Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1884.

The Warning of the Riot.

The warning of the Cincinnati riot is one to be improved. It was a riot such as any day may be experienced in any community. The exciting cause was a discontent with the local administration of justice; and it is easy to conceive that a little cause may have a like effect in other places. And so far as this may be the cause of riots, the easy way to avoid them is to make the administration of justice worthy of respect and confidence. That it is not thus worthy generally, we cannot affirm. We cannot so declare in our own county of Lancaster, which we know best, and where there exists the same occasion for popular discontent as prevails in Cincinnati. Probably this may be said of many places; and no doubt it will continue to be said until such popular commotion as that in Cincinnati clears the moral atmosphere of the bench and bar, securing men of honesty, intelligence and capacity for judges, who will be capable of maintaining an honorable practice of the law at the bar, and of obtaining at least honest verdicts from the jury box. The good judge is the one thing needed for justice sake; for the judge's unlimited power can never fail to cause the scales of justice to hang in balance.

It is true that the action of the jury and not the judge aroused the anger of Cincinnati; and that the people put the blame upon corrupt and collusive lawyers. The judge declared from the bench that the Berner verdict was an outrage; but if it was a dishonest one the judge was himself responsible for the outrage, in that it became possible under his administration of justice. If there were lawyers at his bar, or jurors or officers of any degree, who corruptly secured this verdict, it was in the judge's place and power to discover the blot, to remedy the evil and purify his court.

No one can deny that the Cincinnati mob was wrong to seek to remedy the wrong they suffered in the way they did, but yet it seems to be the approved American method and the logical outcome of the popular sentiment which sanctions lynch law, and of the official supineness which permits it. The spirit of the Cincinnati mob was the very identical spirit which led the people of Uniontown to persecute the jury which acquitted Dukes; and the very same spirit which secured for Nutt, who shot Dukes deliberately in cold blood, the popular sympathy that demanded his acquittal.

The law said that Nutt was guilty of murder as clearly as it said that Berner was a murderer. But public sentiment was against the law's execution upon Nutt while demanding it upon Berner; so that this public sentiment upon which is founded public commotion, is not aroused by the violation done to the law, but by that done its inadequate sense of justice. In striking confirmation of this we see the Cincinnati rioters springing to arms through indignation at the failure to hang a murderer, themselves doing murder. Their action was the upsetting of all law; and demonstrates vividly the very small respect entertained for the law by the people of this country. It is because it is so often unworthy of their respect; because justice so often fails. The decisions of the courts are so fallible that they command no respect of themselves; and the great cause of their failure to command public confidence lies in the weakness of the judges.

It is a scandalous shame that we put upon the bench the class of men that we do. They are politicians, from the supreme court down, and the law is not their mistress. It is wrong that politics should enter into the administration of justice, and so long as it does justice will be despised and lynch law prevail and riots occur; until riot grows to revolution and our government is upset.

It is gratifying at least to see that in the presence of the lawlessness, murder, arson and carnage, which have been prevailing in Cincinnati, the Philadelphia *Press* should have come to the sober conclusion that "the law, with all its imperfections, must be respected, and that the people must be taught to respect it, for, its supremacy and authority denied, there is nothing left but chaos and the rule of a frenzied mob." We have had reason to expect from the pateachings of the *Press* that it would see in the terrible events recently transpiring in Ohio's chief city nothing but a justifiable assertion by the sovereign people of their right to correct in their own wild way what they believe to be the imperfections of the jury system and the miscarriage of justice. If we remember aright the *Press* approved and encouraged the mob spirit which displayed itself after the Dukes acquittal; it certainly showed no disposition to deprecate the act of young Nutt in carrying out that spirit by establishing the right of the vendetta; and in the case of Sergeant Mason, who had tried to murder a prisoner whom he was set to guard, the *Press* was a conspicuous exponent of a maudlin public sentiment which taught defiance of the "supremacy and authority" of law and encouraged "chaos and the rule of a frenzied mob."

MR. J. A. HOLLINGER, appointed tipstaff of the court by his honor Judge Livingston, and betimes also a deputy sheriff and deputy U. S. marshal, is not ignorant that there are on file in the court house certain bills, according to which it seems that he has drawn pay for a month's service at $3 per day as tipstaff, and a month's services at $5 per day as deputy sheriff during the same month, when the labors of the two offices could not have been performed simultaneously, the one engaging his attention at the court house and the other along the Susquehanna river, from ten to twenty miles distant. The columns of the INTELLIGENCER are open to Mr. Hollinger for an explanation of this apparent inconsistency; and the public waits for it—as, no doubt Judge Livingston also, inasmuch as an imposition has been practiced upon his court, of which cognizance will no doubt be taken.

