The Lancaster Intelligencer

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COULD STAND NO MORE.

WHY HENRY R. GOODWIN SHOT DOWN ALBERT D. SWAN.

A Difficulty Over a Patent Telephone Switchboard Invented by Goodwin Causes a Tragedy—The Details of an Affair That Startled Lawrence, Mass.

Albert D. Swan, one of the most prominent and wealthiest citizens of Lawrence, Mass., was shot in the back of the head and killed by Henry R. Goodwin at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday morning. Goodwin gave himself up.

Goodwin entered the office of the L. Sprague manufacturing company, of which Mr. Swan was treasurer, about ten o'clock, President Coburn and the latter being in the office at the time. Goodwin has been in the employ of the Molecular telephone company, of New York, of which Swan was general manager, and came to the office to claim several thousand dollars, which he said was due him from the company. After a brief discussion, Goodwin drew a Smith & Wesson 32-calibre revolver, took deliberate aim and shot Swan in the back of the head. Swan reeled and fell to the floor just as the bookkeeper, alarmed by the shot, entered the room. Goodwin then stepped to the telephone and notified the police station to send an officer to arrest him. Assistant Marshal Vose drove to the Sprague mill, but meanwhile Goodwin had walked to the station and surrendered himself. He stated that Swan had robbed him of all he had, and there was a period in a man's life when he could stand no more. He had reached that point and went to the mill to kill Swan and was willing to stand the consequences. Swan lived but a few minutes.

After the shooting Medical Examiner Hoar ordered the remains to be taken to an undertaker.

Goodwin is 38 years old. He was brought up in Lawrence and was one of the firm of Goodwin & Caldwell. He started a telephone business in Lawrence, and later sold out to Swan and his partner. He then went to South America as manager of the Bell telephone system at Buenos Ayres. He returned two years since and engaged with the Molecular telephone company, and lately has been establishing the Molecular system at Cleveland. He served in company H Second Massachusetts artillery during the war. Goodwin has a wife residing on Hampshire street. He is a capable electrician, of bright and pleasing manners. He returned to Lawrence from Chicago three days ago. He refuses to see or speak with any one.

Mr. Swan was born in Tewkesbury in 1845, and had a wife and an adopted son. He had been in the insurance business since 1886 and was at one time in the banking house of Hargarten & Hirschfield, New York, and paying teller of the New York stock board. He was very largely interested in the telephone business, in which he made a fortune. He was treasurer of the Molecular company, and the principal stockholder; was a director of the Bay State National bank, and paymaster of the First Battalion Light Artillery for the past twelve years. He was a Knight Templar, and was universally esteemed.

Later developments show the difficulty between Goodwin and Swan to have been over a patent telephone switchboard invented by Goodwin, who went to Swan for financial backing. The latter gave it to him and a patent was applied for in the name of Henry K. Goodwin, assignor, one-half interest to A. D. Swan. Swan neglected to make the final payment at the patent office, and before a new patent could be applied for, Waite & Bartlett, of New York, manufacturers of telephone instruments used by Molecular company, applied for a patent covering the same ground. Swan had previously sent Goodwin to these partners for advice in the matter of his invention. Finally the matter was adjusted by Goodwin, Swan, Waite and Bartlett taking the patent together. Goodwin's friends say Swan's carelessness in not taking out the patent led to the loss of $40,000 to Goodwin, which had been offered him for his invention. The switchboard, when patented, was found not to work satisfactorily, and Goodwin refused to fix it and no one else could do so. Goodwin thought that Swan had prevented him from getting work in various places where he had applied for it, in order to force him to put the switchboard in working order. The defense will be insanity.

Charged With Passing Counterfeit Money.

There was great excitement at Cape May Point, N. J., about 5 o'clock Thursday evening, caused by an attempt to arrest three men who had been passing counterfeit silver dollars at various places. Marshal Henry Holland gave pursuit and coming up with them a terrible fight ensued. Holland was badly cut and left insensible. Mr. O. E. Markley and others came to his assistance, and Markley was also roughly handled. Robert Fadely, grocer, ran up with a shot gun, covered one of the men and compelled him to surrender. The other two escaped into the woods. The party arrested gave his name as John Francis, and residence rear of 204 Christian street, Philadelphia. He held a railroad ticket dated Philadelphia, this date. An installment card found on him bears the name of John F. Hanna. Fearing an attempt at rescue the jail is closely watched. The marshal was unarmed.

Full Dress at the Opera.

The directors of the grand opera of Paris, recently announced that hereafter persons not properly dressed would not be admitted to the auditorium of the opera house during performances. The directors' idea of propriety in dress consists of swallow-tailed coats, low vests, expansive shirt fronts and no jewelry for gentlemen, and low corsages, short sleeves and no bonnets for ladies. The rule was first enforced last night. Several people in ordinary promenade attire presented themselves for admission, and were not allowed to pass the gates. Many of them had tickets entitling them to reserved seats and boxes, but they were all ignominiously expelled if their attire did not conform to the regulation. There was much indignation and several rows. There are some threats of suing the directors for damages.

