Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1884.

Preaching and Practice.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt falls an easy prey to the interviewer, nowadays, being seemingly in no way reluctant to ventilate his opinions. He has just given expression to an opinion which, though sound, is remarkable as coming from him. He says that no president of a railroad company should be president of a construction company organized to build it. He thinks this should be forbidden by law, and that any such double president should be made to pay back to the railroad company the profits he has made on the construction company.

It would seem from this that Mr. Vanderbilt would hold that not only the president, but all the officers and managers of a railroad company should be forbidden to be president, officers and managers of the construction company organized to build it. The reason of the objection to having the same parties managing both the railroad and the construction company being that the party paying should not be the same as the party paid, the objection to having a common president of the two corporations applies with equal force to common managers. When the railroad company contracts with the construction company, and the construction company is made up of those who manage the railroad company, it is clear that the railroad company is very likely indeed to pay liberal prices for construction. The stockholders of the railroad company, if there are any who are not in the construction company, may reasonably object to having their officers contract with themselves to build their road. And even though the railroad stockholders and the construction company stockholders are the same, as they usually are nowadays, the state and the public have a strong interest, which the laws should defend, in prohibiting the building of railroads by construction companies that are in fact the railroad companies The object of this interjection of the construction company being simply to swell the stock and bond account of the company, and to make it appear to cost a great deal while it is being built as cheaply as possible, it is obnoxious to public policy and needs to be forbidden by law, as Mr. Vanderbilt says; or rather as we would understand him to say, but for the fact that he is himself a chief offender in this state against the public justice he proclaims.

He is the promoter and mainstay of the Southern Pennsylvania railroad, the contracts for building which are made by the American Construction company, which builds it on the bonds of the road, the stock being a bonus, or on the stock, with the bonds as a bonus, whichever way you choose to have it; an equal amount of bonds and stock being issued, the one sort being paid for and the other thrown in free.

Now Mr. Vanderbilt is engaged in the undertaking to capitalize this road at surely twice its cost, and probably at a much greater proportion. This thing was condemned by Pennsylvania law; and this particular road loudly demanded a new law enlarging its possible capital, under the assertion that it could not be built under the limit in the old law, which was $30,000 per mile in stock and $60,000 in bonds. The Legislature passed a law for Mr. Vanderbilt's accommodation permitting a capitalization of a half million dollars, we believe Governor Pattison said it was too much and refused his signature until the amount was reduced to $300,000 in bonds and stock. The loud protestations of the projectors of this road, made to the governor and the Legislature, to secure this increase of nominal capital, seem to have been as near to deliberate lying as the protestors well could get; since they at once find themselves so flush of securities that they conclude to give away their bonds to their stockholders. Mr. Vanderbilt should try to practise a little closer what he preaches.

Blaine's Offensiveness.

That the so-called Independent element in the Republican party is anything like a unit for Mr. Blaine is by no means manifest. It has never been. Prior to the assembling of the Republican national convention in 1876, he was unmistakably described by Mr. Schurz and his associates as the kind of a man who was not wanted. In 1880 Mr. Barker, Mr. MacVeagh and others, who felt their ideas were vindicated in the choice of Mr Garfield, had the same antipathy to Blaine as they had to Grant and the politicians of his ilk In this part of the country it has been assumed that Mr. Blaine represented the independent anti machine sentiment of his party, but that this idea is not concurred in generally is very plainly to be been in a recent editorial of *Harper's Weekly*, wherein Mr. George William Curtis very plainly declares his opposition to Blaine, for reasons that will strike every fair-minded person as forcible and consistent from Mr. Curtis' point of view.

Mr. Curtis finds a text in the recent very significant declaration of ex-Gov. Claflin, that Blaine could not carry Massachusetts against the Democratic nominee. *Harper's Weekly* regards this as a well founded view, and for itself adds: "We presume that few well-informed Republicans suppose that he could carry New York." Anticipating a challenge for reasons "why it is that the one possible candidate whose name excites enthusiasm among his supporters, an unswerving Republican, a man of brilliant parts, and personally charming and accomplished, of the most marked taste and talent for public affairs, of recognized political ability, and of long and varied public experience, should seem to be a seriously objectionable candidate to the Independent voters"—*Harper's Weekly* furnishes them in these causes why Mr. Blaine would be a very vulnerable candidate:

These reasons, as we understand them, are first, the character of the disclosures in 1876 regarding the railway transactions. The whole story would be told again, and would require explanations which would be no more satisfactory to Independent voters now than they were when first made eight years ago. The second reason is apprehension of a "vigorous," or "brilliant," or "dashing" and restless foreign policy, which under existing circumstances would probably lead to undesirable foreign complications. The third reason is an apparent want of sympthy with administrative reform, which has never received any hearty support from Mr. Blaine, which is, indeed, hostile to the school of politics in which he is held to be a master, and which has been contemptuously assailed by his near friends. To these reasons may be added the fact that many of the Independent voters in New York are friendly to revenue reform, while Mr. Blaine is a pronounced protectionist.

