## A RAILROAD REVOLUTION.

THE BIOTOLE PRINCIPLE TO BE AP-PLIED TO BAILWAYS.

Mr. Boyaton's Startling Soggestion That nine Bå Stan Upon Gae Hall Daing the Tracks Now Laid Down-The Projett Declared to 80 Pentible.

ides in railroad locomotion and proposes to at once try the experiment on a road from New York to Coney Island. The proposition simply is to build a locomotive and care about four feet wide, with single wheels, as in the bleyele, to run on a single rail. The two rails of the present single track railroad will answer for a double track bloycle road, and the four feet oars will have about a foot of space between them in passing. All that
will be required in addition to the
present track will be the erection of upright
timbers on each side of it connected by
cross beams, which will carry a wooden
rail, against which, and on each side of it, rail, against which, and on each side of it, rollers will play that are carried by an upright rising from the iron roof of the ear. This device is to hold the train upright when the speed is slackened; the idea being that when going at speed it will keep itself erect. It is proposed to use double decked passenger cars. The last issue of the Engineering Name of New York. the Engineering News, of New York, describes the invention and comments

upon it as follows:

We are unable to take any other view of the attempt to work railways on the bicycle principle, than that it is a most interesting experiment, deserving of the careful attention of engineers, as possibly destined to lead to important consequences. Mr. Boyston and the gentlemen who are associated with him in the experiment may not be the proper persons to bring it to a successful issue, even if it admits of such. The chances are always against any particular man or set of men having that peculiar combination of level headed and cautious discretion, business against any particular man or set of men having that peculiar combination of level headed and cautious discretion, business against any particular man or at one seedly success from any radical departure. The bilind enthusiasm of the inventor is very apt to destroy caution, or a too skeptical caution, to deaden the equally necessary enthusiasm. Many claims have been made to us, and probably to others, in respect to this new departure, to others, in respect to this new departure, which we regard as extravagant and even abourd, and have therefore in part sup-

pressed from our account.

But allowing this to be so, it by no means follows that the "ground idea" may not be both practicable and important, and there are certain strong reasons for believing that it may be such which we propose to summarize, and for which we bespeak careful

the remote antiquity when some unknown benefactor of his race invented the wheel until now, the elements of every vehicle designed for practical use are sufficiently outlined by the little triangular diagram at the side of this column. Two wheels have rested upon two points of support, S, S, and the centre of gravity of the vehicle, G, has failen midway between them and a con-

way between them and a con-Such a vehicle, standing or moving, is always in stable equilibrium, unless so greatly titted that a perpendicular from G falls outside of one or the other S, when the vehicle tips over. Unless the motion be too fast, so as to cause bounding, very great irregularity of support is necessary to cause such overturning, so that for slow speeds such a vehicle will go almost anywhere, and seems difficult to improve upon.

But for any approach to high speed the

conditions become very different. A much more uniform supporting auriace becomes indispensable, and to see the reasons therefor we may go at once to the extreme of high speed and of smooth support, a railway train and track.

If we regard the points S S as two parallel rails, we can see at once that as soon as there is the slightest irregularity of level (i. e. as soon as one of the supports S is for the instant taken away) there is nothing for it but for the body G to lurch over later. for it but for the body G to lurch over laterally until the lost support comes to a bearing again; in other words, the direction of motion must be instantaneously changed, and this involves what is popularly known as a "lurch" against the low rall. Tals lurch is apt to be so forcible, requiring as it does a second change in the direction of motion, as to cause a rebounding impact against the opposite rall; and so, under unfavorable conditions, the process may go on for some time or even continuously. At extremely high speeds it does go on continuously, on the best track.

There is no practical trackman who has understand this sequence of cause and effect very well, from practical experience. Really good track should have the ralls absolutely invited or (on curves) with an absolutely uniform cant. It is nar more important to accure this than longitudinal uniformity, as any one can see who will seet himself at the rear end of the train and watch how

the rear end of the train and watch how quickly and certainly a lateral lurch will ancomed any disturbance of level. All tracknen do not understand as well as they ought men do not understand as well as topy ought the extreme importance of such perfection of level, and hence do not take as much pains as they should to keep a perfect level, but a great deal of work is constantly devoted to it.

The seriousness of the evil referred to increases nearly or quite as the square of the speed. It is not left greatly at low speeds, but how great it becomes at high speeds is indicated in a measure by the conclusion of

indicated in a measure by the conclusion of a recent editorial in The Engineer to which we have occasion to refer again abortly, as it discussed an article of our own:

In conclusion we may quote the words of a very able locomotive superintendent in reply to the question. "Why is it that a locomotive caunot be driven faster than about 80 miles an hour?" "Because no driver will venture to run at a higher rate of speed. I have myself stood on the footplate of a light engine running at 80 miles of speed. I have myself stood on the footplate of a light engine running at 80 miles
per hour. There would not have been the
least trouble in running faster, if I had
dared. But 80 miles an hour is a tremendous pace. The permanent way is
violently strained. The superclevation on
curves is not sufficient. If anything gives
way, or the engine should leave the track,
that simply means studies death for all
concerned. The risk might cheerfully be
run if there was suything to be gained in
return, but there is nothing to be gained in
return, but there is nothing to be gained;
and however greedy a man may be for
high speeds, when standing on the footplate, 80 miles an hour will, according to
my experience, satisfy the greedlest, and
leave something to spare."
We must not be assumed to assent to The
Engineer's statement that "there would
not be the least trouble" in running faster

ot be the least trouble" in running faster than 80 miles an hour, except on a down grade, but to 60 or 70 miles per hour the statement undoubtedly applies.

