The Case of Senator Walr, of New Hampshire Decided in Factor of the Governor's Right. Like Cases That Exist in Illinois and in Oregon.

When the Senate met on Tuesday, the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar that Henry W. Blair be sworn in to fill a vacancy was taken up. Mr. Vest reaffirmed the opinion expressed by him when the Bell case was upder discussion upon the power of the executive of a state to appoint a senator. He held that the vacancy which came within the provision of the constitution relating to this subject was not one occurring in the regular course of events by the expiration of a term, but was one related to the personal circumstances of the senator by whose retirement a

Mr. Hoar did not think it would be profitsion which this question opened. The Senate would, he thought, rest its action upon the authority of the Bell precedent. If a legislative body could ever be bound by a precedent, the Senate had bound itself in that case, It was established after full discussion by great lawyers, and the decision was nonpartisan. The great debaters who differed from the majority put forth their best efforts, rendering it certain that the decision was made in full view of all that had bearing on the subject. The people of New Hampshire had governed themselves accordingly. Should that decision be reserved the people of New Hampshire and other states would be compelled to change their practice from time to time, according to the changing majorities

or opinions of the Senate, The controlling provision of the constitu-tion was that which declared that the several states should have an equal right and au-thority in the Senate. Such was not the case when there was a single vacancy. In order that states might be equally represented the provision was made that where vacancies should happen by resignation or otherwise during the vacancy of the legislature, the state executive should have the power to ap-point. The provision regarding the filling of executive offices by the president during the recess of the Senate was similar in character.

Mr. Saulsbury said he could not vote to
seat Mr. Blair. Senators who had read the

proceedings in the Lanmon case in 1825 knew that this very question now before the Senate had been discussed on that occasion. "Happen" was held to be the governing word in the constitutional provision, as it always implied a contingency.

The senator from Massachusetts seemed to

think that the decision in the Lauman case hinged along upon the right of a governor to a vacancy for a full term before the vacancy existed. He read from the authorities to show that the elements of the pending case were discussed in connection with the Ean-The legislature of New Hampshire at its last session had neglected its duty, and now

the question was as to the governor's right to fill a vacancy. Were all the precedents and authorities to be overruled by a single act of the Senate, at a time when party spirit ran high, when the Republicans were in the minority, when, as he had reason to know, yeter were given in support of Mr. know, votes were given in support of Mr. Bell, for expediency or not? Because the law in the case was in his favor. Mr. Jones, of Florida, said he was glad

this was not any sense an original question in this body, and a review of the Bell case would give ample light for guidance. He had voted for scating Mr. Bell, but he was not one of those to whom the senator from Delaware had alluded. He had not voted for

expediency but from conviction.

Ar. Ingalls was not able to understand why
the last legislature had not elected a senator. a political fectus begotten but not born. Sup-pose there should be an invasion of the state of New Hampshire what legislature would the governor convoke? Mr. Pike replied, the legislature chosen in November, 1882. Mr. Ingalls said the inference was irresistible that the legislature chosen in 1882 was

sistific that the legislature of New Hampshire, and the only legislature body competent to act. That being the case, the legislature fand had the right at its last term to choose the successor of Henry W. Blair. The legislature did not exercise its power, and a ques-tion arose whether a vacancy had occurred which the executive could not fill. He asked the senator from Florida (Mr. Jones) whether, if the next legislature fails

to elect a senator, the governor would have the power to appoint. Mr. Jones said he thought he would have such power.

Mr. Ingalis said the Senate was not now settling a quastion for New Hampshire alone. There were vacancies in Oregon and Illinois. He was not convinced that a single appointment by the governor did not exhaust its power. He regretted that the condition of affairs in New Hampshire exposed the Senate to a revival of this controversy every two or four years.

The resolution was then agreed to by a year

and nay vote of 36 to 20.

The only departure from a division upon party lines was in the case of Mr. Jones, of Florida, who voted in the affirmative with the Republicans.

oath was then administered to Mr. Blair by the vice president. Upon motion of Senator Cameron, the Senate, at 2:25, ad-

## A TALK FROM ANDREW CARNEGIE. It is Well for the Young Doctors That They are

Not Lawyers, Theologians or Soldiers, From the New York Sun.

One hundred and thirty-four young medi cal students sat in the red-cushioned chairs in the orchestra of the Metropolitan opera house Monday night, and looked at semicircular rows of elderly men on the stage, representing the board of trustees and the faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical col-lege. Dr. Austin Flint, jr., called out the names of the young students, and they went on the stage in platoons and got their diplomas. The Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer talked a few minutes to them, and then introduced college \$50,000 to build a laboratory. All the young doctors arose when Mr. Carnegie stepped forward, and greeted him with a chorus of "Rah! 'rah! 'rah! Andrew Carnegie!" Among the things Mr. Carnegie said

to them were these:
What a blessing it is that you were not born wealthy. You should be grateful to a kind Providence for fathers who have not kind Providence for fathers who have not burdened you with riches. The poorest father is the richest one. By bequeathing the necessity to work, the poor man leaves a richer heritage to his son than the millionaire can possibly give his. Poverty at the beginning of life is a positive blessing. You make no question of success; there is none, because success is a necessity. Only the rich and pampered, who play at professions, fail in life as a class.

Medicine is a growing science. Its devo-

in life as a class.

Medicine is a growing science. Its devotes took full-eyed upon the blazing sun of truth in all its changes. The profession of law tends to narrow man by its rules and precedents. The legist is ever looking back. He adopts new ideas slowly and hesitatively and becomes an encyclopedia of wise the adopts new ideas slowly and hestatingly, and becomes an encyclopædia of wise
saws and modern instances, the modern instances being governed by the wise saws of
the past. Hence lawyers rarely become great
statesmen, though we cherish high hopes
that the new, talented members of the
cabinet from New York may be the exception proving the rule. He has been caught
young, and out of the law may blossom
statesmanship.

statesmanship.