THE New York *Tribune*, which professes to have its circulation among "the higher classes," and rolls up the whites of its eyes in frequent protestations of its journalistic decency and political piety, is pleased to make this gentle observation upon current affairs: "The name of Democracy is a stench in the nostrils. It is associated with all that is meanest and most infamous in American history. A man of sense might well give five years of his life to get rid of a name that smells of defeat and dishonor, of slave pens and Andersonville prison, of organized assassination and vote stealing."

The *Tribune* is the hide-bound organ of a party which has had almost unlimited control of the government for nearly a quarter of a century. Within that time ten fold more meanness and infamy have been disclosed in public administration than in all the previous history of the country. During the four years of war the shining lights of the Republican party were pillaging the public treasury, and for ten years following that vital struggle, all shames and crimes were perpetrated under its patronage. Railroad rings, naval rings, land rings, war department rings, Indian rings, whisky rings, and a hundred other combinations stole everything in view, and traded in every public interest that came within their control—from the building of men of war to the erection of unknown soldiers' gravestones. And when the people rose in wrath to drive them out, they stole the presidency itself and made fraud triumphant for the first time in the electoral college. During all this time—except for one brief aberration—the *Tribune* was the apologist, the defender and the participator in this infamy of its party. Its present outbreak is, therefore, not due to a short memory, but to the fact that a thief is generally also a liar.

MR. BARNUM swears, at the custom house, that his pink and white elephant is worth two hundred thousand dollars. If there were an *ad valorem* duty on pink and white elephants Mr. Barnum might be tempted to undervalue his importation. But then if there were pink and white elephants in this country needing tariff protection from their foreign contemporaries this animal would not be such a rarity and the importation of it would be less frequent even than now.

THE phonograph is to be put to scientific use in the study of the dialects of savage people. Fire-eating Logan's lingo would be interesting as a reproduction.

THERE is a growing suspicion that the red headed and hopeful chairman of the Republican state committee is trying to ride a wooden horse inside the walls of the Blaine stronghold.

THE vast amount of cash expended in luxuries is seen from the fact that of the $481,960,362 of dutiable merchandise imported into the United States last year, $119,034,689 were for embroideries, art work, fruits, wearing apparel, &c.

LIFE'S MYSTERY.

Between two worlds life hovers like a star,
'Twixt night and morn, upon the horizon's verge.
How little do we know that which we are,
How less that which we may be The eternal surge
Of time and tide rolls on and bears aloft
Our bubbles; as the old burst, new emerge,
Lashed from the foam of ages, while the graves
Of empires heave but like some passing waves. —*Byron.*

POOR Gladstone is between Beelzebub and the deep sea. The peers seem bent on knocking the stuffing out of his bill for the extension of the franchise on which he has staked his hopes for the holding together of his ministry, and now some of his friends are urging him to accept a peerage as a dignified way of retreat. It may be depended upon, however, that Gladstone will not give up the ship while there is a plank left to float upon.

THERE must be some mistake in the following item:

In the New York assembly yesterday the bill allowing street railways in New York city to use the cable system was defeated by a vote of 107 to 10. The measure had the support of a powerful lobby, including John J O'Brien and Silas B Butcher.

A "powerful lobby" that could not control more than ten votes is not a powerful lobby; or have we come upon the good times when the more powerful the "lobby" the less chance a bill has to carry?

THAT women are forging rapidly to the front as bread winners can be seen at a glance through some foreign statistics relative to female employment. In England the postal order service is exclusively entrusted to females; France employs in the postal and telegraph service 5,044 women; in 1881 Switzerland had 460 as telegraphers and 583 in the postal department; in 1883 Italy had in the telegraph office 682; Germany employs women exclusively to receive and despatch telegrams; while Austria, Holland, Belgium and Russia are all following in the same direction.

THE female temperance reformers of Canton, Kansas, have a very effective way of getting rid of a saloon keeper that violates the law. One Harold in that town persisted in opening a saloon in defiance of all enactments governing the liquor traffic. On Tuesday last the women of the place determined to take the bull by the horns and proceeded in a body to the saloon and poured all the liquors they could find into the street. This mode of procedure, apart from the risk involved of causing a breach of the peace, may be recommended to the temperance reformers, who are asking for constitutional amendments, as the shortest cut to the stamping out of illegal traffic in spirituous liquor.

FOUND IN A BAG.

A MAN'S HEADLESS TRUNK IN A CREEK

Ghastly Discovery Made by a Boy on the Banks of the Wissahickon—Suspicion of Murder.

When young Archies Robertson waded, early Thursday morning, into the shallow water of the Wissahickon, just above Hanwell's dam, at the foot of the old Thomas' mill road, back of Chestnut hill, to catch a log which had drifted down the stream, he saw what appeared to be a sack of hay lodged upon a ledge of rock jutting out into the breast of the dam. Across one part of the ledge the muddy water was rushing with a force sufficient to cause the sack to rock to and fro.

