The Lancaster Intelligencer.

VOLUME XXII—NO. 200. LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1886. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PAINTING THE COURT HOUSE.

SOME DISCUSSION PRO AND CON ABOUT THE AWARD.

A Large Tax-Payer Who Asks Some Conundrums—The Commissioners Interviewed and Give Their Explanations of the Award. The Lowest Not Always the Winner.

There is a good deal of scandal and discussion of earnest sort among the painters, dealers and tax payers generally of the city, concerning the award of the contract for painting the county court house. It will be remembered that on Saturday and Monday the commissioners advertised in the city newspapers for proposals, declaring "three coats of paint must be given. Wherever the sand and paint is off or loose it must be scraped and painted and sanded to corespond with the rest of the building. The best white lead and oil must be used. Same to be purchased in city of Lancaster and kept in court house cellar, subject to inspection. Scaffolding and everything necessary for a first-class job to be furnished by contributors. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids."

They opened the bids at the time appointed and awarded it to W. H. Bateman for $4,500; although of eight bidders only two were higher than his and the following were lower: John F. Long, $3,000; Charles Ernst, $952; Geo. Winower, $3,780; Peter Winower & Son, $3,875; Edward Bookmyer, $2,895.

Quite naturally the competing bidders are excited and many tax-payers want to know, you know.

It is declared that while the commissioners had the right to reject any and all bids, they had no right to consider them and then deliberately pass over the lower for the higher. One citizen expresses the views of a good many in this communication:

I WANT TO KNOW WHY.

LANCASTER, April 29, 1886.

EDITORS INTELLIGENCER: In your paper of yesterday, under the head of "bids for painting court house" I noticed the commissioners had awarded the contract to Bateman at his bid of $4,500. Now a large tax-payer is not satisfied with the explanation of the commissioners, who "were of opinion that the work could not be done for less sum than Bateman's bid"; and that in the face of five lower bids and only two higher. If the bidders are equally responsible I don't see why the lowest bid is not the best for the tax-payer. For instance I would like to know at least what was wrong with Peter Winower & Son's bid of $3,875, just $625 lower than Bateman's, and Mr. Peter Winower is a real estate owner and can give security himself for double the amount, both as for the material to be used and work to be performed. Further Mr. Winower has friends that will back him up for ten times the amount, if necessary, that he can paint the court house according to the requirements for just what he says he can, county commissioners to the contrary nevertheless. I for one, and I presume hundreds of others in the same boat, would like to know why we are to pay $625 more to have the court house painted than is necessary.

NORTH QUEEN ST.

What the Commissioners Say.

Commissioner Hartman says that the board was unanimous in its award of the contract; he and Myers favoring it and Mr. Gingrich expressing himself satisfied. They considered Guthrie the best painter and his bid was the highest; they thought Ernst's bid ridiculous, because it would not buy the material, much less put up the scaffolding; the other bids were too low for good work; no security had been asked from the bidders; the commissioners had taken security from some contractors for county work and found it worthless to secure good work or protect the county; the commissioners were determined to get good work and for that purpose they had agreed to employ good workmen and to pay them fair prices; had it been their own private business they would have done it the same way; the price was a fair one, far less than the job cost the last time, and many citizens and tax-payers had already expressed their approval of the award.

MR. MYERS' VIEW OF IT.

Mr. Myers says he acted in the matter the same as if he would have been awarding the contract in his private business. His experience has been that the lowest is not the best bidder. When he awarded the contract for the painting of his residence he asked for bids, and parties offered to do it as low as $625. He gave out the contract to the highest bidder at $1,050, because he did not believe the work could be done well for a less sum. When the commissioners awarded the stone work for Binkley's bridge it was given to the lowest bidder and the result was a bad job. It has all to be done over, and the expense is much greater than if the contract had been originally awarded to the highest bidder. The worst is that a good job cannot now be made of the masonry.

If the commissioners were obliged to award the contract to the lowest bidder, then Ernst would have received it, and any one of intelligence knows that the building could hardly be whitewashed for his sum. Inquiries were made from competent parties as to the probable cost of re-painting and the commissioners were satisfied that the painting could not be done for a less sum than Bateman bid to do it. Mr. Guthrie, who was the highest bidder, after the award was made expressed himself as well satisfied that he did not get the contract, for he believed there would not have been a dollar profit on it for him.

Mr. Myers was asked why the purchase of the materials was confined to the city, when there were dealers in the county, who could furnish them as cheap as those in the city. He replied that it was an oversight in the wording of the advertisement asking for proposals. The intention was to leave the matter open to all dealers in the city and county, but the commissioners did not expect any bids from the country on account of the building being in the city, and painters who had to board here while the work was being done could not compete with those whose homes are here. He concluded by stating that if he had to do it over again he would do as he had done, because he believed it to be the best interest of the county to give the contract to a painter who they knew would do his work according to the specifications and use the best material.