If we turn to theology as a profession, we find its devotees more heavily handleapped even than those of the law. The young theological student is furnished with thirty-nine articles, constructed centuries ago; he is compelled to believe, or at any rate to try to believe, that these constitute the whole of essentiates.

Finds 'they didn't know everything down in he harbors the idea in fear and trembling, and attributes his intellectual activity to the machinations of the evil one. Theological students have, unfortunately, neither old errors to discover nor new truths to learn. They are necessarily restricted to applying to

modern life the beliefs of hundreds of years ago.

If we consider the military profession, we find that the physician is the antipode of the soldier. He lives to kill: you live to save. You all read the other week of a man who liked the sport of man killing so well that he could not rest at home in peace, but ran to Egypt in pursuit of his favorite sport. In time came the turn of the brave savages, and Egypt in pursuit of his favorite sport. In time came the turn of the brave savages, and they killed him. The cable informed us that he died like a "true British bull-dog." He did indeed! Having lived a bulldog's life, it was fitting that he should die the death of a dog. I beg pardon of the dog! I mention this incident not to assuit the dead—poor wretch! we can only pity him—but to show how utterly demoralized is the public opinion that has hardly anything but laudation for such a charactor! Depend upon it, gentlemen, this will soon change. The hero of barbarism is the main who braves danger to desiroy; the hero of civilbraves danger to destroy; the bero of civil-

BOLD WORDS IN LONDON. The Extreme Praise by a Newspaper of Ameri-

The London Echo, an evening newspaper, burned incense Monday afternoon to Ameri can institutions and utters sentiments that would send one to jail in Prussia and in

Russia to Siberia. It says :

"President Cleveland is a strong and a straight man, and as politically pure as Lincoln was. Is it not magnificent how the Democratic principle works to new conditions One warrior has not succeeded another by force of arms. The chief of a party has be-come chief of the state, but the state is still his chief. President Arthur ceases to be the ruler of fifty millions of men and goes back to his own town and, his own office to work to his own town and his own office to work as a lawyer for his living. When Napoleon the Little 'had to 'vanish from France he had three-quarters of a million carefully purloined and invested. Mr. Arthur carries nothing with him into retirement but the respect of the people, and by and by Mr. Cleveland will do the same. In the democracy individual ambitions die and despots and truculent warriors have no place. The only ambition allowed to a man is to serve only ambition allowed to a man is to serve state well and having done that, to

be state become a private citizen again.

"There was one sentence in President leveland's address which warmed my heart him. It has been commented on in one o two newspapers in England, but will bear repetition. He said: 'Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people and may do nauch by their example to encourage that plain way of living which, among their fellow-citizens, aids integrity and promotes thrift and pros-

"Hear this, ye kings with your tawdry crowns, ye duke and earls with your tinsel coronets, ye lords of the bedehamber and gold sticks in waiting with your salaries drawn from the hard earned wages and slender resources of the thrifty poor—salaries paid to you for no service productive of good to the public, but only for playing the flunky and the fool! Is it not time, O patient Engand the fool? 18-st not time, O patient Eng-lish democracy, for us to open our eyes and take counsel of our wiser children? The money wasted over the pomp and pageantry of courts is spent in bolstering up the preten-sions of rank and birth. Would it not be better spent in feeding the poor and teaching the legionary 27. the ignorant ?"

THE BRIDE OF A CONFICT.

A Husband's Real Character Only Revealed At His Death. About a year ago a young man made his appearance in Gradytown, one of the subbs of Atlanta, Ga. He was of pleasant address, industrious, minutful of his own affairs, and soon made friends, who thought highly of him. Among others he made the acquaintance of a young lady of respectable family, whom he subsequently married The couple at once settled down to house keeping with prospects which seemed bright enough for ordinary people. About a nonth ago the hasband was stricken down with disease which baffled the skill of the dectors, and on Friday night he died. Several male friends of the family pre-pared the dead body for burial. About one of the dead man's ankles they found a shackle such as is used in a penitentiary. The chain had been broken off at the first link, and the poor man was unable to move the fatal ring which after leath was to give the clue to his identity. The young men found their se-cret too great for concoalment. Calling the wife to the side of the corpse, they asked her for an explanation, but she could give none. She had never seen the shackle before and She had nover seen the shackle before, and was even more mystified than the men who made the discovery. A policemen was called in, and recognized the dead man as Jacob Harper, a noterious desperado, who had escaped from the penitentiary, and for whose capture a large reward was offered. The wife, thus for the first time made aware she had been the bride of a convict fainted, and the greatest excitement followed with the funeral, but she refused their ad vice, that as her husband had done his duty by her she would see him buried with such ponor as she could give him.