The scenery along this part of the Wissahickon is romantic in the extreme. The creek, narrow and in some places deep, spins its serpentine course like a band of yellow ribbon Upon either side are high hills covered with pine trees and a thick underbrush. The silence is as deep, the loneliness as impressive as if civilization were removed a thousand miles, instead of being scarcely a stone's throw away. Almost above the dam an ancient wooden bridge spans the stream, and across the road from the bridge are the ruins of Megargee's paper mill, when the city acquired possession of that portion of the upper East Park. The Wissahickon drive skirts the western bank of the creek. Young Robertson, his father and his grandfather live in a small shanty perched at the foot of the hill above the ruins of the mill.

When the boy saw the sack upon the ledge of rock he did not examine its contents, but ran over to the shanty and told his father what he had seen. David Robertson waded out above the dam and climbed over the rocks to where the mysterious bundle was rocking backwards and forwards in the current. The seam along one side of the bag had ripped partly open and through the opening was protruding a human hand, discolored and bruised and slightly decomposed. Horrified at his discovery, Robertson dispatched his son to the sub-police station in Chestnut Hill while he kept watch over the sack. It was half past 7 o'clock when the boy reached the police station. Officer Bolton went back with him to the dam, and in the meantime the house sergeant telegraphed to the Park guard house and to the coroner's office. In about an hour a guardsman and the coroner's messenger with a wagon reached the dam. In the presence of the officers the coroner's deputy cut open the bag. In it was found the headless, legless trunk of a man. The arms had not been severed. The right arm was folded, and the clenched hand was folded across the breast. The left arm had apparently been forced into a constrained position by the left side, but the hand was opened to its widest extent, and the fingers were bent as in clutching at the throat of an enemy. Both legs had been cut off so close to the body and in such manner as to effectually remove any suspicion that the operation had been performed with the aid of a surgeon's knife or saw. Although the skin was cleanly and sharply incised, there were evidences of several cuts at different angles, as when a butcher cleaves a joint. The thigh bones had been fractured and not sawed, and the blood was clotted around the bone, showing that the blows had been sudden and severe.

The head had been cut off about an inch below the ears, and apparently in the same way as the legs—with an axe or like instrument. The spinal column had been broken off by main strength.

There was abundant proof that the corpse had been for some days, if not weeks, in the water. It had been put into the bag—an ordinary "gunny sack"—neck foremost. The skin in places was discolored upon the breast and hands by the action of the water. From the appearance and proportions of the trunk it was evident that it had belonged to a large, heavy set man, not less than 5 feet 10 inches high, and whose weight probably approximated 170 pounds. The hands and arms are those of a laborer. So long had the body been in the water that most of the cuticle was rotted and had peeled off, exposing the white under the skin, and giving the first impression that the corpse was not that of a laboring man. The bag and the contents were removed to the morgue, and this morning Dr. Hunlekoper, the coroner's physician, made a post mortem examination. Afterwards the coroner held an inquest.

Who the man was, or by what means he came to his death, is a complete mystery, and, as yet, the police have been unable to obtain the slighest clue which will aid them in unraveling it. There is but one opinion, however, entertained in the absence of positive knowledge. It is the general belief that the man was murdered, and, from many circumstances evidenced by the appearance of the corpse, it is conjectured that the murderer killed his victim with an axe or hatchet. There is nothing to indicate how long the sack had been in the water, it may have been a week or a month. If so long as a month, the fact that the body had been frozen up, either in or below the ice, would account for the excellent state of preservation in which it was when found.

There is some clue—though it is extremely vague—as to the manner in which the body was disposed of. Above Hanwell's dam and within a distance of two miles, there are five dams. The first dam above is Thorp's dam, the next Eaby's, and the third Piper's. At Piper's dam there is a grist mill. The wall of this dam is not broken, while those below are, and so are those above, so that if the body had been placed in the stream above, it could not, even during the freshet, have been swept over it and carried below. It must, therefore, have been cast in the water at a point below Piper's dam and within a distance of a mile and a half of the dam upon which it was found.

Frozen Beneath the Ice.

The police are of the opinion that the body had been frozen beneath the ice somewhere not far above Hanwell's dam, and the coroner's officers say that it had been in the water probably six weeks. There is no theory among them as to the identity of the corpse, nor is it conjectured what may have become of the absent head and legs. Some think they were also bagged and are somewhere in the stream, while others believe that they were buried in order to avoid any possibility of identification.

It is, however, regarded as likely that the victim was a laborer employed upon the new line of the Pennsylvania railroad, now being built through Chestnut Hill and which runs within half a mile of the place where the body was found Quarrels among these laborers have been frequent. The sack was just such a one as is commonly used by railroad hands. A man could have been murdered by a fellow workman, and his absence explained on the ground that he had become dissatisfied and had quit work, The theory that the corpse was from a dissecting room, or had been used by a student is regarded as utterly improbable. The park guards are using every endeavor to ferret out the mystery.

