Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1882.

Mr. Wolfe's Party.

The question before Mr. Wolfe and his party at their meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday is as to whether they shall at once nominate their state ticket or first await the action of the Republican state convention. The argument for immediate action is that as the party will not support the ticket settled by Mr. Cameron's convention there is no need to wait to see what that will be; and that the movement in opposition to the Republican machine will gain in force by a prompt exhibition of its determination to vigorously and uncompromisingly continue its fight against the ring domination of the Republican party. On the other hand, however, it is suggested that as the Wolfe people announce themselves to be Republicans seeking to purify their party, it would better accord with the fitness of things that they should await the action of the Republican organization that they may be provided with something to rebel against before they rebel.

We suppose that in truth it does not matter a great deal whether the Wolfe candidates are presented now or later. As we know that they are to be trotted out and that the Republican convention will give them plenty of justification for their appearance, one time is as good as another for their exhibition. There is no desire for compromise between the factions, and the only way to settle the little unpleasantness is through the survival of the fittest. Mr. Cameron, supplemented by Mr. Arthur, thinks that he has the Republican organization in as snug condition as he desires it to be, and is encouraged by his experience in the last state convention to think that he is a match for the Wolfe and Democratic organizations, separated or combined. Some people who have perhaps not been sufficiently taught by experience think that a Wolfe and Democratic combination is the proper political movement; but Mr. Wolfe's people on Thursday will be wise enough probably to pole their canoe as an individual craft destined to survive or perish according to the muscle and skill it displays. It has had a promising career so far, and the same boldness and singleness of purpose which thus far has safely taken it through the troubled political waters will best preserve to it its life and give it a prosperous voyage and kind harbor.

That Slow Election.

The Reading election drags its slow length along, and another day has passed without the deposit of Mr. Vanderbilt's vote; which leads many people to think that he is contemplating a trick of the heathen Chinee and may be willing to sell his vote to the Bond party. There is no manner of doubt that they want it and are willing to pay well for it, but as yet they do not seem to have been able to reach the altitude of Mr. Vanderbilt's figure if he has one. As that gentleman bought his stock to make money, it is quite likely that he will not let his friendship for Mr. Gowen or his regard for the true interests of the Reading railroad stand in the way of the apparent present interest of Mr. Vanderbilt. His best friend would not accuse him of conceiving any stronger spur to his action. As he don't vote he advertises himself as open for a dicker; but the question is whether the Bond party have the wherewithal to purchase him. Probably it is not so much the price of his shares he is looking at as certain trunk line freight arrangements. The *Record* reports that he offered the Bond party and the Pennsylvania railroad his shares at cost and they would not accept. If so it was because of other conditions attached. They would have jumped at the offer if they could have raised the money; as probably they could have arranged to do.

Robeson In Clover.

The Chicago *Times* is struck by the completeness of the arrangement to put Mr. Robeson in his old clover field in the navy, where he found such rich living in the company of his friend Johnny Roach and the other patriots who furnished naval supplies. Mr. Robeson, we believe, does not claim to have any very economical ideas about naval expenditures nor does he demand consideration for the extraordinary cleanness of his hands after the naval appropriations have passed through them. Mr. Robeson had hardly two dollars to rub against each other when he became secretary of the navy and did not spend less than thirty thousand dollars a year while getting eight thousand as salary. Consequently he made much money while secretary. Probaby he proposes to make some as member of the House. He is well fixed for browsing in the navy field, as the *Times* says:

He is a member of three committees, appropriations, naval affairs and expenditures in the navy department. As a member of the appropriations committee he is assigned to the sub-committee in charge of the naval appropriation bill. Thus he is a nautical Cerebus, with three heads upon a single trunk. As a member of the naval affairs committee, he suggests what legislation is desirable; as a member of the appropriation committee, he grants the desired amounts; and, finally, as a member of the committee to investigate expenditures in the naval department, he examines and approves the expenditures recommended and made.

INCREASING excitement in the Fatherland over the emperor's rescript bids fair to find its parallel in this country, where from all accounts the German population are becoming daily more exercised over the portentous event that already is casting its shadow before. By the signs of the times it appears very strongly that our Irish fellow-citizens are no longer to have a monopoly of the agitation with regard to affairs beyond sea that to a greater or less extent has been prevailing throughout this country. The view taken of the pronunciamento in Germany seems to be that it is so "unconstitutional as to amount to a revolution from above, while the designs Prince Bismark may have behind cause uneasiness;" and this seems to be reflected upon this side of the water in the prospective issue of two addresses relating to the subject by German citizens of New York.