The Insult to the English Fing.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville ecretary of state for foreign affairs, in auswering questions respecting the reported hauling down of the British flag at Victoria station, in West Africa, by Germans, said that in the face of Prince Bismarck's assurthat in the face of Frince Bismarck's assur-ances of Germany's friendship for England he did not believe that the hauling down of the British colors and the hoisting of the German flag as reported were intended as an insult to England, but were probably due to ignorance on the part of the German com-mander, who might have believed that Vicsion to Germany of certain slices of territory in the Cameroons on the representations of Count Herbert Bismarck that they were nec essary to Germany in order to make the German colony in the Camerons more com-

formed Earl Granville that Germ ny recog-nizes Victoria colony in West Africa as nizes Victoria colony in West Africa as British territory. He stated that the German government had received no confirmation of the hanling down of the Buttlet. hanling down of the British flag and the stitution of the German colors. If the re port should be confirmed, Germany would hasten to disavow the agent's action and would make any reparation that might be

Six Thousand Pounds of Glycerine Explode. The citizens of Bradford, Pa., were startled Tuesday by a terrific explosion which shook the houses in all parts of the town. Inquiry revealed the fact that the nitro-glycerine manufactory of the Rock Glycerine company, located at Howard Junction, three miles away, had been the scene of a terrible casualty. A magazine containing 6000 pounds of glycerine had exploded, and W. H. Herrington, one of the proprietors, and H. V. Pratt, an employe, were killed. The factory, twenty-five feet away, was blown into fragments. Pratt's body was found 200 feet away. All his bones were broken, but the skin was intact. Mr. Herrington weighed 190 pounds. One or two pieces of flesh were the only trace that could be found of him. Trees were toen up by the roots, and great holes were made in the earth. Loss, \$5,000. eated at Howard Junction, three miles away,

HE PAYS HIS WAY.

Cleveland Will Not Accept Any Dead-Head Theatre Tickets.

Among the pleasant little perquisites of the residents the free use of boxes at the Washgton theatre is one that they have more or less availed themselves of. Grant was seen in this way there often twice a week, and Hayes occasionally dropped in to see the comic operas that came there. Last week the manager of one of the theatres called on Mr. Cleveland and placed at his disposal a box for any night, when he should feel like going in for a little relaxation, extending the invitation to anybody he might choose to bring with him. Mr. Cleveland said he would be pleased to visit his show and named a night when he thought he might be able to do so, but positively declined to accept any favors in the way of boxes and said he should pay the regular box-office price. This is a new departure, as Arthur, it is said, accepted a free box whenever he went to the theatre, following the custom laid down by his predecessors. this way there often twice a week, and Hayes

A GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE.

THE WARASH AND MISSOURI SYSTEMS AT A STANDSTILL

Trouble Feared at Sedalia, Missourt—The Com pany Sends Armed Detectives There-The Governor Orders Out the Militia. The Strikers Firm.

Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, bacalled the milit ia, of St. Louis, to go to Sedalia, Mo., to aid in repressing the trouble likely to arise there to-day out of the railroad strike About 150 officers and men left on a special train Tuesday morning, and will arrive at Sedalia about two p. m.
The employes of the Missouri Pacific rail-

road in St. Louis are still at work, and say they have no present intention of striking. The men discuss the situation very closely, and it is believed the departure of the greater part of the militia of the city for Sedalia has had the effect of encouraging the strikers. The Missouri Pacific is refusing freight, and s discharging or suspending many employes not connected with the strike. Some of the Wabash men are on a strike, and others say they will strike. It is said that the Missour Pacific company has hired a number of Pinkerton's detectives and sent them to Sedalia, armed with Winchester rifles to protect its property until the troops arrive.

A special from Sedalia says: "All is still quiet here among the strikers, but affairs are critical. The strikers are now in session drafting a proclamation that they keep the peace at all hazards. They are embittered because thirty Pinkerton detectives have arrived who are hired by the railroad company. Adjutant General Jameson had a confer they must not prevent trains from running The pay-car arrived this morning but the strikers refused to receive their wages, be-cause, they said, that would sever their con-nection with the road, and besides the car

was not due for five days."

A special from Jeflerson City says that Governor Marmaduke may go to Sedalia Tuesday afternoon. The St. Louis militia will be halted probably there until the gover-

win be haited probably there until the governor receives a report from Adjutant General
Jameson at Sedalia.

Notwithstanding the Missouri car and
foundry company, who have leased the Wabash railroad shops at Moberly, and
will hereafter conduct them, have announced that they are ready to receive
applications for labor, irrespective of
past or existing troubles, not one of the
men who struck some days and have since
been idle, have applied for work, although been idle, have applied for work, although there is no doubt that they could obtain from the car company as much or even better wages than they demand from the railroad company. Shey say that they will not re-sume work until the former wages are restored to every workman on the entire Wabash system, and claim that they have advices that soon every workman on the Wabash road will be on a strike.

The strikers at Kansas City decided to dis-continue interference with the Wabash trains, earing a collision with the federal authorities, that road bring in the hands of the United States court. A force of deputy mar shals are now guarding that property. The mayor called a special session of council to meet this afternoon. No freights are moved on the Missouri Pacific.

There are now over seventy engines in the cound-house and yards a Sadalia which have been killed by the strikers, and over ten miles of loaded freight cars on the side tracks. No passenger trains have yet been stopped, but no passengers have arrived here from west of Kansas City or south of Parsons.

Kan., since Sunday.

The strike of the Wabash shopmen at Fort Wayne, still continues. Master Mechanic Barnes, by order of General Master Machanic Johann, posted a notice on Saturday to the effect that employes who did not report for uty on Monday morning could consider themselves discharged. The strikers ignor-ed the order. None returned to work, An-other notice was posted saving that those who did not return to work to morrow (Wednes-day) morning were no longer in the employ of the company. This men regard the second of the company. The men regard the second order as a back-down by the officials, and claim that they are becoming more thoroughly organized each day. The Knights of Labor have the matter in hand, and promise assistance when needed. No attempt has been made to interfere with the movement of trains or prevent the few men who are a work from continuing, nor is it that such interference will be made.

SULLIVAN'S PROJECTS. Proposing to Defeat All Other Pogilists and

Settle Down. John L. Sullivan has aunounced that he had finally settled upon a plan for the future and will not get drunk again for over two He is tired of hearing Ryan and Burke, the Englishmen, talking, and if they really want to meet him they may do so as soon after he has got done with Dominick McCaffrey, in Philadelphia, as possible. He will meet them both on the same night in have impartial police protection, and suggests Butte City, Montana. He intends to dispose of all the American pugilists who talk about him, either by inceting them or by silencing

them, and will then start for England with Patsy Sheppard.