STORM AND FLOOD.

Great Damage by the Elements in Various Sections.

A destructive wind storm struck Denver, Colorado, yesterday morning, and continued at 9 o'clock Thursday night with unabated fury. Many of the finest buildings in the city, including the city hall, were unroofed. Signs and awnings were torn down and scattered in all directions. For several consecutive hours the wind maintained a velocity of 60 miles an hour. Several persons were injured, but none fatally.

The upper Missouri river has risen 26 inches within 24 hours at Fort Lincoln, Dakota. The ice in the river is weakening fast. The river is also rising at Bismarck and is gorged firmly from that city to Sibley Island, five miles distant. A gorge which formed at Buford is reported to be broken and coming down. There is a rumor that an engine and ten freight cars have gone down with an undermined bridge on the Yellowstone railroad.

The flood at Ansonia, Connecticut, has caused a total loss estimated at $100,000, a tract of about one mile in length and 50 to 500 feet wide having been devastated. The water company whose dam burst is held responsible, it being alleged that the dam was improperly constructed. The principal sufferers are the Derby Bit company and Scheller, Plater & Smith, who lose each about $20,000.

The ice went out the Kennebec river at Bath, Maine, on Wednesday night. Fifteen rods of the railroad track were torn up and 95,000 feet of lumber, including 25,000 feet of spruce from Conant's pulp mill, were swept away. The flume of the pulp mill was also destroyed, and Conant's loss is estimated at $30,000

The Comstock river, in New Hampshire continued rising yesterday, and had overflowed the meadows at Contoocook, compelling many people to remove from their houses. There is much snow on the ground in that region, and it was raining there yesterday.

The St. Lawrence river is rising and cellars in the lower portions of Montreal are flooded.

The lower Mississippi river fell from a to 3 inches between Vicksburg and New Orleans.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Some State and General Items

A literary bureau has started to make Gen. J. Denver, of Ohio, a dark horse in the Democratic race for the presidency.

Northumberland county and the Luzerne senatorial district Republicans avow a preference for Blaine.

Twenty six colored delegates, representing sixteen counties of Pennsylvania, held a convention in Franklin yesterday at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the shotgun policy in the South, and condemning the Republican party for not suppressing the same; renouncing allegiance to the Republican party, and declaring hereafter to vote as one man with the party that will recognize white hearts under black skins.

At a popular meeting of Harrisburg Republicans last night, Francis Jordan made a speech in which he eulogized Blaine, who, he said, had been defrauded out of the nomination for the presidency. The object of the meeting was to assist in preventing a recurrence of such work. The most remarkable feature of the speech was a denunciation of Fitz John Porter.

Senator E. B. Coxe says he is not a candidate for delegate at large, but wants to see Mr. Gowen one of the representatives of the Pennsylvania Democracy at the Chicago convention.

The New York *World* has a denial of the reported feeble health of Tilden; he has recently signed his name as often as four hundred times a day; but he has no idea of being a candidate for president, and will not become one. "Immense efforts have been made to shake his purpose, but without effect. His action is dictated, not by a sense that he is in an extreme condition, but by the exercise of a wise foresight and a sound judgment."

Seymour on the Situation.

Horatio Seymour, in an interview on the presidency, says Tilden's nomination would be a wise one. He adds "Well, they say he can't talk. Now that is a positive advantage. No man was ever yet hurt by what he didn't say, I say that without the least hesitation. What we want in the presidential chair are men who think more and talk less. A man should have his tongue cut off when he enters the White House as president. They say Mr. Tilden is so much in ill health that he is practically useless as a presidential candidate. I tell you ill health is another advantage. If Mr. Tilden in ill health should be president his infirmity would prove a protection against the throngs of men who want something. I speak about this in all earnestness. If a man is known to be feeble, the fact is a protection against intrusions. And besides all, Mr. Tilden has a wide experience in public life, and acquaintance with the questions and affairs that a president must deal with" Mr. Seymour also speaks highly of McDonald, and of Randall as "a good man and an earnest worker." He thinks the Democracy will unite and the Republicans go to pieces.

PERSONAL.

MATTHEW ARNOLD made $6,000 by his lecturing tour in America.

PARNELL counts on carrying 75 seats in Parliament at the next general election.

BEECHER doubts very much whether he would go to the Chicago convention if elected.

SENATOR VANCE uses his son as a private secretary, but he does not permit the young man to draw pay.

DR. EVANS, the American dentist of Paris, has bought the copyright of the English translation of Heine's memoirs. He will publish it in May.

MRS. SHERWOOD E. STRATTON, mother of the late "Tom Thumb," died at her residence in West Haven, Conn., Wednesday morning.

MARAHU, the Queen of Tahiti was struck with the perpetual hurry of the Americans, and fails to see what happiness there is in being the whole day long absorbed in business.