JERSEY lightning must have been on a big spree in the Legislature of our sister state yesterday.

AMERICAN vessels used to do a little of the carrying trade of New York, but last year of the eight million dollars paid for freights on grain from that port not a single dollar was paid to any vessel flying the American flag. Great Britain is still gaining in rank as the ocean carrier, and the next to her is Norway, although the latter furnishes no steamships.

THE disgraceful brawl that enlivened yesterday's proceedings in the lower branch of the New Jersey Legislature was more worthy representatives of the Prize Ring than of the people. The Mulhooly element was largely represented, and the "I'm agin him" of the political rough was supposed to be conclusive. Verily, in these latter days brawn is becoming mightier than brain.

THERE is a pleasing interest if not a manifest moral in the story of a newly hired grocery clerk in Peoria Ills., who was presently called upon for a quart of vinegar. He went to a barrel and filled the measure. That afternoon the merchant was surprised to find that all his customers in the neighborhood were making a run on vinegar. At the last moment, when it was too late, he found that the new clerk was selling vinegar from the whisky barrel.

IN the ways and means committee, yesterday, the chairman was directed to appoint two sub-committees of five members each, one to have charge of all bills relating to the creation of a tariff commission, the other to consider all bills proposing changes in the internal revenue laws. Mr. Randall requested the members to carefully examine the bill introduced by him and now before the committee relating to the refunding of a portion of the national debt, as he desired to have it considered at the next meeting.

As a further manifestation of German feeling in this country in regard to the rescript of Kaiser Wilhelm, it is mentioned that a private meeting of well-known persons who are exiles from Berlin, was held at a hotel in Hoboken, with a view—it is understood—of completing arrangements for the great mass meeting in New York city, to sympathize with the friends of liberty at home. Among them are Herr Goegg, the celebrated revolutionist, and friend of Victor Hugo, Garibaldi and Castelar. Another is Dr. Kudlich. The proceedings were secret, but in due time the public will be acquainted with results. Two addresses will be issued, one to the friends of freedom in the fatherland, the other to sympathising Americans and the defenders of human rights everywhere.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT is only 32 years old.

Mrs. ROSSETTI is one of the most æsthetic of æsthetic English women. She is tall and slender and languid, and her reddish hair is very much frizzed over her brow.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER lectured in the York opera house last evening. The subject of his discourse was "The New Profession."

Colonel N. THOMAS, a member of the Texas Congress when Texas was a separate republic, died at Waxahatchie, in that State, a few days ago.

The Republican caucus of the Iowa Legislature, last evening, nominated JAMES F. WILSON for U. S. senator for the long term, beginning in 1883, and J. W. McDILL, the incumbent, for the short term.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, ex-Confederate, who has an enormous income from his law practice in London, spends the greater part of it upon his wife, whose incompatibility of temper keeps her in Paris, where she lives in magnificent fashion.

An eminent English artist, following the fashion of certain owners of literary drawing rooms, who litter them with illuminated Chinese manuscripts, exhibited his latest acquisition to a number of nabobs. They either laughed or scowled, for the manuscript was a collection of anecdotes, which were very highly off color.

LONGFELLOW has received an invitation to enjoy a holiday at Portland on his next birthday, which will be on February 27. By the way, Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine, nearly seventy five years ago, and it is not generally known that for a few months he studied law. All the rumors about his health are enormously exaggerated. He is enjoying himself among his flowers.

The Watermelon District of Missouri.

