The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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STABBED IN THE NECK.

ALEXANDER LEIBSLEY COMES VERY NEAR BEING A MURDERER.

He Stabs Ex-Turnkey George W. Pontz With a Knife, and For a Time the Wound Was Considered Mortal—Pontz Reported in a Fair Way to Recover.

There was a great deal of excitement in this city Monday evening over a cutting affair, which occurred late in the afternoon. For a time it was believed that the wounded man, George W. Pontz, would die from his injuries. Reports to the effect that he had died were spread over the town, but they all proved untrue.

The place where the stabbing took place was in a new house, which is being erected by John W. Holman, on the north side of West Chestnut street, a short distance from St. Joseph's hospital. The building is one of a row that is being put up at this point and it is now almost finished. Owing to the rather peculiar circumstances under which the cutting was done it has been somewhat difficult to get at the correct story.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

It appears that yesterday Alvin Hoffman, George H. Geiberson, Alexander Leibsley, and several other plasterers were at work at Mr. Holman's building. One of Mr. Hoffman's brothers, who had been in Wilmington for several years, had just returned to Lancaster. The men were feeling pretty good over this and they concluded to procure some beer: one keg was bought about 2 o'clock and after that was drank another was bought later in the afternoon. George W. Pontz, painter, was at work in one of the neighboring houses and he was invited in to help drink the contents of the last keg. The men all enjoyed themselves for a time in the kitchen; but Leibsley, who either got more than his share of the beer or was more affected by it than his companions, became very noisy. He was also inclined to quarrel. He seemed anxious to make a fuss and at one time threatened to injure one of the Hoffman brothers.

A PEACEMAKER'S LUCK.

While he was making a great noise, Pontz walked up to him and begged him to be quiet. He said that they were all friends together and that there was no use to have any quarrelling. Without a word of warning Leibsley drew back and stabbed Pontz in the neck with a knife which he held in his hand. The act was so sudden that the other men were completely taken aback. They saw Leibsley strike at Pontz, but were not certain that he had a knife at the time. Pontz took a seat, but soon fainted. His companions saw that he was badly wounded and medical aid was sent for. In a short time Drs. Foreman, Eberman, Welchans and Furniss were on hand. A bed was made for the young man, blankets having been secured at the houses of the neighbors. The cutting occurred about a quarter before five o'clock. Pontz became unconscious soon afterwards and remained in that condition until almost seven o'clock. He then seemed to be getting better and about eight o'clock he was removed to the home of his father, George Pontz, the well known painter, on West King street. Drs. Foreman and Eberman remained with him until nine o'clock when he seemed to be doing very well. When Pontz's clothing was removed it was found to be saturated with blood and there was considerable blood on the floor of the kitchen of the building where the cutting occurred.

The wound is on the right side of the neck just to the right of the wind pipe. The knife passed downward and backward between the wind pipe and the big blood vessels. The wound is about an inch and a half in depth and after the young man had been taken home it was sewed up by the physicians. The reaction was so long in setting in that it was first believed that Pontz would die. Now it is almost certain that he will recover.

ARREST OF LEIBSLEY.

Immediately after it became known that Pontz had been stabbed, a large crowd gathered at the building and the excitement was very great, as two thirds of the people believed that Pontz was dying. In the crowd was Leibsley who made no attempt to escape, but was walking around maudlin drunk. Word had been sent to the station house and Officer Heiss soon arrived. He took Leibsley to the station house and he went along quietly. He protested that he did not do the cutting, nor did he know anything about it. The knife was not found on him, and although search was made at the building it could not be found. Leibsley was seen at the station house at 7 o'clock by an INTELLIGENCER reporter. He seemed to be very drunk; he said that he understood that Pontz was dead and he was very sorry; he declared that he did not do the cutting; he said that the men had drank four kegs of beer at the house, but in this he was mistaken. He seemed to be pretty badly mixed up. Later in the evening Leibsley was taken to prison by the officer. He still was somewhat drunk and kept stating that he had not done anything wrong. He cried bitterly and spoke continually of his two little children. The complaint against Leibsley was made before Alderman Barr.

PONTZ'S ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

After Leibsley had been taken to the station house, early in the evening, Officer Heiss, accompained by Alderman Barr, went back to the house where Pontz was lying. They arrived there at a quarter after six o'clock and it was a half hour before Pontz became conscious. It was believed that his condition was very serious then, and it was thought best to take his ante-mortem statement. The physicians informed him of his condition. He was sworn and said distinctly that Leibsley had cut him twice with a knife. He may have been mistaken in this matter as the doctors found but one wound upon him. The weapon with which the stabbing was done must have been a pocket knife with a blade about three inches long. Such a knife Leibsley was known to possess.

WHO THE MEN ARE.

George W. Pontz, the man who was stabbed, is well known to the majority of the people in Lancaster. He is a son of George, the painter, and is about 27 years old, married and has two children. He was turnkey of the city station house from the time that Mayor Morton entered upon the duties of his office until a few weeks ago, when he resigned to work at his trade. He is by no means a quarrelsome man, but is inclined to be good-natured. He lives in a house in the rear of his father's, between West King and Mifflin streets.

Alexander Leibsley is a man about 30 years of age and resides at 38 East Frederick street. He is a widower with two children, his wife having died before Christmas. Leibsley is a quiet kind of man when sober, but when under the influence of liquor he is considered very reckless. He has figured in several scrapes before this. He was one of a party who attacked and hurt several young men at South Queen and Middle streets one night last summer. He managed to get out of that trouble without much difficulty. He is said to have cut people before his attack on Pontz. A hod-carrier, who worked with Leibsley, was in constant fear of him. Last week Leibsley threatened to kill him and the man feels positive that he would do it if under the influence of liquor.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE STABBING.

Mr. Pontz says that Leibsley had an old grudge against him and he thinks that it was the cause of the stabbing. When Pontz was turnkey of the station house Leibsley was arrested on some charge. He was placed in a cell, into which he did not want to go, by Pontz. Since that time he has been cool towards the ex-turnkey.