They will be abroad two years. His scheme is to offer \$200 to the local champions of all the large towns in England to come forward and face him in the ring, and, after he has disposed of them all, he will start for Aus-tralia, where he will meet Farnham and tralia, where he will meet Farnham and whoever else will put on the gloves with him. Then he will return to Boston and settle down. He expects to sell his bar to great advantage in a short time. He says he will be delighted to meet Burke and Ryan with tid elsews.

Foreign Laborers Subsisting on Dogs The opposition to Hungarians, Polanders and other European cheap tabor has been intensified by a discovery just made on the Blue mountain in Lebanon county. A num-ber of these foreigners have been engaged nearly all winter in chopping wood on the mountains and frequently ran short of pro-visions. They had several large watch dogs with them, and these they atc. Many of these foreigners have left the coal and moun tain regions for their native lands. They say that by a few years hard work and saving in this country they can live at home in comfort. During the winter many of the finest dogs belonging to the farmers along the foot of the mountains have disappeared, and a corty who recently visited the desorted and a party who recently visited the deserted camp of the foreign laborers found the bare bones of no less than a dezen dogs in the vicinity of the buts occupied by them.

A bloody wife murder occurred at Scullyville, Ark., in the Choetaw nation, Monday morning. Joseph Jackson entered the house where his wife was washing dishes and shot her twice in the breast with a double-barreled shotgun, killing her instantly. Jackson immediately shouldered his gun and walked three miles after a womon to attend his wife, whom he said was very ill. Upon reaching the house where his wife lay dead, Jackson appeared startled and reported that his wife had been murdered during his absence. Sus-picion pointed so plainly toward him as her murderer that he was arrested and brought to Fort Smith for trial. Jackson recently be-came enamored of another woman, and wanted to get his wife out of the way, hence

William P. Williams, who resides on Inliana avenue in Chicago, was the possessor of a shaving brush with an ordinary bone ndle. A few mornings ago when his friends, N. E. Rutter and E. N. Tracy, were at his room, be heard something rattle within the handle of the brush, and he recalled a story that he had read five years since regarding she snuggling of diamonds into New York in the handles of shaving brushes. Williams smashed his leguch at brushes. Williams smashed his brush, at the suggestion of his friends, and among the fragments were found two good sized diamonds. How they came there is a mystery. The brush is an old one which had belonged to Williams' father, and which he brought to Chicago on his removal from Buffalo.

BIG PENSION FRAUDS.

Investigations Show That the Clerk, Lawrence Secured \$20,000.

Special agents of the pension bureau at Washington have for months past been making an investigation of the claims on the list in the pension agency in Philadelphia and have discovered that at least \$20,000 has been paid out under fraudulent claims. So far as the detectives can discover, these trauds have been the work of Thomas Lawrence, a former clerk in the pension agency under General Sickel. A. Wilson Norris, the pen-sion agent, said last evening: "Detectives Brooks and Newcome have

"Detectives Brooks and Newcome have discovered sixty-five cases where not only the names of the pensioners were forged, but also the names of the witnesses to the signatures and the certificate. The names of signatures and the certificate. The names of widows who had died or had remarried had widows who had died or had remarried had been forged and pensions regularly drawn by this precious scoundrel, who was senten-ced to \$500 fine and sent to the penitentiary for four years last Friday. There are three more cases which the detectives are working on which may raise the amount of the steal a little. The Clerk Freas, who is also under indictment for the same offense, is thought to be a mere tool, though how far he had cog-nizance of the crime is as yet uncertain." nizance of the crime is as yet uncertain."

"I retired from the pension agency early last July," said General Sickel Tuesday even-ing, "but investigations to ferret out this ing, "but investigations to ferret out this fraud had been in progress for a number of months before I retired and they were placed in the hands of Colonel Norris when he assumed charge of the agency. At the last re-port, which was just before the trial of Lawrence in February, the detectives informed me that there had been frauds discovered to the amount of about \$5,000. This was three weeks ago. I was not aware that they had made any subsequent discoveries. I don't believe that they discovered any such ter in the hands of my attorney, John G. Johnson, who at the first superficial glance says that I cannot be held responsible for these adroit forgeries.

"If on thorough investigation it shall ap pear that I am responsible I am good for the amount. My official bond is in the sum of \$250,000 and my bondsmen are some of the wealthiest men in the city. I don't care to give their names. Lawrence came to my office highly recommended by a number of influential citizens. If I have to make good this money I intend to find out how much responsibility accompanies such a recom-mentation. Lawrence was, I understand, a vestryman of an Episcopal church in Ger-mantown. He used his religion as a cloak to cover his rascalities."

THE FIRST ORGAN-BUILDER. The Man Who Constructed The Earliest Pipe

According to a letter from Charles Kraus in the Philadelphia Ledger, there arrived in America from Silesia ou September 18, 1733, Balthasar Krauss (one of the three pioneers of the Schwankfelders). He was married on January 16, 1736, and amongst the issue was a son, born November 23, 1743, also named Balthasar. Said son was married June 14, 1769, and had issue of four sons and four daughters, amongst whom was a son, born June 21, 1771, by name of Andrew; Andrew in his nineteenth year undertook the task of making a pipe organ and his first effort was growned with success, be having made in the year 1799 a good and perfect organ and in every detail which is in use at the present day. This organ was of small dimensions, and called a "house organ," of which about twenty were made in his time. In 1706 he made the first church organ,