COMMISSIONER GINGRICH'S STATEMENT.

Commissioner Gingrich was seen by a representative of the INTELLIGENCER this morning. He was not disposed to talk much about the award. He did not believe a good job could be done for a less sum than Bateman bid. His experience as a commissioner was that it is not policy to award contracts to the lowest bidders. He believed that Bateman's bid would be satisfactory to the people generally when the cost of the material to be used and the size of the building is considered.

Big Prices for Live Stock.

Wednesday the valuable herd of Jersey and Guernsey cattle and Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs, belonging to the estate of the late Thomas M. Harvey, were sold at public sale at West Grove, Chester county, the cattle bringing from $25 to $400 per head. There were many celebrated stock raisers in attendance, prominent among them being J. Logan Fisher, of Philadelphia; R. H. Page, jr., of Columbia, N. J.; William M. Paul, of Moorestown, N. J.; George Blight, of Philadelphia, and Colonel Mason C. Weld, of New York. From this county Jesse Yocum, of Wakefield, bought a bull calf—Cossack—for $75; S. C. Hershey, of Elizabethtown, for $21, the heifer calf Minnie, and the bull calf Bancho, by W. L. Shoemaker, of Goshen, for $31.

The South Pennsylvania Railroad.

The judgment of John Dougherty, of Mount Union, Pa., against the South Pennsylvania railroad company, which was revived and transferred from an original judgment against the Sherman's Valley & Broad Top railroad company, has been assigned to William T. Lange, of the South Pennsylvania company in consideration of $4,000. Negotiations are also being made by the South Pennsylvania company to satisfy the remaining judgment against it, now in the hands of W. McKnight Williamson, and from which an appeal was taken in the supreme court before a levy and sale of the property and franchises of the company could be made.

TO OPEN THE BASE BALL SEASON.

Lancaster to Play Williamsport at the Latter Place on Saturday, May 8.

On Saturday, May 8, the Pennsylvania State Association of base ball clubs, of which Lancaster is a member, will open the season, Lancaster playing with Williamsport at the latter place. The Williamsport club is as follows: John Briel, catcher; J. A. White, catcher; John Fisher, pitcher; William Rittenhouse, pitcher; F. Foulkrod, short stop; James Fitzpatrick, first base; Michael Ryan, second base; Christian Rickley, third base, and Lewis Baker, left field. John Schweitzer has signed with the Lewistown club. The Lock Haven Base Ball Association has been expelled from the State Association for non compliance with the constitution. It is said that an independent club will be formed in Lock Haven. The Scranton club has been admitted to the association.

The schedule has been prepared, and below are given Lancaster's dates:

LANCASTER AT HOME:

Altoona—May 24, 25; June 14, 15; August 7, 9; September 11, 13. Lewistown—June 4, 5; July 1, 2; September 4, 6, 24, 25. Scranton—May 31; June 1; July 13, 14, 22, 23; August 24, 25. Wilkesbarre—May 29, a. m., 29 p. m.; July 16, 17; September 2, 3, 14, 15. Williamsport—June 9, 10; July 9, 10; August 4, 5; September 9, 10.

LANCASTER ABROAD.

Altoona—May 12, 13; June 19, 21; July 30, 31; August 20, 21. Lewistown—May 14, 15; June 25, 26; August 2, 3; September 7, 8. Scranton—May 19, 20; July 3, 5, p. m.; August 11, 12; September 22, 23. Wilkesbarre—May 17, 18; July 5, a. m.; August 10, 13, 14; September 20, 21. Williamsport—May 8, 10; June 22, 23; July 17, 28; August 17, 18.

Base Ball Briefs.

Atkinson and Taylor were the pitchers in yesterday's Athletic-Baltimore game.

Of the eight hits by the Brooklyn yesterday, McTamany had three, two doubles and a single.

Larkins and Oldfield formed the Brooklyn battery yesterday, and seven hits were made off the former and the latter played a beautiful game.

The Brooklyn club is playing the best fielding game of any club in the association.

The Allegheny players have made several home runs this season.

Workmen are busy leveling up the Ironsides grounds. The fences are being repaired and large pieces of canvass will be stretched on top to prevent the army of beats from seeing the games for nothing.

The New York Giants had but four hits off Smith of Newark yesterday, and the Jerseymen had only two off Keefe.

The New York clubs have not been beaten in an exhibition game, and strange to say the Newark club has given the "Giants" the closest contests.

Casey and McGuire go in to-day as the opening battery for the Philadelphias against the Washington.

Exhibition games yesterday resulted as follows: At Philadelphia: Philadelphia 18, Buffalo 4; at Jersey City: Boston 4, Jersey City 3; at New York: New York 2, Newark 1; at Elmira: Elmira 10, Rochester 9.

Billee Taylor, of Baltimore, cuts across the diamond whenever he gets a chance. Yesterday he did it much to the disgust of the Athletics and Philadelphia *Press*.