The St. Louis *Republican* gives some account of the melon district of Missouri. It is in Scott and Mississippi counties, and takes in a stretch of country about twenty-five miles in length by twelve in breadth. Its peculiarity is a light loamy soil, underlaid with a bed of sand, in which water is found at the depth of a few feet. The roots of the vines penetrate the subsoil easily, and draw from it an exhaustless supply of moisture. About 3c000 acres were in cultivation last season and the shipped product was 1,454 car loads—about half a crop. The average yield in a good season, is a car-load to the acre, the price ranging from $60 to $100 per car-load. The crops are sold on the ground to purchasers who visit the district, gather the melons, load them in cars and make their own arrangements with the railroads. The farmers have nothing to do with this part of the business. The rates charged by the railroads last season were: To Cincinnati and Chicago by the Illinois Central, $55 per car; by the Iron Mountain, $50 per car; to Cleveland, $75 per car; to New Orleans, $65 per car; to St. Louis, $25 per car. Melon lands rent for $4 to $6 par acre. The following examples of individual crops are given: F. Ostner of Dichistadt shipped from 130 acres 50 car loads, which brought him $3,000. The highest price le received for a car load was $223, and the lowest $22. Average price, $60. Henry Misefeld shipped 15 car loads from 35 acres, which yielded him $1,500. Peter Olsson cultivated 50 acres and received for the first 10 car loads $1,050. W. Thomas sold 20 car loads from 35 acres, for $1,200. Edw. Gibson planted 60 acres and sold his crop for $1,100. It will be admitted that, considering the drouth of last summer, which, it is estimated, cut the crop short one-half, these are very satisfactory results for a work which lasts only about four months, and involves little or no expenditure of money. Only about one-fiftieth of the melon district was cultivated last season.

Large Failure in Pittsburgh.

Simons, Anderson & Co., iron and steel manufacturers, of Pittsburgh and New York, have been financially embarrassed of late, and their troubles reached a crisis yesterday. Executions were levied upon them by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' bank, of Pittsburgh, for $317,000, and by Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, of New York, for $167,000. The assets of the embarrassed firm are stated at $1,000,000, and their liabilities at nominally $1,600,000.

OIL GAS.

BRINGING GAS 250 MILES.

Capitalists' Scheme for Illuminating the Cities of the East.

N. Y. Sun.

"Are you the man who proposes to bring gas from the Pennsylvania coal regions to New York city?" Mr. John Hoey, of the Adams express company, was asked.

"Well, I don't propose to do it all by myself," he replied. "It takes about $25,000,000 capital and I do not always carry that amount of money about my clothes. There has been a good deal of talk about the scheme, but I could not tell you much about the details. Mr. J. W. Baker is the man you ought to see.

Mr. Baker was found willing to give information on the new project. He said: "The idea of bringing gas from the Pennsylvania coal fields to this city is by no means new. I have been thinking it over for twenty years. It was a favorite project with the venerable Simon Cameron. We have organized a company under the laws of New Jersey, called 'The Gas Light Transportation Company.' The capital is $25,000,000, but the stock is not yet on the market. The officers are: J. Nelson Tappen, city chamberlain. President; J. C. Lucas, vice-president of the Keystone national bank of Philadelphia Vice-President; Isaiah C. Babcock, treasurer of the Adams express company, treasurer. The directors are John Hoey, Senator John R. McPherson, Henry D. Moore of Philadelphia, and Frederick E. Gilbert.

"We are at present selecting appropriate coal lands on which to fix our works. The idea is to make gas in the same way that it is made in ordinary gas works out of bituminous coal. A false report has been circulated that we intend to make gas from anthracite coal. We never had any such idea. A very large amount of property has been offered to us, and a competent committee is now engaged in making the requisite investigations. We wish to put our gas works in a region where the coal is not likely to be exhausted within seventy-five years. We propose to erect a gas works that will manufacture 40,000,000 feet of gas per day. This would require 1,460,000 tons of coal annually. The coal can be bought at the mines for 55 cents per ton, but the gas companies pay $4.62 per ton for it. They save something by the sale of coke, tar, and ammoniacal liquor, so that their coal costs them $3.14 per ton, or 32 cents a thousand cubic feet of gas manufactured, One great saving will be in the cost of coal and in the transportation."

"What do you estimate will be the saving?"

"We calculate the saving in cost of coal at $10,600 per day, or $3,869,000 per year. In the purifying we save $146,000 per year. It is well known that coal freshly mined will produce better gas than coal that has been long mined. Getting and using our coal fresh from the mines saves us $1,868,000 per year. Our receipts for tar and ammoniacal liquors would amount to $584,000 a year, so that the grand total of our savings will be $7,300,000 a year."

"What capital would be required to put up the requisite works?"