Minister Cox Presents His Credentials.

United States Minister Cox, in presenting his credentials on Wednesday, assured the Sultan that the policy of the United States was not to interfere at all in the affairs of other countries, and that this policy had been found most advantageous and would be always maintained.

The Sultan, in the private interview accorded to Mr. Cox, at which were also present Mr. G. H. Heap, secretary of the American legation, and Commander Ludlow, of the United States steamship Quinnebaug, presented the minister with a set of valuable Turkish jewelry. He also gave him a number of rare oriental books for Mr. Abraham S. Hewitt, and a set of others for the national library at Washington.

Denial of a Steel Rail Story.

A telegram from New York was published in an afternoon paper in Chicago on Thursday to the effect that considerable excitement and severe comment were occasioned in Wall street by the circulation of a dispatch from Chicago, in substance that the North Chicago rolling mills company had sold 15,000 tons of steel rails to the Wisconsin Central railroad company for $26 per ton, when the price should be $30 and more per ton, according to the agreement of the iron and steel men at their meeting at Long Branch, when it was unanimously agreed to restrict production. Mr. Parks, general manager of the company in question, said last night that there was no information whatever for the publication of the dispatch.

What Barr Spangler Will Do.

From the Philadelphia Record.

It is altogether likely that Mr. Barr Spangler will take a lumping cantle out of the oversized Republican vote in the county of his residence, and poll the full prohibition strength throughout the state.

A Rescuer Fatally Injured.

In attempting to rescue a five-year-old boy named Stewart, who was in danger of being run over by a runaway team, in Pittsburg, Mrs. Fahey, an old lady, was knocked down by the horses and fatally injured. The child was also hurt, but will probably recover.

WHAT ARE A WOMAN'S RIGHTS?

A Philosopher Who Asks Some Questions Pertinent to the Gentle Sex.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

There was a riot of women once in Madrid. The mob gathered about the house of Casimir Perrier and made a great outcry. The minister at length raised a window and asked what was wanted. "Our rights," shouted a thousand voices. Instantly the crafty diplomatist elevated his hands after the manner of a blessing and said: "I give them to you." It is related that the women at once dispersed, and that was the last of their demand for their "rights."

After all, what are a woman's rights? Justice would answer—precisely the same as a man's. Bounded in each case by reason, this would solve the problem. The "rights" of men are settled by law, which exacts of the individual certain compromises for the good of society. These compromises are disputed and violated only by the criminal classes. They are recognized abridgments of natural liberty. Among men, barring the exceptions named, they are universally accepted. But when they come to be applied to woman, this universality of acceptance is broken by both women and men. In one instance the woman pleads her sex as a law unto itself; in another the man practices upon the ignorance and weakness of the woman, and, as justice is the foundation of all that is good in life, the woman is wont to get the worst of it either way, and, as a matter of fact, fares no better in the long run when claiming too much than she fares in being allowed too little.

The modern system of education for women is designed to remedy the admitted inequality between the conditions of men and women. Does it accomplish this purpose? Is the young girl of our day, who has to earn her livelihood, and is instructed to that end, really any better off than the damsel of the middle ages, who could neither read nor write, and had to wait to be rescued by the gentleman in the iron under-shirt, or die a vestal virgin? In making a "career" for woman, do we mend her hold upon life? Is the world brighter and better for women that George Sand and George Eliot lived in it? Among the multitudes of women, whom the liberalism and inventions of the nineteenth century have admitted to actual competition with men in the struggle for fame and fortune, how stands the account in results? Has self-reliance brought with it a state of real independence, and knowledge, happiness? Is the woman happier in attaining equality with man in all worldly and working relations, and so of standing upon her isolated resources precisely as if she were a man, than she would have been if she had remained a domestic creature, bringing into the world children and bearing the burdens of the household, and being cared for according to her lot, good for ill, as Providence sends to all of us of whatever state or sex?

Among women, we may be sure, there are many spiritual and mental suicides of which we never hear or dream. Are there more, or fewer, of these among the aspiring classes, who seek what is called a "higher life?" Of the many women who have sought and found this "higher life," with its renunciations, its sacrifices and its toils, how many would give it all to be dispossessed of a knowledge "that bringeth only increase of sorrow," and would gladly go back and take up the old, sweet, simple tale of life and love, pursuing its blissful ignorance cheerfully to the end? And, among the very lowest orders of women, born to labor and mated to brutes, how has our modern system affected them? Are there more, or fewer, wife-beatings and wife-murders now than an hundred years ago?