Houck is keeping straight and the Baltimores are finding him a valuable man. On Tuesday his picture adorned the score card. It happened that he won the great 2 to 1 game by his base running and he was a great hero.

The games played yesterday by the American clubs resulted as follows: At Baltimore: Athletic 8, Baltimore 7; at Staten Island: Brooklyn 4, Mets 3; at Louisville: Louisville 2, Pittsburg 1; at St. Louis: St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 3.

It is probable that Denny Mack, lately an umpire in the American Association, will be employed as manager of the home club. Mr. Mack is quite a base ball player and if an emergency arises he can take the field himself.—*Wilkesbarre Record.*

STATESMEN SPEAK FOR IRELAND.

A Mass Meeting in Washington Sends Greeting to Gladstone and Parnell.

A mass meeting was held in Washington Wednesday night, in pursuance to a call by a number of congressmen and business men to sympathize with Mr. Gladstone's efforts to secure a free Parliament for Ireland. On the platform were Senator Van Wyck and Representatives Randall, Phelps, McKinley, Gibson, of West Virginia; O'Hara and Glass and others.

Mr. Randall, on taking the chair, expressed his profound sympathy with the cause of home rule. Senator Van Wyck spoke enthusiastically of the triumph of home rule, which was about to be obtained by Ireland. Mr. Randall then read a letter from Samuel J. Tilden expressing regret at his inability to be present, but joining nevertheless in applauding the exertions of the illustrious statesman of England and the great leader of the Irish people in behalf of the cause of home rule. Letters were also read from Senator Sherman assuring the meeting of his hearty sympathy in the movement for home rule and from Senator Logan stating that he had ever been and now was for loosening the grasp of the iron hand of England from the throat of the Irish people.

Representative Gibson, of West Virginia, Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, and Representatives William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, McKinley, of Ohio, and O'Hara, of North Carolina, also made addresses. Resolutions of sympathy with the Irish people in their peaceful efforts to secure local self-government and of assurances of confidence in Gladstone and Parnell were passed. The following telegram was forwarded to both leaders:

"Immense meeting, prominent citizens, all United, held here to-night. Many distinguished members of Congress, governors of states and other eminent citizens send congratulations to you. Cordially approve and sustain your efforts for self-government for Ireland."

Telegrams and letters were read from Patrick Ford, of New York; Governors Perry, of Florida; O'Neal, of Alabama; Abbett, of New Jersey, and Oglesby, of Illinois, and Senator Blair, expressing regret at their inability to be present and expressing sympathy with the movement for Ireland's freedom. Speeches were also made by Representatives McMillin, of Tennessee; McAdoo, of New Jersey; Butterworth, of Ohio; Lawler, of Illinois, and Mr. Harmon, of Chicago, expressing sympathy with the movement.

AN OLD PLAY WELL GIVEN.

Henry Chanfrau Ably Presents "Kit, the Arkansaw Traveler."

The audience to see Henry Chanfrau play "Kit, the Arkansaw Traveler," at the opera house last night was not large. The play is very old and it attained a great success with Frank Chanfrau, the father of last night's actor in the title role. The piece is sensational, but it is of the kind that is popular and the interest in it never slacks. Since the death of the elder Chanfrau, Henry has been playing the part of *Kit Redding*. He is a very good actor and his success has been almost as great as his father's. Last night Mr. Chanfrau delighted the audience by his impersonation of the good-natured traveler. The company in support of the star is very large and strong. Wm. Wilson as *Manuel Bond*, made a capital villain. The characters of the *Judge* and *Major*, which have done so much for the play, were taken by Odell Williams and J. Mitchell, respectively, and a great lot of fun was made. Miss Sarah Trenchard was excellent in the double role of *Mary* and *Alice Redding*. The whole company did well.

In the second act, in the Mississippi scene, were some great specialities. A large number of colored people take part and among them is a fine quartette belonging to the company who sing new songs and give imitations of steamboats, calliopes, &c. A little and very comical-looking darkey does some wonderful dancing and cuts up all kinds of antics. This feature of the show is very strong. There is no reason why the opera house should not be packed this evening when the troupe appears for the last time.

Work of Adjusters.

The adjusters appointed to look after the losses of F. L. Zercher, whose cigar factory was burned on last Saturday morning, have fixed upon the following amounts, the companies being represented by Bausman & Burns and Shenk & Bausman: On cigars, $1,500; on moulds, presses, tools, &c., $150; furniture and fixtures, $25.50; leaf tobacco, $847.25; stock in process of manufacture, $160; total, $2,583.75.

THE CASE OF A MORMON.

ARGUMENT IN THE SUPREME COURT BY GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS.