"We will estimate the entire plan at $45,000,000—twenty-five millions in stock and twenty millions in bonds. If we pay six per cent. interest on the bonds, we we have a balance which would pay a dividend on the capital stock of 14.17 per cent."

"How about the cost of pumping gas?"

"We make no allowance for that, as the cost will be nominal. As we have not credited ourselves with estimates for the sale of coke, we may allow the coke to offset the pumping."

"Will there be any difficulty in pumping gas through such a long pipe?"

"We do not see how there can be. It is well known that oil is pumped through hundreds of miles of pipes, The furthest point proposed for our works is nearer than the furthest point from which oil is pumped. Our pipes need not be stronger than oil pipes. We shall be simply extending the method of serving gas already in use everywhere. If we can make arrangements with existing companies to supply them at wholesale cheaper than they can make gas themselves, we shall do so. If they oppose us we may be compelled to enter into competition with them to supply retail customers. Of course we shall find no difficulty in procuring customers if we can bring cheap gas into the city."

"Will the gas be as good wken it gets there as when it is freshly made?"

"It is admitted that the quality of gas is deteriorated by transmission. This, however, will be counterbalanced by the ability to make the gas better out of fresh coal. The first third of gas freshly made is generally so rich that it smokes badly, and must be mixed with poor gas before it can be used. We can easily, therefore, make gas rich enough to counteract the loss by transportation. We do not expect to be obliged to carry the gas more than 240 miles. We have the right of condemnation of property in Pennsylvania for the purpose of laying our pipes. We have the right to carry our pipes across the Hudson river, secured by the act of the New York Legislature. We have further considered the deterioration of gas by compression. Some experiments conducted by Thomas K. Lees, president of one of the gas companies, showed that under a pressure of 1,250 pounds to the inch the gas lost one candle power. Some experiments were made by the Pennsylvania railroad company that used a compressing machine to get the gas into the reservoirs of their cars. In some cases there was a deterioration of twenty per cent. by the squeezing out of hydro-carbon. All these points have been considered in our estimates. We may cross the Hudson in the new tunnel. Engineer Smith says it is practicable for us to do so."

"It will take a pretty big pipe to bring so much gas?"

"Yes. Our pipe will be made of iron, six feet in diameter, laid in hydrulic cement."

"Suppose the pipe gets clogged?"

"If it once gets started there will be no danger of that. I know of no reason why such a pipe should get clogged. That reminds me of an experiment made with natural gas taken from one of the Pennsylvania oil wells. A factory, eighteen miles distant, was to be lighted with the gas. The owner of the factory, not knowing whether the thing would be a success, did not care to go to the expense of durable pipes, so they bored logs and undertook to use the wooden pipe. When the pipes were laid the gas would not pass through them, in spite of the application of enormous pressure. It was evident that there was something wrong. Then it leaked out that some rivals had plugged the pipes with wooden plugs. When they got the pipes clear they tried the experiment of forcing an India rubber ball through. Strange and almost incredible as it may appear, that ball travelled the entire eighteen miles in just sixteen seconds—faster than a mile a second. We expect to lay our iron pipe and to supply anybody that needs gas between New York and the coal fields. There is no reason why one pipe should not go on to Boston and the East. It is not anthracite gas, nor gas from an oil well, nor natural gas, but gas made in the ordinary way and distributed in the ordinary way through very long pipes."

G. Leibinger, a German watch maker, who worked one day at Pottsville has disappeared under mysterious circumstances. It is feared that he wandered into an unfrequented part of the country and died.

TO-DAY'S TOPICS.

CURRENT EVENTS OF INTEREST.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

News and Notes—Reality and Romance—Crime and Calamity—Latest News by Mail and Telegraph.

At Newport, R. I., General Edward Newton fell down a flight of stairs on Monday night, receiving injuries that are probably fatal.

Three men and three boys have been arrested at Jeffersonville, Montgomery county, Pa., as conspirators against the sanctity of the farmers henroosts. Five of them gave the name of Schenk, and in their house was found a quantity of live and dead poultry,

William A. Powell, assistant city clerk of Newark, N. J., was arrested last evening upon a warrant sworn out by Prosecuting Attorney Abel, charging him with forgery. The alleged forgery consists in his having raised a city warrant from $239 to $8,239. Powell claims to be able to explain the matter.

In Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 10, Julian A. Scott, one of the most prominent citizens of Scott county, East Tennessee, who was drowned on Saturday while attempting to ford the Emory river in that county, was the character from which originated Mark Twain's "Colonel Sellers." He was a schoolmate and personal friend of Clemens.

Royal Pageant in Lisbon.

The king and queen of Spain arrived in Lisbon yesterday. King Luis and members of the royal family, attended by a brilliant court, received their majesties at the railway station, and escorted them in grand procession to the palace, where they were welcomed with all the honors. The streets through which the royal cortege passed were lined from curbstone to house top with spectators, who were most enthusiastic in their demonstrations. Last evening a grand banquet was given in honor of the royal visitors.

Fire in Denver.

A fire yesterday destroyed a building owned by Halleck Bros. and occupied by Jensen, Bliss & Co.'s hardware store and Osborne & McCarthy's drug store. Loss on the building abot $30,000. Jensen, Bliss & Co.'s loss on stock is about $40,000; Osborne & McCarthy's loss on stock, $30,000. The insurance covers the entire loss. John Townsend was killed by a falling wall. The fire was caused by an explosion in the drug store.

Conflagration in Los Angeles.

A dispatch from Los Angles says a fire broke out in the Esperanza restaurant this morning, and spreading to the adjoining buildings, burned the Occidental restaurant the stores of Vignoli, Harper, Reynolds & Co and Nagle & Bohenreith's saloon. The United States hotel was considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at $100,000 on buildings and stocks; the insurance is about $60,000. This is the largest fire that ever occured there.

Conspiracy Discovered in Venezuela.

Advices from Venezuela to December 29 have been received. A projected revolutionary conspiracy at San Tomas has been discovered, and Consul Phillips has left for Caraccas, with the object of asking for instructions. Premier Guzman Blanco feels uneasy. A strong guard surrounds his house, and no person is admitted unless he gives one hour's notice. The president has about ten thousand men at his disposal.

Burglars' Bold Attempt.

Burglars made a desperate attempt to break open two safes in the flouring mills at Newportville. The safes contained funds and papers of value, but the thieves were evidently frightened away, for after making every preparation to blow open the safes they did not succeed. They were evidently professionals.

A Coffin Sent to Guiteau.

Among the mail matter received at the dead letter office on Monday, was a box containing a miniature coffin addressed to Charles Guiteau, with the greeting "Happy New Year" on the outside wrapper. Being insufficiently stamped it was sent to the dead letter office, as Guiteau refused to pay the proper postage, saying that it might be an infernal machine.

A Drunken Man's Crime.

Floyd Holly visited Richburg, N. Y., the new oil town in Allegheny county, and became intoxicated. He went to a bowling alley, where George was fatally shot by Whipple a few weeks ago, and fired three shots into a crowd present. The ball struck Dowrie Wasson, and Holly immediately turned and started to run down the street. Several persons pursued him, among others Wasson, and the latter soon overtook Holly and struck him with a tenpin, felling him to the ground. Wasson then threw up his hands which was the first intimation his friends had of his being shot. He was taken on a stretcher to the hotel and his wounds was examined by a physician. It was found the ball entered the right side and passed through and lodged in close proximity to the kidneys. The wound was probed, but the ball could not be extracted. Wasson is still alive, but the physicians think the wound will terminate fatally. Holly was imprisoned, and after a hearing was recommitted. The only cause assigned for the shooting is frenzy occasioned by drink. The wounded man's wife and mother reside at Meadville.

A Maniac Mother's Crime.

The town of Scott's Center, Wayne county, has been in a flutter of excitement over a horrible murder, committed near Honesdale, at Crary brothers' tannery. Mrs. Gustavus Russ, wife of James Russ, who is employed in the tannery, cut her three year-old daughter's throat from ear to ear with a carving knife, and then fled from home. She has been found by a party of hunters roaming in the woods, almost naked and without shoes. She is a raving maniac and will be taken to an asylum at once. The murdered child was a favorite in the family and wss the youngest of five children. Mrs. Russ's insanity is believed to have been hereditary.

The Robbersonian Revival.

N. Y. Sun.

Recent changes in the navy department are all or nearly all for the benefit of the friends of Robeson and Roach who desire pleasant shore duty. Even Nat McKay is looming up again on the naval horizon, ready to buy and sell old iron.

