

A RAILROAD REVOLUTION.

THE BI-CYCLES PRINCIPLE TO BE APPLIED TO RAILWAYS.

Mr. Boyton's Starting Experiment That Trains Be Run Upon One Rail Using The Tracks Now Used Shows The Principle Declared to be Feasible.

A company has been formed to test a new idea in railroad locomotion and proposes to place the experiment on a road from New York to Honey Island. The proposition is to build a locomotive and cars about four feet wide, with single wheels, as in the bicycle, to run on a single rail. The two rails of the present single track railroad will answer for a double track bicycle road, and the four feet cars will be able to travel on a road from New York to Honey Island.

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 and inventors. It is one of the most important questions of the day, and one which we regard as an extravagance and even absurd, and have therefore in part suspended from our notice.

From 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 efficiently outlined by the little triangular diagram at the side of this column. Two wheels have rested upon the points of support, A, B, and C, and the centre of gravity of the vehicle, G, has fallen midway between them and a condition of stable equilibrium exists.

In this way we may see that it does not follow that the "ground idea" may not be both practical and important. There are certain strong reasons for believing that it may be strong which we propose to summarize, and for which we bespeak careful attention.

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of the laws of stable stability, we need not stop to inquire. It is readily explained theoretically, as the gyroscope has been, after the event; but the mere statement of the facts of the case, as would probably be done by a writer, does not seem to us to offer any new or original ideas on other gyroscope or hoop, or any other device of the kind.

The case with which a hoop is rolled is not increased, but rather decreased, by making it a bicycle, not that it will resist the slightest disturbance, but that it will roll in a perfectly round wire giving support only from a point.

The youngest children, consequently whose untrained muscles lend it all kinds of side-long and glancing blows, roll hoop with perfect ease. The hoop is in fact, in view of the obvious analogy between their laws of motion, it seems odd that it should have taken so long to invent. It is known thousands of years to have been in use from the beginning of time; but not till a few years ago does it seem to have occurred to the human mind to apply it to the locomotion of a vehicle.

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YOUNG AUKER ACCUSED.

The Flory Case in the Jury's Hands--Testimony in the Jury Room.

Tuesday Afternoon. The jury in the Flory case, which is now in the hands of the jury, has just completed its deliberations on the charge of stealing cloths from the store and acquitted him of the remaining charges.

Albert Auker, another of the boys belonging to the same crowd, was put on trial on three indictments, charging him with stealing cloths, hardware and other property from the store of Isaac Diller's store. The cloths stolen were found secreted along the Pennsylvania railway, in the northwestern section of the city.

The only evidence offered connecting Auker with the theft of the cloths was that he was a companion of Chandler, Blitzer and Weisler, and the testimony of these parties, who pleaded guilty to the effect that Auker was an assistant in the thefts.

The defense was a denial by Auker that he had ever stolen any article at Diller's store. The commonwealth abandoned the indictment charging larceny of hardware and the jury very promptly acquitted him of the remaining charges.

George E. Flory was the next boy put on trial, and the charges against him were stealing cigars, cigars and plug tobacco from M. B. Weidler's store. Mr. Weidler testified to the loss above enumerated, and it was also shown that Flory frequently visited the store in question and the commonwealth was that of Chandler and Blitzer.

The former testified that Flory frequently gave him small sums of money to go to Weidler's, to buy cigars, with the understanding that while in the store he was to steal cigars and any other goods he could get. He also testified that Flory had 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, Blitzer, Weisler and Flory.

Hilmer's testimony was substantially the same. He testified that Flory frequently visited the store in question and the commonwealth was that of Chandler and Blitzer.

A verdict of not guilty was taken in the case of commonwealth vs. G. E. Brackbill, false pretenses, preferred by the Fulton National bank. The district attorney and associate 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 water pipe through the lands of Michael Lettenberger, by the county commissioners. The district attorney and associate counsel in the case said it could not be made out.

Wednesday Morning--The defense in the Flory case was resumed when court met at 10 o'clock.

It was shown on behalf of Flory that he did not commit the thefts charged, did not associate with Blitzer, Chandler or Weisler, who had pleaded guilty to the same offense, that Blitzer and Chandler swore to an entirely different state of facts as to Flory at Alderman Deen's office, contradicting the testimony when he was examined in court, and that Blitzer said to a number of persons that if he had to go to jail he would have thirty others sent there if he had to swear falsely to accomplish it.

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HON. HENRY G. LONG.



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

He Serves On the Bench Twenty-Two Years--A Member Of The Bar Sixty-Two Years--A Member Of The Legislature During The Buckshot War--Sketch Of His Career.