which is still in use in Long Swamp church. Berks county, Pennsylvania. Then followed in close succession, comparatively, one in the Catholic church at Churchville, Pa., still in use; one in "Six-comered church," old Goschenhoppen church (in use); Reformed church of Allentown, Pa., (in use); Goschenhoppen (in use); two in Toh church (one in use); one in Indian Creek church (in use); one in the old mother church, at Lifth and Appleton street (church recently demolished, and contains Ziegler Brothe ufactory). This organ 1817—and is still in use—in now Brothers shoe manufactory), placed in 1817—and is new Lutheran church at Trenton avenue and Cumberland street. The next one was placed in Boyerstown, Pa. (in use), two in Oley, Pa., (in use), one in Easton (in use), one in Friedensville, one in N. Whitehall (in use), one in S. Whitehall (in use), one in Schoe-ner's church (in use), Upper Saucon (in use), Yellow Springs (in use), Hanover (in use), Druckenlanderchurch (in use), two in Mertztow (in use), one in Jordan church, one in Beaver Dam, Union county, one in Rockland, Berks county, and one, last one, in Sassaman's church, Pa. his sons also made the first melodeon, or har monium, known of and claim the honor of having made the first bass viol, which enormous size, immense volume, and is stil

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN

Forward Movement Expected at Suskin The Mandi Leaves Khartonio. Suakim advices say that a forward move ent is expected Monday next to form : amp five miles from that post for the entire English force. The transports bearing General Fremantle, the Grenadier guards and tour hundred of the Indian cavalry arrived at Suakim Tuesday. Hostile Arabs Tuesday evening attacked a number of the Sikhs (Indian) regiment, stabbing three of them, two mortally. Friendly Arabs have cap-tured 120 goats from El Mahdi's men.

A messenger from Kordofan reports a rising against the authority of the Mahdi's uncle. There is great dissension and famine among the rebels. The Mahdi has gone to Abbas Island, one hundred and thirty miles above Khartoum. Natives arriving at Korti now report that the reason for El Mahdi leaving Khartoum is that he fears he will be assessinated by some of the many enemies who are jealous of the successes and will take this mode of doing away with their rival. He has doubled the guards around his

person. General Lord Wolseley told the Canadian oyageurs at the time of their departure from Egypt that he would need their services again in the autumn. He said they could either remain where they were until then or return home, and he said that he hoped if they went home the places of such as decided to remain in Canada would be filled by others of the Canadian brethern.

The newspaper correspondents are all leav-ing Korti, concluding that the campaign is

Disturbers of Worship.
Tuesday morning Maria Manger, Joseph Manger, David Richards, sr., and his sons, David, jr., and Wesley Richards, all of Warwick township, Chester county, were brought before Justice Whitehead on a warrant sued out by John S. Lloyd, steward and classleader of the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal church of Warwick, charged with disturbing worship in the church. The prosecutor swore that for the last six weeks they have interrupted him during the class-meeting in various ways. The pastor of the church, Rev. J. A. Cooper, appointed Mr. Lloyd as a class-leader, and the defendants were opposed to him. This disturbance was the result. The case occupied the entire day in hearing, and the justice has not yet rendered his decision.

Dangers Feared from Ice Gorges The condition of the ice gorge in the Sus quehanna river at Wilkesbarre is giving rise to serious apprehension. The cold weather of the last six weeks made ice of enormous of the last six weeks made ice of enormous thickness, and it is believed at some points that the ice is frozen to the bottom. A few days of warm weather, by melting the snow on the upper course of the run, will create a disastrous flood, as the ice gorge, which is several miles long, will cause the water to back up. The ice gorge begins near Plymouth and extends seven miles up the river to Pittston. There is also another heavy gorge above Tunkhannock.

Hard Winter for Cattle.

Reports of great mortality among live stock during the winter continue to come from the Indian territory. One cattleman in the Creek nation reports a loss of about 3,000 m a herd of 5,000. On the Messengal range, in the Cherokee nation, the loss is estimated at 60 per cent. On the Cherokee strip it is estimated at 60 per cent.

ALL KINDS OF TRAMPS.

ONE YOUNG NOMAD WHO SAYS HIS MOTHER WAS A GYPST OUTEN.

another Who Showed a Disposition to Rul and Still Another Whr Made An Effort to Steal a Purse-A Club Used to Stop a Fight.

Regular Correspondence of INTELLLIGENCER. COLUMBIA, March II.-Last evening your correspondent met the youngest tramp that is probably traveling. While taking him to the lockup for ledgings he told the following history of himself: He was born in a gypsy camp near San Francisco, Cal., in 1872. Hi father had always been a tramp, and while the band of gypsies were in California he joined them, and a short time afterwards married one of the women. About three ears after he was born Cyril's mother (the lad's name was Cyril Lamont) died, and a short time afterwards he and his tather left the band, and for six years they tramped the country. In 1883, while riding on a box car, near Lansing, Mich., his father fell from the car and was killed. Since then the boy tramp has been alone in the world. We met him again this morning, when he said he intended searching for his mother's band of gypsies, she having been their queen. De-spite the fact that he was but illy clad and that poverty had left its marks upon his young face, there was something attractive about him. He spoke intelligently, and when describing his travels, the language he used was beautiful in the extreme

An Ambitious Knight of the Road. A tramp named Gustave Eggleson, last vening, entered the P. R. R. dispatcher's office, in the west yard, and attempted to run the place; he was himself run out. He then went to the billiard hall, and again tried to be bess, but failure again met him, for he went down the steps with more speed than grace. On Locust street, becoming noisy, he was arrested by Officer Dyssinger, and placed in the lockup. This morning, 'Squire Evans gave him 30 days in jail for being druck and discalable. drunk and disorderly.

A Tramp Grabs at a Young Lady's Purse.