REPRESENTATIVE BELFORD, a red headed lazybody, who makes himself conspicuous every chance he gets, has been telling the New York *Sun* what he knows and how he knows about the disposition of both Garfield and Conkling for party peace before the former's inauguration. There is nothing new in this statement nor in the intimation which accompanies it that Blaine was the marplot whose seal in getting everything for himself and his friends, led to the quarrel with Conkling, and as the Half Breeds allege, the resulting assassination of Garfield. Mr. Blaine is a natural boss as well as braggart. In his political methods he is in every respect more offensive than Conkling or any other of the so called Stalwart leaders with whom he is quarrelled. He has never stood for anything but Stalwartism and spoils, and a very large share of the following he has is commanded by this very circumstance.

THE Democratic national convention has reason for congratulations that it was not located in Cincinnati.

POPULARITY.

Such kings of shreds have wooed and won her,
Such crafty knaves her laurel owned,
It has become almost an honor
Not to be crowned. — *Aldrich.*

WHAT with fire and murder in Cincinnati, and wind and dust in the east, March is going out like a lion, sure enough.

LOGAN wants to be "everybody's friend." He says nobody can make a quarrel between him and Blaine; and it is a "shame to a" that so great a man as General Grant should quarrel with anyone because of an honest difference of opinion on the Fitz John Porter case.

THE metropolis of John Sherman's state has had a bloody riot, in which life and property were destroyed in the frenzy of a lawless mob. The riots at Copiah, Miss., and in Danville, Va, were nothing in extent to compare with this carnage on the streets of Cincinnati. Does John Sherman think a congressional investigation is demanded? If not, why not? There has been more lawlessness in Ohio during the past year than in any Southern state. If the failure of that commonwealth to enforce its own laws and suppress riot violence does not call for federal interference, why should like occurrences on a smaller scale in Mississippi and Virginia?

THE King of France, with twice ten thousand men, marched them up the hill and marched them down again. Mr Henry Watterson was two weeks ago inviting Messrs. Randall, Eaton, Converse and other veteran Democrats to take their grip sacks and leave the Democratic party. And now we hear that on some one of the closing days of last week Mr. Watterson picked up his own grip sack and, bidding Mr. McDonald shoulder his saddle bags and follow, the twain left Washington. Before departing Mr. Watterson left word with some friends who consulted him—likely for points for a political obituary—that he would be at the Democratic national convention and demand to be put on the committee on platform so as to write the plank on the tariff. Well, perhaps he will be there; and he may "demand" very vociferously.

Glen—I can call spirits from the vasty deep.
Hot—So by, so can I; so can any man;
But will they come when you do call for them?

PERSONAL.

WATTERSON says he likes Randall better than ever since he has got into a fight with him.

CAMPININI, the tenor, has only a shadow of his former voice, but he has saved $200,000 and lives meanly.

EARL OF DUNRAVEN pronounces the United States Senate "the strongest, most efficient and the most capable legislative body in the world."

ALFRED KEEN, son of H. H. Keen, of this city, was one of the graduates of Jefferson medical college at its commencement on Saturday.

DORSEY characterizes James' testimony before the Springer committee as "a picturesque falsehood," and threatens to make lively exposures when he gets before the committee next month.

MR. CHARLES HOMAN, of this city, has gone to Dayton, Ohio, where he will attend college. Mr. Homan was in the merchant tailoring business, with his father on North Queen street. He is a young man of fine promise and leaves many friends.

LONGFELLOW'S "Psalm of Life"—like Gray's "Elegy"—was so carefully revised before publication that its completed form differs very widely from its first draft; Poe's "Raven," on the other hand, is printed almost identically as it was first dashed off.

KAISER WILHELM wears civilian dress only while at Ems. As soon as he leaves it he puts on his uniform, and he always appears before his people in brass buttons and military cap. Even at home in Berlin he dresses in uniform and his palace is filled with military relics.

EX GOV. HUBBARD, late of Connecticut, in his will, disinherits one of his daughters. Nellie was once a belle in Hartford, but married a coachman, from whom she secured a divorce a year later, after the birth of a child. She has recently lived in Meriden, and it is thought she had an allowance secretly from her mother. Her share of her father's estate would have been $75,000.

REV. DR. PHILIP Schaff, of the American bible revision committee says: "God only knows when the revised old testament will be published, but we hope before the end of this year. Our American company will finish their work during the spring and summer, but we cannot tell how long it may take the university presses of Oxford and Cambridge to manufacture the book which of course, must be done with the utmost care."

McDonald's Languid Boom

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* says: Ex Senator Joe McDonald and Henry Watterson took the night train together to-night for home. They have had a good time here, but, as a campaign, their season has not been a brilliant success.

McDonald has worked up only a vague and languid boom, and Watterson has met with discouraging rebuffs. The whisky bill has been overwhelmingly defeated, the news copyright bill has been given the cold shoulder and Randall and his friends firmly decline to be read out of the party.

Mollie Maguire Conspiracies

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 31.—A special from Houtzdale, Pa., says: The recent Mollie Maguire outrages in Clearfield and Westmoreland counties appear to have been committed by conspirators from either Luzerne or Lackawanna county and it is believed they will yet be captured. Paddy Murphy is supposed to be the author of the coffin notices.

