that a vertice would be reached in a short time, but in this they were mistaken. Judge Patterson waited until 1 o'clock, when be announced that the court would rise until 9 o'clock this morning, and in case a verdict was reached the jury would ba kept together until that time. The prisoner was kept in the sheriff's office from the time the jury went out until the court rose; he conversed freely with several friends and seemed to be in good spirits, although at times he would sud dealy become silent and wear a troubled

Ine Jury's Verdict At ten minutes before three o'clock this afternoon the tipstaff in charge of the jury brought word to the court that they had the inscription : " Anniversary of the Itlustrious Thomas Paine, Fearless, Cham agreed. Sheriff High at once started for the prison and returned with Hildebraud, pion of Social and Mental Freedom.' who had not to-day been in court before. The court room was crowded with curious to keep a record of all unusual people, who sat like statues to hear the verdict. The jury was brought in at quarter past three. In answer to the question, Have you agreed upon a verdiet, Evans, foreman of the jury, replied: "We have." The verdict, which was written on the indictment, was first shown to the court and then the jury was asked : " How The foreman replied "guilty of voluntary manslaughter." The jury was not polled Asahel Moore asked "would it be best at and suspension of judgment being asked

The punishment for the crime of voluntary manslaughter is a fine not exwere a few advocates for bran. Question | ceeding \$1,000; and imprisonment by or solitary confinement separate labor, or simple imprisonment, not exceed ing twelve years, and in the discretion of the court to give security for good be haviour during life, or for any less time, according to the nature and enormity of

the offense. The punishment for murder in the second degree is for the same term of imprisonment.

## OFFICERS ELECTED.

Successors to Rev. Samuel Dickey. The board of directors of the Peach Bottom railroad company held a meeting in Philadelphia on the 26th and filled the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rev. Samuel Dickey by the appointment of Levi K. Brown as a member of the board. ver, Heinrich Werner, (for.) Bobert B. Patterson was appointed treas urer and Benjamin B. Newton, of New Jersey, formerly superintendent of the Foxburg parrow gauge railroad, near At a meeting of the board of directors of the National bank of Oxford, on Tuesday, S. Ralaton Dickey was elected presi dent, to fill the vacancy caused by the

death of Rev. Samuel Dickey. The Oxford agricultural society has re elected last year's board of directors with the exception of B. S. Patterson, George the family to its rescue and the flames Balderston, A. J. Michener, W. S. Turner and G. D. Hayes, in place of J. S. Patter-son, J. D. Miller, S. R. Dickey, M. Lovett body and its breast, neck, shoulders and and J. T. Turner, who declined re-elec-

Divorce Wanted. Mary A. Steel, by her next friend Geo. Weiland, has filed a subporna in divorce from the bonds of matrimony from her

husband, Joseph H. Steel.

THOMAS PAINE The One Hundred and Ferty-Seventh Appl-

Yesterday was the 147th anniversary of

the birth of Thomas Paine, the famous in

fidel and one of the most distinguished

men of the last century-a writer on liter-

ary, scientific, political and religious sub-

jects, whose influence was felt more deeply, perhaps, than that of any one of his contemporaries, a patriot who was loved and trusted by Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and the other great men of the Revolution; and a statesman whose fame is as enduring as the great republic he did much to establish. He was born of Quaker parentage in the county of Nor folk, England. After a somewhat chequer ed and, on the whole, an unsuccessful business career, he met Benjamin Frank lin, then in London, and by the advice of that great philosopher he came to America in 1774 The troubles between England and the American colonies were then at their height, and Paine warmly esponsed the cause of the colonies. In the following year he began the publication of his pamphlets entitled "Common Sense," which are said to have "severed the last link that bound the colonies the mother country." He was the first writer in America to advocate the stablishment of a republic of free and independent states. Great Britain having prohibited the exportation of gunpowder the colonies. Paine studied chemistry, discovered an expeditions way of making saltpetre, and organized a society whose object was to supply gratuitously the national magazines with gunpowder. When the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed Palne was among the first to join the army. When the hearts of patriots were almost despairing Paine wrote his pamphlet "The Crisis, mencing with the immortal words, "These are the times that try men's souls." Crisis " was read at the head of every regiment, and six days later was fought and won the battle of Trenton. In the winter of 1777 he formed a plan to burn the British fleet in the Delaware, and volunteered to be one of four or five men that would execute it. In 1780 he resolv ed to return to England, circulate his republican principles and create a panio there that would inure to the interest of America. He was with difficulty dissuaded from his purpose by Gen, Greene, who knew he would forfeit his who knew life by the venture. In June of Washington same year Gen. the addressed a letter to the Pennsylvania Assembly stating that he feared the distresses of the soldiers, whose pay was greatly in arrears, would cause discontent and mutiny. Paine, who was clerk of the Assembly at the time and knew that the state had neither money nor credit, and that voluntary aid alone would save the cause of independence from collapse, wrote a leiter to a prominent Philadelphia merchant, and enclosed in it \$500, the amount of salary due him as clerk, as his contribution to a relief that Ilisexample acted like magic, and in a short time nearly \$1,500,000 in Pennsylvania carrency was collected and a bank established for the use of the army. During the following year he accompanied Col. Laurens to France, negotiated a loan of \$2,500,000 in silver, which was placed at the disposal of Washington, and enabled him to move south and capture the army of Lord Cornwallie at Yorktown and end