These are questions mainly for women themselves to consider and determine. The personal equality of women the meanest of men would hardly contest, whilst good men feel and admit the superiority of women. How shall we best maintain both conditions? Contentment, which is common enough among men, is unknown except to very young women. Your true matron is never so thoroughly happy as when she is making herself "miserable" about her husband or her children, her kitchen, her dairy or her linen closet. Blessed she indeed who has such things to occupy her thoughts, to absorb her restless energies, to keep her nerves in a state of anxious, yet pleased vibration. Transferred from the sphere of domestic duty and affection to the sphere of original effort and production, and left to their own devices, these virtues which bring sunshine to the home, make mental fogs and quicksands, and cast up out of the ocean of modern inquiry and experiment moral wrecks upon the shores of the barbarous and unmapped continent we have christened society. What shall it profit a woman to know a ghastly truth and lose her faith? How shall it be with her after she has made herself the peer of man in corrupt knowledge and lost that purity of ignorance which is the glory of childhood and womanhood?

The woman is receptive. Her nature is essentially emotional. The more conventional her lines of life, the happier she. That she should be taught to earn her living, and that the area in which she may get it should be enlarged—yes; but as work is a curse to man, it is doubly a curse to woman, in the sense that it imposes burthens beyond the strength of either. The greatest woman is not she who bears most children. Only a brute, or a Bonaparte, could have said that. The greatest woman is she who is most a woman, be she mother, wife or vestal virgin.

MOUNT JOY NEWS.

Trifles Picked Up by a Correspondent—Decline of a Colored Campmeeting.

The public schools of this place will open on Monday morning next.

Farmers are busy putting away their tobacco crop in and around town; they, no doubt, fear a visit from Jack Frost.

The excursion from this place to Luray, Va., under the management of J. R. Missemer, of the *Star and News*, is billed for Sept. 15.

There will be services in the (Bethel) Church of God of this place on next Sunday morning as usual, the pastor, Rev. Geo. W. Getz, having returned from his vacation on Tuesday.

Miss Carrie Druckenmiller is visiting in Elizabethtown, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fletcher.

Miss Laura Kremer, of Lancaster city, is visiting in town, the guest of Miss Lilly G. Gable.

Miss Lucy Eckhardt, of Philadelphia, is visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Eckhardt.

Mr. Harry Weber, of Philadelphia, is visiting his father, Jacob Weber, of Donegal street.

H. H. Lindemuth and S. B. Demis, are on the sick list.

The colored campmeeting in session in Joseph Detweiler's grove, on the Mount Joy and Marietta turnpike, is to be continued over two Sundays. The novelty of this camp is decreasing year by year. The crowds that used to throng the woods during every evening of the week when the camp was in session, and the weather fair, are seen no more; the attractions are not what they were. Abraham Jackson, sr., Archibald Sales, and those who helped to draw the crowd have lost their popularity, and hence the camp and its tendencies will soon be a thing of the past. The citizens of Mt. Joy and vicinity will be all the better satisfied.

Gas Accumulation in a Colliery.

A dispatch from Shenandoah, Pa., says Packer No. 2 colliery, at Lost Creek, has been compelled to suspend operations, owing to the accumulation in the underground workings of what is supposed to be a mixture of carbonic acid gas. The gas is given off from an abandoned breast in which, it is thought, a fire originating from spontaneous combustion, is raging. Men are walling up the old breast, which will be filled with water. The colliery is located on the Girard estate.

Encouraging Dressmaking.

The State Agricultural society, on behalf of Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, offers premiums of $50, $25, $15 and $10 each to non-professional dressmakers for the best home-made dress exhibited at the state fair. Premiums of like amount are offered to professional dressmakers for the best made dresses of their own manufacture.

The People Must Prevail.

From the Harrisburg Independent, Rep.

Anti-discrimination and anti-monopoly are now demands in politics, made with a sonorousness which will certainly result in good. The people are slow to act, but when they move, they are sure to carry any object they have in view.

ADRIAN SPEAR'S CREMATION.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE FELTON STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

A Suspicion That He Was the Cause of the Disaster for the Reason That He Had Taken out $35,000 Insurance on His Life—A Very Strange Story.

It was noted in the INTELLIGENCER of Thursday that a telegram had been received from Philadelphia by the officers of the Lancaster Cremation and Funeral Reform society relative to the cremation of Abraham Spear to-day. It has since been ascertained that Mr. Spear's Christian name was Adrian, and concerning him the Philadelphia *Record* prints the following interesting story:

The report current in Camden that Adrian Spear, the only victim of the Felton explosion, was responsible for that accident, is not given credence by the Pinkerton detectives of this city. Mr. Spear resided with his family at the southeast corner of Sixth and Penn streets, Camden, having moved there from this city six months ago. Instead of having only $3,000 insurance on his life, as was first thought to be the case, it is now known that he had something like $35,000, distributed in various companies. His son Thomas stated last evening, that the father had over $30,000, but that he could not tell the exact amount until he had heard from the numerous Western secret organizations to which his father belonged. The number is placed at twenty-three.

