

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, APR. 3, 1884.

A Good Light Decision.

Judge O'Gorman, a judge of high reputation in New York city, has refused to dissolve a temporary injunction obtained by Tiffany & Co., the jewellers of Union Square, against an electric light company that sought to plant a pole in front of their store.

The judge concedes that upon the facts as appear in the testimony there is such interference with use of the sidewalk to which Tiffany & Co. are entitled, as owners of the property.

He furthermore points out that the poles are unnecessary, since it is shown that the wires which they carry can be as well conveyed under ground, where they will not damage the property owner.

He refuses to dissolve the injunction, and the electric light companies of New York city will have to do without their poles until they can get Judge O'Gorman's decision reversed or can purchase the valuable grant they want from the property owners whose premises they desire to use.

This construction of the law commends itself by its good sense. The law would not be reasonable which would enable state or city to take away without compensation from the owners of the property any part of its use.

Roadways cannot be laid out without assessment of damages to the owners of the land, and why a private business corporation should be permitted to have any use of another's property to which he objects, without compensation to him, is quite incomprehensible.

The stupidity and supineness of property holders generally has permitted telegraph, telephone and light companies to make such free use of their property that the people interested in these enterprises have come to think that they have some special right to use property that is not their own to make a profit for themselves; and our councilmen, who are often the stupidest people in the community, are frequently found to agree with them.

It may be that it is rather the knavery than folly of our councilmen which makes them thus complainant to these impudent and aggressive companies; but whatever the cause, the fact remains that the citizen who wants to preserve his property rights is called on to do so by his own efforts, and not only has no help from those who should guard them from intrusion, but has even them to contend with.

There are suits now pending in this town, caused by the fact that councils have lent their aid to the spoliation of property owners, for the sake of accommodating the demand of the miserable electric light company that its worthless wires shall be strung through the streets on their clumsy poles.

When these suits are decided we will know what protection our property rights have in Pennsylvania.

HINDSIGHT is not as good as foresight, but as the average councilman has so often shown himself lacking of the better quality, we ought to be grateful when he displays even a modicum of the latter.

Mr. Riddle, no doubt, said what a great many of his colleagues felt last night when he frankly admitted that his vote for the adoption of the Maxim light and to make the contract of the city with it was a grievous mistake, for which he sought to atone in some degree at this late day by serving notice on the company to do its part or have its pay withheld from it and be sued on its bond for failure thereof.

There is no excuse for the councils making this contract. They signed against the light. They had no reason to believe the Maxim company ever could do what it undertook, and they should have waited for some demonstration of it. They now bring the company up on a short turn, and for this the citizens will be grateful.

Meantime it will be observed that while the company has been furnishing less than half service it has been getting over nine-tenths pay, and the inquiry naturally arises whether Lamp Committee Chairman Harry A. Diller considers himself the representative of the city or the agent of the electric light company.

Judges are mortal and have their humors, as many a luckless defendant has found out who happened before them at the wrong time. Wretches have hanged—but often escaped, perhaps—that jurymen might dine. Coleridge, lord chief justice of the realm, is said to have yesterday sentenced Edmund Yates, the well known society journalist of London, to four months imprisonment for libel.

Mr. Yates' paper had printed the rumor current in sporting circles of the elopement of a lady of very high rank and noble birth with a young peer whose wife was ill, and gave personal point to it by afterwards saying he did not mean Lord Lansdale. If this was a libel on the noble lord, Yates got no more than was deserved. But it is a pity the noble lord chief justice laid himself open to the suspicion of being moved to severity by irascibility at the publication of the harmless rumor that he and his brother and son and the rest of the Coleridge family were about to marry Mary Anderson, the charming American actress, who is quite too good and beautiful to be wasted on a whole bench full of superannuated and crabbed English bigwigs.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has concluded not to dox wife beaters and has defeated the bill introduced for that purpose. It was a bad atmosphere for such a proposition. Women have never had any particular sanctity or protection in New England.

Five whole days have passed and no English nobleman has proposed to Mary Anderson.