ARTHUR declares that the quiet business interests of the country are the only things that are keeping him in the field as a presidential candidate. This is an odd designation of the "boys" that run the machine.

CARL SCHURZ disapproves the movement to raise for him a testimonial of $100,000. He says: "While I am able to work I could not accept such sums of money without giving a proper equivalent for them."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S office chair is in possession of Andrew Zane, of the Philadelphia bar. The arms of this valuable relic bear the marks of the severe whittling to which they were subjected by its distinguished owner.

GEN. SHERMAN, says that the country is divided like a great army into a right, centre and left. The right, east of the Alleghanies; the centre, embracing the Valley of the Mississippi and tributaries, and left, the country west of the Rockies.

WALTER L. CAMPBELL, the Republican nominee for mayor of Youngstown, O., who has been blind since he was five years of age, was graduated from Harvard law school, is a fine organist, successful chess player and edited a daily newspaper for many years.

FREDDY GEBHARD was called a "coward and a liar" at the rooms of the Union club, New York, at an early hour Wednesday morning by James Livingston Boggs, a fellow club member. The insult was swallowed and the insulter will probably be suspended from the club.

PRETTY MRS. WISE, of Virginia, says: "When my husband was called to Congress I said I would not go to Washington as I had nothing to wear. My friends wrote to me to get out the family laces and cover my old dresses. So here I am, as you see, with my grandmother's lace over my old gowns!" These laces have been the envy of all beholders.

NO EXTENSION.

THE WHISKY BILL BADLY BEATEN.

By a Vote of 185 to 83, It is Resolved to Strike Out the Enacting Clause—The Ayes and Nays.

The House at 12:15 p. m., on Thursday went into committee of the whole, Mr. Dorsheimer (N. Y.) in the chair, on the bonded extension bill, and Mr. Randall (Pa.) rose to speak in opposition to it. The pending measure was of graver consequence than any considered at this session, and if any gentleman supposed that only the parties directly interested were watching the progress of the bill he would discover, when, perhaps, too late that he was ignorant of the sentiment and wishes of the people. Legislation had been in the direction of making the manufacture of whisky in this country a monopoly. He said this with no disrespect to gentlemen engaged in the production of whisky, but he considered this monopoly a dangerous factor in public affairs. If he could relieve the distillers by the repeal of the tax in toto or by a partial repeal he would do so. What he feared from the pending measure was that it tended to make permanent the internal revenue system. He abhorred the system and stood against its continuance any longer than could be helped, and any act of legislation likely to perpetuate it he felt it his solemn duty to resist. He regarded the bill as class legislation. Similar reasons for relief might be urged by any other business, and if relief were right and granted in one case, why not in all? Believing the bill wrong in principle, vicious in practice, unwise in every respect, he had steadily resisted even its discussion.

Mr. McAdoo (N. J.) and Mr. Storm (N. Y.) also opposed the bill.

Mr. Blackburn (Ky.) in making the closing argument in support of the bill argued that in common justice and fairness Congress should grant the relief asked for. The government would not lose a single penny, and its financial condition was such that it did not need the money that was involved, and he submitted to business men, to practical lawmakers, that no objection could be reasonably lodged against the petition of these people. He was no advocate of the repeal of the internal revenue system. There had never been an anathema or curse against that system which had been too bitter for him to repeat, but it was here, and it was a choice between evils—whether he would repeal that system or vote to revise the tariff. He was not an advocate of free whisky. He was not an advocate of that false policy which would flood the American market with cheap whisky in order that the country might be treated to whisky at five cents a drink and salt and sugar at fifty cents per pound.

The general debate having been closed in committee of the whole, Mr. Blount (Ga.) moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bonded extension bill. This was agreed to—131 to 87.