LARGE AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life association, of New York, has a life policy of $10,000 on the deceased. The remainder of the insurance is placed in accident companies, which guaranteed to pay certain benefits every week in case the insured was injured so as to incapacitate him for work, and in the event of his death to pay to his family the face amount of the policies. He held $10,000 of this kind of insurance in the United States Mutual Accident association, which pays $50 sick benefits per week, and $3,000 in the Travelers', of Hartford, which pays sick benefits of $25 per week. Mr. Spear was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the insurance in this organization amounts to $2,000. A prominent member of the order, Mr. Charles J. Rainey, of Camden, says that his money will be paid to the family, no matter if the insurance companies do see fit to resist the payment of the other claims. The $3,000 policy on the Travelers' of Hartford, was taken out on the Saturday preceding the Monday of the explosion, and would have expired two hours after the accident occurred. Mr. Spear's friends say that he took out the latter on Saturday mentioned, as he contemplated making a trip to New York. He changed his mind at the last moment and did not go, and on the morning of the explosion the accident ticket was found in his clothes after his removal to the Pennsylvania hospital. Mr. Spear remained in the hospital only a few hours that day. About 4 o'clock that afternoon he arose, and to the astonishment of the physicians and nurses, dressed himself and walked out of the place. It was with great difficulty that he managed to reach his home. On his way there he told an acquaintance that he left the hospital because there were too many people continually coming in and looking at him. His friends say that his sudden departure from the hospital was due to a desire to reach home as soon as possible, because he wanted to assure his wife, who had recently been confined, that he was not injured as badly as had been reported.

SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

When the detectives learned that Mr. Spear's life was so heavily insured they at once set to work to discover if he had had anything to do with placing the satchel or package containing dynamite near the boiler of the steamer Felton. They learned that he was going to Wilmington for the purpose of establishing some kind of an insurance company there. However, he was not seen to carry any package on board of the boat.

The funeral took place on Monday last. Hiram Miller, the colored man from Salem, N. J., who says he saw a man place the package of dynamite near the boiler of the Felton, attended the funeral service, accompanied by two Pinkerton detectives. Miller declared that he was unable to recognize Spear as the man who carried the dynamite on board of the boat.

Early last winter the deceased and his family resided in West Philadelphia. One night he was shot in the leg by a burglar, so he claimed, and was laid up for a long time, receiving $50 a week sick benefits on account of an accident policy he held.

Mr. Spear was 43 years of age and leaves a wife and four children. At one time he acted in the capacity of private secretary to Senator Jones, of Nevada. He was a Philadelphian by birth, but of late years lived in California. The fact of the large amount of insurance on his life has proved a big surprise to his friends and acquaintances. Mr. Spear was just recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever at the time of the explosion. Though he could have drawn sick benefits from the Knights of Pythias and other organizations, it is said he refrained from doing so.

Remains Taken to the Crematorium.

The body of Mr. Spear, in charge of Robert Town & Son, undertakers, and accompanied by Thomas Spear, a son of deceased, reached this city on the Fast Line on the Pennsylvania railroad, at 2 o'clock this afternoon and was at once taken to the crematorium. At 3 o'clock the body was placed in the retort, which was at proper heat, and ere this is no doubt fully cremated.

Startling Anonymous Note.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 28.—Chief of Detectives, Kelly, received an anonymous note this morning in reference to the explosion on the steamer Felton, as follows:

"The people who had it did not intend to expose it, but were on the boat at the time and were taking it home to use. It will be impossible for you to discover them, but to remove suspicion of evil intent from others this statement is made. Your investigation should be to that end."

The note is evidently written in a disguised hand.

Cloverites at Dinner.

A tent on the lawn of the Beach house, Sea Girt, sheltered the members of the Clover club, of Philadelphia, and their guests Thursday evening while they met at an elaborate dinner. Mr. Boldt is the host of the club at their monthly dinners in Philadelphia, and they followed him to the seashore for a special August dinner.

George W. Adams, of the Washington *Star*, sat on the right of President Handy, who was supported on the other side by Prof. Frazer and Professor Kendall, of Philadelphia. W. U. Hensel entertained the club with a brief synopsis of his able remarks at the Democratic convention. Among the other guests of the club were Chief Engineer Ludlow, of the Philadelphia water department, Oliver Doud Byron, Dr. Thowson Bradford, A. S. L. Shields and Theodore F. Jenkins, of Philadelphia. An interesting feature of the dinner was the presence for a time of two young daughters of the club, who wear its name, and are the happy possessors of spoons presented them by the club—Ethel Clover Heverin and Lulu Clover Boldt.