Hon. Henry G. Long, president judge of Lancaster county from 1851 to 1871, died at his residence, corner of Orange and Duke streets, on Tuesday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, at the advanced age of 83 years. He had been in ill health for some time, and was confined to his bed for several weeks and his death has been expected for the past few days.

Mr. Long was born in this city on August 23, 1804. His father, Jacob Long, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and subsequently a prosperous merchant in this city, where he died in 1842, aged 81 years, leaving a wife, four sons and five daughters.

Nicholas Long, the father of Jacob and grandfather of Judge Long, was born in Swebriekken, 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 Indian 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 poor man, and like many other young lawyers had to struggle along without much practice for a few years.

About 1835 he was appointed by the prothonotary of the supreme court of the district comprising the counties of Lancaster, Berks, York, Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill, holding his sessions in Lancaster, and was subsequently in contact with the most eminent lawyers of the state and thereby acquired much experience that subsequently proved of great advantage to him.

About 1839 he was appointed without solicitation collector to the county commissioners, and was re-elected to that office for a period of twenty years, performing the duties of the office with marked ability and fidelity.

In 1850 he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention which assembled in Harrisburg in May, 1857, and adjourned at Philadelphia, February 22, 1858. 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 1858 he was nominated by the Whigs and elected a member of the Legislature, and was in Harrisburg during the exciting scenes of the Buckshot war.

He adhered for some time to the "rump Legislature" that under the head of Stevens, Barrows, Cuyne and Co met at the State House, and when the members of the legislature found 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, and was for several years the leader of the bar in this city.

On the 25th of July 1851, Judge Long married Catherine Haldeman, a daughter of John Haldeman, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this county. Mr. Long lived about a year afterwards, leaving an only child--Catherine Haldeman Long, who has been his solace and comfort in life since the death of her mother.

The death of Judge Long is a great loss to the county. He was a man of high character and high ability, and his services to his country were many and noble.

In 1851 the judiciary of Pennsylvania became elective by the people. Hon. Ed. A. 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 salary was only \$1,000 per annum, and the old lawyers with heavy practice could not afford to accept the position.

In 1851, when the term of office was about expired, 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 independent placed Judge Long in nomination, and, as is well known, elected him by a handsome majority.

of many of the safeguards of the constitution, and hence ever since the commencement of the present administration he has been regarded as a conservative Democrat.

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

"There was never a purer judge seated 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 irreproachable, his conduct good, his sense sound, his eloquence and urbanity; polite to all, he never solicited the judicial emolument by undue familiarity with considerations, but he charged his jurors with the highest sense of duty, but they were pleased to do the most intelligent lawyer of the most stupid jury, and he was never mistaken there."

It has been said that his opinions were carefully written and poorly punctuated, but in the case of Lancaster county vs. Deen the supreme court did him the distinguished honor of making his opinion their own, and affirming his judgment. His conclusions were almost always right even where his own petting more than lighted his lamp, and his strength was in his industry, his fairness, his knowledge and his judgment of the law. It may be said of Judge Long as it has been said of a greater jurist, "his judicial integrity has never been doubted by any one who knew him."

The above opinion was concurred in by all the older lawyers 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 had not the riches of his own fortune. Frugal and economical his expenses have been light, with the exception that his hand was ever open to deserving private or public charities. Having good judgment he invested safely in real estate that rapidly advanced in value, and in stocks, bonds and other securities that returned handsome dividends. His own private means were ample to keep him at ease, and it is almost impossible to drive out of or into Lancaster without being required to drop out at a turnpike gate in which he has an interest. Once in encouraging a person who despaired of his fortune, the judge told him that when he was fifty years old he was not worth a dollar, but he lost all he had in the United States bank crash.

Judge Long was active in the formation of the Law Library Association, and for a number of years has been its president.

His funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 10 o'clock, with interment at Lancaster cemetery.

JUDGE LONG'S REMINISCENCES.

A few years ago when Judge Long's sketch was being prepared for the INTELLIGENCER the late J. M. Johnston called on him and this is the substance of the interview he had with him:

At 10 o'clock on the door, to which there is no knocker or bell, was answered by the venerable jurist, who with a smile and a bow asked the intruder to enter. The smile vanished 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 anything of his private life.

He said his life had been rather an uneventful one, notwithstanding the fact that he had so long held 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. He well replied the judge, "I can recall nothing of my boyhood but that I was a good boy, and a good citizen."

One of Judge Long's early recollections was the old block-house that in the early days of the present century stood at the junction of the old Market Square and what was then known as "Morrison's alley," but now known by the name of Market Street.