A Review of a Remarkable Case—A Man Who Seems to Be in Jail For His Opinions. Not His Practices—An Able Argument by a Great Lawyer.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—One of the most remarkable arguments which has been made in the supreme court of the United States since Judge Black discussed the famous Milligan case, was delivered to-day by George Ticknor Curtis. The case was that of Lorenzo Snow, an appeal from the supreme court of Utah. Snow is one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon church. He is 72 years of age and is a man of remarkable scholarly attainments. He was one of the early converts made by Joseph Smith, jr., the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. I remember hearing him preach a sermon in the great tabernacle in Salt Lake city several years ago, to an audience of more than six thousand people. Of commanding presence, and with a highly intellectual face, this man would have excited the admiration of the most cultivated assembly in the world. His manner of delivery and his elocution were those of the trained orator. His diction was lofty, his discourse surprisingly eloquent. I subsequently met Apostle Snow at the house of a mutual friend and was charmed by his easy deportment and his conversational powers.

This man is now in the Utah penitentiary, having been convicted of unlawful cohabitation in three separate cases before Judge Powers, at Ogden, Utah. He is sentenced to six months imprisonment in each of the three cases, and to pay the costs of prosecution, and three fines of $300 each—the full penalty of the law. He was one of the first to accept the truth of the revelation concerning plural marriages received by Joseph Smith in 1842. Upon the passage of the Edmunds law in 1882 he had five wives living, who, with their families, were maintained by him in Brigham City. Separate establishments were provided for each of the families. The law against unlawful cohabitation being enacted Mr. Snow at once announced his determination to obey it. The terms of that law were general, and the recognized meaning of the word cohabitation in criminal status was that sexual intercourse which the relations between man and wife imply. The author of the law and those who favored its passage by Congress declared that its purpose was to prevent the future practice of polygamous marriages. It was announced that its object was not to break up family relations which had been formed when there was no enactment making polygamy a crime. The issues of such marriages were legitimatized. The common understanding was that while the male polygamists could maintain their plural families, support and care for their different wives, they must live and have intercourse as man and wife with one woman only.

This was what Mr. Snow did. He not only separated from four of his wives and maintained domestic relations with only one, but announced that this was to be his course of life. He did not acknowledge that by his previous course of life he had been guilty of disobedience to any divine commandment, but maintained that his manner of living was in accordance with a divine revelation which God had given to Joseph Smith. Still as the supreme power of his country had forbidden such relations, and even the appearance of the same, he would respect by outward appearances that law.

HE MAINTAINED HIS FAMILIES.

The government, on the trial of the cases against Snow, was not able to prove that he had lived with more that one of his wives after the enactment of the Edmunds law. Indeed the record shows that the witnesses for the prosecution testified that he had rarely ever seen four of his former wives, and on such occasions as he did see them he or they were always accompanied by other persons. The defense admitted the maintenance of the families, and the defendant and the wives admitted also that as their religion taught that marriage was for time and eternity, they held that in a spiritual sense they were united to each other by indissoluble ties. Judge Powers held in the first case that this was holding out the wives and practically directed a verdict of guilty. In the second case he held that there was a presumption of sexual intercourse and under this ruling the jury convicted. In the third case there was still another ruling by the judge, made to fit the facts, and a conviction of course followed. In Utah the jury are judges only of the facts and must take the law from the court.

On the appeal to the supreme court of the territory, Powers sat in review upon himself, and by his casting vote affirmed his own rulings.

Upon the appeal to the supreme court of the United States, Hon. George Ticknor Curtis was retained for Mr. Snow, and his argument to-day was devoted not only to a scathing review of the proceedings in the three cases appealed, but to a discussion of the entire Mormon problem. Mr. Curtis is one of the few great constitutional lawyers of the old school remaining. His literary fund is quite equal to his reputation as lawyer and advocate. He is the author of a history of the constitution, one of the most admirable books ever written on that subject. His biography of Daniel Webster is a masterpiece of biographical literature. His life of James Buchanan is known to all Pennsylvanians. His review of the last services of Gen. McClellan recently published, is having an extraordinary sale, as it well deserves to have. A venerable man, highly intellectual in appearance, and an easy and graceful speaker, Mr. Curtis spoke to-day with the fire of youth, coupled with all the impressiveness of age. A large audience filled the court room which has been the scene of so many great senatorial debates and memorable forensic displays.

THE ARGUMENT OF MR. CURTIS.

The argument reviewed the salient facts in the history of the Mormon people from their expulsion from Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1846, by mob violence, and their unparalleled journeying, twenty thousand strong, across an uninhabited country to the great Salt Lake valley, and through all the varying phases of their subsequent struggles and privations, their growth and progress as a people down to the present time. It was a grand theme, and it was handled with consummate ability and skill. The central point of the argument was the religious sense in which Mr. Snow and his practically divorced wives regarded their relations to each other. It was unanswerably maintained that the sense in which the relationship of the defendant to his former wives was regarded by him and by them after the passage of the Edmunds act was spiritual, religious, due to the fact that marriage by the Mormons is held to be everlasting, to exist not only for this world, but during all eternity in the next. There was no pretense that there had been any carnal intercourse, and to punish a man for refusing to surrender his religious convictions under the pretext of punishing an immoral relation of the sexes was monstrous, as well as in defiance of the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom.