It is obvious also that, so long as the principle of support remains as outlined in the

diagram above, any narrowing of the space stagram above, any narrowing of the space stage evils, because, if one of the supports be for the instant taken away, the angular lurch to recover it is likely to be greater,

iurch to recover it is likely to be greater, and the centre of gravity G is so far at one side of the remaining support S as to forbid any maintenance of stability by the bicycle single-support system, which requires G to be vertically over S to come into action.

What is the bicycle principle, and to what extent does it afford rational hope of better conditions? The bicycle proper is a very modern device, as we have outlined in another column, so that few of our readers had a chance to learn to ride it in their boyhood; but in the older form of the child's hoop, the same principle of stability is familiar to every oue.

The hoop is probably a toy nearly as old as the wheel itself, and the essence of its motion is that when it is propelled forward, it tends of lizelf to maintain a vertical position, i.e., one with its cauter of gravity

it tends of itself to maintain a vertical posi-tion, i.e., one with its conter of gravity directly over the point of support. In roll-ing on a curve, in like manner, it tends of itself to assume an inclined position, so that the resultant of gravity and contringal force shall pass through its point of sup-port. Way it does this, in apparent contra-

lance consecuences such a theory of motion, for either gyroscope or hoop, as werey child discovers practically.

The ease with whole a hoop is rolled in not increased, but rather decreased, by making it a broad, flet mand, so that it will stand upright when still. The essist hoop to roll is a periectly round wire giving support only from a point. Without a for wind rolling motion, such a hoop cannot possibly be made to assume any other position, except by a blow so violent as to destroy the retiling motion altogether, but if distracted from its vertical position instantly and automatically returns to it. The youngest children, consequently whose untrained muscle lead to all kinds of side long and giancing blows, roll hoop with periect case almost on the first trial.

In view of the obvious analogy between their laws of motion, it seems odd that it should have taken mankind come unknown thousands of years to advance from the boop to the bicycle; but not till a so re of years ago does it seem to have occurred to say one that the same conditions which maintained the hoop is vertical equilibrium would be likely to still maintain it so, even if a load were carried above it, supported from its centre. The experiment was tried in 1809, however, with measurable success, but not till a decade or so ago was the modern single wheel mechanically invented and proved successful, With this wheel, as everyone known not only oun direct motion in a straight line be maintained, but ourves are saily turned and the most complicated circular evolutions performed in a small space, not as a trick of balancing acquired by long practice, like walking on a tight rope, but as a natural and easy extension of the art of rectilinear motion. A soon as the bloycle is caused to move in a curve by turning the wheel, new conditions or equilibrium arise, by which the wheel is maintained. This later performance, of course, last a trick of balancing, like tight rope walking, and it requires something of an acrobat to do it as all under succession of

stronger should be the natural forces tending to maintain verticality, if the bicycle principle be in fact capable of such extension, and the action of these forces is perfectly smooth and uniform. All we need, therefore, in such a case, is to have the overhead guide-rail wide at stations, so as to be in contact with the overhead guide-wheels, and narrower between stations so as to be just out of contact with them, and we have conditions covering both requirements at once.

ments at once.

There is also the important question, of extent the hoop or bleyde principle is applicable to a vehicle guided by flanges and rolling along a rail, and hence incapable of slight diversions from one side to the other. It is claimed, with no little plausibility, that the true secret of the motion of both the hoop and the bleyde is that whenever the least tendency to tip over arises, the wheel turns or is turned to one side, and the centrifugal force thus generated restores verticality, and that, without this power of ready lateral diversion, the vehicle would at once tip over, despite the apparent case with which it maintains forward motion.

The case with which a bicycle

The case with which a bicycle is ridden on a tight rope, and various other considerations, tend to de-

The ease with which a bicycle is ridden on a tight rope, and various other considerations, tend to decrease the importance of this point, even theoretically, to an extent which we shall consider at a later day, but at present it does not seem of practical importance to do so, because whether this theoretical obsize le to purely "blog cular" motion atong a rail be sound or not, the existence of the overhead rail which is necessary in any case reduces its practical importance to very small proportions. There is no doubt that a bleyole or hoop in rapid motion requires an almost importantially in any case perform the existing side of the overhead rail will in any case perform the same office for a "bicycular" train. It is to be remembered that the least tendency to tip over in such a train causes the upper part of it to move in a curve horizontally, and so generate centrifugal force which tends to restore it to verticality.