Yesterday a young lady who had been isiting in Mt. Joy was awaiting a train at the P. R. R. depot to take her to her home in Baltimore. While standing outside a tramp approached and made a grab at her purse, which was in her hand. He failed to get the coveted article, and before he could make a second attempt, he was scared away by the approach of a gentleman. The young lady told of her trouble, and officers Whittiek and Gilbert were sent for. After receiving a description of the tramp, they started after and trailed him to the hill at the tunnel. Here they met a large gang of tramps, and four of them answering somewhat to the would-be-thief's description, they were ar-rested, and taken before the young lady, who, however, could not identify either. They were accordingly released.

Stopping a Fight With a Club. Amos Randalls and "Son" Holsinger, both Tow Hillers, quarreled in William Baun's grocery store last evening, and the latter was being worsted, when Mr. Haun took a hand in the melee, and with a big club compelled the fighters to vacate his premises. When outside the row was renewed and "Son" attempted to take shelter in the store, but the form of Mr. Haun with his club prevented. Amos then knocked Holsinger out of time

The High Water of 1865. In 1865 a bridge did not connect. York and Lancaster county shores, the old one having ocen burned in 1863, and the present one not having been built until 1868. in saving the water of the flood of '65 nearly touched the bottom of the bridge, your correspendent was in error. The piers, however, stood, and so high was the water that it ran Two Borough Organizations The ladies of the Relief association request

bution will be made on Thursday, March 19 1885, after which no other articles will be given out except in extreme cases. Of course the sick are not included in this. There is no truth whatever that the Columbia industrial school is failing. The attendance is not as large as at first, but it is suffi-cient to keep the hands of the manager and teachers full and busy. The attendance for

us to announce that their last general distri-

the past month has never been less than 33, or high than 165. Those figures show a de-cided falling off, but the tadies expected as much, as the school when first opened was a novelty and many were attracted to its gatherings purely from curiosity. Those now classed as pupils are doing good work, and their improvement is said to be great. Town Notes.

A meeting of Orion lodge No. 876, I. O.
O. F., will be held this evening at eight

o'clock.

After being thoroughly overhauled R. & C. engines No. 410, and the "C. S. Maltby" have again been put on the road.

Last October, Michael Seachrist, of Silver o'elock. Last October, Michael Seachrist, of Silver Springs, fell and broke one of his legs. For the the first tune since his accident, he ap-peared in Columbia yesterday, where he is well-known. Dr. Hinkle removed a large piece of bone from the injured limb. Many families obtain all their fuel from the ash pits in and around the P. R. R. and R. & C. R. R. round houses. They are crowded every morning by then poor people who

pick up every scrap of coal and coke that is t to burn. The court has fixed Monday, March 23d. 1885, as the time for the hearing before the viewers in the matter relating to the opening of Chestnut and Second streets.

Railroad Companies Consolidated. Articles of merger and consolidation of the of the Bellefonte & Buffalo Run railroad company and the Nittany Valley & Southern railroad company were filled with the sec retary of the commonwealth on Tuesday. The first named road is projected from Bellefonte, in Centre, to Mill Hall, in Clinton county. The name of the consolidated company is the Buffalo Run, Bellefonte company is the Buffalo Run, Bellefont & Bald Eagle railroad company and the first officers and directors are as follows: President, James A. Beaver: secretary and treasurer, John L. Kurtz: directors, Ed-mund Blanchard, J. D. Shugert, Frank Me-, W. H. Blair, Robert Valentine, William Wallace, D. G. Bush, C. A. Magee and Philip Collins. The present capital stock of the consolidated company is twelve thousand shares, of the par value of \$50 each, and this is to be issued as far as necessary in exchange for the old stock of the two companies, which is to be surrendered. The company is au-thorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$12,-500 per mile for purposes of construction and stock to the amount of \$13,750.

Rev. F. A. Gast, D. D., of the Reformed theological seminary, this city, has been elected a member of the Archieological society of England, an associtaion of learned men devoted to that class of studies in which Dr. Gast has attained pre-eminence among the Biblical scholars of America. Probably not over a dozen persons in this country have ever been admitted into this fellowship of learning; and the announcement of his elec-tion to it was a very agreeable surprise to

Dr. G. Prof. Gast has also been chosen as one of the lecturers during the coming summer, be-fore a school of Hebrew study in Philadel-phia, which had its origin in a purpose to bring together the professors of Hebrew in the different seminaries of the country, for the instruction of advanced scholars.

From the Reading News. Over in Lancaster county an earthquake reported to have been felt. Whether it was occasioned by the attempted capture of Hon. Abe Buzzard, or the reconciliation of the Examiner and New Era, or whether it was due to Congressman Smith's vote against placing General Grant on the retired list, is not stated.

Little Hinton in The "Lady of Lyons. Miss Lillie Hinton was greeted with rowded house last evening, when she apeared in "The Lady of Lyons." She makes her last appearance this evening in "Ing mar," and will no doubt have anothe

STEAM HEAT.

A Movement to Introduce the System of Sup plying Heat from a Central Plant. For some years there has been in operation

in different parts of the country a system of

supplying steam heat to buildings from

a centrally established plant, where the boilers are located, just as gas is conveyed and distributed in undercentrally established plant, where ground pipes. In Williamsport, Lock Haven, Bellefonte, Clearfield and Phililpsburg, this state, it has been successfully tried and in some New York and Ohio towns, Hopses and business places as far as a mile distant from the central plant have been heated comfortably by steam heat conveyed in pipes and distributed through floor and wall registers, It has been found that with from 75 to 10 patrons the plan is more economical, as well s more convenient, than individual heating; and the attention of a number of gentlemen has for some time been called to the practicability of introducing the system into Lan-

It was recently noticed in the INTELLI-GENCER that they had secured a charter for the organization of a company with such purpose in Lancaster, and last evening the incorporators met at the office of Levi Ellmaker corporators met at the office of Levi Ellmaker esq., to perfect their organization. They in-clude such well known citizens as S. S. Spen-cer, B. J. McGrann, A. C. Kepler, George K. Reed, C. A. Heinitsh, I. W. Leidigh, Drs. S. T. and Miles Davis, J. Fred and W. Z. Seuer, James Stewart, M. V. B. Coho and C. A. Fondersmith.