NITRO GLYCERINE.

DEALING DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

Fatal Disaster at the Rapauno Chemical Company's Works.—A Shock Like an Earthquake.

The works of the Rapauno chemical company's works—by the explosion of which on Saturday Mr. Lammont Dupont, the president of the company, four employes and a visiting friend of Mr. Dupont were killed—are situated on the New Jersey side of the Delaware river, south of Thompson's point, about ten miles from Philadelphia. The grounds comprise several hundred acres, on which a large number of buildings are erected. These are used in the manufacture of nitro glycerine and other explosives. They are stationed at certain distances from each other as a matter of safety, and the amount of nitro glycerine in the "N. G." house, in which the explosion occurred, is variously estimated from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds.

Mr. Dupont and his friend had been joined in their rounds by Superintendent Hill and devoted about half an hour to visiting, together, several departments of the works, in which 150 men were employed. Returning to the office they had been seated but a few moments when a messenger rushed in with the startling announcement: "Something wrong at the N. G. house. You are wanted there at once." Superintendent Hill sprang to his feet and started for the post of danger, Mr. Dupont hurrying out with him, and the unfortunate Mr. Ackerson following.

In the doomed building were Mr. Norton, the foreman, Mr. Norcross and Mr. Lay, the watchman, running off the charges of glycerine. The heated fluid had begun to fume, and it was then that Mr. Norcross had sent off the messenger in hot haste for the superintendent. The mixing kettle had a capacity of 6,000 pounds. It was supplied with glycerine from a 2,300 pound tank in a corner of the same room, and with acids from tanks outside, while from another corner an engine, supplied with steam from a distance, revolved the iron blades of the agitator used in the mixing process. In the annex was another huge tank, into which the nitro glycerine flowed through a pipe by gravity. A workman, who looked through a window when the messenger was sent for Mr. Hill, saw Mr Norton turning a stream of cold water into the mixing tank. Apprehending danger he ran away, no doubt just as Messrs. Dupont and Hill were approaching the N. G. house, Mr. Ackerson still following slowly, though warned to go back. The fleeing workman had not gone a hundred yards, Messrs. Dupont and Hill had just entered the N. G. house and Mr. Ackerson was mounting the stair outside, when the men from within came rushing out. Unhappily, they had lingered too long.

The next moment came the explosion, a burst of smoke and flame shot up 100 feet into the air; the fugitive workman was hurled by the terrible "swell in the air," as he called it, twenty feet further away; Mr. Ackerson and Mr. Dupont were buried under two feet of earth, and the ruins of the building came down upon the others, with the exception of Mr. Norcross, who was hurled thirty feet from the top of the outside stairway. After the first moment of terror and confusion there was a rush from all the thirty buildings in the grounds to the fatal spot. The explosion had dug a hole in the earth. The powder house was moved from its foundation and drawn toward the ruined building, and the glass from the windows of the other houses fell in the same direction.

The bodies were quickly found and exhumed. All the victims were dead when taken out. The remains were not much mangled or lacerated, but ribs and limbs were found crushed in and broken. One or two bodies were partially stripped of their clothing. Mr. Ackerson was a stranger and was not recognized by any of the survivors. Mr. Jackson, the chemist, had been introduced to him that morning at the works, but failed to catch his name. All the rest were at once identified, and the six bodies were placed in hurriedly constructed cases of plain boards, where they remained all day.

Medical aid was summoned at once. Drs. Laws, of Paulsboro, was on the ground almost immediately, having hurried over from Gibbstown, only a mile away. The tub Rapauno steamed off to Chester, where Dr. Edward Harvey, leaving his carriage in the middle of the street, hastened on board, and was soon followed by Drs. Robert Milliner, Clarence de Lannoy, Hanna J. Pierce, D. W. Jeffries and William Bird, with whom the tug steamed back. On the way down the Rapauno hailed the tug Gersham Mott, heading for the city, and that boat soon returned to Thompson's Point, bringing half a dozen Philadelphia physicians, who, like their brethren from Chester, found that their aid was useless.

A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL GHOST.

He Was Eight Feet Tall and the Spectators Gave Up the Whole House to Him.

Henry Shaffer, brother of Postmaster Shaffer, of Pittston, lives in an old farm house from Wilkesbarre. A peddler was murdered near the house twenty years ago. Shaffer has a wife and daughter, the latter 13 years old. For two years the family say they have been startled at times by strange noises in the house at midnight. Two weeks ago the demonstrations became more emphatic. The old people say they nightly saw a strange object which appeared after they went to bed. It would remove the bed clothes and do other unmannerly things. The family could not sleep, and it soon got noised about that the house was haunted.