The possibility of such an important extension of our means of fast locomotion as that outlined is certainly good enough a priori to warrant full investigation and experiment. We hope this preliminary work is already in good hands, but even if not, we should the bleyole principle prove capable of such extension, are many and greef. A mong them are: 1 The great increase in smoothness of motion at high speeds, permitting an almost indefinite increase of speed without danger in this respect. 2. A diminished air resistance, due to the narrower vehicles and running-gear. 3 A narrower and cheaper road-bed, both to construct and to maintain; and possibly, 4 Greeter ease in passing curves. These are enough to now consider, but it is apparent likewiss that the overhead rail would afford especial facilities for electric propulsion, and that for rapid trausit lines the method, if practicable at all, would be particularly suitable.

It does not by any means appear to us that all the details of this experiment have

suitable.

It does not by any means appear to us that all the details of this experiment have been happliy worked out, and there may well be obstacles to such an extension of the bloycle principle which have not yet occurred to us. We think it quits likely that this is the case. But we see no reason why they should prove insurmountable, and we cannot but feel a strong hope that the bloycle is capable of extension, from a mere plaything and toy, into an important working machine, after those tedious preliminary experiments and disappointments which every rational man expects in such cases.

Two Oky Solicitors. Harrisburg now has two city solicitors.
Judge Bargest refuses to relinquish the
papers and records to John E. Patterson,
upon the ground that the joint convention
of councils which elected the latter was not
legally constituted and that Patterson is
not the city solicitor. Mr. Patterson made
formal demand for his cifice on Monday
atternoon, and, being refused, the case will atternoon, and, being refused, the case will now be taken into court.

An Entertalament to be Repeated. The entertainment given recently by Canassatego triba, No. 203, of Rad Men, so piessed the public that arrangements have been made to repeat it. The tribe held a meeting last evening at which it was agreed to hold it at the Macamerehor hall on March

YOUNG AUXER ACQUITTED.

The Flory Once In the Jury's Hands-Testimony In the Larcony Once.

Tuesday Afternoon.—The jury in the larcony cases against L. G. Wiley convicted him of stealing tobacco from Weldier's store and acquitted him of the remaining

longing to the same crowd, was put on trial on three indictments, charging him with stealing chiesis, hammers and knives from found secreted along the Pennsylvania rail-road, in the north western section of the city. The only evidence offered connecting Auxer with the theft of the chicels was that he was a companion of Chandler Bitner and Weltzel, and the testimony o these parties, who pleaded guilty, was to the effect that Auxer was an assistant in the thefts. The defense was a denial by Auxer that he had ever stolen any article at Dillet's store. The commonwealth abanhammers and the jury very promptly ac-quitted him of the remaining charges. George E. Flory was the next boy put on trial, and the charges against him were stenling eigarettee, eigars and plug tobacco from M. B. Weldler's store, Mr. Weldler

testified to the loss above enumerated, and it was also shown that Flory frequently visited the store. The main testimony for the commonwealth was that of Chandler the commonwealth was that of Chandler and Bitner. The former testified that Fiory frequently

gave him small sums of money to go to Weldier's, to buy eigarettes, with the understanding that while in the store he was to steal olgars and any other goods he could lay hands on. Goods were stolen, the biggest theft being a box of plug tobacco. The articles taken were carried to the northwestern section of the city where they were divided between himself, Bitner, Welfzel and Flory.

Bitner's testimony was substantially the same. Both these parties swore positively to Flory getting a share of the booty They were cross examined at length and it was developed that they swore to a different state of facts when before Alderman Deen. Jury out.

PROSECUTION ABANDONED. A verdict of not guilty was taken in the case of commonwealth vs. C. E. Brackbill, false pretense, preferred by the Fulton National bank. The district attorney and se-celate counsel in the case said it could not be made out.

CURRENT BUSINESS. An issue was granted to determine the amount of damages sustained by reason of the extension of the new water pipe through

the lands of Michael Leitenberger. Counsel for the prison inspectors asked the court to make an order in reference to the payment of the board of Editor Hoffer, and the court ruled that the inspectors must first make a demand on Mrs. Laura K. Stoner for the amount due before anything can be done by the court.