CONDITION OF PONTZ TO-DAY.

The physicians attending Mr. Pontz say that he is doing very well to-day. He has a slight attack of pleurisy, and if pneumonia does not set in he will be all right.

LETTERS GRANTED BY THE REGISTER.

The Busy Week of Register Stoner and His Two Assistants.

The following letters were granted by the register of wills for the week ending Tuesday, March 22:

TESTAMENTARY—Edward Schnader, deceased, late of Brecknock township; Susanna Messner, Brecknock, executrix.

David Eberscle, deceased, late of Upper Leacock township; Solomon Stoltzfus, Upper Leacock, and John Miller, Leacock, executors.

Christian Noll, deceased, late of Earl township; Isaac Noll and Abraham Stoner, West Earl, executors.

Elizabeth Hambright, deceased, late of Lancaster city; George M. Hambright, city, executor.

ADMINISTRATION—Jonas Brubaker, deceased, late of Clay township; H. H. Bingaman, Clay, administrator.

Anna Moderwell, deceased, late of Lancaster city; Anna Moderwell, city, administratrix, with the will annexed.

Elizabeth Warfel, deceased, late of Conestoga township; Amos Warfel, Conestoga, and Jacob F. Warfel, Manor, administrators.

Leah Swartz, deceased, late of Columbia borough; John W. Swartz, Columbia, administrator.

Henry Hess, deceased, late of Lancaster city; Catherine Hess, city, administratrix, c. t. a.

William Parker, deceased, late of Sadsbury township; Howard Reed, Sadsbury, Chester county, administrator.

Joseph D. Pownall, deceased, late of Sadsbury township; Maican Pownall and B. H. Pownall, Sadsbury, administrators.

Sophia Keen, deceased, late of Eden township; Samuel A. Keen, Eden, administrator.

James M. Channell, deceased, late of Lancaster city; Anna M. Channell, city, administratrix.

Isaac Simmons, deceased, late of Lancaster township; Isaac G. Simmons, West Lampeter, administrator.

Adam F. Hambright, deceased, late of Lancaster city; Geo. M. Hambright, city, administrator.

Catherine White, deceased, late of East Hempfield township; John D. Carper, Manheim township, administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a.

Hayes Pennock, deceased, late of Colerain township; Jennette and F. W. Pennock, Colerain, administrators.

Elizabeth Peifer, deceased, late of East Hempfield township; Martin P. Swarr, East Hempfield, administrator.

"A COLD DAY."

Fisher & Hassen's Company Produce This Comedy to a Large Audience.

Last evening Fisher & Hassen's comedy company appeared in Fulton opera house in the absurdity entitled "A Cold Day" which had not been seen in Lancaster for some time. The play has no plot, but it was put together in order to give the company an opportunity of making the people laugh. The party of last night was not quite the same as the one advertised, nor was it as strong as the one which first gave the piece here. It contains a number of first-class people, however, who work hard to entertain an audience. Frank Wills was very funny in the character of *Jacob Blow*, the Dutchman, and he was well assisted by Edward See as *Able Effort*. This pair made plenty of amusement by their funny sayings, acting and comical appearances. Perkins D. Fisher as *William Quarter* did well, and the same can be said of Hugh Angler as *Captain Kidd*. The three ladies of the company are pretty and talented. Miss Zelina rendered a number of songs in different languages and was repeatedly encored. Misses Height and Norma Wills also sang well. Miss Marie Heath, who was billed as a member of the company, was not here. All through the piece new songs were introduced, and the entertainment closed with Ned Harrigan's great success "Put on Your Bridal Veil."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PERIL.

The Views of a Doctor Who Predicted Secretary Manning's Collapse.

Dr. Z. T. Sowers, one of the most eminent physicians of Washington, in an interview with a reporter declared that there is danger that President Cleveland will not live through his term unless there be a change in his mode of living. Dr. Sowers, six months before Mr. Manning's illness, made the same prediction with regard to the secretary and advised a friend to warn him of his danger. In the interview Dr. Sowers says:

It may be deemed impertinent to talk to the president through a newspaper man; but I know of no other way of reaching him and those about him so surely. You recall my attempts with the friends of Mr. Manning and their fruit, and I do not feel that I should take the same chances in this matter. I am personally apprised of the president's condition, and, while it is in no sense dangerous, it will not be long before there will be reason for alarm. President Cleveland is a large, fleshy man, and since he came to the White House has gained enormously in flesh. Now, when he lived in Buffalo it was his habit to take long walks. Since he came here, however, he has abandoned every form of exercise save carriage riding. That is of little or no use, with the springs now used and the smooth streets for which Washington is famous. The president is a man who works with his head a great deal; is, in fact, an intense brain worker. He is, in other words, a plodder, and his brain is consequently filled with an excess of blood. What is the result? He works with his head, eats enormously and fails to exercise his muscles; his blood vessels are weakened, and it is only a question of time when, in a moment of excitement, he will burst a blood vessel. I tell you, at the rate President Cleveland is now living, there is great danger that he will not live throughout his term. Something should be done to bring him to realize his danger and take the proper steps to prevent the result which will surely ensue if he fails to take proper exercise. What I should recommend would be the fixing up of a room in the White House and the setting apart of a half hour every day for gymnastic exercise. That alone, in my opinion, will prevent a catastrophe, the avoidance of which not only president but the country at large is interested in securing.

Base Ball.

The ° ° ° ° and ! / ! / have been resurrected, and the votaries of the national game make as near Maud S time around the ◇ as possible. The professional clubs will soon meet to contest for pennants, but the O O O O will not be as numerous as heretofore, owing to the new rules. If the umpire don't carry several † † † †, it is not because he will not have use for them. Many a pitcher will make the unwary batter see * * * *, and many of the twirlers will hand over the $ $ $ $ they will be fined for their carelessness. The caper for the pitcher is to extend his ☞ to his victim. There is often occasions for the audience to ? ? ? ? the decisions of the umpire, and it is a hard matter for him to ~~ himself and withstand the attacks from all sides; the hoodlums would ⅙ and § him if they could get their hands on him.