Strong Praise for Mr. Day.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Ind. Rep.

It is not too much to say of Mr. Conrad B. Day that he is a first-rate candidate, and otherwise pretty much everything which the Republican candidate is not. He is a business man of excellent credit and large experience, who has never been connected in any way with machine politics, and who, if elected, will bring to the administration of the state treasurership a tried integrity and careful business habits and methods. His party will have no apologies, explanations, or defences to make with regard to him in answer to charges of having devoted a long career to political wire-pulling, to abuse of the prerogative of the pardon board, and to schemes to levy on the pockets of the tradespeople of a great city under cover of the law and the like.

At the Station House.

John H. Bernard was before the mayor this morning for drunkenness and begging. He was committed for a short term. One lodger was discharged.

A BASE BALL CARD GAME.

Said to be Very Interesting to Lovers of the National Sport—How it is Played.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Manning and Cusick, of the Philadelphia, and Irwin and Redford, of the Providence base ball club, played a game of base ball cards last night at the Bingham house, to decide who should play the Western club winning the game to be played on September 10th, between representatives of the St. Louis and Chicago clubs. The Philadelphians won by a score of 10 to 9.

The game, which was first introduced this year, is played with a special pack of thirty-six cards, representing nine strikers, nine plays and eighteen perfecting plays. The cards are dealt as in whist. The first player must lead a striker, the second causes him to make a play, the third makes a fielder take a hand and the fourth tries to put him out or score, in either case winning the trick. If he cannot make a fielder or the runner perform some act, the last player who does either wins the trick. The odd tricks count runs and every deal an inning. This play will serve to illustrate the game: The first player leads a striker representing a man at the bat, and the second follows by playing a card representing a three bagger; the third player then plays the third basemen, who, if the game (of ball) is played properly, will put his man out, but the running player, by leading a wild throw causes that chance to be lost, allows the man to score and wins the trick or run. Suppose the cards played are a striker, one bagger, first baseman and umpire; this combination shows a striker having made his base on a one-base hit, would have been put out playing off base, were not the card umpire played showing that the umpire decided the man not out. The plays to be made are as many as and similar to the plays on the diamond, and to one who understands base ball the game is very interesting.

The prizes offered to the champion players in the league clubs are a silver ball and bat and $500 in cash. The St. Louis have beaten the Bostons, the Providence the Detroits, the Chicagos the Buffalos and the Philadelphians the Providence and New York clubs. The games still to be played are between the St. Louis and Chicago and the final game between the winner and the Philadelphias.

Late News of the Diamond.

Base ball yesterday—At Philadelphia: Philadelphia 3, Providence 0; at New York: New York 2, Boston 1; at Chicago: Detroit 1, Chicago 0; at St. Louis: Buffalo 5, St. Louis 1; at Cincinnati: Pittsburg 8, Cincinnati 2; at Brooklyn: Brooklyn 4, Baltimore 2; at Louisville: Louisville 6, St. Louis 3; at Newark: Newark 6, Trenton 1; at Norfolk: Norfolk 7, Virginia 1.

Sam Kimber is pitching for Newark.

The Detroit showed the Chicago yesterday that they can play a little ball yet, at times.

The Ironsides will play the Manheim club on the Ironsides grounds to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Greenwood and Tomney pitched for the Virginia yesterday and the Norfolk knocked them everywhere. Henry was not hit hard. Parker played at short.

The Nationals were recently made the laughing stock of the profession by allowing the Westminster club to beat them. Yesterday they had their revenge and the youngsters were shut out by 14 to 0.

Yesterday the Active club, of this city, went to Terre Hill and played the Jumbos, of that place, defeating them by the score of 20 to 3. Afflebach and Rill constituted the battery of the Actives, and the former struck out eighteen men.

In yesterday's games, Ferguson of Philadelphia, Conway of Buffalo, Keefe of New York, Morris of Pittsburg, Henderson of Baltimore and May of Louisville, pitched great games. Five was the highest number of hits made off any of them.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* publishes the fielding average of the individual players of the American Association up to August 26. McTamany is given first place among left fielders with eight games, eleven put outs and no errors, giving him a percentage of 1,000. This is wrong, as "Mac" had an error some time ago.

The Frederick, Md., club wrote to the Bostons to play them a game, and they received this answer: Boston, Aug. 24th, '85, Manager Perry: Will play match game with your club on a raft in Delaware bay, ten miles from shore. You to furnish raft and we furnish the bay. Receipts equally divided after we count them up. Reply at once by carrier pigeon. Ibraham Howlton, secretary.

Christians Defeated.

The Christiana club were defeated yesterday by the Brandywine club, at West Chester, by the score of 12 to 2. The visitors were unable to hit Hilsey's speedy balls. Only seven innings were played.