A MORMON COUNSELLOR.

Throughout the argument was ingenious, masterly, and most eloquent. Assistant Attorney General Money followed Mr. Curtis, and the closing speech was made by Mr. F. S. Richards, a young Mormon attorney, who tried the cases below. Mr. Richards is the son of Franklin Richards, one of the twelve apostles, and is the leading attorney of the Mormon church. In the course of his argument he took occasion to animadvert quite severely upon some of the remarks of the representative of the government reflecting upon the morality of the Mormons. It was beautifully and telingly done. It was not the desire for the gratification of lust that the Mormons had so strenuously struggled for their peculiar matrimonial belief. If mere lust was their object they could very easily bring themselves within the protection of the law. All they had to do was to abandon their plural wives—declare that they were simply their mistresses—become as other men were; and, according to the interpretation put upon the Edmunds law by the courts of Utah, and even by the supreme court of the United States, they would be secure from all interference. Not only would they be freed from the penal provisions of the law, but they would be restored to all their civil rights and relieved of all disqualifications. It was a telling rejoinder.

The supreme court adjourns for the summer soon. There will be no other cases heard, and after the opinions in a few cases are delivered the summer vacation will begin.

JEFF DAVIS' RECEPTION.

The Ex-Confederate Chief Makes a Short Address at Alabama's Capitol.

Wednesday will ever be memorable in the history of Montgomery, Alabama. Every locality was represented, and many adjacent towns and villages poured their entire population into the streets. Instead of going to the park, it was decided to go to the capitol grounds, and for the speeches to be made from the very spot where Mr. Davis took the oath of office as president of the Confederate states. Pictures of Confederate generals are fastened to the outside walls, while the names of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sydney Johnston, Robert E. Rodes and many other Confederate generals fluttered to the breeze on streamers. The capitol was beautifully decorated.

Mr. Davis was escorted to the capitol by the militia, and upon arriving there was introduced by the mayor. He was loudly applauded and said:

"My Friends: It would be vain if I should attempt to express to you the deep gratification which I feel at this demonstration. But I know that it is not personal, and therefore I feel more deeply grateful, because it is a sentiment far dearer to me than myself. You have passed through the terrible ordeal of war, which Alabama did not seek. When she felt her wrongs too grievous for further toleration, she sought the peaceable solution. That being denied her, thunders of war came ringing over the land. Then her people rose in their majesty. Gray-haired sires and beardless boys eagerly rushed to the front. It was that war that Christianity alone approved—a holy war for defense. Well do I remember seeing your gentle boys, so small, to use a farmer's phrase, they might have been called seed corn, moving on with eager step and fearless brow to the carnival of death; and I have also looked upon them when their knapsacks and muskets seemed heavier than the boys, and my eyes partaking of a mother's weakness filled with tears. Those days have passed. Many of them have found nameless graves, but they are not dead. They live in memory, and their spirits stand out, the 'grand reserve of that column which is marching on with unfaltering step toward the goal of constitutional liberty. It were in vain if I should attempt, as I have already said, to express my gratitude to you.

I am standing now very nearly on the spot where I stood when I took the oath of office in 1861. Your demonstration now exceeds that which welcomed me then. This shows that the spirit of Southern liberty is not dead. Then you were full of joyous hopes. You had every prospect of achieving all you desired; and now you are wrapped in the mantle of regret, and yet that regret only manifests more profoundly and does not obliterate the expression of your sentiments. I felt last night as I approached the Exchange hotel, from the gallery of which your peerless orator, Wm. L. Yancey, introduced me to the citizens of Montgomery, and commended me in language which only his eloquence could yield, and which far exceeded my merit; I felt, I say again, that I was coming to my home-coming, to a land where liberty dies not and serious sentiments will live forever. I have been promised, my friends, that I should not be called upon to make a speech, and therefore I will only extend to you my heartfelt thanks. God bless you, one and all, old men and boys, and the ladies above all others, who never faltered in our direst needs.

General John B. Gordon then delivered the address preceding the laying of the foundation of the soldiers' monument.

Patent Secured.

Through W. R. Gerhart, patent solicitor, Mr. John S. Rohrer, of Eustis, Florida, lately of Lancaster, and Mr. Samuel Werntz, of this county, have obtained a patent for an improved thill coupling. The principal object of this invention is to avoid the use of a nut on the bolts connecting the shafts with the axle. This is accomplished by having a box-like frame with a bottom and two side plates, between the two latter of which the thill-head is received. Both of these side plates are provided with long vertical slots, the end of one of these being turned outward and downward so as to form a goose-neck. In connecting the shafts, the thill head is inserted between the vertical plates below the goose-neck, the connecting bolt passed through the slots and the eye of the thill head, and the whole then forced upward, so that the bolt head may engage with the goose-neck, by means of an eccentric bolt journaled in the sides above the bottom plate which acts on a bearing plate having a rubber cushion on its upper surface which supports the connecting bolt.