The committee then arose and reported the action to the House, when it was confirmed—yeas, 185; nays, 83, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Atkinson, Bagley, Ballentine, Barbour, Beach, Bennett, Blount, Boyle, Brewer (N. Y.), Brewer (N. J.), Browne (Ind.), Brown (Pa.), Brumm, Buckner, Burleigh, Cabell, Campbell (Pa.), Chandler, Cannon, Cassidy, Chase, Clements, Connolly, Converse, Covington, Cox (N. Y.), Cox (N. C.), Crisp, Culberson (Texas), Cullen, Cutcheon, Davis (Mo.), Davis (Mass.), Dibble, Dibrell, Dingley, Dockery, Dowd, Duncan, Dunn, Eldridge, Elliott, Elwood, Ermentrout, Evans (Pa.), Everhart, Fielder, Forney, Funston, Fyan, Garrison, Geddes, Goff, Green, Gunther, Hammond, Hanback, Hardeman, Hardy, Harmer, Hart, Hatch (Mo.), Hatch (Mich.), Haynes, Hemphill, Henderson (Iowa), Henderson (Ill.), Henley, Hepburn, Herbert, Hiscock, Hitt, Hoblitzell, Holmes, Holton, Howey, Hutchins, James, Johnson, Jones (Wis.), Jones (Texas), Jones (Arkansas), Kean, Ketcham, Laird, Lanham, Lawrence, Long, Lyman, McAdoo, McCold, McComas, McCormick, McKinley, McMillin, Millard, Miller (Pa.), Miller (Tex.), Milliken, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Morrill, Muldrow, Muller, Mutchler, Nelson, Nicholls, Nutting, Oates, O'Hara, O'Neill (Pa.), Parker, Payson, Pierce, Peel, (Ark.), Perkins, Peters, Pettibone, Phelps, Poland, Post, Price, Pryor, Pusey, Randall, Raney, Ray (N. Y.), Ray (N. H.), Reagan, Reed, Reese, Rice, Rockwell, Rogers (Ark.), Rowell, Russell, Ryan, Scales, Seymour, Shaw, Singleton, Smith, Snyder, Spooner, Steele, Stevens, Stewart (Tex.), Stewart (Vt.), Storm, Strait, Struble, Talbott, E B. Taylor (O.), J. D. Taylor (O.), Taylor, (Tenn.), Throckmorton, Tillman, Turner (Ga.), Valentine, Van Alstyne, Vance, Wadsworth, Wait, Wakefield, Washburn, Weaver, Wellborn, Weller, White (Ky.), White (Minn.), Whiting, Wilkins, Williams, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (W. Va.), Winans (Mich.), Winans (Wis.), G. D. Wise (Va.), Woodward, Yaple and York—185.

Nays—Messrs. Adams (Ill.), Adams (N. Y.), Aiken, Barksdale, Barr, Belford, Blackburn, Breckinridge, Breitung, Budd, Caldwell, Campbell (N. Y.), Carleton, Clardy, Clay, Collins, Cosgrove, Chilbert, son, Dargan, Davidson, Deuster, Dorsheimer, Dunham, Eaton, Ellis, Findlay, Finerty, Follett, Feran, Glascock, Graves, Greenleaf, Halsel, Hancock, Hewitt (N. Y.), Hill, Holman, Hooper, Houk, Houseman, Jeffords, Jones (Ala.), Jordon, King, Kleiner, Lamb, Lewis, Levering, Lowry, Matson, Maybury, Morey, Morrison, Moulton, Murphy, Murray, Neece, Ochiltree, O'Neill (Mo.), Paige, Patton, Potter, Rankin, Riggs, Robertson, Robinson (Ohio), Robinson (N. Y.), Rogers (N. Y.), Rosecrans, Seney, Slocum, Sumner (Cal.), Sumner (Wis.), Thompson, Tucker, Tulle, Turner (Ky.), Van Eaton, Ward, Willis, Wood and Worthington—83.

FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS.

The *Examiner* shows a disposition to support Jno. A. Hiestand for Congress.

The Altoona *Tribune* thinks the bottom has surely dropped out of the machine when Cooper shouts for Blaine.

The Manheim *Sentinel* predicts that the Hon. A. Herr Smith will find it "a hard road to travel" beside that of the Commodore.

The Pittsburg *Leader* considers that funds given for educational purposes by distribution of the surplus would propagate Southern sentiments and not Northern notions.

The *New Era* charges that Associate Law Judge Patterson—candidate for re-election—was conspicuous in the movement that led to the formation of the committee of Forty-Five.

Progress remarks that "oleomargarine and butterine doubtless are, when honestly made, good of their kind, but they are not butter, and it should not be allowed that they be put up for sale as butter."

The Wilkesbarre *Union Leader* indorses Lt. Gov. Black's tariff plank, viz: "We are in favor of taxing foreign imports, for the purpose authorized by the constitution, namely: to raise revenue sufficient for the legitimate needs of the treasury and incidental protection, encouragement and reward, equal and just to all classes of men and all kinds of lawful business, including manufactures, agriculture and commerce in all their branches."

A Juror Caught Red-Handed.

Judge Johnson, in the court of common pleas, Cincinnati, stopped the trial of a case before him with the announcement that he had been informed that Henry Meyers, one of the jurors, had asked a bribe from the plaintiff. He called Meyers before the bar and heard the statement of the plaintiff, which was that Meyers had told her he would need money to treat two or three jurors and the judge in order to win her case. She declined to give him anything. The judge put Meyers under guard and will decide upon his punishment.

TOBACCO SALES

Purchases Brisk During the Week.