Over forty people visited the house on Thursday night. At 12 o'clock a young man named Mitchell invited the ghost to come out. No sooner had he spoken than there was a stampede for the door. Many persons were so scared that they tried to get out of the windows. It seems that all in the room saw the ghost at the same time. There was a great scramble to get out of doors, and in a few seconds the room was cleared.

Mr. Mitchell says that he saw a sight that will haunt him until death. "Why" said he "every hair on my head stood up straight. The ghost was eight feet high and the face was hideous. I verily believe another such a sight would turn every hair on my head gray. I never did believe in ghosts till now. It is no common ghost either, but a giant from the spirit land."

A NEW SCHOOL FOR INDIANS.

Another Hampton and Carlisle—Dakota's Educational Centre.

For several months past Bishop Mayty, of the Catholic church of Dakota, has been trying to secure the establishment at Yankton of a government school for training Indian boys. A fine three story brick building, built and used for a time for the academy of the Sacred Heart, but which the Sisters of Mercy were not able to pay for, has passed into the control of Bishop Marty. The possession of this building, the nearness of Yankton to the Indian country, and Bishop Marty's long experience among the Indians and his interest in their welfare, have brought about the success of the movement. Friday night forty Sioux Indian boys reached Yankton, to become members of this school, which will be similar to the Indian schools at Hampton and Carlisle, and is the only one of the kind west of the Alleghanies. Yankton public schools are considered the best in the territory. The academy of the Sacred Heart is a good school for Catholics. Yankton college, established by the Congregational churches of Dakota, is now in its second year, with seven teachers and 100 students. The addition of the new school will serve to make Yankton the educational centre of Dakota.

FAMILY FIGHT.

Fatal Aim of the Brother-in-Law.

James Difford, a wealthy farmer of Bloomfield, Trumbull county, Ohio was shot and killed on Saturday, on returning from his wife's funeral, by his brother-in-law, Newton Gilmore. The latter had objected to his sister's marriage to Difford several years ago, and the personal enmity has since existed between the brothers-in-law. Threats of lynching were made, and Gilmore is lodged in the jail at Warren, Penna.

Jacob Shelly shot and mortally wounded James and Joseph Merrill, at Jonestown, Sullivan county, Penna., on Friday night. Shelly had just married a sister of the Merrills, in opposition to their wishes, and this gave rise to a fight. Shelly was shot in the arm, and claims to have acted in self defense.

Political Points.

On Saturday Republican primaries were held in Lehigh, Snyder, Beaver, Clearfield, Westmoreland, Union, Lycoming, Susquehanna, Lawrence, Armstrong, Cambria, Green and Allegheny counties. The result adds twelve counties and a part of Allegheny to the Blaine column.

Bayne and Magee had a drawn battle apparently in Allegheny. Each carried his senatorial district and each has captured his congressional district—Bayne's for Blaine and McGee's for Arthur or Arthur's man.

The Democrats of the Second Luzerne district have selected John B. Reynold and Edward H. Coolbaugh delegates to the state convention. They were instructed for Eckley B. Coxe for delegate-at-large.

Somerset and Tioga counties have elected delegates friendly to Randall without instructions.

The Dead Prince.

Prince Leopold's death upsets all social arrangements, postpones the marriage of the queen's granddaughter, and prevents the queen's journey which was fixed for Monday. It also cancels diplomatic and many other dinner parties. It called the Prince of Wales away from the races at Liverpool, where he had just witnessed the defeat of his horse, the favorite for the grand national steeplechase. It throws nearly every foreign capital into official court mourning. Sympathy with the Dutchess of Albany and the queen is universal. There is some anxiety respecting the effect of the news upon the queen's health, which is always sensitive to calamities.

The Freeman's Journal remarks as follows: "From nowhere does a kindlier feeling of compassion flow to Windsor than from Ireland."

Advertising Mary Anderson.

Bernard Coleridge, who is reported to have made an offer of marriage to Mary Anderson, writes to *The Pall Mall Gazette* that he does not know Miss Anderson, and that he has no intention of committing bigamy. The rumor that she had refused an offer of marriage from Lord Coleridge has redounded to discredit of the actress. The public accept Lord Coleridge's phrase that the report was "an impudent falsification," as entirely fitting. The *Spectator* refers to Miss Anderson as an actress who draws crowds mainly by the fame of her beauty, and says: "The archbishop of Canterbury is fortunately married. But for that protection he would, under the new degradation of the public mind, be given away twice a week to some American."

The Law's Delay.

It is stated that more than 1,500 murderers were committed in the United States last year, while during the same period the number of legal executions was only 93.

STREET LAMPS.

A Bad Record for Saturday and Sunday Nights.