Jacob Bundell, city, was granted

renewal of his soldier's license Wednesday Morning-The defense in the Flory larceny case was resumed when

court met at 9 o'clock. It was shown on behalf of Flory that he did not commit the thefts charged, did not associate with Bitner. Chandler or Weltzel. who had pleaded guilty to a number of offenses, that Bitner and Chandler swore to an entirely different state of facts as to Flory at Alderman Deen's office, contradicting that testimony when he was examined in court, and that Bitner said to a number of persons that if he had to go to jail he would swear falsely to accomplish it. In addition a number of the neighbors of young Flory testified that his character for honeaty was

## A RUNAWAY TEAM.

The Animal Starts to the Country and Caught in This City.
Last evening William Taggert, in the employ of B. W. Hirsh, liveryman, started to Littiz for the purpose of bringing a man to this city. Just this side of that town his horse became frightened at some object and, turning around suddenly, started on a run towards Lancaster. Taggert was unable to control the animal and when he reached Myers' woods, between this city and Neffsville, he concluded to let the horse have everything his own way. He jumped out of the buggy from behind and was obliged to walk to town. The horse continued his flight to this city and ran down Duke street at a furious rate spilling robes, blankets and other things along the way, which were after-wards found by policemen. At Orange and Duke streets the buggy struck against a tree and also hit another farther down. At Vine the horse turned and ran in a westerly direction. He crossed South Alderman Spurrier, who was on his way home. He unbliched the animal from the briggy, which had a wheel broken and was otherwise damaged, and took him to the Sorrel Horse botel, where he was afterwards claimed by Taggert.

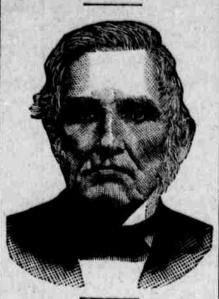
The Reading Iron Company.

The failure of the Reading Iron company was a great surprise, as it was recently acnounced that the indebtedness of the company had been reduced \$400,000, and it was supposed to be making a great deal of money. The decrease was by the payment of that amount on a \$1,000,000 mortgage held by the American Lite insurance company, of Philadelphis. At the same time the company borrowed the \$600,000 for thirty years at 6 per cent. Interest for the purpose of taking up a previous loan of \$527,000 and to pay off a mortgage of \$25,000 on Polisdelphia property. The balance of the loan—\$48,000—was to go into the treasury. The company is said to have lost \$80,000 last year. The paid-up capital stock is \$1,050,000, and the audius \$622,700. President Colt's salary was \$12,000 a year; but it was reduced to \$10,000. Manager Smink received a salary of \$5,000 a year; George F. Baer, eq., solictor, \$2,500; Horatio Trexier, superintendent of furosces, \$3,500; Simon Seyfert, superintendent of roiling mill, \$3,500; Edward W. Wolfe, superintendent pipe works, \$3,000; A. F. Rightmyer, ametetant superintendent of roiling mill, \$1,500, and salaries of under-bosses in proportion. The Reading Iron Company.

Coroner Messemer, of New York, on Tuesday concluded an inquest in the case of Mra Catharine B. Storeb, the victim of an overdose of morphine, purchased of Druggist Humphrey T Jones, Little Schey, a 13 year-old sister of Mra Storek, testified that she was in the habit of getting morphine for the latter to the amount of 60 grains three times a week at Jones' establishment, and had never shown any prescription there, but said she had always taken the half ounce bittle in which the drug was originally procured by Mra. Storek. The jury, in the verdict, censured Druggist Jones for his carelessness and recommended that the statutes be strictly enforced and additional safeguards be provided. A Drugglat Cenaured.

Constornation has been caused among the creditors of the late Charles Williams, a highly respected farmer of Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, who died on May 8, 1887. It was supposed that his estate was worth at least \$100,000 over all claims. About two weeks ago the property was disposed of at public sale, bringing \$80,000, and since then there has been an accumulation of Mr. Williams' promissory notes, held by different persons, which are said to aggregate between \$10,000 and \$160,000. About \$23,000 worth of notes are held by the Germantown Mational bank.

HON. HENRY G. LONG.



THE EX-PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE COUNTY DIES TUESDAY EVENING.

Member Of the Bar Sixty-Two Years and Of the Legislature During the Buckshot War-Sketch Of His Career.

Hon. Henry G. Long, president judge of Lancester county from 1851 to 1871, died at his residence, corner of Orange and Duke 9 o'clock, at the advanced age of 85 years. He had been in ill health for some time, was confined to the house for several weeks and his death has been expected for the

past few days.

Mr. long was born in this city on August 231, 1804. His father, Jacob Long, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and subsequently a prosperous mer-obant in this city, where he died in 1842, aged \$4 years, leaving a wife, four sons and

Nicholas Long, the father of Jacob and randfather of Judge Long, was born in Sweybrickken, Bavaria, Germany, in 1730, and coming to America settled in Lancaster in 1754, and died here in 1784. He was an ardent patriot, contributed all his means to assist the colonies during the French and ludian wars, and when the revolution came in 1776, sent two of his sons, Jacob and Peter, into the Revolutionary army to fight

for independence. Having received a fair education, and having had some experience as a clerk in the prothonotary's office Judge Long began to read law with Hon. George B. Porter (afterwards governor of Michigan territory), and was admitted to the bar in January 1827. He was then a comparatively yers had to struggle along without much practice for a few years.