Commodore Shock in a few months will arrive at the age for retirement from the active list. It is currently reported that Secretary Hunt had already gone so far as to ask Shock to resign his place at the head of the bureau of steam engineering, and that Isherwood was to be put in at once. The plan did not suit Robeson, and it was dropped two or three weeks ago. Shock will be kept in the place until about July, when he will voluntarily retire. This is Robeson's arrangement.

Chief Engineers Isherwood, George Sewell, James W. King are all candidates for the succession, and, as a good deal of hard feeling prevails, every candidate is telling what he knows about the unfitness of the others, and about the blunders committed under Hayes's administration. For example:

The name of the Vandalia was changed to the Huron because their had been so great an expenditure in the aggregate on the Vandalia that the department actually did not dare to ask for a further appropriation for a vessel of that name.

After frequent and exhaustive experiments, new boilers of a new design were put into the steamer Dispatch at great expense; and the Dispatch now makes one and a-half knots less speed than she did with the old boilers.

The Lancaster, the new flagship of the European squadron, was launched twenty years ago and "repaired" last year at Kittery. It cost more to make her hull sound and seaworthy than it would have cost to build by contract a new vessel on an improved model, with fifty per cent. more speed and twenty per cent. less draught than the Lancaster. Admiral Nicholson has transferred his flag to another ship while the Lancaster is "repaired" again. Before she reached Gibraltar it was feared she would go down.

When Dick Thompson retired he reported to Hayes, and Hayes reported to Congress, that his economy in naval expenditure enabled him to turn into the treasury at the close of the year $1,600,000, when, in fact, he did not turn in that amount, but brought in a deficiency bill of over $500,000.

Irish Affairs.

Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, in a letter addressed to the town clerk of Dublin, return their thanks to the corporation for the honor conferred on them by the "freedom of the city." The corporation of Dublin will now ask Earl Cowper, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to permit the freedom of the city to be presented to Messrs. Parnell and Dillon within the prison. A news association, referring to the cabinet council, says it is generally believed that the government will not at present release Messrs. Parnell and Dillon from imprisonment.

The arrest of Connell has proved to be of great importance, having led to the apprehension of the entire band of midnight raiders in the Millstreet district, of which he was the leader. The military surrounded the town of Millstreet to prevent escapes while the police made the arrests. A large party of police proceeded to the north side of the city of Cork, where they discovered a case buried six feet under ground, which contained a large number of Snider rifles, a quantity of dynamite, gun cotton and ammunition. This seizuue is but the beginning of more extensve captures. There have also been extenisive seizures of arms and ammunition at Tralee and Clonmell. The gross total of outrages committed in Ireland in December is 574. The largest number of cases occurred in Munster. Kings county has been proclaimed. A summons has been granted against the police for illegally seizing copies of an Irish-American paper at agents' shops in Dublin.

Uproarious Legislators.

The Legislature of New Jersey met yesterday, and the Senate organized by the election of Garrett A. Hobart, of Passaic, for president, and George Wurts, of Passaic, for secretary—both Republicans. A resolution was adopted providing for an examination of the state finances, to ascertain their condition. The governor's message was received and read. In the House, no organization could be effected, two Democratic members, Clark and McLaughlin, of Hudson, refusing to vote for Zohn Dunn, of Union, their caucus nominee for speaker, because the caucus had refused to select their candidate for sergeant-at-arms. The most exciting scenes prevailed, said to have been without precedent in the history of the state, and for a time it looked as if violence would be perpetrated. An adjournment was effected amid great confusion.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Coho & Wiley's Lumber House Burned—Water Fight Between Firemen.

This morning between 12 and 1 o'clock a one-story brick building situated in Coho & Wiley's lumber yard, was discovered to be on fire. It was filled with pine flooring boards, walnut and poplar sawed lumber, and over a car load of boards, sawed into the proper length for making tobacco cases, technically known as "shooks." In the loft was a nearly new sleigh worth $150, belonging to Mr. Coho. The interior of the building was entirely burned out, the roof fell in and all the contents were destroyed. The loss on the building is probably $300, nothing but the bare walls remaining. The contents of the building were worth about $800. There is an insurance in the British America, of which Bausman & Burns are the local agents, of $200 on the building and $650 on the contents.