The reports of the police show the lamps at the following points to have been in bad condition Saturday and Sunday nights:

Electric Lamps, Saturday—Orange and North Queen, East King and Ann, Franklin and Chestnut, out from 7 o'clock; Market and Grant, poor all night; East King and Marshall, East King and Shippen, East King and Lime, East King and Duke, East King and Centre Square, Grant and Christian, Mifflin and Christian, Duke and Vine, Duke and Church, Lime and Church, out from 2 o'clock; South Queen and Vine, poor; Prince and Hazel, Prince and Vine, Water and German, out for four hours; Green and Duke, Green and Christian, Woodward and Strawberry, North and Strawberry, North and Duke, Christian and Middle, Rockland and Locust, Rockland and Low, Freiburg and Low, Freiburg and Locust, Freiburg and Middle, Locust and Lime, Locust and John, Ann at Children's Home, Ann and Rockland, out from 2 o'clock; two last lamps on Manor, poor all night; North Queen and Lemon, out from 1 o'clock.—Total 35.

Sunday Night—Orange and Water, N. Queen and Orange, North Queen and Chestnut, out from 10 o'clock; East King and Duke, poor all night; Orange and Duke, Orange and Lime, Orange and Shippen, Orange and Plum, Orange and Ann, East King and Ann, East King and Plum, out from 11; Lime and Church, from 7; South Queen and German, Beaver, between Conestoga and Andrew, Hazel and Prince, out from 7; South Queen and Centre Square, from 9; Vine and Prince, Conestoga and Prince, Hazel and South Queen, out for 2 hours; Vine and South Queen, poor all night; Chestnut and Charlotte, from 10; Duke and Frederick, Lime and Frederick, James and Duke, James and Lime, Lemon and Duke, Lime and Lemon, Duke and Walnut, Lime and Walnut, Shippen and Walnut, Duke and Chestnut, Lime and Chestnut, Shippen and Chestnut, Plum and Chestnut, Ann and Chestnut, Marshall and Chestnut, New Holland pike and Plum, out from 10 o'clock; Duke and Green, from 7; Woodward and Strawberry, Locust and Freiberg, Locust and John, from 9; Middle and Rockland, Freiberg and Low, Manor and Love Lane, out from 11; Dorwart and High, poor all night; North Queen and Walnut, North Queen and Lemon, North Queen and James, North Queen and Frederick, North Queen and New, North Queen and Clay, Charlotte and Walnut, Mary and James, Prince and Frederick, out from 10 o'clock. Total, 54.

In addition to the above 89 electric lamps not burning or burning poorly during Saturday and Sunday nights, the police report 46 gasoline lamps on Saturday night and 77 on Sunday night (total 123) as being out for a great portion of the night. The high wind which prevailed had blown them out, and in some instances blown the glass out of the lamps. We don't suppose, however, that the electric lamps are subject to be blown out in that way; and some other excuse must be made for them.

Lancastrians to the Front

Wilson Jenkins has been sworn in by Judge Parker as prosecutor of the pleas of Camden, New Jersey, to succeed his uncle, Richard Jenkins, who, after a long term of faithful and distinguished service in this office, makes way for his nephew, and will himself likely go on the bench of New Jersey. Wilson Jenkins, esq., formerly of Lancaster, and a son-in-law of Mr. Thomas Baumgardner, has had long experience as assistant in the office to which he now succeeds, by appointment of Gov. Abbett, and a brilliant professional career opens before him.

DR. THOS. W. EVANS.

PARIS' FAVORITE DENTIST IN LUCK.

From a Shop in Pennsylvania to the Court of France—Evans' Luck—His Wife Inherits a Million.

Cleveland Leader.

Charles Howard, the millionaire of Vermont, is to leave a million dollars to his niece, Mrs. Evans, the wife of the rich Parisian dentist. Evans is already several times a millionaire, and this will be a pretty addition to his fortune, which is increasing at the rate of hundreds of thousands yearly. It is generally supposed that he made the most of his fortune in filling teeth. But this is a mistake, as the following talk with one of the oldest dentists in the United States, a man who was years ago, connected with one of the imperial courts of Europe, will show:

"Dr. Evans," said the gentleman "was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and he started life as a jeweler's apprentice in Lancaster, the same town in which Buchanan began life as a young lawyer. He went to Paris as a dentist after a few years.

"When did Evans become court dentist?"

"I do not know the time. He says, I understand, he was filling Eugenie's teeth when Louis Napoleon came in his office for some dental work, and that here the two met, and from that meeting afterward sprang their marriage. Napoleon owed much to Evans in many ways. You know he saved the life of Eugenie one night as she left the Grand opera house, and an attempt was made to assassinate Napoleon by throwing hand grenades. He afterward aided Eugenie in escaping to England, and went with her in 1870. At this time everyone else had deserted the empress, and she fled to Dr. Evans' house. The doctor's wife was at the sea shore, and Eugenie, dressed in Mrs. Evans' clothing, was passed off by Evans as his wife, and driven in his own carrriage to the Norman coast. Thence they got a boat to England.