A bout 1828 he was appointed by the pronotary of the supreme court of the distriot comprising the counties of Lancaster, Berks, York, Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkili, holding its sessions in Lancascaster, assistant prothonotary. He was thus brought into frequent contact with the most eminent lawyers of the state and thereby acquired much experience that subsequently proved of great advantage to

collectation solicitor to the county commissioners, and was re-sleeted to that cilice for a period of twenty years, performing the duties of the office with marked ability

IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, In 1836 be was elected a member of the state constitutional convention which assembled in Harrisburg in May, 1837, and adjourned at Philadelphia, February 22, 1838. He was one of the youngest, but at the same time one of the most attentive members of that body, rarely missing one of its sessions. He was the last surviving member of that body.

In 1838 he was nominated by the Whige and elected a member of the Legislature. and was in Harrisburg during the exciting cenes of the Buck-shot war.

He adhered for some time to the "rum; Legislature" that under the head of Stevens, Barrowes, Conyngham & Co met at the Lochiel bouse for a short time. The leaders finding that they could not "treat an election as if it had not taken place, soon abandoned their position and their followers returned to their seats in the regularly organized Legislature.

Returning to Lancaster at the end of his

term, Mr. Long resumed the practice of his profession.
On the 28th of July 1841, Judge Long married Catharine Haldeman, a daughter of John Haldeman, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this county. Mrs. Long died about a year afterwards, leaving an only child-Catharine Haldeman Long, who has been his solace and comfort in life since

the death of her mother. ELECTED PRESIDENT JUDGE In 1851 the judiciary of Ponnsylvania became elective by the people. Hon. Ell's Lewis, one of the brightest intellects and most accomplished lawyers in the state, was then on the bench. The office of president judge at that time was not a very desirable one. The miary was only \$1,600 per annum, and the old lawyers with heavy practic could not afford to accept the position. Hon. E C. Reigart, George Ford, Toaddeus poken of refused to stand for nomination so that the convention which was about to seemble in the old court house in Centre Square, in 1851, had no other candidate for the position than A. Herr Smith, and he was not making a vigorous canvass for the nomination. George Ford, esq., induced A. N. Cassel, a delegate to the convention, to nominate Henry G. Long. Though he had said he would not be a candidate, the leaders set up a few of the delegates from

the northern townships to vote for him. The districts were called off alphabetically and as Adamstown, Brecknock, Cocalico, Concy and others in which Smith was not well known voted for Long a stampede set in in his favor and he was nominated by a large majority. Mr. Long was much astonished at his own nomination and it was with many misgivings that he accepted it. He felt that it would be no light task for him to fill the seat vacated by Judge Lewis, and preside in the trial of causes by such eminent lawyers as Buchanan, Stevens, Frezer, Champneys, Fordney and others. However, he secepted the nomination, and was so acceptable to the people at large that he was elected without opposition.

In 1861, when his term of office was about expiring, and the new Republican party was in the flush of its power, the leaders declined to re nominate Judge Long because he was not sufficiently radical to meet their views. George Brubaker and his followers, who controlled the county convention, nominated Alexander H. Hood as their candidate for president judge. The independents placed Judge Long in nomi-

to be of many of the safeguards of the constitution, and hence ever since the mencement of the war he has regarded as a conservative Democrat.

A GOOD JUDGE. A prominent member of the bar when asked the opinion of Mr. Long, as a judge,

saked the opinion of Mr. Long, see a judge, said:

"There was never a purer judge sat on the bench. In the twenty years he presided over the Lancaster county courts there was never a whisper of corruption on his part. His character was irreproschable, his judgment good. He was a model of cignity and urbabilty: politic to all, he never soiled the judical ermine by undue familiarity with outsiders. His charges to juries were not medels of elegant English, but they were phrasad so that the most intelligent lawyer or the most atupid juror could not n-istake their meaning. It has been said that his opinions were carelessly written and poorly punctuated, but in the case of Lancaster county va. Dern the supreme court did him the delinguished honor of making his opinion their own, and affirming his judgment. His conclusions were shoot always right even where his method of teaching them was faulty. His strength was in his ixdustry, his farmess, his knowledge and his judgment of the law. It may be be said of Judge Long, as it has been said of a greater juriet, his judicial integrity has never been doubted by any one who knew him." The above opinion was concurred in by

all the older lawyors who knew Judge Long intimately.

Judge Long was one of the wealthiest men in the county. He inherited some property from his father, and some came to him from his wife; but on the whole he has been the architect of his own fortune. Frugal and economical his expenses have been light, with the exception that his hand charities. Having good judgment he in-vested safely in real estate that rapidly enhanced in value, and in stocks, bonds and morigoges that returned bandsome dividends. He owns perhaps more turnpike stock than any other man in the county, and it is almost impossible to drive out of or into Lancaster without being required to drop toll at a turnpike gate in which he has au interest. Once in encouraging a person who despaire i of his fortune, the jud him that when he was forty years old he was not worth a dollar, having lost all he had in the United States bank crash.