It was an old stone structure, having in front two windows and a door, and in its ancient and dingy 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 still as a protection against the attacks of the savages 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 the two great parties which divided politically this country, and was conducted with a bitterness and acrimony 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 Grimsler, an uncle of Judge Long.

THE DEATH ANNOUNCED IN COURT.

Judge Patterson adjourned court as a tribute to the memory of Judge Long. At 11 o'clock in the afternoon Judge Patterson announced the death of Judge Long. "It becomes my duty to announce the death of a former president of this court. The first news I heard this morning was that Hon. H. G. Long had passed away. You all know him. He was born and raised in this city. He always retained respect among the people, and he was elected 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 citizen and faithful officer and his honesty and integrity as judge was never questioned by laymen or members of the bar. He was a man of high character and high ability, and his services to his country were many and noble. After being here all his life enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens he passed away at the age of 83 years, 12 years more than the limit of time allotted to man. He lived a moral and good life and set an example worthy of all to follow. Having passed away it is but fitting that the people should be informed of his death and that the people should have an opportunity to pay tribute to his memory. The funeral will be held on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and on the day of the funeral the court and bar will show their respect by following to the grave in a solemn procession. Having made the announcement it would be pleased to hear from members of the bar." H. M. NORTH'S REMARKS.

of lawyers and laymen. In 1851 Judge Long was made a member of the bar and he was a great deal of time spent in the study of the law. His honor and integrity were stainless and he was the affection of the people that in 1851, when the Republican convention nominated A. H. Hood, a name on which the people were divided, he was nominated as the citizens candidate and elected by a large majority. He was a learned, upright judge and served his country with fidelity and honor. He was a man of high character and high ability, and his services to his country were many and noble. He was a man of high character and high ability, and his services to his country were many and noble.

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 will be held on Friday at 10 o'clock, and it is in session as we go to press.

BREKIDING BY SHOWS.

President Harrison Receiving Delegations of Honor. Honorable Messengers and Others.

Washington, March 5.--Despite the large exodus from the city yesterday last night, the crowds of inauguration visitors seem to be but little diminished today. The White House was again the Mecca, and thousands mustered in and about it, awaiting a chance to be introduced by President Harrison.

Two delegations of about seventy-five each, representing North Dakota and South Dakota, 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.

Several instances of prominence were recalled by him at his desk. Representative Reed, of Maine, called. Representatives Henderson, of Iowa, and Thomas, of Illinois, each presented several friends. Secretary Rank and Senator 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 Carolina; McKee, of Arkansas, and Wise, of Indiana.

At 11 o'clock the president went to the blue parlor and shook hands with the justly and officers of the supreme court of the United States. Then he went to his desk, and about noon, again came down to the east room. Here an Indiana delegation of several hundred were waiting. Representative Brown, of Indiana, who headed the delegation, made a brief speech in which he told President Harrison that he had the highest respect for his character and for his public services. The president then turned to the Indiana delegation, and he shook hands with him.

The president's answer was brief and delivered in a low tone. The members of the delegation, among which were a number of ladies, were then introduced to General Harrison in turn, and each shook hands with him.

ASSUMING THEIR OFFICES.

Members of the Cabinet Administered the Oath--Patrolled to Windows.

Washington, March 6.--The oath of 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 of Secretary Patterson and a number of treasury clerks. The ceremony was performed in the secretary's office. When Mr. Windom had signed the oath, Mr. Patterson 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."

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

Mr. Haines took the oath of secretary of state at the department this afternoon. Associate Justice Miller, of the supreme court, administered the oath. Secretary Ruess was sworn in at the department of agriculture by Mr. Ladow, the private secretary.

Out of Her Substant's Head.

GONOMON, Wis., March 6.--Last 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 razor and raised it for the blow five different times before she served 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 with a dagger which she had, and prevented a double tragedy. The Driscolls' wife happily and the woman had no cause for the crime. She had been sick and was doubtless insane, although she tells the story with all details herself this morning.

Short Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 6.--The Senate resumed its session this afternoon, 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 chaplain in his prayer invoked the blessing of God upon the new administration and the cabinet, and prayed that they might be free from fault-finding.

ARABS AND GERMANS.

THEY HAVE A SPIRITED BATTLE AT SOGOMOYO ON SUNDAY.

The Natives Attack Their Poles and Poles the Vice of Men-of-War--They Return After Chief Siam is Wounded--The German Forces Now Strongly Intrenched.

ZANZIBAR, March 5.--There was a fight between the natives and the Germans at Sogomojo on Sunday. The Arabs, having occupied the shore of the bay, met before reaching it a young party of Germans who had been sent by the natives to attack the Germans with great fury.