Arranging to Test Car Brakes.

A meeting of the master car builders' committee was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Bolton house, Harrisburg, and continued until late in the evening. The matter under consideration was automatic freight train brakes in connection with the following companies: Westinghouse air, Emes vacuum, Rote automatic, American, and the Widdifield and Button. The first two of these are continuous brakes, and the last two compression brakes. The object of the meeting was to arrange a series of tests which are to take place on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Burlington, Iowa, on July 13.

A Gift of a Church.

St. Philip's church, No. 305 Mulberry street, New York, which for a long time has been owned and occupied by a colored congregation of the Protestant Episcopal church, has been purchased by Miss Catherine L. Wolfe for $45,000 for the Italian mission of the Protestant Episcopal church of that city, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Stauder, formerly a priest of the Roman Catholic church. W. M. Kingsland has contributed $5,000 toward the interior fixtures and decorations.

Charged With Tillie Smith's Murder.

Detectives Simmons and McClellan, on a warrant issued by a justice of the peace, arrested Janitor Titus in his rooms in the Methodist institute, at Hackettstown, N. J., at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. The charge is that Titus, on the night of April 8, outraged and murdered Tillie Smith, a domestic in the institute. Titus was taken to Belvidere at 4 o'clock this morning.

Bad for Boston.

The longest list of divorce libels ever made up in Boston was completed Monday by the clerk of the supreme court. Judge William Allen is to sit this term, which will come in May 5. The number of cases to be heard is 234. Of the 162 uncontested cases 150 are brought by wives against their husbands. Of the 72 contested cases only 35 are brought by wives. The list includes several cases in high life, which will develop sensational scandals.

The Champion Egg Suckers.

At Bedford, Iowa, at an Easter supper Saturday night four young men—J. W. Coombs, Charles Turner, George Turner, and W. M. Dale—engaged in an egg-sucking contest, and accomplished the feat of swallowing the enormous number of 68 raw eggs, the highest number eaten being by George Turner, who disposed of 35.

Trover and Conversion.

A suit for trover and conversion has been entered in the court of common pleas of David Andes against Eby Rudy. A bay mare is the subject of the dispute. The defendant was arrested on a capias and gave bail for trial at court.

Benefit of Separate Earnings.

Mrs. Catherine Hoffman, of East Hempfield township, has been granted the benefits of the act of assembly of April 3, 1872, giving to married women the benefit of their separate earnings.

DR. FAHNESTOCK'S DEATH.

NEWS OF HIS DECEASE AT HIS HOME, WALHALLA, S. C.

The Professional and Scientific Career of an Eminent Citizen—A Philanthropist for Sixty Years—His Studies in Animal Magnetism and Statuvolence—His Many Gifts.

A telegram to Lancaster, received this forenoon by the relatives of Dr. William B. Fahnestock, brings to them the news of his death at his home in Walhalla, S. C., where his illness for some weeks has made his decease an event that had been anticipated. As was noticed in the INTELLIGENCER at the time, his son, Henry R. Fahnestock, recently made a visit there and only returned about a week ago, at which time little hope of his recovery was felt.

Deceased was older in the medical profession than any other person in this county. He was native of Lancaster and years ago his father was one of the leading physicians here, and for a long time, in connection with his practice carried on a drug store on West King street, just above the Sorrel Horse hotel. William B. Fahnestock was born here and was at the time of his death 82 years old. He took to the study of medicine in early life; his brother Deitrich also became a physician; William was graduated at the age of 20 from the University of Pennsylvania, and began the practice of medicine here, continuing it actively for thirty years, and coming into very extensive practice. He was one of the founders of the local medical society and his membership in that body dates from 1844.

But he was a man of wide accomplishments and varied tastes. He combined clentific knowledge and research with a philanthropic disposition, and engaged himself closely with all the new questions of the day, at a time when the age was on the verge of important discoveries. His friend James Damant was the principal of a large and flourishing ladies' school in this city, and when the news was first heard here of Daguerre's new method of taking pictures in France they worked harmoniously and zealously to develop his processes. Without hint or instruction further than were to be found in the meagre newspaper reports of that day, they applied themselves to the science and worked out most important and satisfactory practical results. Dr. Fahnestock was the first person in this city to take daguerreotype pictures; and from that time he applied himself to every sort of kindred study. Among his inventions of medical instruments was one for operations on the tonsils, which has come into use all over the world, though the good doctor never had it patented.