Brandywine	0	0	1	4	1	5	1	—12
Christiana	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Brandywine, 11; Christiana, 2. Struck out—By Hilsey, 10; by Melcher, 10. Errors—Brandywine, 4; Christiana, 8. Umpire—Saylor.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

An Appeal for Aid from the New York Monument Association.

The following letter has been received from the Grant monument association, 146 Broadway, New York:

The name of General Grant is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. His achievements in war and peace are as wide as the world and enduring as time. History will make faithful record of these. But we owe to ourselves as a nation, and to posterity, a befitting and grateful tribute of admiration and affection to his memory. In recognition of such duty this monument association has been duly formed, and measures have been taken by it, to raise a fund by popular subscription, for the erection of a monument over the remains of the dead chieftain in his last resting place in the city of New York, chosen by the family of the departed. In the very character of the undertaking it is for every reason a national one; and for its early consummation the Grant monument association invite your hearty and prompt co-operation.

It is becoming to a people to whose pride and glory so much lustre has been added by him whose death we mourn, that the memorial be erected at the earliest possible time. Any contribution you may be pleased to make, will be duly acknowledged by the transmission of a certificate, and your name will be recorded in a book kept by the association for such purpose. All money should be remitted to Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York, for the Grant monument association.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, *Chairman.*

ALONZO B. CORNELL, *Chairman Ex. Com.* WILLIAM H. GRACE, HAMILTON FISH, *Vice-Chairmen.*

RICHARD T. GREENER, *Secretary.*

Three Persons Killed in a Railroad Disaster.

A passenger train on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus railroad went through Big Bayou Pierre bridge near Natchez, Miss., Thursday morning. The train run off the track at the east end of the bridge, and, after bumping over the cross-ties, went into the bayou near the west end of the structure, the locomotive, tender baggage, and mail car and smoking car all going down. The first-class coach remained on the track. The locomotive and cars in going down crushed the west span of the bridge. It is not known what caused the train to leave the track. The following is a list of the casualties: Killed instantly, Engineer Powell, Fireman John McClutchy and Brakeman Robert Perry. Dangerously injured, Mail Agents O. A. Anderson and W. F. Barclay, of Learned. Slightly injured, Express Messenger J. A. Lane, Brakeman E. T. Cochran, R. H. Truly and R. W. Campbell, of Fayette; James Ming, newsboy, of Vidalia; Henry Rucker, of Cincinnati, and J. B. Zeigel.

Answering a Conundrum.

From the Yonkers Statesman.

"When is old age like a bug, pop?" asked Johnny Crimsonbeak of his father after family prayers the other night.

"What puts such things into your head, Johnny, anyway?" rejoined the parent, more in sorrow than in anger.

"They're not in my head, pop," said the boy. "But come, answer my question; when is old age like a bug?"

"Well, Johnny, I cannot answer your conundrum."

"Well, then," said the bright boy, "when anyone asks you that question again just say that it is when you feel it creeping over you."

THE JUDICIAL SCALES.

THE WORK TRANSACTED IN COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Interesting Suit Growing Out of the County History—The Rinehart Application for a Reward Now in the Hands of the Jury—Other Business.

BEFORE JUDGE LIVINGSTON.

In the suit of George Ellis Oatman vs. Wm. P. Brinton, action to recover damages by reason of defendant changing a water drain, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff and assessed the damages at $28.

In the suit of Frank McPherson vs. C. H. Hilton, action to recover damages for breach of contract, the plaintiff in rebuttal called a number of witnesses to prove that McPherson was a capable clerk, and that he always treated the customers of Mr. Hilton courteously. The case was concluded at 10 o'clock this morning, and the jury retired to deliberate.

The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $212.65.

The last case ready for trial was that of I. H. Everts and R. T. Peck, against Dr. John B. Koehler, and it was attached at the conclusion of the McPherson-Hilton case. This was a suit to recover $25, the face value of a promissory note given by defendant to have his biography inserted in the last history of Lancaster county. Plaintiff proved the signature to the note, read the biography and rested.

The defense was that the signature was obtained by misrepresentations, that Dr. Koehler countermanded the order for the insertion of his biography before it was put in the printer's hands, that in the history the doctor is classified as a physician of the homœopathy school, while he is an allopath, that said publication has injured him materially as a physician and that his name was spelled wrongly in the history. On trial.

BEFORE JUDGE PATTERSON.

At the conclusion of plaintiff's testimony in the suit of Isaac Rinehart against the city of Lancaster to recover $500 reward for the arrest of incendiaries, counsel for the defense moved for a non-suit on the ground that the evidence failed to show that Hastings' barn had been fired; at the most it was only an attempt, and that the plaintiff in this case was not entitled to the reward as he did not discover the incendiary, and all he did in the case was to carry out the instructions given to him by Officer Eicholtz, and that it had not been proved that the mayor had authority to offer the reward of $500.