In spite of the combined fire of the men-of-war and the natives held their ground until their chief, Siam, was wounded, when they retired, carrying off their wounded and leaving many dead on the field.

The Germans behaved with great courage. Two cannons which had been taken by the natives in a former fight were captured. The Germans are now strongly entrenched and will hold the place to prepare the way for Captain Williams's expedition.

Injured by a Bomb.

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 6.--Monday night J. H. Robinson, deputy postmaster of Daily Springs, was arrested on a charge of criminal assault upon a young girl, daughter of Thomas Tierney, a local keeper. Robinson was taken to the Tierney house for identification, where, in spite of the officers, Tierney came near killing him with a stick of wood. The officers finally rescued him and started for the jail, but before reaching it were met by a body of unknown men who took the prisoner and hurried him out of town. News was received here last night that Robinson's body had been found suspended from a tree and riddled with bullets.

Four Women Had Received.

KAUF FARM, Tex., March 6.--While dragging the river, yesterday, for more definite proof of the three murdered women found on Monday, another woman was found in the same locality. She also had her body split and was weighted with rocks. It is supposed to be a young girl, probably about 12 years old. The woman is supposed to have been identified as that of Mrs. Alexander Tapes, is yet unaccounted for. Mrs. Tapes and her children are now on the ranch, and the whole affair is a deep mystery. Every effort is being made by the authorities to unravel it, but so far without avail.

Recently Struck and Robbed.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 6.--A distinctly outrage perpetrated on Palmer Harlow, lately returned from Cuba, was committed here, on the night of yesterday. Palmer Harlow, a young man, came to light yesterday. He had been engaged in a gun fight with Tom and Hugh Matlock. The latter was killed outright, and Tom Matlock is dying. Alfred Barlow was shot in the arm. The trouble grew out of a law suit, in which Tom Matlock's testimony yesterday and Robert Harlow, the patron of yesterday and Robert Harlow, as a spy, which being refused led to a quarrel and the shooting. The Matlocks are young men of a prominent family of Dubuque.

Mr. Cleveland Goes to New York.

WASHINGTON, March 6.--President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Feltner and Col. Lamont and his family, left Washington for New York by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at 11 o'clock this morning. There was a generous crowd of ladies to see them off. Mr. Cleveland's party comprised a special car which was literally covered with choice floral offerings sent by friends. Among those who called to bid the party farewell were the members of the late cabinet and their families and also a number of congressmen and other public officials.

Blaine's Administration.

BOSTON, March 6.--The Post discloses in the constitution of the cabinet an entire surrender of the administration into the hands of "Premier" Blaine, and says the situation is so grave that the cabinet is literally covered with choice floral offerings sent by friends. Among those who called to bid the party farewell were the members of the late cabinet and their families and also a number of congressmen and other public officials.

An Organ Sighting.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6.--The Chronicle (Esp.) 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 seem to be in favor of their being so represented. The Pacific coast will feel hurt and injured at being ignored. The situation is so grave that the cabinet is literally covered with choice floral offerings sent by friends. Among those who called to bid the party farewell were the members of the late cabinet and their families and also a number of congressmen and other public officials."

King Milan Goes to the Throne.

BELGRADE, March 6.--King Milan to-day abdicated the throne of Servia in favor of his son. To-morrow the young Prince Alexander will be proclaimed king. Premier Kostich and M. M. Frolich and Baltzar Kovie have been appointed regents until the prince is of age.

Mr. Dillon Off for Australia.

LONDON, March 6.--At 11 o'clock this morning, John Dillon, M. P., took the train at Victoria station for the steamer which is to carry him to Australia. A large number of friends were gathered and gave him an enthusiastic send-off.

A Prominent Boston Man Dying.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.--The Hon. Henry Bartlett, director of the Chinese, Hurlington & Quincy railroad, is dying. Mr. Bartlett passed his 90th birthday last February.

He is Struck.

LONDON, March 6.--Viscount Mandeville, the eldest son of the Duke of Manchester, has been declared bankrupt. His debts amount to £130,000. His bankruptcy is attributed to gambling, betting and living in excess of his income.

Mr. Williams Improving.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.--Mr. M. H. Williams, who was thought to be dying last night, is somewhat improved to-day. He sat up in bed a short time and was able to take some nourishment.

Protestants Defeated.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 6.--The ministry of the government of New South Wales has been defeated on a protection issue and has resigned. Sir Henry Parkes, the premier, will form a new cabinet composed of free traders.

Father Goes Dumb.

DUBLIN, March 6.--Father Conn, the famous Irish agitator, is dumb.

Weather Indicators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.--For Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair, cooler in north westerly gale.