Deserted His Wife.

Jerome Grubb was arrested on Monday by Officer Leman on a warrant issued by Alderman Spurrier. He is charged with deserting and failing to provide for his family and will be given a hearing on Thursday.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY.

TOBACCO BUYERS GATHERING THE CROPS OF SEED LEAF.

Some of the Transactions Made Recently. Dealers Still Shy of the Havana—What One of Them Says of This Variety. Few Sales of Old Goods.

A great deal of tobacco has been received at the city warehouses within the past week, a very large proportion of it being seed leaf, and dealers continue to pick up this variety wherever they can find it, to the neglect of the Havana seed. Following are some late transactions:

L. M. Peters has purchased the following lots for E. H. Brubaker in the lower end of the county: Abraham McConnell, Colerain, 2 acres, 11, 4, 2; Truman Coates, Colerain, 2¼ acres, 12, 6, 4, 2; William F. McSparran, Drumore, 4 acres, 11, 3, 2; E. E. Woodard, Drumore, 1¼ acres, 10 cents through; Frank Pyle, Drumore, 2 acres, 12, 4½, 2; Levi Groff, Drumore, ¾ acre, 11, 3, 2; Simon Rineer, Drumore, 1¾ acres, 10, 3, 3; Skipwith Howett, Drumore, 1 acre, 8½, 3, 2; Jacob Groff, Providence, 1 acre, 8, 2; Abraham Dennis, Providence, ¾ acre, 10½, 3, 2.

The following lots were bought by Geo. S. Boone for Lewis & DeHaven, all seed leaf, in Sadsbury and adjoining townships: David Keiser, 1 acre, 7¼, 2; Todd & Bro., 1¼ acres, 6; Harsh & Dingee, 2 acres, 6; W. Chamberlin, 1¼ acres, 8, 2; Robt. Smith, 1¼ acres, 8, 2; Jos. Russell, 1 acre, 6; Dripps & Trimler, 1 acre, 6; Dripps & Trimler, ½ acre, 5; Daniel McGowen, 1 acre, 5¾; J. M. Good, 2¼ acres, 6; Samuel Virtue, ½ acre, 8, 2; Lewis Irwin, 1 acre, 6; Jos. T. Embree, 1 acre, 6½; S. Hiestand, 1 acre, 9, 3, 2; Wm. Peters, ½ acre, 6, 2; Jas. Conner, 1 acre, 7¼, 2¼, 2; H. Baughman, 1 acre 5¾; Henry Livingston, ½ acre, 8, 2¼, 2; Wm. Livingston, 1 acre, 7¼, 2¼, 2; B. F. Marsh, ¾ acre, 8, 2, 2; R. S. McClure, 1 acre, 11, 4, 2; J. H. Weaver, 1¼ acres, 7¼; Noble & Rinear, 2¼ acres, 9, 2; Noble & Evans, ½ acre, 9¼, 2; J. A. Rockey, 1 acre, 6; Clark Taylor, 1¼ acres, 7, 2; J. C. Campbell, 2 acres, p. t.; David Stone, ¾ acre, 7¼, 2¼, 2; Peter Wood, 2 acres 6¼; Wm. Rambo, ¾ acre, 7, 2, 2; W. W. Linville, 1¼ acres, 8, 2; Sommers & Bro., 2 acres, 6¼; Russell McWilliams, 1 acre, 6, 2; Albert Townsend, 1 acre, 10, 2.

A. W. Mentzer, of Ephrata, has brought the following seed leaf: From Boyer & Straway, of Hinkletown, at 9¼, 3, 2; from Daniel Frederick, 6¼ through; Andrew Henly, 8, 3, 1. Mr. Mentzer has also bought the following lots of Havana seed: From Menno Shirk, at 15, 3; Edw. Boyer, 17, 2, 2; David Showers, 11, 3, 1; Henry Wealand, 14, 10, 3, 1; Benjamin Ebling, 12, 3; Andrew Henly, 8, 3, 1; Daniel Meilinger, 16¼, 4, 1 Hiram Meilinger, 14, 4, 1; Isaac Lessey, 16, 3, 1; Geo. L. Bowman 1 acre, 22¼, 4; Lemon Witmyer 2 acres, 17, 3.

Our Lincoln correspondent writes: Numerous lots of tobacco have been sold, while there are yet some good lots to be had. The prices received ranged from 2 cents up to 20 cents a pound. Our home manufacturers have purchased considerable. Hauenstein & Co., Ben Wissler and R. W. Bard each have already packed a number of cases.

Objections to Havana Seed.

Many dealers fear to take hold of the '86 Havana seed. They continue to say that it contains much white vein and dead leaf; and besides these bad qualities it is liable to rot. An extensive packer remarked within a few days past that he had bought some Havana that he thought very fine; when it was delivered at the warehouse he examined it carefully, and could see nothing wrong with it; a week afterwards it was rotten. He said he believed the rot was caused by the farmers wetting their tobacco for the double purpose of making it more easy to handle and to increase its weight. It appears that the Havana seed will not bear wetting, and that neither the farmer nor the packer have as yet learned how to handle it; and thus the packers are holding aloof from it. There may be something in the above statement worth thinking about, especially about wetting the leaf.

There is no doubt, as the INTELLIGENCER said last week, that there will be a demand for Havana seed tobacco, providing it cures well. The market is bare of good wrappers, and the Sumatra importations cannot furnish a supply.

The New York Market.

From the Tobacco Leaf.