MINNESOTA takes the cake in wheat production for 1883, but Pennsylvania leads off in the number of flour mills.

PERHAPS the compliment paid General Grant by the Democratic House yesterday may convict the hero of Appomattox of being at heart a "rebel brigadier."

A DEADLY CYCLONE.

AN INDIANA VILLAGE SWEEP AWAY.

Loss of Lives and Houses Unroofed and Torn Down by a Storm in the West and South.

A destructive cyclone struck Delaware county, Indiana, about five o'clock Tuesday afternoon, completely wiping out the village, seven miles south of Junction, on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville railroad, out of existence and doing great damage to life and property.

About five o'clock a heavy black cloud came driving from the west and another from the north. The double met at the house of Tevis Cochran, two miles west of Oakville, lifted it into the air, depositing it over a distance of two miles and a half. A minute later it struck Oakville, carrying death and destruction in its track.

Of thirty houses in Oakville all but three were torn down. Four persons were killed outright in Oakville and the fifth died Wednesday morning.

The dead at Oakville are: Mrs. Anna Dearborn, wife of Dr. Sanford Dearborn, aged 19. When discovered she was in an almost nude condition, her clothing having been literally blown from her person. A babe of C. C. Johnson. It was found in a field 150 yards from where the house stood; its head was washed. A babe of Charles Brown.

The injured are: Turner Johnson, aged 12 son of C. C. Johnson. He was blown twenty rods and his skull was crushed; he will probably die. Nancy Myers, 60 years old, arm broken; Lemmie Myers, aged 15, arm broken; John Bidman, out of his mind, bruised on the head and otherwise injured; Jeff Haver, engineer at the sawmill, leg broken in two places and injured internally; will probably die; Jeff Miller, leg dislocated; Mrs. J. J. Miller, badly bruised; Fred, goldsmith of Sibleyville, broken in the back; Mrs. Miller, a widow, badly cut on the shoulder. Fifteen others were more or less injured. All who were seriously injured are mentioned above.

Among the houses smashed was that of John Sullivan, in which were himself, wife and six children, the youngest child being a babe two weeks old. Most miraculously, none of the family were injured in the least. The babe was found in bed, covered with debris, but unscathed.

In the path of the storm for five miles east and west of the village the damage is equally great. Every farm that the cyclone passed over was made a perfect wreck, barns, houses, orchards and forests being blown down and fences leveled to the ground. Everything presents a scene of desolation. On the ridge of James Sanders, four miles west of Oakville, the wind and rain were completely destroyed. Sanders, who was a merchant in Middle-town, but who was out on the place at the time and had taken refuge in the barn, was instantly killed. At the town of Murray a family of eight people had their houses blown to splinters and the father, William Jones, was killed outright. The others escaped unharmed. W. F. Painter, while out on his farm, four miles west of Oakville, was instantly killed by the storm.

The conditions of the people here are terrible. Without homes, clothing, fuel or bedding, they were found standing in the cold, binding snow storm or shivering in the few fireless houses that remained. A portion, more fortunate than others, have thrown up their hands and are offering to make arrangements to feed the hungry until they may be able to sustain themselves.

In Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. At Dublin, Franklin county, Ohio, a town of about 300 inhabitants, the Christian church was unroofed. Several barns and out-houses were blown down and foundations and some were carried a great distance. The farm house of Philip Wolf, three miles east, was completely demolished. The family were caught in the ruins, but were afterward rescued, with slight injuries. A cow and a pig and a stock was killed by falling barns, but no estimate of the damage can be made, as distant parts of the country have not yet been heard from.

A CORPSE FOR A BRIDEROOM.

Wedding a Head Solution in Order to Get His Pension Money.

Samuel B. Robbins moved in the little village of Appleton, Me., fifty-one years ago. He served bravely in the civil war and received wounds which entitled him to a pension. For six years he has lived with his brother Noah. Last July he began to fall rapidly, and a month ago it was evident he could live only a short time. If he died his pension money would be lost, for his wife was dead and he had no children. In this emergency it was decided that a wife must be obtained for the dyed soldier.