The court declined to grant the non suit, and stated that Dungan had been tried, convicted and sentenced for the offense to the Eastern penitentiary.

The defense was that David M. Graeff saw Dungan making the attempt to fire the stable, that he communicated that information to George Hastings, the owner of the stable, that Hastings told Rinehart about it, and that is the first information Rinehart had of the attempt, that Rinehart was not entitled to the reward—if any one was, it was Graeff, that Rinehart did not furnish any evidence on the trial that resulted in the conviction of Dungan, and that Graeff did furnish material testimony.

Testimony in the case was concluded this morning, and the case given to the jury this afternoon.

PULLMAN'S OFFER REJECTED.

The Central Willing to Let Him Capitalize the Yearly Dividends.

John S. Stevens, president of the Central Transportation company, has written a letter in reply to that of Mr. Pullman, president of the Pullman Palace car company, of August 20, in which he says: "The sum of $10,500, which on two occasions has been sent to us by your company, instead of the $05,000 which was due, has been returned, because it was so sent that an acceptance of it would have committed us to what, without legal foundation, you claimed, viz., that the original agreement between our respective companies had been modified." The letter further states that the proposition discussed between the two representatives of the two companies was made conditional on the approval of the Central company's stockholders, and was by them rejected. It is suggested that Mr. Pullman could aid the company in declaring a dividend by sending the rejected moneys, with an understanding that acceptance of them by the Central Transportation company would not prejudice that company's right to insist on what is due under the original agreement.

The letter denies that the Central has needlessly inaugurated an expensive litigation. It asserts that when, in May last, information was asked concerning the exact business relations of the two comdanies, Mr. Pullman said it could be obtained by an examination of the books of the company, but that some one would have to go to Chicago for the purpose, and that the auditor of the Pullman company would give him every assistance possible. Accordingly, after ten days notice had been given, an expert was sent, who found that the president had gone on a fishing excursion where no telegram could reach him, that the auditor had started on a two weeks vacation, and that the secretary was in New York. This was deemed discourteous and trifling, and the attorneys were authorized to bring suit. A telegram was then received from Mr. Pullman offering to bring the information to Philadelphia, and in June, at an interview held with the officers of the Central company, he had what purported to be answers to the questions asked, but refused to permit copies or notes to be made while they were being read. The Central officials refused to receive information which they were not permitted to communicate to the stockholders. No agreement was repudiated, because none had been made. Willingness is expressed to entertain any proposition for the purchase of agreements, rights and property other than the reserve fund in the Philadelphia Trust company, and the letter continues:

If it be one we can advise our stockholders to accept, litigation will be forever ended. We have in our several interviews suggested that if you would agree to capitalize the sum you propose to pay, viz: $66,000 per annum into 5 per cent. bonds and give us the principal, $1,326,000, in cash, we would recommend our stockholders to accept the same, and then to this sum we could add the surplus and divide over $40 per share to our stockholders, and close up the affairs of the company. This proposition you characterize as unbusinesslike and impracticable. Until you are ready to do what your contract obliges you to do in the way of surrender and delivery of contracts, cars, etc., and properly make such surrender and delivery, it will not be necessary for us to consider any paper offer.

Mr. Stevens believes that Mr. Pullman is trying to frighten Central stockholders into throwing their stock on the market so that it can be bought up at the low price now offered. He says: "Mr. Pullman was greatly disappointed, as his letter implies, because so few of our stockholders accepted his proposition to exchange four shares of Central Transportation company for one of Pullman Palace Car company stock, and, failing in that effort to obtain a majority of our stock, is now trying to buy it on the street so as to get control of the company. So far his efforts have not been successful."

Snow in the State.

It snowed slightly in the Ohio Valley, where the Friedensburg Evangelical campmeeting is being held, during last night. On Thursday morning the ground was covered with a white frost and the campmeeting people sent home for their winter clothing.

A snow-squall passed over the mountains northwest of Selinsgrove Thursday morning. The snow fell so thick and fast that it was impossible for men on the road to see the mountain, a quarter of a mile distant.

Big Lumber Fire.

MANISTEE, Mich., Aug. 28.—A fire in Butler & Peters' saw and shingle mill, in Tallman, yesterday, burned the structure with all its effects. Loss on mill and machinery, $80,000; insurance, $30,000.

Papers Recorded.

All papers left at the recorder's office up to May 1 have been recorded and the owners of the same can get them by calling at the office.

JUDGES FOR THE FAIR.

The List of Those Who Will Pronounce Upon The Various Exhibits.