Cigar Leaf.—Business is confined to old goods, and is consequently limited, the stock of these tobaccos being small. Sales in March on packers' samples, such as occurred a few years ago, seem to have been relegated to the darkened past and remain only in memory. If buyers were so disposed, such trades could not now be made, owing to the lateness of packing and receipt of packers' samples. Thus the market changes its modes.

Havana.—The market was animated, and 660 bales were sold at 60c. to $1.22. The trade is now divided among very many firms, and 600 bales between them does not make the individual sales of any one firm large. Still, the feeling among importers is quite good, and were it not for those who, to meet their obligations, sometimes sacrifice their tobacco, prices would go several notches higher.

Sumatra—A slight revival was noticeable in this branch. Buyers were imbued with a better spirit and showed more inclination to examine goods. They made a purchase occasionally without driving the importer wild by offering ridiculously low prices. From information already gleaned, the first sale of the new Sumatra crop will take place about the 18th of April. There is a steamer on her way from the island of Sumatra to Amsterdam with a cargo of 20,000 bales, and upon the time of her arrival will largely depend the date of the sale. Some reports of the quality of the new goods say that they are rather light of weight and flimsy in texture—have been washed out. The crop will be very little, if any, larger than last year. The stock of old tobacco in bonded warehouses here is estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000 bales. The aggregate sales for the week were 250 bales at from $1.20 to $1.45.

Sumatra wrappers, $1.30 to $1.68.

Gans' Weekly Report.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported for the INTELLIGENCER by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., tobacco brokers, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending March 21, 1887

543 cases 1881, 1882, 1883, Ohio 11@14½c.; 250 cases 1885, Pennsylvania, 12½@18c.; 150 cases 1885, Pennsylvania Havana, p. t.; 131 cases 1881 Ohio p. t.; 200 cases 1885, Dutch 9@10½c.; 103 cases 1884 state Havana, p. t.; 200 sundries, 7@28c. Total 1,567 cases.

Philadelphia Market.

Seed Leaf—Dealers in leaf suitable for cigar purposes are not overtasked with sales. Still it is plain that each individual firm is doing a fair daily business, especially in old stock, if they are among the fortunate holders. By the by, old goods show strong advancement in price, while the '85 crop is fast being culled of the desirable grades by cigar manufacturers. It now looks as if the leaf trade would have considerable trouble in the near future to obtain suitable goods to supply their legitimate and regular trade.

Sumatra—Considerable trouble is now experienced in selections. Either manufacturers expect too much, or the leaf is not here.

Havana constantly sells and pleasantly, if O. K. in quality.

The Champion Pig-Ringer.

From the Pottstown Ledger.

His name is Michael Yerger, and he lives with his nephew, Mark L. Yerker, in Limerick township, Montgomery county, and we claim right here that he is the champion pig-ringer, and can lay out any one in that line of art in the counties of Chester, Berks or Bucks, and we don't believe that even Lehigh can do better. In the past ten years he has rung on rings, or put rings on the noses of nearly thirteen thousand pigs.

THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

He is Ninety Years Old To-Day and All Germany is Celebrating.

Emperor William's birthday festivities virtually began Sunday in Berlin, many societies and clubs throughout Germany holding reunions in honor of the occasion. The concourse in front of the emperor's palace was great and there was a similar enthusiastic demonstration, the crowd chanting the hymn "Heil der Sieger Kranz." The day was observed as a general holiday, and the streets were thronged with people watching the completion of the decorations. All the thoroughfares are gorgeous with flags and floral decorations. The weather is clear and cold. There was a constant stream of equipages along Linden avenue of royalties exchanging visits or going to the palace. The Prince of Wales, Archduke Rudolph and the Grand Duke Vladimir were especially cheered. Among the latest arrivals were the king and queen of Roumania, the crown prince of Denmark, the king and queen of Saxony and Prince Louis of Bavaria.

Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig von Hohenzollern was born at Berlin on the 22d of March, 1797, and to-day completes his ninetieth year. He was the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III, and his mother, Queen Louisa, a daughter of the Grand Duke Karl of Mecklenburg Streilitz, is known in history as one of the most noble minded women who have ever graced a throne. She was a robust, motherly woman and took the trouble herself to nurse her child. The superb cradle in which she rocked him, while singing lullabies to put him to sleep, is still exhibited at Berlin, a circumstance which stamps as malicious fiction the assertion of the reckless French chronicler that he slept when a baby on a cannon, tied to the breech thereof. Yet it is true that he "joined the military" at a very early age. Paintings represent him amidst the family circle, at the age of five, in the act of drawing a sword, apparently for the purpose of disciplining his playmates—even when he was a big boy. He was trained up in a very orderly, strict manner, to match with the court etiquette, and his stiff, precise deportment and behavior became noted. His afflicted mother watched over him and his elder brother until she left Berlin to die broken-hearted in exile at Memel in 1810, and, at her last moment, sent word to them to punish the French or die in the attempt. Her bitterness made a strong impression on the youthful William in particular, and her lessons were warmly cherished by him. It is not necessary, at this time, to go into the details of his eventful career. Suffice it to say that, born in the midst of the great upheaval which followed the French revolution, he was destined from the cradle to become a soldier. It was on the 1st of January, 1807, when, crushed at Jena, Prussia had almost ceased to exist as an independent nation, that the king, who with his family was living in the poorly furnished, half-ruined castle of Koenigsburg, gave his son, Wilhelm, then hardly ten years of age, the commission of a subaltern in the Royal Grenadiers, with the remark: "I give you this to day, in order that you may have a new suit of clothes to wear on your next birthday." Three months later the little prince was so seriously ill that he was not expected to recover. At Christmas of 1807 he was commissioned as second lieutenant, and at once began to learn the rudiments of his military duties under the instruction of Major von Pirch. In 1809 when the royal family returned to Berlin, the prince entered the city at the head of his company, and from that time he lived the same life as other officers of the regiment. He took part in the campaigns of 1813-14 against France; became governor of the province of Pomerania in 1840; served as commander in-chief of the Prussian force sent against the revolutionary army of Baden, in June, 1849; served thereafter as military governor of the Rhine provinces until 1857; was appointed regent of Prussia on October 9, 1858, when his brother, King Friedrich Wilhelm IV, was incapacitated by mental infirmity; ascended the throne on his brother's death, on January 2, 1861; and was proclaimed emperor of Germany in the palace at Versailles, on January 18, 1871. He was married on June 11, 1829, to the Princess Augusta, daughter of the Grand Duke Karl Friedrich, of Saxe-Weimar, and has had by her two children—Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born October 18, 1831, and the Princess Louisa, born December 3, 1838, and married in September, 1856, to the Grand Duke Friedrich, of Baden.