In Rockland was found a woman who under the circumstances was willing to be a wife and widow in quick succession. The law in Maine requires ten days of cohabitation before the marriage. March 21 Robbins fell into a comatose condition and did not recover his senses before he died. March 4 it is said that when "Square Pease," the pensioner, learned how near death he was, he hurriedly married the woman who had been selected for the bride. He and Noah had selected. Unhappily, the woman did not arrive till midnight, nine hours after Robbins' death.

The woman was hurriedly taken to the chamber where Robbins lay dead, and the mockery of a marriage ceremony between the living woman and the corpse was gone through with. Pease's son took the clammy hand of the dead man and placed it in that of the willing widow. At the ceremony she was introduced to Mr. Robbins' wife, and, in a whisper, claims the pension money. A legal investigation will be held.

HONORING GENERAL GRANT. An Impressive Scene in the House of Representatives. General Grant visited the House of Representatives on Wednesday during the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, and was accorded a highly complimentary reception. On motion of Mr. Randall the committee rose, and upon the speaker resuming the chair, Mr. Randall said: "We have the honor of having with us to-day on the floor General Grant. No words are needed so far as his conduct. I think we would do ourselves honor by taking a recess for fifteen minutes, to give an opportunity to members to shake him by the hand and to refer to his military and political career." The speaker received with applause and agreed to unanimously.

Speaker Carlisle descended from the chair, and accompanied by Mr. Randall, approached General Grant, who occupied a seat in the rear of the railing of the dome. He was the first to greet the distinguished visitor down the main aisle to a position in front of the clerk's desk, where he stood, leaning on his crutches, while the speaker introduced to him the members of the House, each of whom cordially greeted the ex-president.

THE DEAD PRINCE. Great Crowds Honor the Departure of the Remains from Cannes. The procession escorting the body of the Duke of Albany left the Villa Nevada at Cannes at noon. The duke was then four mounted gendarmes. A detachment of troops and a large number of carriages followed. One of the carriages was filled with wreaths. The Count and Comtesse de Paris and the principal residents followed. An immense throng of people filled the streets, which were everywhere draped in black. The depot was reached at 1:30 p. m. There the municipal authorities and the firemen and policemen were assembled. The mayor presented an immense wreath on behalf of the city. The duke's body was placed in a van draped in black. The Prince of Wales entered a saloon car and the train started at 1:50 p. m. It arrived at 6 o'clock at Marseilles, where the officers of the garrison waited upon the prince of Wales and assured him of their sympathy.

The remains of the Duke of Albany arrived at Cherbourg the same evening, and were placed on board the English royal yacht. A detachment of Royal French artillery and marines presented arms while the duke's body was transferred to the steamer. The yacht afterwards returned to England.

four solicitors on Wednesday. John Gellis, collector for a brewery in Washington, New York, was committed suicide. He was 59 years of age.

A telegram from Scottsboro, Alabama, reports that W. F. Robinson, candidate for representative in Congress, committed suicide by stabbing himself through the heart. No cause is assigned for the deed.

Alfred Zahn, a Swiss, aged about 45 years, was found hanging from the staircase in the fourth floor of the building No. 169 South Second street, Philadelphia. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition when it was discovered. It was found by Carl Andrews Heller committed suicide by hanging himself to the oak rack in his room at the St. James hotel, Philadelphia. He was about 35 years old, and it is thought, was in desolate circumstances.

A "NIGGER HATER."

John A. Logan before the War.

An Editorial Article for Black Jack—How the West to Talk a Violent Negro-Phobist.

In aspiring for the presidency Logan has rolled away the stone of condemnation that sealed his record. This reveals him as the honestest and most patriotic of the "black laws" which the legislature of Illinois, in 1853 he introduced, and agreed to its final passage a bill to prevent the immigration of free negroes into this state. That bill provided for the instant removal of any person who should bring a negro or mulatto, slave or free, into Illinois. It further enacted that any negro or mulatto, bond or free, remaining in the state ten days should be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on being not being paid forthwith should be sold at public auction to the person who would pay the fine and costs. The act offered as blood money half the fine to the prosecuting witness. This act not only doubly gives Logan a strong grip on the colored heart.