"Dr. Evans," this gentleman went on, "is worth several millions, and he has a grand palace in Paris. His office practice in the Rue de la Paix nets him probably $60,000 a year, but this is not how he made the most of his money. When Napoleon was president of the republic he was quite poor. He died very wealthy, and much of his money was made through Evans. Napoleon knew what action was going to be taken on public matters, and he also knew how this would effect stocks. If he could use his information in buying and selling he could make large sums easily. But it would not do for Napoleon to be connected with a broker. There must be some trusty go between, added to a safe banker. Evans, I am told by good authority, was the go between, and his position as dentist enabled him to do it to the best advantage. He had access to Napoleon at all hours, and he was the only one who could take precedence over the cabinet and every one else. He attended him at his toilet at 8 o'clock in the morning, and was on as close terms with Eugenie, as with Louis Napoleon.

"One day Eugenie said to him: 'Dr. Evans, at 11 o'clock to morrow an order will be issued withdrawing the French troops from Rome.' Evans at once went to the broker and invested in certain securities which he knew would be affected. At 12 the next day, after the order was issued, the securities went up like a shot, and Evans made $60,000. Of course, Eugenie came in for her share of her pin money."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Near and Across the County Line.

A cat show opened in Philadelphia, to day, for which about 125 pussies of every nature and description have been entered.

John Ford, blacksmith at Seger's mill, Chester county, caught on the banks of the Brandywine, a day or two ago, a muskrat that was entirely white.

About 200 delegates are expected to attend the annual session of the Grand National division railroaders brotherhood, in Reading, on May 19th, 20th and 21st.

The fifty ninth annual commencement of the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, was held on Saturday at the Academy of Music, where the degree of doctor of medicine was given to 215 students.

Samuel M. Mader was found in the Pennsylvania railroad company's yard at Harrisburg, Saturday, with his legs cut off and his body crushed about his shoulders and breast. Thirty cars passed over him. He was dead when found.

William H. Emminger, proprietor of the United States hotel in Harrisburg, was injured Saturday evening while driving. The carriage wheel struck a stone and he was pitched out on his head, causing hemorrhage of the blood vessels of the brain.

Hoyer school house, Muhlenberg, township, Berks county, harbors a ghost. Something came out from the desk nearest the blackboard which resembled a dark man, with mouth and eyes emitting fire. The figure rose up and retired several times behind the desk when it advanced toward the blackboard and disappeared. "The whole school saw it."

Another Story of Stevens.

A Virginian named Edmonston was one day walking down Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, with Mr. J. M. L. Curry, then a congressman. Mr. Edmonston was much excited about a remark he had traced to Mr. Stevens, and threatened to insult him on sight. Mr. Curry tried to appease him, but did not altogether succeed. Soon afterward Edmonston descried Thaddeus Stevens just ahead on the avenue, and, his wrath returning, said: "There goes the dashed old rascal now. I am going to confront him." Before his companion could arrest him Edmonston had accosted the enemy. Halting the Pennsylvania statesman, the fiery Virginian ejaculated: "Mr Stevens, sir, I heard that you had insulted my state." The grim old man, with a malicious twinkle in his eye, responded: "Oh, no; I think not, Mr. Edmonston. But what did I say offensively?" Edmonston rejoined: "You said, sir, that John Brown could have captured Virginia with 35 men." Hardly suppressing a laugh, his wicked eyes glimmering still more maliciously, Thad. Stevens, in a sharp tone, said: "You have got it wrong Mr. Edmonston, frightfully wrong! I did not say that John Brown could have captured Virginia with 35 men; I put it at 75 men, sir—75 men." Edmonston was struck dumb with amazement and fell back, as old Thad. hobbled up Pennsylvania avenue chuckling and grinning.

Accident to an Engine.

This morning engine No. 676, attached to the first section of fast line east, broke a valve stamp a mile west of Dillerville. The train was delayed for more than an hour. Finally engine No. 174 was attached to the other engine and the train was enabled to proceed. As there is but one track on that branch of the road, the New Express west was also delayed some time.

Gave Bail.

On Saturday Deputy Sheriff Strine went to Stevens Station and arrested Harrison and Henry Steely, against whom a civil suit was brought by H. P. Fasnacht, and a capias issued. They gave bail in the sum of $500.

Mayor's Court.

The mayor this morning had one drunk and five lodgers. The former paid costs and the latter were discharged.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

New Stores, Removals, Dissolutions, Discontinuances &c

Following are some of the changes recently made and about to be made among the merchants, shop keepers and others in this city:

The Misses Wiley remove their fancy and trimming store from the *Examiner* building North Queen street to No. 35 North Queen.

The Lancaster Gas Light and Fuel company have removed from No. 23 North Queen to Howell's building, No. 129 North Queen.

I. Kautz's oyster saloon has been removed from the basement of No. 23 North Queen to the basement of No. 6 East King street, where he has a very fine and much larger room than at the old place.

George Miller takes the basement vacated by Mr. Kautz and adds it to his restaurant No. 25 North Queen.