A FEW STATE GLANCES.

The supreme court has refused to interfere with the sentence of Samuel Johnson, convicted of the Sharpless murder.

Professor Grossman, Allentown's defaulter, has returned. It is said all his deficiencies will be made good.

Father Donegan, of Allentown, dismayed his young lady parishoners by threatening to read their names from the altar if they persisted in attending balls.

Chief of Police Stewart of Philadelphia yesterday tendered his resignation to Mayor Smith, to take effect on April 4th.

Kaiser Boyle, aged 21 years, while drunk, murderously assaulted his mother in Allentown on Sunday. He has been arrested.

Special Officer Frank Bell, of Harrisburg, came to Lebanon on business on Saturday. He got drunk and brandished a pistol, when he was locked up.

In the Senate, last night, Pro Tempore President Smith introduced a bill to suspend for sixty days after April 4th the civil service provisions of the Bullitt act. The bill was referred, and at once, by unanimous consent, reported back favorably with amendments, and was ordered printed.

In Argument Court.

The court was engaged all of Monday afternoon and this morning in hearing argument of cases on the common pleas list.

The court refused a new trial in the suit of Zell vs. Raymond, tried at the last term, in which the verdict of the jury was in favor of the defendant.

S. S. Maloney, who served a term for a misdemeanor, was discharged under the insolvent law.

Fred W. Heckel, Columbia, was appointed guardian of the minor children of John Cooper, and John Huber, guardian of Sue Diffenbach, minor child of Henry Diffenbach.

In the suit of Eli K. Mylin vs. the Farmer's Mutual Insurance company, the rule to show cause why plaintiff should not exhibit his statement of loss was discharged.

Wm. H. Mann, of Washington borough, was granted a renewal of his soldier's license.

The tavern license of A. W. Hornberger, Brecknock township, was transferred to Graybill S. Withers.

Serious Accident to a Horse.

Monday about noon as a young man in charge of one of Dr. M. L. Herr's horses stopped on North Duke between Orange and Chestnut, a street car came along at full speed and the horse backed itself against it. The car struck the horse on the hip and broke, what the doctors call "the lower part of the anterior spine of the ilium." It is a flat bone above the hip and the fracture is not necessarily dangerous unless inflammation sets in. Dr. Weber is attending the injured animal.

Resignation and Appointment.

Samuel McCormick, who has been connected with the baggage department of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad company, at the King street station, for a number of years, has resigned his position. He will retire on Friday and has accepted a position in the store of S. Clay Miller. Christian Smith, late a driver of the P. & R. Express company, will take Mr. McCormick's position.

A Sick Woman Cured By Dynamite.

Some days ago George Whitaker, who resides near Peach Bottom, was blowing up stumps in his lot, with dynamite. He put a heavy load in one of them and the result was a loud concussion. The windows in the house were broken to pieces. Mrs. Whitaker, who had been sick for some time, was still in bed. She was so frightened by the noise that she ran down stairs and has not been sick since.

THE BRICKERVILLE CASE.

FACTIONS OF THE CHURCH ONCE MORE BEFORE THE COURT.

A Bill in Equity Filed to Compel the Defendants to Account For Land Purchased and Cemetery Lots Sold—Fourteen Days Allowed For an Answer.

D. G. Eshleman and Simon P. Eby, attorneys for Edward K. Seibert, Elias Weidman, Levi Sharp and Israel Zartman, trustees; Daniel Weidman, Harry Dommoyer, and David Zartman, elders; John H. Gantz, Frank Weachter and William Zartman, deacons, being the church council of Emanuel's Evangelical Lutheran congregation at Brickerville, filed a bill in equity to-day against Levi Dreisch, Edward Schnerer, George W. Steinmetz, Rufus Kline, Aaron Kline, Peter O. Eiser and Adam Witman, defendants.

COPY OF THE BILL FILED.

The bill sets forth:

That they are the trustees, elders and deacons, and constitute the church council of Emanuel's Evangelical Lutheran congregation, at Brickerville, and as such are entitled to the possession of all the property, real and personal, of said congregation.

That on or about the year 1866, the said Levi Dreisch, Edward Schnerer, George W. Steinmetz, Rufus Kline, Aaron Kline, Peter O. Eiser and Adam Witman, defendants, and others, whose names are at present unknown to plaintiffs, some of them being members of the church council of said Emanuel's Evangelical Lutheran church, at Brickerville, purchased from Samuel H. Miller, with the funds of the said congregation, a tract of land in the township of Elizabeth, in the county of Lancaster, adjoining other land of said Samuel H. Miller and lands then of Edward Schnerer, Henry Dommoyer and of said congregation, for the purpose of a cemetery, and took a deed therefor, but your orators do not know the exact quantity of land purchased, how much money was paid therefor, or in whose name the deed was taken.

That the said defendants and others, whose names are not known to your orators, from time to time, while they were members of the church council of the said congregation, and after they ceased to be members thereof, sold cemetery lots, a portion of said land, in large numbers, and received the money therefor.

That the said land, having been bought with the funds of the said congregation, belongs to the same, and that the said defendants have never paid into the treasury of said congregation, the proceeds of sales of the lots, made as aforesaid, and they have refused and still refuse to account for the same, and to convey the said land, remaining unsold, to the congregation.