Judge Lorg was active in the formation of the Law Library sweetation, and for a number of years has been its president. His funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with interment at Lancester comptery.

JUDGE LONG'S REMINISCENCES.

A few years ago when Judge Long's sketch was being prepared for the INTEL-LIGENCER the late J. M. Johnston called terview he had with him :

A rep on the door, to which there is neither knocker or bell, was answered by a bow saked the intruder to enter. The smile vanguished and the bow with it, when the intruder made known his object The judge showed very plainly that he did not seek newspaper notoriety, and that he thought the public did not care to know more about him than was already known. He said his life had been rather an uneventful one, notwithstanding the fact that be had so long beld official station.

The reporter suggested that there might be some recollections of his boyhood that would be of interest to the people of to-day.
"Well,"said the judge, warming up a litte, "Lancaster was a very different looking town when I was a boy from what it is now, and had very different manners and cut toms. The schools were all pay schools and of inferior grade; Lancaster was then a sporting town, and celebrated horses were brought from all parts of the Union to run on the Lancaster track, and thousands of

dollars changed hands on every race." Judge Long remembered very well when the war of 1812-14 broke out and how Capta Hamilton and Hambright raised companies and how on their return bome they camped on the Columbia turnpike about three miles west of Lancaster, and how next morning hundreds of citizens went out to escort them into town, he, a lad of ten years, accompanying them; and how, owing to jealousy, the two companies refused to march into town together, one of them marching down West King street and the other down Orange street. THE OLD BLOCK -HOUSE,

One of Judge Long's early recollections was the old block house that in the early days of the present century stood at the conjunction of the old Market Square and what was then known as "Moravian alley," but now known by the name of Market street. It was a one story structure, baving in front two windows and a door, and from its ancient and diegy appearance might have been looked upon as contemporary with the old landmarks described in history as the home of the frontiersman in the early settlement of our country, serving him not only as a dwelling but also as a protection against the attacks of the sayages who surrounded him. The old block house. though not used as a defense against physical force at the time of which Judge Long was speaking, was nevertheless used in carrying on a warfare in which was involved the political existence of one of the two great parties which then divided, politically, this country, and was conducted with a bitterness and scrimony which has not been

surpassed in these later days. Here was located the printing office of the Der Wahre Americaner, translated into English meaning The True American, the organ of the Democracy, edited by Henry and Benjamin Grimler, an uncle of Judge Long.

Judge Patterson Acjourus Court as a Tribute of Respect.

At 11 o'clock to day Judge Patterson announced the death of Judge Long. He

"It becomes my duty to announce the death of a former member of this court. The first news I heard this morning was that Hon. H. G. Long had passed away. You all knew him. He was born and raised in this city. He always retained respect among the citizans, and 35 years ago was ejected to preside over your court. He presided for 20 years and in all that time there never was heard a reflection on his integrity or character. He was a good there never was heard a reflection on his integrity or character. He was a good citizen and faithful efficer and his honesty and integrity as judge was never questioned by laymen or members of the bar. He was an able judge and generally arrived at a proper conclusion. After being here all his life enjoying the respect and condence of his fellow citizens he passed away at the age of 85 years, 15 years more than the limit of time allotted to man. He lived a morel and good life and lived a moral and good life and set an example worthy of all to lived a moral and good life and set an example worthy of all to follow. Having passed away, it is becoming that the court, bar and citizens should show some appreciation of their respect for him, and this court will adjourn until to morrow morning as a mark of respect, and on the day of the funeral the court and bar will show their respect by following his remains to their last resting place. Having made the announcement, I would be pleased to hear from members of the bar."

H. M. NORTH'S REMARKS. independent's placed Judge Long in nomination, end, as is well known, elected him by a handsome majority.

From the time the Whig party broke up Judge Long's political feelings had a leaning towards the Democracy. He could not endorse the radical measures of the Republicans, subversive as they seemed to him lawyer, and had the respect and confidence.

of lawyers and laymen. In 1851 judges were made elective and there was a great deal of pressure brought to bear upon Judge Long to allow the use of his name before the Whigocovention. He at first refused but finally allowed his name to be presented and he was noninated and elected. Judge Long was not a man of great learning, but was saidlous in the study of the law. His homor and integrity were stainless and he so won the affections of the people that in 1861, when the Hepublican convention nominated A. H. Hood, a mass convention was held, Judge Long was nominated as the citizens candidate and elected by a large mejority. He was an earnest, upright judge and served his second term unstained, unspotted and left the bench highly respected. After his retirement he led a quiet life. He was a loving friend, father and husband and all his relations of life were exemplary. He was the first president judge of Lancaster county and first held court in Centre Square and while the court house was being erected, held court in Fulton hall, lie was the first judge to held court in the building new occupied as a court house."

Mr. North thought that the bar should show some mark of their respect and he moved that court sides.

moved that court adjourn for the day. George M. Kline seconded the motion.
At the proper time the bench and bar will meet and give expression to their regret at the death of Judge Long.
Judge Patterson then adjourned court for the day. A meeting of the bar was announced for A calculation and it to receive a

nounced for 4 o'clock, and it is in session as we go to press.