Presently he entered upon investigations into animal magnetism, spiritualism, clairvoyance and finally developed his theory of statuvolence, upon which he wrote an interesting work. His theory was that the treatment of disease should be mental; and that the mind of a patient could be put into such a condition with relation to the member or part of the body afflicted as to entirely withdraw his or her attention from it and make treatment easy and recovery quick.

In his many experiments and with the hundreds of patients and subjects upon whom he tested his theories he developed most remarkable and startling results; and his reports attracted great attention among the scientific men and institutes of the Old World. In this vicinity were a number of persons who testified to all investigators his power to render their bodies free from feeling pain; and he wrote a book, most curiously illustrated, to explain by report and diagram his theory of the composition, the inhabitancy and all the physical features of the planets.

He was an expert mineralogist and assayist; and was at one time for a period of years superintendent of the copper mines at Cornwall, Lebanon county, and assayist for the great mineral interests there. For a brief time also he lived and practised medicine in Marietta, this county.

Of late years, however, and since he has been in failing health, his home has been at Walhalla, S. C., where he found the climate to agree with him. His son, Thomas C., is a resident of that place; he is a dentist; so is another son James, who lives in Cincinnati. Besides them and his son Henry R., of this city, his children are Elizabeth, wife of Dr. M. M. Withers, of Maytown; and Sarah, wife of John Spangler, of Marietta. His wife, who survives him, was a daughter of the late Henry M. Reigart, of this city. The last illness of deceased, which continued about three weeks and terminated fatally, was from heart disease and dropsy.

He was a scholarly and humane man; devoted to his profession, he came to realize its close relation to all the sciences and to metaphysics he read, studied and investigated largely and was imbued with the loftiest philanthrophy. Mild and gentle in his disposition, in all the relations of life he was a good man. It is a coincidence that of his old friends and contemporaries there is yet with us Mr. Henry P. Carson who took his wedding trip the same day with Dr. Fahnestock, the two happy couples traveling in buggies.

THIS MORNING'S FIRE.

Back Buildings Slightly Damaged—The Chief Engineer Very Cross.

This morning a fire alarm was sounded from box 42, at Lemon and Mulberry streets. The fire was in a frame back building of the house at 241 West Lemon street, which is occupied by George Myers, and owned by the estate of P. Finger, deceased. The fire was finally extinguished by a stream from the hose of company No. 4. A considerable hole was burned in the roof of the building, and some damage was done by water. The back building of the house next door, which is also owned by the Finger estate and occupied by Charles Flick was also slightly damaged. The loss will be between $50 and $100, and the property is insured with Bausman & Burns for $800. The fire caught from a stove which was very hot for ironing purposes.

Soon after the fire broke out, and even before the companies of the department arrived, several men, who are not firemen, did some good work in assisting to extinguish the flames. When the chief engineer came and saw them he ordered them off saying that he needed no outside help to run the department and threatened to have them arrested if he ever saw them working at a fire again. The language used by the excited chief was anything but elegant, and from his talk innocent bystanders were led to believe that he was the head of the greatest fire department on the face of the earth. It is safe to say, however, that he is not. Other gentlemen, who were present and saw the fire took no part because they said they had frequently been abused by the chief engineer.

Forty-Two Years in the State Service.

B. F. Chandler, aged 66, died in Harrisburg on Wednesday evening, of pneumonia. He was born in Sadbury, Chester county, and when he was but a child the family moved to Harrisburg. In 1845, upon the inauguration of Francis R. Shunk as governor for his first term, Mr. Chandler was appointed to a clerkship in the state department. He was so faithful and efficient in the discharge of the duties of the responsible office that he has been continued during all the succeding administrations up until the time of his death, making a continuous service of 42 years, a tenure without precedent in the history of the state. His wife and a son, Kilburn J., of the Philadelphia *Press*, survive.

Proposals for Head Stones.

The county commissioners this afternoon opened bids for head stones for soldiers' graves, which the commissioners are required under a late act of assembly to place. Following were the bidders: George E. Mayer, $9.95; L. Haldy, white Rutland marble $6.70 and White Manchester marble, $7.90; C. M. Howell $6.99 for stones for city cemeteries and $7.74 for headstones for county cemeteries; Charles Mackinson, $13.95. The commissioners will consider the bids at their next meeting.

Known as "No. 33."

An Italian workman in the employ of Keller & Reilly, near Lebanon, had his collar bone broken yesterday, and was this morning conveyed to St. Joseph's hospital, this city. The man, who goes by the appellation "No. 33," is seriously hurt.

A SWINDLER'S WORK AT MT. JOY.

How He Used the G. A. R. Cloak for His Knavery—Politicians Active.

MOUNT JOY, April 29.—Last week a stranger came to town and, passing himself off as a soldier, began begging money. Such a glib-tongued talker was he that not only our Grand Army men but others possessing a kind heart responded liberally to his call. They afterwards had cause to regret it, for he not only begged money, but stole everything he could get from the office of Dr. John J. Newpher. He stole a case of fine surgical instruments; also from Dr. Jacob L. Ziegler was stolen a fine gold pen. The gold pen, however, was not taken out of town for he disposed of it to one of the town business men. One evening he purchased a railway ticket for Lebanon, and that was the last seen of the G. A. R. fraud, for he claimed to belong to that organization.