Speaking of the slave code bill in a reply to General Farnsworth in Congress in 1860, John A. Logan said he advocated the bill because it would "put in the penitentiary such men as you have in your part of the country who band together and conspire for the purpose of stealing fugitives. It is for the purpose of reaching your 'irrepressible conflict' men, who have engaged—if not directly, indirectly—in murder and everything that is dishonorable, dishonorable, disgraceful, and shocking to humanity." The crime of kidnapping, however, which Mr. Logan wished to punish with the penitentiary was the liberation of the slaves, and in gratitude for this he thinks the enfranchisement negroes a year for him. In 1859 Mr. Logan declared on the floor of Congress that the northern portion of Illinois was "blighted" by the contaminating touch of Abolitionism, and that the only enforcement of the fugitive slave laws in the western states was by Democrats.

"You call it the dirty work of the Democratic party," he exclaimed, "to catch the colored man, to turn him over to the penitentiary, and to say that he is a nigger hater. We are willing to perform that dirty work." For his enthusiastic participation in this congenial "dirty work" there can be no doubt that the hearts of the colored voters of Illinois should go out in gratitude to Logan. In referring to John Brown and Harper's Ferry, Mr. Logan continued: "In Illinois, in the state from which I come, in Chicago, there was a sympathetic meeting held in favor of John Brown, and ministers of God, or pretended ministers of God, attended the meeting and passed resolutions of sympathy with that traitor, thief and scoundrel; yet no Republican representative in that portion of the state raised his voice against such proceedings." The colored voters of Illinois and Chicago should bear in grateful remembrance that John A. Logan was guilty of no such remissions. They should also remember that after outraging the best feeling of humanity with menace and hostility towards their race, he was only prevented from fighting for the perpetuation of slavery by the refusal of a commission in the Confederate army, if a despotic persecution, followed by vindictive severity, entitles a man to the gratitude of a race, General Logan should have the colored voters of Illinois.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT POLES. Property Owners' Rights Which May Not Be Taken Away. Judge O'Gorman, of the supreme court, New York, has handed down a decision continuing a temporary injunction previously granted restraining the United States Illuminating company from erecting electric light poles in the city of New York. The company had applied for a license to erect poles in front of the premises of Tiffany & Co. on Union Square. The judge says he will assume that the electric company has full legislative and municipal power to erect the poles in question, but adds that a question is now whether the Legislature has not exceeded its power in permitting the taxing of plaintiffs' property by impairing the use and enjoyment of the light, air and free access to their premises, which formed part of their estate in the public street, without providing due compensation therefor. He says: "If the plaintiffs had property in such easement, and were threatened with substantial loss or impairment of such property, then the Legislature, failing to provide for compensation, exceeded its powers."

The judge cites a number of authorities upon this point and says: "Whether the erection of the poles in the case at bar would have a substantial impairment of the plaintiffs' use of their easement in light, air or free access to and from the street is a question of fact, and as far as is shown by the papers used in this motion the preponderance of evidence seems to be in favor of the plaintiff. The poles in question are not meant to sustain the electric lamps, but only the wires containing the current, and by means of which the light is to be supplied."

"They are, therefore, not strictly speaking, lamp posts, and posts of the dimensions stated in the moving papers, placed in front of the entrance to the plaintiffs' premises, will create a serious hindrance to the free use of the street, and as far as is shown by the papers used in this motion the preponderance of evidence seems to be in favor of the plaintiff. The poles in question are not meant to sustain the electric lamps, but only the wires containing the current, and by means of which the light is to be supplied."

THE MIRELL LIGHTS. How Deductions in the Hill Are Made—Last Night's Record. Twenty-nine of the electric lamps were either not burning or burning poorly last night.

The chairman of the lamp committee informs us that heretofore in making deductions from the bills for lighting the city the committee has been governed by the reports made by the policemen on duty. When the lamps are reported as burnt, the committee deduct one-half the contract price per hour, and when they are reported out the entire amount is deducted (about 40 cents per night). The deduction last month was \$121.