That the facts hereinbefore stated are material to your orators' case; that those facts are within the knowledge of the defendants; and that the discovery of them by the defendants is indispensable as proof.

Your orators therefore need discovery and equitable relief, and pray:

That the said Levi Dreisch, Edward Schnerer, George W. Steinmetz, Rufus Kline, Aaron Kline, Peter O. Eiser, and Adam Witman, defendants, and the others, whose names are now unknown, when they become known, may answer the premises and state specifically what amount of land was purchased, describing the same by metes and bounds; when it was purchased, and by whom; to whom the deed was made, how much was paid for it, how the money was raised for the purchase thereof; what number of cemetery lots have been sold, and what the proceeds of such sales amount to.

That the said Levi Dreish, Edward Schnerer, George W. Steinmetz, Rufus Kline, Aaron Kline, Peter O. Eiser and Adam Witman and others, whose names are not now known, defendants, may be ordered to render to the plaintiffs an account of the moneys received by them, on account of said sales of lots and of payments made to them on account thereof.

That your honorable court may order and decree that said real estate, which has not been sold in lots as aforesaid, be conveyed by such of the defendants as have the legal title thereto, to the plaintiffs, in trust for the said Emanuel's Evangelical Lutheran congregation, and that the deed, title, papers and moneys in hands of defendants, or any of them, be delivered and paid over to the plaintiffs, for the use of said congregation.

That the plaintiffs may have such further or other relief in the premises as the nature and circumstances of this case may require, and to your honorable court shall seem meet.

A copy of the above bill will be served on each of the above defendants, and within fourteen days an answer will be filed or a decree will be made against.

This is another phase of the celebrated Brickerville church fight which has been before our court for years. A lawyer who has been connected with the case since the start said this morning that he had put in the best years of his life in this case, and it looked now as if he was booked for the balance of his life in the same cause.

RAWLINSVILLE NOTES.

The Politicians are Making Things Lively in Martic Township.

RAWLINSVILLE, March 22.—Mr. Jacob Pfoutz is dangerously ill with typhoid pneumonia.

Messrs. Silverthorn & Derrick sold a fine lot of cattle, mules and horses at public sale in this village Saturday. The vehicles advertised were withdrawn and they will be sold another day in the near future.

Mr. Rufus Fulton sold 20 head of Kentucky horses at the Buck on Saturday last. Among them were some elegant drivers. They ranged in prices from $125 to $190.

The entertainment given by the Liberty Square Literary society in the hall, at the Square, on Friday night last, was quite a successful affair.

The incoming of April will make some changes in the residences of our citizens in the village and surrounding neighborhood. Mr. C. Keller will move to Lebanon, this state, and the house vacated by him will be taken by Mr. Christ King. The house vacated by Mr. W. W. Hart will be taken by Mr. Adam Griffith, Mr. H. going to his father's farm Mt. Nebo. Mrs. Catherine Reese will move to the house now occupied by R. Johnson. Mr. Chas. DeLong will go to Reading and Mr. Harry Heeps will move to the Strine farm vacated by Mr. DeLong.

There is quite an excitement among our Republican friends over the county offices. Martic township has two candidates, Augustus Derick, of Rawlinsville, and Albert Hagen, of Mt. Nebo, the former for county commissioner and the latter for prison-keeper. Both are men of prominence in their party in this district. Gus is well known in Columbia, having formerly lived there and thinks Columbia will, with the help of his friends, Ex-Sheriff Strine and Milton Wike, give him a good vote. Al. has been among the "boys" considerable and thinks they won't go back on him.

Martic is a Republican township three to one, and every day almost sees some one of the many candidates interviewing the voters of the Martic hills. The Rawlinsville hotel has its spacious walls adorned with only twenty-seven cards of the different candidates. "The boys" are mad over the new way of managing the campaign. A few years ago the candidates used to drive all over the country, meet the boys at the hotels and "set 'em up." Now they boldly drive to the houses of the voters and press their claims without the exhilerating influence of the juice of the hop or corn and the drain on the pocketbook is not so great.

A Great School Record.

ELIZABETHTOWN, March 22.—The Oak Dale school, in Mount Joy township, taught by J. H. Levenight, closed on Thursday with an average attendance of 98 per cent for the term; 28 per cent of the school did not miss a day. The school was visited by Supt Brecht and entire board of directors and nearly all the patrons.

GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE BANKS.

The Two Hundred Private Financial Institutions of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg Corr. of N. Y. Sun.

There are in the state of Pennsylvania 200 financial institutions known as private banks. Many of them are situated in small towns, remote from national or regularly incorporated state banks and are the sole depositories for the savings of the communities in which they are located. These banks are frequently owned, controlled and managed by a single individual, and sometimes by two or more. To start one no authority from the state is required. They have no capital stock, are not required to register, make no return to the state of the amount of capital invested and furnish no statements to any one of their assets and liabilities. There are no means of knowing the amount of money these banks hold on deposit in the state, but from the fact that from the failure of eleven of the institutions in the past three years the losses to depositors were nearly $1,500,000, the aggregate amount must be great.