BESIEGED BY OROWDS.

Prosident Harrison Receiving Delegation Mangey Hoosters and Others. WASHINGTON, March 6 Despite the large exodus from the city yesterday and last night, the crowds of insuguration visitors seem to be but little diminished to-day. The White House was sgain the Mecca, and thousands mustered in and about it, awaiting a chance to be received by President Harrison. There was less excitement than on yesterday, however, and less noise on secount of the departure of most of the bands that fairly wore themselves out Monday and Tuesday playing "Hail to the Chief." At 9:30, when the president came down stairs and entered the east room, a thousand people were waiting inside.

Two delegations of about seventy-five each, representing North Dakola and Houth Dakola, were the first to be received. Other delegations and visitors to the number of about 600 were next presented, and then the president went back to his office and worked for a short time.

Many persons of prominence were receivelyed by him at his deak. Representative Reed, of Maine, called. Representative Henderson, of lows, and Thomas, of Lilingia, each presented several friends. Two delegations of about seventy-five

Hillinois, each presented several friends.
Secretary Rusk and Senstor Spooner made a brief call, and Secretary Proctor and Secretary Noble were at the heads of delegations from their respective states. Other callers were Secretary Windom, Senator Allison, Representative Dibble, of South Carolins; McRes, of Arkansas, and Wise,

At 11 o'clock the president went to the blue parior and shook hands with the jus-tices and officers of the supreme court of the United States. Then he went to his desk, and about noon, sgain came down to the east room. Here an Indiana delegation of several hundred were waiting. Repre-sentative Browne, of Indians, who headed sentative Browne, of Indians, who headed the delegation, made a brief speech in which he told President Harrison that he had come not to consume any of his valuable time, but only to tender, as friends and neighbors, their heartfelt congratulations on his induction to the presidential office.

delivered in a low tone. The members of the delegation, among which were a number of ladler, were then introduced to General Harrison in turn, and each shool hands with him.

## ASSUMING THEIR OFFICES,

Members of the Cabinet Administered Oath-Fairchild to Windom.

WASHINGTON, Merch 6 .-- The oath office was administered to Mr. Windom at half past two this afternoon, at the treasury department by Mr. Fitzpatrick, of the appointment clerk's office, in the presence Becretary Fairchild and a few treasury employes. The ceremony was performed in the secretary's office. When Mr. Windom had signed the oath, Mr. Fairchild took him by the hand and said, "I hope, sir, that when you come to leave this department, it will be with as good a grace as when you left it before." The different bureau chiefs of the department were presented to the new The different bureau chiefe of

secretary.

Benjamin Tracy, the new secretary of the navy, Mr. Proctor, the new war secretary, and Mr. Miller, the new attorney genera were also sworn in at their respective departments to day, and at once assumed the duties of their new positions.

Mr. Blaine took the cath of office as secretary of state at the department this supreme court, administered the oath. Secretary Rusk was sworn in at the de-partment of agriculture by Mr. Ladow, the

Cut Off Her Husband's Head, Oconomowoc, Wis., March 6 -Lost night Mrs. Driscoll, wife of a farmer living four miles from here, cut off her husband's head with an axe. while he was asleep in bed. She had the axe, a razor and butcher knife concealed under the bed and waited till the family were all asleep, then took the axe and razer and raised it for the blow five different times before she nerved herself to strike the blow which caused instant death, She then went to where the boy was sleeping and was about to cut his throat when a daughter awoke and prevented a double tragedy. The Driscolls lived hap-plly and the woman had no cause for the lessly insane, although she tells the story with all details berself this morning.

Short Session of the Sanate. WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 6.—The Senate remained in session but aix minutes to-day. No nominations were received, and on motion of Senator Allison the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow. The time was occupied by the reading of the journal and the prayer. The chapiain in his prayer invoked the bissing of God upon the new administration and the cabinet, and prayed that they might be free from fault-finding.

A Warehouse Destroyed PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Early this morning fire entirely destroyed the building Nos. 1863 and 1865 Howe street, occu-pted by D. J. Hope & Bro, as a warehouse, The contents were destroyed. Loss \$30,000; insured. Hoseman Hendricks, of engine I was very badly hurt by falling timber.

Stricken By Paralysis. PRESTON, Minn., March 6, - Major Hotohkias, a veteran of the rebellion and the Mexican war, and the editor of the National Republican, was stricken with paralysis yesterday. But small hopes of his recovery are entertained.

WHATHER INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., March. 6.—For Eastern Pennsylvania : Fair, cooler : north westerly gales. ARABS AND GERMANS.

POGOMOVO ON SURBAY.

no Natives Attack Their Page and Pa Fire of Mon-of-War-They Retreat & Forces New Strongly Soire

ZANZIBAR, March 6 — There was several fighting at Bogomore on Sunday.