The activity in the local tobacco market continues, and in addition to the many sales reported in the regular weekly review of the INTELLIGENCER on Tuesday, the following are reported:

In the neighborhood of Pennville: Samuel Eshleman, 2 acres at 14, 5, 2; J. W. Weber, 2 acres at 18, 16, 10, 4, 2; Benjamin A'Diar, 1 acre at 10, 4, 2; Henry Singer, 2½ acres at 14, 5, 2; Chas. Diehm, ½ acre at 10, 4, 2; Cyrus Diehm, 3 acres at 13, 4, 2; Albert Mumma, 1½ acres at 12, 5, 3, 1; Jacob S. Grabill, 1 acre at 13, 10, 4, 2; Oliver Diehm, 1½ acres at 10, 4, 2; C. Hartman, jr., 1½ acres at 13, 4, 2; C. Hartman, sr., 2 acres at 10, 4, 2; R. B. Reist, ¾ acre at 10, 4, 2; Samuel Grabill, ¼ acre at 10, 13, 4, 2, and 1 acre at 10, 4, 2; Allen Hacker, ¾ acre at 12, 4, 2; J. M. Keener, 2 acres 10, 5, 4, 2. All the above having been sold to the Messrs. Moore. Henry Shiffer, 1 acre to Rosenkrantz & Kahlman, at 14, 4, 3.

Grove & Collins, of Marietta, received on Saturday, the following: John Eberesole, 2 acres at 15½; C. Snyder, 4 acres at 17½; S. W. Rutherford, 6 acres at 18; Michael Grove, 5 acres at 20; L. D. Rutherford, 3 acres at 11 around; C. L. Nissley, 3 acres at 20; B. Hoffman, 7 acres at 16; H Torne, 1½ acres at 16; B. Shields, 4 acres at 17.

Julius Lederman on Tuesday bought 1 acre of tobacco from Jonas E Hostetter, of East Donegal, at 24, 6 and 3, and 2 acres at 15, 10 and 3; also 2 acres from Eli Musser, at 20, 6 and 4

In the neighborhood of Churchtown Altschul has brought lots as follows: from John Foreman, 2 acres at 14, 5, 2; Pearson Sample, 1 acre at 14, 4, 2; Charles Jacobs, 1 acre at 18, 5, 2; John Gable, 1 acre at 23, 6, 3; Adam Yohn, sold 2 acres to Shindle & Stehman at 15, 5, 3.

Altschaul also bought 1½ acres to Geo. W. Simpson at 17½, 5, 3; 1½ of Wm. Shirk at 14, 5, 2; 2½ of Wm. Peck at 19, 6, 3; 2 of John Kurtz at 15, 4, 2; 1 of Wm. Smith at 20, 6, 3; and 1 Dr. Irwin at 11, 4, 2.

L. T. Hensel has bought 6 acres of tobacco from Amos Funk, Lancaster, for 16, 4, 2; and the champion lot from Bruce Ramsey, Coatesville, for 16, 4, 2.

The tobacco raisers in Cumberland county are going to discard all the old varieties and turn their attention to Havana exclusively.

John Sheirich, Manor township, has sold 3½ acres of tobacco to John J. Tripple, Safe Harbor, at 22, 8, 5, 3.

Mr. Brubaker, of Clay township, sold his '83 crop of tobacco at 3, ¾ and ¼ cents, and another party near Millway parted with his at the still lower figures of 2c. for wrappers and ½c. for fillers.

Martin Irwin, of near Ephrata, delivered some fine tobacco to Dr. Samuel Wiest last week at 20, 8, 4, 2.

POLICE NEWS.

Drunken and Disorderly People of Various Stages and Conditions.

Yesterday Amanda Taylor and her daughter, Mazie, two colored women who would rather get drunk than eat a meal, were heard before Alderman A. F. Donnelly on the charge of drunken and disorderly conduct, preferred by Samuel Taylor their husband and father. They were sent to jail for 10 days each.

Before Alderman McConomy, Samuel Taylor was heard on a similar charge preferred by his wife. He had money to pay his costs and was therefore discharged.

Harry, better known as "Pat" Ray, who on Monday was very disorderly on West Lemon street and ended his performances by discharging a load from a shot gun through the window of Mrs. Hamill's house, was sent to jail for 10 day by Alderman McConomy. The young fellow claimed that he had been shooting at a sparrow, but be that as it was, the load was uncomfortably close to Mrs. Hamill's head.

Alderman Barr yesterday sent three drunks to jail for 10 days each for being drunk and disorderly.

STEPPED OUT THE WINDOW.

Serious Accident to a Colored Man Who Drank Flying "Bonze."

Yesterday George Hunter, a negro about the color of brick dust, with a companion got on a big drunk. About 12 o'clock Officer Steinwandel found them at the corner of Rockland and Middle streets, making a great noise. He told them to go home or he would lock them up. Hunter resides at 427 North street, and went there at once. He began wandering around the house, which is a two story structure, and finally stepped out of the garret window, falling to the ground, a distance of over 30 feet. He was badly cut about the head and face and is believed to have been internally injured.

STREET LAMPS.

A Much Better Report Than Usual.

The reports of the police show the lamps at the following points to have been in bad condition last night:

Electric Lamps—East King and Ann out from 7 o'clock; Franklin and Chestnut from 7; Green and Duke, Rockland and Low, North Queen north of Clay poor all night. Total, 5.