Following are the lamps reported as not burning or burning poorly last night: Christian and Grant, South between Vine, Prince and Vine, Beaver between Andrew and Conestoga, Hazel and Lime, Frederick and Lima, Lemon and Lime, Franklin and Chestnut, Plum and Chestnut, Duke and Green, Strawberry and North, Strawberry and Woodward, Christian and Green, Duke and North, Rockland and Low, Freiberg and Low, Locust and Rockland, Locust and Freiberg, Locust and John, Ann and Children's Home, Mulberry and James, all out from 7 o'clock. Chestnut and Chestnut, out from 8 o'clock; Manor and Love Lane, Laurel and Manor, out from 9 o'clock; Orange and Water, Lemon and North Green, out from 10 to 12, then burning; Prince and Chestnut, out from 12; Lime and East King, Orange and Ann, poor all night.

PERSONAL.

Butler, will make the Decoration day speech in New York.

SENATOR MAJONE'S illness is thought to have taken a serious turn. GRIVY, Gladstone and the queen of Saxony are all devoted lovers of jam.

A woman in France, the war correspondent, has been made an LL. D., by the University of Aberdeen. THOMAS J. ENGE, secretary of the state board of agriculture, has changed his residence from West Chester to Harrisburg.

WM. THOMAS, esq., of Mankato, Minn., has been visiting his old home near Aradilla this country. Mr. Thomas was formerly treasurer Lancaster county. JAMES M. YRAGLEY and Edward R. Snider, of this city, were among the graduates at the Hahnemann medical college, Philadelphia, Wednesday morning.

BISHOP WILBERFORCE, more remarkable generally for bitterness than sweetness of observation, once observed in speaking of the abolitionists: "I have often heard of the milk of human kindness, but I never knew which was the cow until I met with Jacobson." TAINE, the French author, avoids all social festivities, and though he has been married six years, his house has seldom been the scene of any social gathering. His marriage with Mlle. Danelle, the daughter of a rich merchant, was, however, purely one of convenience; and, though so far it has been a harmonious one, there is little love on either side.

HON. F. A. K. BRISNER, younger son of Lord Pembroke, is about to take up his residence permanently in America. Mr. Banner lost one of his eyes by a careless shot when grousing driving a year and a half ago, and he has been strongly advised that in order to preserve the sight of the other eye, he must give up the bar and live chiefly in the open air. He has, therefore, determined to turn his attention to cattle farming in the West.

FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS. Let Keller be expelled—sings out the State Republican. "M. K. P."—Lancaster is writing reminiscences of European travel for the *Moravian*. The Chambersburg Valley Spirit knows of a township in Franklin county that has five brass bands.

The West Chester Republican explains Cooper's great enthusiasm for Blaine on the ground that he is a new convert. The Carlisle *Vindicator* thinks the burning court houses and shooting lawyers, in a fearful state of society, but not entirely its wholesome lesson.

The Wilkesbarre *Union Leader* cast off its old type on the first of April, put on a new suit and changed its name to the *Evening Leader*. The name of the journal is well chosen, as it is unquestionably the leading journal of its section; and if the intellectual status of a community may be measured by its representative journal, Wilkesbarre need have no fear of its interests when confided to the care of the conservative and fearless *Leader*.

What It Costs at a Republican Primary. Republican Convention Proceeding. Billy Flinn, Senator Aull, John Neel, Fred and Doc. Magee, George Oliver, President Ford and a number of others gathered in a hall in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., and discussed in a very pointed, but withal pleasant way, kickers, bribers, bolters, the citizens' movement, the machine, the ring, and other kindred congenial topics.

"We carried more prospects in the Twenty-second Congressional district than you fellows did," said Fred Magee. "Possibly so," replied Mr. Aull. "I have made no calculation on that point. It strikes me, however, that we have most of the delegates from this county to Harrisburg."

THE COMMONWEALTH.

NEWS FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

What is Going On Around Us—In Philadelphia and Harrisburg—Near and Across the Atlantic—County Lines.