Schock & Hostetter, dealers in coal, illuminating oils, &c., will engage in the lumber business east of the P. R. R. passenger station, and just across the railroad from the place where A. N. Cassel, of Marietta, has opened a lumber yard, with A. S. Flowers as manager. It is understood that Mr. Cassel will also open out in the coal and oil business at the same place; so perhaps the people of Mt. Joy can have cheaper coal.

On Tuesday of this week, A. G. Seyfert, candidate for the legislature, and Jno. M. Stehman, candidate for state senator, were in town trying to find out if the Republicans of this place were going for them solid or not. Whether they found things in their favor or not we cannot say.

Abram Summy, also a candidate for state senator, was in town on the same business of drumming up the Republicans.

The G. A. R., is working for the nomination of A. C. Reinohl for district attorney.

Misses Bertie L. and Nannie I. Manning, who are attending school at Chambersburg, Pa., were home over Easter, visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Manning.

Prof. Essenwein, a teacher in the theological seminary of the Evangelical church, was in town over Easter being the guest of Rev. E. J. Miller.

W. H. Eberle returned home on Monday, having ended his three months engagement with the Carrie Stanley troupe. He was cornetist and leader of the orchestra for this favored and highly recommended traveling troupe, who filled a three nights engagement here in the popular play of East Lynne by special request.

It Was a Very Narrow Escape.

A colored man driving a one-horse board wagon up Water street, this morning, met the passenger train of the Quarryville railroad, due here at 9:20, opposite Steigerwalt's coal yard, and in attempting to turn out got caught in the switch. The engineer seeing the peril the darkey and his team were in reversed his engine and succeeded in stopping the train just as the engine was within three or four feet of the team. The horse was badly frightened, but could not get loose. The teamster was scared so badly that he turned nearly white. The timely discovery by the engineer of the blocked track prevented what might have been a terrible disaster.

What Reading May Lose.

A telegram from Reading says: "Of the $750,000 worth of new work, such as passenger, coal and cattle cars and engines, ordered by the Philadelphia & Reading railroad receivers, $600,000 worth was assigned to the company's shops in this city. The company's one thousand employes asked that they be allowed to do the work by the day, instead of working by contract at a fixed price per car. The officials informed them that if they persisted in their demand the work would in all probability be done at other places, in which event half the present force would be discharged. The employes will hold a meeting to consider the matter."

He Got $25,000 Damages.

At Newburgh, New York, Wednesday, in the suit of William Alberti against the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad company, to recover $50,000 damages for injuries received in July last in an accident near Oxford Depot, the jury gave Alberti a verdict for $25,000. The plaintiff, at the time of the accident, was sitting up in a berth in a sleeping car. The door of an Erie box car in a passing freight train, which was loose, struck the window, injuring the plaintiff in the back and side, and breaking several of his ribs.

A Guilty Couple Brought Back.

Mrs. Carrie Springer, of Goshen, N. J., who eloped with Captain Peterson, sailing with him in the schooner Three Brothers, was brought home early Wednesday morning. Her father, husband and Captain Peterson's father sailed out of Goshen creek with Captain James Chester in his sloop to make a search in the bay for the schooner, which was believed to be detained by head winds. She was found and boarded. The faithless wife and Peterson were transferred to the sloop. The latter was placed under arrest.

A Bank Closes Its Doors.

MARIETTA, Ohio, April 29.—The bank of Marietta closed its doors this morning having made an assignment to T. W. Moore and A. F. Nye. Over speculation in real estate was the cause.

The deposits amount to $100,000, but as the bank has a large amount of real estate it is believed the depositors will lose very little. Nearly every business house in the city had more or less money in the bank. There is not much excitement.

The New Comet.

PHELPS, N. Y., April 29.—Prof. Brooks, of the Red House observatory, obtained observations again last night of the new comet discovered by him on Tuesday night. The comet is large with central condensation. It is situated in the constellation of Cassiopeia, in the northwestern heavens, and remains visible the entire night.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

Pennsylvania—S. J. P. Webster, Academy; C. A. Frampton, Brady; J. F. Wilt, Shady Grove; Mrs. Susan Schwart, Vera Cruz.

Elected Commander-in-Chief.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—Col. A. L. Conger, of Akron, was to-day elected commander-in-chief of the department of Ohio G. A. R.

Pugilist Dangerously Ill.

BOSTON, April 29.—Joseph Lannon, the heavy weight pugilist, who fought a draw with Godfrey, Monday evening, is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Asking $200,000 Damages.

MONTREAL, April 29.—The firms of D. & J. Sadlier and J. B. Rolland & Son, book d