Mr. J. Fred. Sener presided at last evening's meeting and Mr. Reed was secretary. There was an informal discussion of the best methods of proceeding with the work of the organization; and it was finally determined that a committee, consisting of Messars, Reed, Leidigh and W. Z. Sener should visit the towns in Central Pennsylvania, where the system has been established and affect investigating they working a and after investigating the workings of it report to an adjourned meeting of
the company. If the scheme finds
favor and patronage in Lancaster its
promoters expect to creet buildings and
lay pipes as soon as the weather permits
and to be ready by next winter to have best and to be ready by next winter to have heat on tap in the buildings in this city without the dirt, trouble and danger of the present various methods of heating now in vogue.

The art and science of domestic comfort have advanced so rapidly of late years that a well-heated house is now considered almost a necessity. To secure this with stoves has long been demonstrated as more expensive and troublesome than basement furnaces; these in turn have been supplanted in more modern buildings with steam-heating apparatus. This is expensive to erect, require good deal of attention, excites more or less apprehension of danger, and is just the sort of thing that it seems can be done far more economically on a large than a small scale, To secure this result the general system to be established here is proposed, and with our electric light, street railways and other features of progressive city life there seems to be no obstacle to steam heat.

A GREAT THEOLOGIAN. A New England Journal's Tribute to Rev. D.

The New Haven Pattadann, apropos of Rev. Dr. Nevin's birthday, prints a very interesting sketch of the venerable theologian of Carnaryon Place. In the course of the publication it recalls that Dean Stanley once quoted Dr. Von Dollinger to the effect that America has produced but two theologians. Dr. Channing and Dr. Nevin. The Palladium article goes on to say that, from the privately expressed opinion of another well-informed American divine, "Dr. Nevin has not had his equal, among our native theologians, since the days of Jonathan Edwards. It may be added that as a courageous thinker he was not surpassed by D. Bushnell, whom he was one of the first among orthodox theologians to recognize as feeling after neglected truth and with whom he has a good deal in com-mon. Within his own sphere Dr. Nevin gave, like Dr. Bushnell, a powerful impluse to the ological thought; unless we accept the shal-low theory that the re-action against dogmat-ism has annihilated theology."

of his work the same writerholds: "The unusual combination of opinions in the Mer-cersburg school exhibits the case with which free Christian thought passes sectarian bar-riers, possibly a bad thing for sects, but a good thing for the church catholic. The energetic transmission of a German impulse through Scotch-Irish Puritanism illustrates the way in which the manifold elements of American Christianity must act on each other as the common Christian life develops and matures. Dr. Nevin's most important work was performed more than thirty years ago; but it was directly in the line of a great deal that passes for good work now. The American church has produced few men of creater significance."

Macmillan & Co., London, publish a num-ber of interesting letters written by General Barnes. In one letter he narrates: "When I was at Brussels General Wolseley telegraphed to me to come over to London at once. King Leopold was averse to London at once. King Leopold was averse to my going, I seached London at 6 o'clock the next morning and saw Wolseley at 8. Wolseley said that nothing had been settled, but that the ministers would see me in the afternoon. At noon Wolseley accompanied me to the meeting. He entered the room first, conversed with the ministers and recurring, saying: "Her majesty's government want you to understand that they have determined to evacuate the Soudan, because they are unwilling to Soudan, because they are unwilling to guarantee its future government. Will you go and do it?' I replied; 'Yes.' Woiseley said "Did General Wolseley tell you our orders?" I replied: 'Yes; you will not guar antee the future government of the Soudan and wish me to go up and evacuate the country now? They said: 'Yes.' Very little more passed between us. I started for Calar

Cambridge and General Wolseley came to see me off." On Tues day morning at 10 o'clock Patrick Fitzpatrick, one of the oldest citizens of Philadelphia, died, after a short itiness, at hi esidence, og Sprace street, below Fourth. He was over 90 years old, and for 54 years ber of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church He was well known in commercial circles having been engaged in the flour business or Dock street for many years. He was the father-in-law of William V. McGrath and of the late Daniel Lagen, who was for many years a resident of this city.

it s o'clock the same evening. The Duke o

Beat the Two-Year-Old Record. William M.Singerly's Holstein heiler "Con tance S." beat the world on Monday as a stance S. " beat the world on Monday as a 2-year-old, giving eighty-one pounds of milk but one day. "Constance S." was calved May 17, 1882, and she had her first calf on the 18th of February, 1885. She is by Crown Prince 3d (No. 625), out of imported Kathrin (No. 510). Crown Prince 3d was by Crown Prince, 23,775 pounds of milk in one year.

Natives arriving at Korti, on Monday, re port that the reason for El Mahdi leaving Khartoum is that he fears he will be assasinated by some of the many enemies who are jealous of his successes, and will take this mode of doing away with their rival.

Henry Shubert, auctioneer, sold at public sale March 10th at the Leopard hotel, the property belonging to the estate of Rosanua Tomlinson, deceased situated No 54 Middle street, to John I Hartman, for \$1,170.

Logan Asked to Write a Book The Chicago Union Veteran club\* has adopted resolutions urging General John A. Logan to undertake the task of writing a history of the civil war.