The foregoing is but a meagre sketch of the services of Thomas Paine during the revolution, and to recognition of his services distinguished honors, were show ered upon him from all quarters. In 1787 he went to France, was received with great distinction and took a leading part among the rench Republicans, He wrote his "Rights of Man" in 1791 2. and his 'Age of Reason ' in 1793 5. As bitterly as his political works were de nounced by the monarchists and tories, his 'Age of Reason'' was denounced by all sects of Christians. It was condemned as atheistical and yet in it Paine uses these words: "I believe in one God and no more, and I hope for happiness beyond this life." In 1802 Paine returned to the United States, was welcomed by Jefferson, wined and dined by the patriots of Philadelphia and New York, though his enemies thought that he and Jefferson should dangle from the same gallows! Paine spent some time in the city of Lancaster during the Revolutionary was and boarded at Michael's Lotel, which then occupied the site now occupied by Jacob Loeb's building. Here he wrote one or more of his patriotic pamphlets, and here in the winter of 1788, in a con-versation with William Henry, a noted

mechanic, he made the first proposition ever put forth in America for the application of steam to navigation. It was not until 20 years afterwards that Robert Fulton perfected what Paine had suggested. It was not inappropriate, therefore, that several admirers of Thomas Paine met last evening in the parlors of Mr. Loeb, recalled and commented on some of the more important events in his life and drank a toast or two to his memory. Paine's works occupied a place on the centre table and on the wall hung a banner bearing

List of Unclaimed Letters,

The following is the list of unclaimed letters remaining in the post office at Lancaster, for the week ending January 28,

Ladies' List-Margaretta Camel, Miss. Cora E. Cooper, Miss Mary A. Dunlap, Miss Fanny Hess, Miss Annie B. Herr, Mrs. John Kauffman, Miss Katie Landis, Sally Hilton, Mrs. Sue R. E. Murphy, Mrs. Charlotte Ruhl, Mrs. Kate C. Shaub, Miss Mary Shoohs, Miss Francis Sloat, Mrs. Susan B. Snyder, Mrs. Mary L. Ward, Lizzie Wolby, Mrs. Annie Young. Gents' List - Frederick Arnold, R. M. Bailey, John Csindeig, Joseph Charles, George A. Cook, William Clark, (for.), Rev. T. A. Copland, Benjamin Cooper, R. R. Curtiss, A. M. Curran, John J. Drake, Dr. C. S. Durrall Charles Ernst, James Sheridan Faulds, Warhington Frey, Harry H. Groff, Simon Grumberger, (for.), Fritz Gnarl, J. A. Hart, Fted. Hauck, Sohn B. Hess, Dr. James Binal Henion, Charles Huitt, John Koise, Frank Kiehl, J. N. Lefevre, W. B. Long, Milton Lyde, D. P. Mohan, S. C. Mason, Wilhelm Mesnor, B. G. Musser, David H. May-ment, James Nagle, J. B. Painter, M. P. Reiff, W. F. R. Rivers, Samuel Richey, Sucien Rockwell, Secretary Fidelity Lodge No. 43. A. C. Szoville. Emanuel Shaeffer. Wright Shultz, George Sheets, William Shoetz, jr., Harry Shissler, Abraham Warner, Clarence B Wenger, Jacob Wea-

Dreading Barned. Yesterday morning a three year old child of Frank Martzall, residing near Snufftown, a mile above Petersburg, met with an accident that may result in its death. Mr. Martzail was butchering for one of his neighbors and had a roaring wood fire made in the kitchen fireplace. The child went into the kitchen when no one else was present and accidentally set its dress on fire. Its screams soon brough! were extinguished, but not until the face terribly burned. Dr. Bowman, of Petersburg, was summoned and did all that could be done for the little sufferer, who had inhaled the flame, and thus the inside of the mouth and throat also were badly burned. The child lies in a precarious condition.