These banks are required by law to pay to the state a tax of three per cent. on their net earnings, and must make an annual report of such earnings, under oath, together with their expenses, in which a convenient item known as "loss in exchange" is reckoned. This report is made to the auditor general, and it shows either that nearly one-half of the enterprising bankers deliberately perjure themselves to save the tax on their net earnings, or that their institutions are in a condition verging on bankruptcy. Twenty-nine of the banks report a net loss for the year, forty-four make affidavit that their income is less than $500, and twenty-five that they made less than $1,000. All of these, by the returns they make of interest paid, show that they must have many thousands of dollars of other people's money in their custody. One of these banks, located in Allegheny county, reports that it paid nearly $22,000 in interest last year, but that the net profits on its business were but $105.87, making their tax to the state $3 15! A Tioga county bank gravely swears that its gross earnings and its expenses tally to a cent, each being $2,220.15. A York county bank makes the businesslike announcement that while its gross income was only $26,000, it lost during the year $11,500 by exchange and discounting notes, nearly as much as it paid out in interest. By the sworn statement of a Columbia county bank, the interest paid on deposits during the year only lacks a few dollars of the amount reported as the gross earnings. Another of these conscientious private banks reports exceptionally good fortune with its exchange business, as it met with no loss at all in that branch; but, although it only earned $5,998 65, it required $5,835 worth of clerks to do its year's work. A Crawford county bank reports gross earnings of $1,702, and clerk hire $1,760, which, with other incidental expenses, inflicts a loss of over $1,000 on the bank for the year. Loss in exchange reported by a Clarion county bank exceeds by $9 the total yearly income. It is left to a Butler county bank, however, to cap the climax in reporting its expenses to offset the earnings and save its three per cent. tax. This bank gives its gross income as $2 315 36. It reports ordinary expenses at $942, and frankly credits itself with the sum of $3,579.35, lost in oil!

One of these private banks, with deposits of $300,000, returned, in a previous report, an income of $68. [illegible] next year, with an increased amount of [illegible] it reported no income, and before it was [illegible] another report closed its doors and promised to pay its depositors 20 cents on the dollar. Another of these institutions, in Butler county, reports gross earnings at $16,000, and profit and loss account at $10,000.

Estimating from the amounts reported to the auditor general as paid in interest on deposits in these banks, an experienced accountant says that there cannot be less than $10,000,000 on deposit, in these 200 private banks, without taking into account the business done by about 70 brokers who operate on the same plan and with the same freedom from surveillance and restraint. "It is as easy to start a private bank in Pennsylvania," says Auditor General Niles, "as it is to start a grocery or a shoe store." There is absolutely no legislation in the state. At the last session of the legislature an attempt was made to enact a system of banking laws similar to those governing the business in New York state, but it was defeated on the ground that the measure would be a violation of individual rights. At the instance of Auditor General Niles a bill was introduced early in the present session providing of the appointment of a bank examiner, with authority to obtain full statements of the business of these banks, as is done in New York, so that their true condition could be known and made public in the interest of depositors and the revenues of the state. The bill came up for action one day this week and failed to receive the necessary majority, on the ground that it created a new office which would have to be maintained out of the state treasury. The bill has been reconsidered, however, and placed on the calendar again. It will no doubt become a law when it comes up again. If it does, it is the opinion in the auditor general's department that the result will be as astonishing in the increase of revenue from the bank tax as was the increase in the amount of moneyed capital returned from the different counties after the act requiring taxpayers to swear to their investments became a law in 1885. That result was more than astonishing, and shows that the average Pennsylvanian stands somewhat in awe of an oath.

How the Pennsylvania conscious was awakened in this respect is well illustrated by the return of money at interest say in Lackawanna county. In 1885, when the taxpayer's simple word was all that the assessor required, Lackawanna county paid tax on $27,639, money invested and corporation capital. The new law went into effect in 1886, and Lackawanna county returned in that year the sum of $4,600,138 as invested capital she wanted to pay tax on. Allegheny county jumped from less than $2,000,000 in 1885 to over $18,500,000 in 1886. Sullivan county, although rich in tanneries and sawmills, declared in 1885 that there was only $833 invested in that county to be taxed. Last year she discovered that there was really $400,000. Even Pike county awoke last year to the fact that she amounted to something as a custodian of capital, and found $311,344 invested within her borders, against $4,000 in 1885. Philadelphia returned $95,000,000 in 1885, and over $146,000,000 in 1886. A similar result was obtained in every county, so that the total return of money invested in 1886 was $395,355,555, against $145,286,762 in 1885. Even with that great increase the auditor general discovered where a large amount of money invested was escaping taxation under the law of 1885, and a new revenue law framed by him or at his suggestion will be adopted this session by which the state's resources will be increased at least one-third more from the tax on money at interest and corporation capital. The law will also abolish the time-stained custom of taxing watches, pleasure carriages, and furniture. For successive years the returns to the auditor general's office from such taxation has been the same to a cent—watches, $43,470.15; pleasure carriages, $41,975.88; household furniture, $29,461.18; total, $114,907.21—showing that the assessors copied the rolls verbatim, in that respect, year after year.

A Case of Criminal Libel.

Robert Holmes, of Reading, general agent of the Mutual Life Assurance company of New York, has begun a suit of criminal libel against J. L. Butler, agent of the Equitable company. The parties to the suit are agents of rival life insurance companies, and the alleged libel is contained in an advertisement printed in the INTELLIGENCER, March 14, with the head-line, "A Convicted Falsifier," and signed by J. L. Butler. Mr. Butler gave bail this morning in the sum of $1,000 before Alderman Deen for a hearing, the date of which has not yet been fixed.

Governor Beaver and Law Judges.

Governor Beaver is adhering to his determination not to sign any bills creating additional law judges, but he gets around it by permitting them to become laws without his signature. The Montgomery county law judge bill has been in the governor's possession for ten days, and it has become a law without any action on his part.

Will Read Law.

J. Hiestand Hartman has passed the preliminary examination, and was to-day registered as a law student. He will read with A. J. Eberly.

THE EQUINOCTIAL [illegible]

A HEAVY FALL OF [illegible] CAUSED GREAT [illegible]

Thick Telegraph, Telephone and [illegible] Wires Broken—The Telephone [illegible] Suffers to the Extent of [illegible] Shober's Rag Warehouse [illegible]

Monday night a great snow storm [illegible] snow fell to the depth of several [illegible] was of a wet, heavy consistency and [illegible] the telegraph and telephone wires [illegible] increasing them to the size of [illegible] hawsers. The telephone wires were [illegible] to give way under the great weight [illegible] they fell across the Edison electric [illegible] and the wires of the fire department [illegible] greatest confusion resulted. The [illegible] struck all sorts of false alarms and [illegible] and the firemen were kept busy in [illegible] endeavors to straighten things up.