Groff & Winters, tailors, as previously noticed, take the store room, 23 North Queen, vacated by the gas company.

S. S. Rathvon has removed his tailoring establishment from the northeast corner of North Queen and Orange streets to No. 131 North Queen.

Smaling & Bausman, tailors, have taken the store room 121 North Queen street.

Thompson & Reeser, jewellers, having dissolved partnership, are selling off their stock by auction in the store room vacated by Mr. Rathvon, corner of North Queen and Orange streets, and Mr. Reeser will soon open at that place with a new stock of goods. Mr. Thompson will continue in business at the old stand, No. 106 East King street.

Mrs. Kendig removes her boarding house from the "Rohrer House," southwest corner of North Queen and Chestnut to the Swartz building, recently purchased by Dr. Compton, southwest corner of Duke and Walnut.

The Rohrer house will hereafter be conducted by Mrs. Creager.

Frederick Vollmer removes his furniture store from 309 to 320 North Queen street.

B. H. Kauffman, drug and patent medicines, takes the store vacated by Mr. Vollman.

Wm. B. Blickenderfer, grocer, whose building 316 North Queen street, was badly damaged by the fall of the Northern market house last winter, will temporarily take possession of the property northeast corner of North Queen and Walnut, and his old stand will be torn down and rebuilt.

Newton Stauffer takes the millinery store No. 397 North Queen street, vacated by Mrs. Steinhauser, and Mrs. Steinhauser takes the store room No. 105 West King street, vacated by Mrs. Houghton, and Mrs. Houghton takes the store room No. 20 West King street.

Mr. S. Clarke removes his coffee store to No. 38 West King street, nearly opposite his old stand.

Mr. A. N. Breneman removes from No. 34 to No. 40 West King street, and will occupy Mrs. Albright's boarding house as a residence and shoe factory. Mrs. Albright will live private.

Miss E. Shultz and sister will open a millinery store at No. 29 West King. Adam Oblender having removed his cigar store from that room to No. 19 West King.

"The New York and Paris" millinery company have opened at No. 22 West King street.

The Singer sewing machine agency removes from the Stevens house to 26½ East King street.

Monroe P. Zellers removes his music and musical instrument store from No. 38 West King street to No. 2 South Prince, (Stevens house).

Mr. Bollinger, cakes and confections, will occupy the store room No. 105 West King street.

Dr. George R. Welchans removes his office from No. 126 North Duke to No. 39 East Orange street.

John Hess leaves the Mannerchor hotel, North Prince street and retires to private life, the hotel passing into the management of Mr. Riske.

Capt. J. A. Schuh also retires to private life and the Washington hotel lately occupied by him, 342 North Queen street, near Lemon, passes into the hands of a landlord from Mountville.

RIOTOUS JUNIORS.

A "Sociable" That Became a Riot.

If the ball given by the Junior club in Roberts' hall on Saturday evening is a sample of those usually held by this organization the members have reason to feel proud. This club is composed of young men who range in years from 16 to 21, and of course they must give "sociables." At the one given on Saturday evening the fighting began early. A countryman, with more mouth than brains, walked into the ball room and insulted one of the ladies by making a remark reflecting upon her character. He and his companions were at once "fired" without much difficulty. Some time later the fighting was renewed on the pavement in front of the hall, the members of the club being arrayed against several other young men. Among the latter party were Charles Weaver and a rather stout young stranger, who claims to reside in Palladelphia. Weaver was hammered and then a number of the young fellows started after the stranger who ran to the corner of Prince and West King, where he was knocked down. He soon regained his feet and took refuge in the barber shop of the hotel. The crowd followed and insisted upon whipping him. Seeing that he would be overpowered, the stranger picked up a keen edged razor from the rack and began using it in a vigorous manner; Joseph McAvoy, one of his assailants, received several ugly cuts on the head and face. When the young "Juniors" found that the stranger was determined to defend himself they left the shop, but returned several times, only to be repulsed by the man and the razor. The stranger was finally taken from the building by the rear way and made his escape.

During the fight in front of the hall a heavy knife with one blade open was thrown across the street, and it almost struck a gentleman who was listening to the noise. The blade was covered with blood and it is believed that some one was "stuck" by the knife, after which the owner threw it away. It is said that the big stranger used a knife at this point. Besides McAvoy several other young fellows were cut, but none seriously. No lawsuits resulted from the fuss.

CONFIRMATION.

Bishop Howe at St. James and St. John's Churches.

Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, bishop of the Central Pennsylvania diocese, made his annual visitation to the churches of Lancaster, yesterday. At St. James he conducted the morning service and confirmed a class of seventeen. He was assisted by the rector, Rev. Dr. Knight and Rev. Lucius M. Hardy. The bishop's sermon, one of the finest he ever preached, was founded on the text found in Rev. xxi, 25: "There shall be no night there." The congregation was large and the music by the choir excellent.