Gasoline Lamps—Grant and Cherry out from 11 o'clock; Beaver between Vine and German, and two lamps on Dorwart near Manor from 12; North between Christian and Duke, Low between Christian and Strawberry, Rockland south of Green from 7. Total, 7.

Treasure Trove.

Ephrata Review.

On Tuesday last a mysterious looking box was shipped from our express office, destined to the commissioners' office of this county. Upon inquiry we were informed it contained a number of articles, consisting of shoes, calicoes, flannels, &c., being the unidentified goods which were recovered on the Ephrata mountain by the raid made on the Buzzard haunts on the 8th of November last. The goods await claimants at the commissioners' office and none appearing they will be sold and the proceeds placed in the county treasury. The goods might be worth from $15 to $20, but will hardly bring that if sold by the county

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Case Appealed.

The case of the Union fire company vs. the city of Lancaster, to recover $160 alleged to be due the plaintiff for rent, in which judgment was given for the plaintiff for the full amount by Alderman Spurrier has been appealed and will now be tried in court.

Coming to Lancaster.

Rev. D. E. Schoedler, of Oley, Berks county, will shortly remove to No. 529 West Chestnut street, this city; he will leave on Ascension day for a trip to California to enter upon his duties as superintendent of the missions of the Reformed church in that state.

Reform is Necessary.

Manheim Sentinel.

There are too many young men in this borough spending their evenings in lager beer saloons and places of like reputation who would be better engaged if they improved their minds.

FOUND DEAD.

A STREET SWEEPER'S SUDDEN DEMISE

Michael Groff Discovered by His Wife This Morning Dead in His Yard—The Coroner's Inquest

Some time during last night Michael Groff died suddenly at his home at Rockland and Low streets. This morning when his wife arose at 5 o'clock she found him lying dead on the bricks in the yard of their house.

Coroner Shiffer was notified and he empanneled a jury to hold the inquest. They proceeded to the house and examined several witnesses. Mrs Groff testified that her husband left home at 7 o'clock last evening to work at sweeping East King street, between Duke street and Centre square. She did not see him again until this morning. Emma McGaw, a next door neighbor of the Groff's, testified that between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning four men brought Groff home and laid him in the yard. They and witness' mother endeavored to awaken Mrs. Groff, but were unable to do so; they then went away leaving Groff lie. Witness did not know whether Groff was dead then or not.

Deceased was about 35 years of age. He was of muscular build and seemed the picture of health. For years he was an inmate of the almshouse and was somewhat weakminded. Two years ago he married his present wife. For some time past he was employed by Wm. Waitz as a street sweeper on the Belgain block square of East King street, where he was seen at work by a number of people up to 11 o'clock last night.

Officer Steinwandel testified that when he was at the station house between 11 and 12 o'clock Officer Gensemer and Winower came there and stated that they had found Groff lying in the gutter on East King street. One broom was on the Belgain blocks and the other on the pavement. He was still alive, and two men who came along, said they would take him home. Several other witness testified that Groff was not in the habit of drinking any kind of liquors.

Dr. Compton made an examination of the dead body and found no marks of violence upon the deceased. There was a small cut on the upper lip from which the blood had been running. The doctor thought that the indications were those of apoplexy. At 10 o'clock the jury adjourned until 1 o'clock this afternoon in order to hear the officers who found Groff and the men who took him home.

The Adjourned Inquest.

At 1 o'clock the coroner's jury again met at the court house. The coroner reported that he was unable to find the men who had taken Groff home. Officer Winower was out of town, and Officer Gensemer was called and examined. He testified that shortly before 12 o'clock last night he and Winower were walking along East King street. Near Astrich Bro's., store they saw Groff walk over and lean against a box; they went to the station house and upon returning to East King street, found two brooms lying in the street; one had the handle broken from it; Groff was not about nor did they see him afterwards; they saw no men take him home, and Officer Steinwandel must have heard some other officer make that statement; witness knew Groff for years; he was not a drinking man, but was subject to heart disease.

Adjourned a Second Time

The jury thought that search should be made for the men who took Groff home, as nothing could be learned of his whereabouts between 12 and 2 o'clock. They therefore concluded to adjourn again until 1 o'clock to-morrow.

It seems strange if Groff was taken home by four men, that none of them could be found to day, when the news of his death was spread over town. If he was alive when taken home it may be that the men believed him to be intoxicated. The coroner will look for the men before to-morrow's meeting of the jury.

Husband and Wife Dead.

John Heinrich and his wife Annie M., an aged couple who resided at No. 620 High street died within twenty four hours of each other. Mr. Heinrich was in his 84th year, and he died of pneumonia on Wednesday. His wife, who was 71 years of age, was suffering from inflammation of the bowels and died yesterday. The deceased were natives of Germany, but lived in this city for years. They were well known and highly respected in the city, and leave a family of grown children.

JR. O. U. A. M.

The Visit