In an interview with Chief [illegible] dersmith of the fire department, [illegible] states that it is as yet impossible to [illegible] much damage has been done to the [illegible] alarm. The fire department wires [illegible] mixed up with the electric light wires [illegible] nothing can be done until they are [illegible] ened out. The several fire gongs in the [illegible] are all more or less injured, and [illegible] many of the alarm boxes are ruined. [illegible] precaution against accident Chief V[illegible] smith has had the wires in the several [illegible] gine houses cut out. Up to 11 o'clock [illegible] morning the magnet in No. 4 engine [illegible] was so hot as to burn the hand when [illegible] upon it; and from some unknown cause [illegible] firmly set screws in the armature were [illegible] ened from their place just as nicely as [illegible] a screw driver had been used to [illegible] them.

Chief Vondersmith says he has [illegible] trouble from the close proximity [illegible] the fire department wires hang to the [illegible] graph and electric lighting wires, and [illegible] several occasions advised councils to [illegible] 40-foot poles so as to carry the fire [illegible] above all others. If this had been done, [illegible] fire department would have escaped [illegible] this morning.

As the alarm is to day entirely [illegible] able, the chief advises, in case of fire, that [illegible] alarm be at once sent to the nearest [illegible] house.

THE EXCHANGE BURNED OUT.

The worst sufferer by the storm is the [illegible] ephone company. Not only are [illegible] their wires broken down, but as they [illegible] across the heavy copper wires of the [illegible] Light company, the electric current [illegible] along the broken wires to the central [illegible] phone station and burned out the [illegible] boards and destroyed about fifty [illegible] in different parts of the city. This [illegible] dozens of tangled telephone wires were [illegible] in Centre Square, and in many other [illegible] of the city. Mr. Reese, the [illegible] of the company, states that [illegible] weeks time will be [illegible] [illegible] that has been done to the [illegible] county. The loss will [illegible] less than $1,000.

The loss to the Western Union [illegible] company in this city is not heavy. [illegible] wires stood the strain upon them very [illegible] and only a few of them broke. The [illegible] guy-wires stretched across Centre Square [illegible] from Haberbush's harness store to the [illegible] pole in front of Zahm's jewelry store [illegible] off, and helped to carry down some of the [illegible] weaker wires. But though the Western Union escaped with small loss in this city they suffered a complete wreck further [illegible] everyone of their wires being broken at [illegible] ferent points between Lancaster and [illegible] Loch, on the Pennsylvania railroad. The office in this city can get no news from the East.

The Baltimore & Ohio line is in as bad [illegible] condition. Their wires, which are intact [illegible] this city, are broken between here and [illegible] more, and also between here and Harris[illegible]

The United States Electric Light company, which lights the streets of Lancaster, [illegible] their wires in good condition, and their [illegible] undamaged by the storm.

SHOBER'S RAG WAREHOUSE DAMAGED.

About six o'clock this morning the [illegible] and upper part of the front wall of [illegible] rag warehouse, (the old Union engine [illegible] corner of Grant and Market streets, [illegible] into Market street with a crash. [illegible] lieved the accident was caused by [illegible] phone wires that were fastened to a [illegible] on top of the building, and the wires [illegible] heavily weighted with snow, pulled the [illegible] staff from its fastenings and carried [illegible] down with it.

The streets are in a terrible condition [illegible] the snow and slush. A few sleighs [illegible] running, but the sleighers had a [illegible] dismal time. There have been many [illegible] snow-slides from steep roofs, but no [illegible] damage is reported.

THE LATEST REPORTS.

At 3 p. m. the wires of the [illegible] Merchants' line are all down, both [illegible] west of the city, and several of their [illegible] broken off or toppled over. They [illegible] repairmen on this part of the line and [illegible] have to wait until they are sent from [illegible] delphia.

The Western Union people have a [illegible] force of men at work and have one [illegible] working in their office in this city in a [illegible] about way. They get the news from Phila[illegible] delphia by the way of Harrisburg. [illegible] are over forty of their poles down between Lancaster and Leaman Place.

The Baltimore & Ohio line have no [illegible] yet at work in this city, though [illegible] their line is working as far east as [illegible]

A POSSIBLE DANGER.

It is said the telegraph repairmen [illegible] good deal of risk in unravelling and [illegible] ranging the broken wires that lie [illegible] the Edison wires, as they are at [illegible] time liable to complete the broken [illegible] and have the electricity pass through [illegible] own bodies, by taking hold of the [illegible] wires. It is also said that fires are liable [illegible] occur from the same cause.

NO TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

The United Press, which furnishes the IN[illegible]TELLIGENCER's telegraphic report, uses the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph lines; and as [illegible] are disabled, no report is printed to-day.

THE ORPHANS' COURT JUDGE[illegible]

The Bill to Provide for the Election [illegible] the House — School Teachers Get [illegible] While Attending Institute.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 22.—The [illegible] facilitate the construction of available [illegible] railroads heretofore incorporated but [illegible] in actual operation, enabling them [illegible] don sections, etc., was favorably [illegible]

A concurrent resolution [illegible] appointment of committee of [illegible] resent the legislature in the [illegible] centennial of adoption of [illegible] United States and such other [illegible] brations in 1887.

A message from the governor [illegible] his approval of the bill requiring [illegible] furnished females in mercantile [illegible] lishments.

The bill providing for the election [illegible] orphans' court judge in [illegible] was passed finally in the House.

The bills were passed [illegible] teachers pay for attending [illegible] viding for the semi-monthly [illegible] wage-workers.

H. C. Greenawalt, of [illegible] been promoted to [illegible] clerk in state treasury [illegible] of $1,600, under the [illegible] ceeds to-day. [illegible] Speaker Graham, has [illegible] in the department.