The Araba, having occupied the shore of every point where a landing could be effected, attacked the Germane with grown

of war and marines the natives held their own until their chief, Bussi, was wounded, when they retired, carrying of their wounded and leaving many deed on the field.

Two cannons which had been taken by the natives in a former fight were explained. The Germans are now strongly in-trenched and will hold the place to present the way for Captain Wissman's expedition

Lynched by a Heb.

TRXARKANA, Ark. March 6 — Mondo night J. E. Robinson, deputy postments of Daiby Springs was arrested on a charge of ortiminal assault upon the Syssel daughter of Thomas Tierney, a factal keeper. Robinson was taken to the Tierney house for identification, where, a spite of the cflicers, Tierney came as killing him with a stick of wood. The cfloers finally resconed him and started a the jail, but before reaching it were met a body of unknown men who took the prisoner and hurried him out of term News was received here last night the Robinson's body has been found empended from a tree and riddled with bullets.

Four Wesses Ha record.

EAGLE PASS, Tex's, March 6.—Wildranging the river, yesterday, for me definite proof of the three murfored wesses found on Monday, smother wesses to found in the same tooslity. The size is her head split and was weighted we rooks. He is supposed to be a young a probably about is years old. The first be supposed to have been identified as that Mrs. Alexander Tapes is yet unnessed, Mrs. Tapes and her children are mis on tranch, and the whole affair is a deep my tory. Kvery effort is being made by tery. Every effort is being mad authorities to unrayed it, but so for

DUBUQUE, lows, March 6.—A DURIQUE, Iowa, March 6.—A desired cutrage perpetrated on Father Mapastor of the West Dubuque Chicoburch, came to light yesterday. But night a couple of men called at his hand informed him that one of his pationers was dying, and requested the should administer the last recreases. I dressed and came down stairs, and one ing the door was besten into instead and robbed of all he had on his per Kvery effort is being made to discover assailants.

THEFLE, Toxas, March C.—An at tragedy was cancied on the streets I yesterday. Alfred and Herbert Ret engaged in a gun fight with Tom and El Mattock. The latter was killed entry and Tom Mattock is dying. Alfred Ret out of a law suit, in which Tom Matter testimony offended Alfred Rother, parties met yesterday and Rother deman an apology, which being refused led quarrel and the shooting. The Matter are young men of a prominent family Boston.

Mr. Cleveland Goes to New York.

WASHINGTON, March G.—Ex-Preside Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Federand Col. Lamont and his family, he washington for New York by the Bald more & Ohio railroad at 11 o'clock the morning. There was a generous every the depot to see them off. Mr. Cleveland party occupied a special car which we literally covered with choice floral efferingent by friends. A mong those who calls to bid the party farewell were the member of the late cabinet and their families as also a number of congressmen and oth public officers.

Bisine's Administration.

Boston, March 6—The Fost discovers in the constitution of the exhinet an entire surrender of the administration into the hands of "Premier" Blains, and mys the situation is one to cause regret for lest opportunities and anxiety for the future of the new administration. A government of Blainelam for the next four years cannot be contemplated with cheerful anticipations.

An Organ Kicking.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Mar. 6—The Chronicle (Rep.) says: "The most important divisions, the South, the extreme West and the Pacific coast, have no representative and no voice in the cabinet; although every consideration would assen to be in favor of their being so represented. The Pacific coast will feel hurt and injured at being ignored. President Harrison has committed a serious error and one which must militate against the success of his administration.

King Milan Leaves the Threne.

BRIGHADE, March 6 — King Milan to-day abdicated the throne of Servis in favor of his son. To-morrow the young Prince Alexander will be proclaimed hing.

Premier Ristitch and MM. Protitch and Bellmar Kovie have been appointed regents notif the prince is of are. uatil the prince is of age.

Mr. Dillon Off ter Austral LONDON, March 6.—At 11 o'clock this morning, John Dillon, M. P., took the frain at Violoria station for the observe which is to carry him to Australia. A large number of his friends were gathered and gave him an enthusiastic send off.

A Prominent Eastern Man Dring.
Boston, Mass., March 6.—The Hon.
Sydney Bartlett, a director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, is dyin Mr. Bartiett passed his 90th birthday is

London, March 6.—Viscount Mandevilli the eldest son of the Duke of Manchester

has been declared bankrupt. His decise amount to £120,000. His bankruptey is attributed to gambling, betting and living in excess of his income. etc Williamson Improving.

PHILADRIPHIA, March 6.—Mc. Iss'nh
Williamson, who was thought to be dying
last night, was somewhat improved to day.

He sat up in bed a short time and was shie
to take some nourishment.

Protectionists Defe

Synky, N. S. W., March 6 — The ministry of the government of New Heath Wales has been defected on a protection issue and has resigned. Sir Heary Parker, the promier, will form a new cobinet composed of free traders.

DUBLIN, March 6.—Father Cose, the femous land egilator, is dend.