Another Subject for Cremation A special dispatch from Chicago to the TELLIGENCER says that a body from that city will be brought to Lancaster to-morrow or next day to be cremated in the furnace here.

PRICE TWO CENTS. AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE COURT-MARTIAL TO TRY HAZEN CONVENES.

residential Nominations Sent to the Senate Today Secretaries Bayard and Whitney Appoint Thei Criente Con sec-

WASHINGTON solution came up tot as Tetler has Wyck's Backbone finished business, New York, Van V ment until Friday resolution direction terior and attornes eneral to prevent to certain railroad in by any company Florida and Alal Torrill said he had h moved to adjourn. there would be a munication from president. Allison senator from Vern Mr. Pruder the peared and delive sundry message writing." The Ser ession, and five went into executiv

utes later adjourne PRESIDENT NOMINATIONS. WASHINGTON, farch IL-Among ate to-day were : I ward D. Clark, of M. issippi, to be assist sman, of Texas, to it tor the Western ior ; Sidney D. J United States mar: trict of Texas.

PEIVATE SECH CIES APPOINTED Secretary Bay: has appointed H. Bryan, of this city. his private secretar bas appointed J. Secretary White McCann, of New Y rk, as his private se Gen. Hazen's

WASHINGTON, darch H .- The gene ourt-martial to tr eneral Hazen convenhere to-day, with dent. The accuse: bjected to General May Feeley being on court-martial, on the ground that he we personally unfriendly. MacFeely explains that he had no prejudice ground that he w against the accuse but the challenge was sustained. The court was then sworn.

LEGISLA WE MATTERS.

Bills Introduced Taday-The House Disc ing the Bill to Prevent Short Selling of Oil. HARRISBURG, P. March 11 .- in the Senate to-day, bills were introduced requiring foreign insurance companies to pay to Penusylvania fire departments two per cout. their annual premiums for the privilege o doing business in this state; and for the encouragement of forest culture by the abab ment of taxes and the punishment of trespassers. A bill to extend the charter of savings institutions was passed third reading with an amendment prohibiting them from shaving notes. The bill for a better colle tion of taxes in boroughs and townships was

passed finally. In the House among the bills reported favorably were the following: The Senair bill to repeal the office tax on foreign corporations doing busi ess in the state; for the printing of 10,000 copies of Smull's hand-book to enable citizens of the third and fourth class cities to pave highways without a pet tion from abutting property owners; to provent speculation in margins of all kinds; the Senate bill authorizing beroughs to supply and to make centrasts to supply water out-side their limits; the Senate bill to give per-oners for a charter of the first class to appeal from the lower to the supreme court; the able the he a person charged with crime and competent to testify to also appear as a witness.
Senator Watres' will to allow furges co

pensation for tryin cases outside tricts was negatively reported. Bills were introduced as follows: Providing penalties for talse representations made by minors and others to persons authorized to perform the marriage ceremony; providng punishment for selling tobacco to persons ander fifteen years of age.

A number of petitions were presented in the House this morning, among them the following: To equalize the burdens of taxation requesting that special prominence be given in the public schools to instruction relative to the effect of the use of alcohol stimulants; asking for the passage of laws to ameliorate the condition of the working classes. The bill to organize and defend the congressional districts of Pennsylvania was reported back with amendments from the committee on congressional apportionment. The committee legislative apportionment reported , back to fix the member of state genators and members of the general assembly. The bills making appropriations for the Eastern and Western penitentaries were reported the committee on appropriations. Over an hour was consumed in dis the bill to prevent short setting of di. No

New Owners Take the Roberonia Furnal LEBANON, Pa., Mar. 11.—The reconstruction of the Roberonia furnave property has been pleted by the transfer of Mr. Forgust title to Mrs. Borie and Mr. White, of Ph delphia. They have decided to put it in form of a limited company, to be called Roberonia Iron company, limited, and hecontracted to sell the one-half interest to Margaret C. Freeman and Miss Sarah New Owners Take the Robes Margaret C. Freeman and Miss Sarah H. Coleman, of Cornwall. William C. Freeman, of Cornwall, will be president of the company and have the practical management of its affairs.

Doctor of Medicine Conferred on 3: Females PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 11.—At the annual commencement of the Women's Medical college, of Philadelphia, to-day the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on twenty-two female graduates, twelve being from Pennsylvania, three from New York, two from Connecticut, and one each from the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska and Rhode Island.

Dies From the Effects of Coal Gas. PHILADELPHIA, March II .- Ex-Councilman James Ritchie, who with his wife was found in bed yesterday morning overcome by coal gas, died this morning. Mrs. Ritchio s still in a dangerous condition.

Fire Destroys \$50,000 Worth of Goods. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 11 .- Fire in Gill's art store building to-day, did damage to the amount of \$50,000, the entire stock of pictures, books, paintings, statuary and bric-a-brac, being badly injured by smoke.

Municipal Election in Essex, N. J. NEWARK, N. J. March 11 .- The Essex town elections show a slight Democratic gain. The Republicans will retain control in the board of county freeholders.

The Ladners Being Tried in Philadelphia PHILAERLPHIA March 11 .- The first of a arge number of criminal cases against William T. and Lewis J. Ladner, the bankrupt bankers, was begun in court to-day.

Contract Awarded for Lighting State Buildings Special Dispatch to the ISTELLIGENCER.
HARRISBURG, March II.—The contract for lighting the state buildings and grounds were to-day awarded to the Harrisburg Electrie Light company, at \$12,000 a year.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON March 10.—For the Middle Atlantic states, fair weather, followed during Thursday by local rains or snows, northerly, shifting to easterly winds, stationary

temperature, followed by warmer weather, falling barometer.