Following are the names of the judges for the various exhibits at the county fair that begins September 14:

Cattle—S. S. Spencer, city; Amos Bowman, Marietta; James Maxwell, Mechanics Grove; John A. Tome, Maytown; Samuel G. Engle, Marietta; John P. Staman, Columbia; John G. Harner, Marietta; James V. Gall, Terre Hill; Frank Musselman, Strasburg; John H. Engle, Mt. Joy; Martin D. Kendig, Cresswell; Joseph D. Pownall, Christiana; Henry G. Rush, New Danville; Martin P. Swarr, Landisville; Milo B. Herr, Lampeter.

Horses—Heavy draught, Daniel Lefevre, Neffsville; Jacob W. Landis, Ephrata; Wm. Good, Cedar Lane.

Horses—Quick draught, Doctor S. P. Lytle, Mt. Joy; George Youtz, Brickerville; Wm. H. Bones, Safe Harbor.

Sheep and Hogs—Jacob Pence, Maytown; George Bowen, Bareville; Milton Eby, Paradise; Amos Zigler, Shock's Mills; David Kready, Millersville; Nathan Groff, East Petersburg.

Poultry—Peter Brunner, Mt. Joy; Jacob Rider, Waynesboro; Prof. Heiges, York; Jacob B. Lichty, city.

Pigeons—Henry Nester, York; Chas. E. Long, city.

Flour and Grain—Joel Wenger, E. Earl; Benj. Musselman, Strasburg.

Fruits—Henry M. Engle, Marietta; Jacob M. Frantz, Lancaster; Sylvester Kennedy, Gap.

Vegetables—Johnson Miller, Lititz; John A. Keller, city.

Merchandise, Wines, &c.—S. M. Seldomridge, Farmersville; David Bair, city; Doctor Thomas Ellmaker, city.

Paintings, &c.—Miss Clara Eicholtz, city.

Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Pickles.—Mrs. Amos Bushong, Bird-in-Hand; Mrs. John B. Kendig, Willow Street; Mrs. D. B. Case, Marietta; Miss Lindie Peiper, city.

Carriages.—Anthony Ernst, Millersville; E. Hirsh, Florin; E. L. Roseboro, New Holland.

Stoves.—John Spangler, Marietta; John Stauffer, Mt. Joy.

Ladies Fancy Work.—Miss Mary Mehaffey, Marietta; Miss Lizzie Shearer, city; Mrs. Theo. F. Patterson, Safe Harbor; Mrs. Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, city.

Butter.—John I. Carter, Chatham, Pa.

Penmanship, &c.—Sam Matt Fridy, Mountville; Chas. R. Frailey, city.

Furniture—J. Harry Widmyer, City.

Farm and Household Implements—A. C. Hyus, Neffsville; David Bender, Farmersville; Harry H. Miller, Conestoga; Eml. P. Keller, Manheim township; H. M. Mayer, Rohrerstown; Adam Baer, Rohrerstown; John Farry, Columbia; James Wood, Kirks Mill.

Flowers—S. H. Purple, Columbia; Isaac K. Mearig, Leacock; Dan Herr, Millersville.

Ladies' Fancy Work.—Mrs. Kate R. Dougherty, Harrisburg, Pa.

The creamery butter will not come into competition with the home trade butter, neither will the creamerybutter be entitled to the ten dollar lamp premium.

The poultry this year will be quartered in the large tent and not exposed to the weather, and coops will be furnished free.

Among the latest entries are 17 head of merino sheep and 16 head of Yorkshire hogs, from Washington county, and the commissioner of North Carolina writes he will want 100 feet of space for their state exhibit.

Dr. Green Says It Is Absurd.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The statement to the effect that the charters of the Broadway underground railway company and the New York underground railway company would be controlled by the Western Union telegraph company, and that a circular advocating the consolidation of all interests and the building of a single road had been issued by the Western Union company caused considerable sensation in Wall street circles. A reporter of the United Press called this morning upon Dr. Green, president of the Western Union. When shown a copy of the story, Dr. Green, said: "That statement is perfectly absurd, and there is not a particle of truth in it."

Boston's Murder Mystery.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The *Herald* this morning publishes a story that the carpet found in Mitchell's house and resembling that about the corpse of the woman found in the Charles river was sold some time ago by the proprietors of Young's hotel to a junk dealer in Lawrence, Mass., and by him to Mitchell also. Two men in the North End have admitted having been on intimate relation with Mrs. Mitchell, and that they could testify to a peculiarity of her person which is destined to play an important part in the trial which is to come.

A Schooner Springs a Leak.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—The schooner Anna Frye, with a cargo of fish and pickles from Portland, Me., to Philadelphia, sprang a leak about sixty miles southwest of Montauk point Wednesday afternoon. The crew worked on the pumps, but the inflow steadily increased. The steamer John S. Hopkins was signalled, and the crew, six in number, were transferred to her and carried to this city. The Anna Frye will prove a total loss.

Pennsylvania Postmasters.

WASHINGTON