In the evening the bishop visited St. John's free church and confirmed a class of eleven. The full confirmation service was given, and a sermon preached by the bishop on the sanctity of the obligations taken by Christians in connecting themselves with the church. There was a very full attendance.

Singular Accident to a Bird.

This morning a very fine specimen of woodcock was killed in the yard of George Spong on North Christian street. The bird was no doubt driven down by the wind and it flew against a sharp pointed piece of wire, used for hanging clothes, which pierced it through the body.

THE LINNÆANS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST MEETING.

Various Valuable Donations to the Museum and Library—Active Members Elected to the Society.

The Linnæan society met in its rooms on Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, the president, Hon. J. P. Wickersham, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved and dues collected. Donations to the museum consisted of a pure specimen of the Florida whiptail or "Vinargia." The scientific name of this insect is "Thelyphonus exoubitor," of Gerard. It belongs to the same family which includes the scorpious, tarantular, and allied general. This specimen was donated by Mr. Benjamin Snavly, now of Florida, formerly of our city. For a more extended account of this rare insect see the interesting description in the *Farmer* for April, 1884. A bottle containing a number of larvæ of lepidopterous and caleopterous insects, found by Mr. Frederick Beates, of Willow Street, during the month of February, 1884. A specimen of the lamprey eel, taken adherent to a fish exposed for sale in the Lancaster markets by Mr. J. M. Westhaeffer. This eel is porasitis upon fish, and is known as *Pteromyzon nigricous*. A specimen of larvæ of Spilosoma Isabella, and a white crocus flower collected in open air on February 25, 1884, during a temporary thaw, the next day temperature falling point, donated by S. M. Sener, esq. Dr. S. S. Rathvon deposited two specimens of drilled wood and leather, as illustrative of his article on "Animal Mechanism." Mr. George Flick, taxidermist, of this city, donated a fine stuffed specimen of the Jacobin pigeon.

Donations to library consist of thirteen botanical and ten plant catalogues donated by S. M. Sener. Philadelphia *Times*, Mobile *Daily Register*, Sacramento *Union* and *National Tribune*, March, 1884. *Lancaster Farmers* for February and March, 1884; catalogue of Dr. Le Contis, collection of Entomological books for sale; Lippincott's *Bulletin and Book Buyer* for November, 1884; Dulan's catalogue of botanical books; catalogue of rare and curious books from H. Southeran, London; circulars 3 and 4, also pamphlets on "Education in Italy" and the "Bufalina Prize" from department of interior, Washington, D. C.; prospectus of a political Cyclopedia by J. Labor; *American* for March, 1884; catalogue of duplicate books in Mercantile library, Astor Place, New York; Muhl's catalogue rare books; circulars in reference to genealogy of the Pratt family from 1663 down; catalogue of historical books from McDonough, Albany, N. Y.; American college directory; proceedings of natural sciences, Philadelphia, from June to October, 1883, part 2; proceedings American Philosophical society from April, 1883, to January, 1884; No. 114; patent office *Gazette* for February and March, 1884; volumes A. C; A. C. atlas; D. 3, vol. 11; G. 7; and A. A., five in all, of second geological survey of Pennsylvania.

Letters were filed from the Oneida Historical society, asking for exchange of proceedings, also fifth annual address of the same donated to library. A vote of thanks was tendered to donors to museum and library. An original paper on "Animal Mechanism" was read by Dr. S. S. Rathvon, illustrated by specimens deposited; also, a paper on the Florida whiptail, by the same.

Prof. Theodore Appel and Miss M. E. Baker, Lancaster, were elected active members, and C. W. Dorling, Utica, N. Y., a correspondent secretary. The secretary said that shares of stock had been properly executed and delivered to members entitled to same, according to resolution of February, 1884. Also that he had expressed to the Oneida historical society a lot of *Farmers* containing our proceedings.

A committee of three was then on motion appointed to draft a new constitution and by laws, using suggestions from recent committees' reports and old constitution and by laws as a guide, and report to society at next meeting. The committee consists of President J. P. Wickersham, S. M. Sener and Prof. J. S. Stahr.

Under scientific gossip it was mentioned that there are 500,000 distinct species of insects, and 1,000,000 species enumerated in the animal kingdom.

Adjourned to meet Saturday afternoon, April 26 at 2½ o'clock at museum.

List of Unclaimed Letters.

Following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Lancaster, for the week ending March 31, 1884:

Ladies' List—Ann Boyd, Mrs. Emma Brining (2), Mrs. Fannie Call, Mrs. G. Gaylord, Anna Gerlitzke, Sarah Garland, Sadie Hortz, May Hoover, Mary Laurence, Mrs. Emma S. Long, Annie Luis, Clara Nagle, Abbie E. Nelson, Mis Lucy H. Seyfriedt, Mrs Elizabeth Sheaffer, Annie Shenk, Rettie Snyder, Mrs. Annie Stillwell, Mrs. Maria Watzinger, Idella Ziegenfus.