Reading Milkmen have reduced the price of milk from eight to six cents per quart. Doe Run creamery in Chester county, receives about 1800 quarts of milk per day and makes a ton of butter per week.

The Philadelphia record. Cleveland has again decided by a vote of nearly two to one not to admit women to membership. Harry Miller of York, who two years ago had both legs broken on the railroad, had his two arms broken yesterday by falling through the floor of a stable.

The sale of real estate in Chester county has been much larger during the past six months than during the same length of time for many years, and the prices were good. York on the first of April money was plenty at 4 to 6 per cent. Good security, and some was put out as low as 3 per cent. and altogether the day was a very satisfactory one all round.

It was a "notable feature" at the April meeting of the Berks county board of prison inspectors, that there was an "absence of strong liquor, nothing but domestic wine being furnished for refreshments." The people of York want to know why all, or nearly all, of the tobacco trade of their county, should be delivered to Lancaster when York would afford as ample facilities for receiving and packing tobacco as Lancaster, and they favor the erection of warehouses in York.

The banquet to be given by the Brooklyn Young Men's Democratic club, at the academy building, there, Saturday evening, it is said has a double purpose; first, to bring out Senator Bayard, of Delaware, for the presidential race course, and second, to out lose from Tammany hall, which has heretofore assumed to lead in all such movements. The Hon. Cleveland also will be present, together with Senator elect Blackburn and Senator Pendleton, and Representatives Cox, Hurd, Tucker and Shoups. Mr. Hewitt has been invited, but he writes that he will be unable to come.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY. Kues Against a Legal Song to Reading. The Consumers' Gas company, of Reading, having failed to procure the consent of councils to dig up the streets for the purpose of laying pipes, their representatives say they have the right to do so without any consent of the councils. Action of councils will not necessarily deter them from erecting their works and laying pipes. The affair has caused some newspaper discussion over there, in the course of which it comes out that the stockholders are Henry Baumgardner, Lancaster, 250 shares; Thomas Baumgardner, Lancaster, 250 shares; John H. Baumgardner, Lancaster, 250 shares; George H. Christian, Philadelphia, 245 shares; William B. Buck, Philadelphia, 5 shares.

The amount of the capital stock of the corporation is \$25,000, divided into 1,000 shares of the par value of \$25, and \$2,500 being 10 per centum of the capital stock has been paid in cash to the treasurer of said corporation, whose name and residence are Henry Baumgardner, Lancaster, Pa. "And the balance of said capital stock is declared and taken as full paid stock, not liable to any further calls or assessments, to be issued in payment and purchase of lands, buildings and apparatus for gas works."

Mr. Richmond L. Jones, attorney for the company, is reported as saying that "the authority of the Consumers' Gas company to lay their pipes in the streets and to erect their works in this city is complete and no ordinance of the councils is required to enable them to commence and continue their business."

GIBBONS-GIBBONS. A Wedding at the Mayor's Hotel. Philadelphia Times. A quiet wedding, after the formal of the day, and which occurred yesterday at the Mayor's Hotel, would all the beautiful accessories, a fashionable resort. The bride, Miss Caroline Gibbons, is the second daughter of Ponce Earle Gibbons and the late Dr. Joseph Gibbons, of Chester county. The bridegroom is of the same family name, William G. Gibbons, a successful manufacturer of Wilmington, Del. As is the custom in the society of Friends, the ceremony was very simple. The bride wore white silk, and well and orange blossoms, and many of the lady guests appeared in full reception dress, but the older Friends retained the beautiful plain garb. There was an interesting family representation and in one group there were members of four generations, ranging from the great-grandfather to the bride to her now venerable grandmother, Mrs. Earle, who for so many years has been eminent as an advocate in humanitarian projects. There were also present Geo. H. Earle, the lawyer, an uncle of the bride; J. Banner, J. Brander, Matthews, George Cary Eggleston, R. W. Gilder and James R. Osgood, to apply simultaneously for the great joker's autograph, and Mark Twain's mail, on Tuesday morning, come in four big baskets. He is said to be meditating dire vengeance.

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