It is not positively known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Two of Coho & Wiley's employees were at work in the building until half-past 8 o'clock, making tobacco-cases. They had a railroad lantern and a lamp hung against the wall to give them light while working, but these were carefully extinguished before they left the building. They had no fire in the building.

The firemen were promptly on the ground, and the Union and Washington steamers went into service—the former on the north and the latter on the south of the burning building. They prevented the flames from extending to the frame wagon shed built against it, and to several adjacent piles of lumber. After the roof of the building had been burned through the Union firemen mounted a high pile of lumber and attempted to direct a stream into the building. Occasionally they overshot the mark and drenched the "Washy" boys, who were on the opposite side. After warning the Union several times to cease throwing water upon them, the Washy boys moved around to the west end of the building and directed their stream upon the lumber pile upon which the Union men were standing, sweeping them off as though they had been chaff. There is no telling how the water war might have ended had not Assistant Engineer Harry Howell run to the rescue, and by virtue of his authority put a stop to it. Both companies will probably be fined, and the friends of a paid fire department will find in the incident another argument in favor of the abolition of the volunteer system.

The Poultry Show.

The annual exhibition of the Lancaster County Poultry association, will commence in Excelsior hall, East King street, tomorrow evening. It will be the finest exhibition of the various breeds of poultry, pigeons and pets ever seen in this city. There have been about 600 entries made, one hundred more than were made at last year's exhibition. A full list of the entries will be found on our first page.

Sale of Real Estate.

J. J. Doesch purchased yesterday at private sale, from William A. Schoenberger, the property No. 113 North Queen street, between Orange and Chestnut, now used as a beer saloon, for $13,000, Mr. Doesch will get possession on February 1, when he will commence the erection of a three-story building to be used by him as a saloon and residence.

Surety of the Peace.

Henry McGurk has been held by Aldermen Barr to answer at court the charge of surety of the peace, prefered by his wife.

Dischaged.

Wm. Mack and Wm. McEiligott, who were before Alderman Barr, on the charge of being tramps, were discharged.

Soup Distribution.

There were 332 rations of soup and 118 of meat issued from the soup house this morning, 450 rations in all.

COLUMBIA NEWS.

OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE

The following board of directors for the Commonwealth mutual fire insurance company, of Columbia, were elected on Monday in the office of the chief burgess: F. A. Bennett, W. H. Pfahler, A. J. Musser, H. H. Heise, S. S. Clair, W. H. Grier, P. A. Krodel, Dr. G. W. Berntheisel, Hugh Donley, C. J. Rhoades, Safe Harbor; Levi Meyers, Mountville; G. Z. Eby, Manheim.

Hyde & Behman's specialty troupe played to one of the largest audiences of this season and the most enthusiastic. The performance was excellent; everybody being delighted. From the time the curtain rose until it fell the house was in an uproar of laughter. Under the same management, Hyde & Behman will bring another of their troupes here February 8, in "Muldoon's Picnic." They will be welcome.

The Elocution club spent a very pleasant evening at Miss Bruner's. Their meetings are becoming conspicuous by the absence of the male portion.

A most disagreeable evening was that of last night. First it tried to hail, then snow, and finally it rained. All were so much of a success that the pavements were covered an inch deep with the slush.

Messrs. B. G. Clarke, of New York, and Samuel Thomas, of Catasauqua, of the board of directors of the Chestnut Hill iron ore company, yesterday gave the Shawnee furnace a thorough examination, and were much pleased with the result. Also with the management, which is indeed efficient.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Sunday school will hold a supper in the Odd Fellows' hall, commencing January 19, and continuaing 20th and 21st An entertainment in the opera house on the 22d of February will also be given under their management.

The members of the Galatean club met on Monday evening in the armory to complete their organization. The following officers were elected; President, C. W. Stevenson; Vice President, F. A. Bennett: Treasurer, C. F. Young; Secretary, E. B. Forney. The club is composed of twelve persons, and it is their intention to hold annually a banquet to commemorate their trip to Yorktown. For this purpose they organized the club.

Miss Nettie Melick, who left for school at Rye Beach, New York, last week, returned to Columbia yesterday, as the scarlet fever was prevalent there.

The new books for the library have not yet arrived.

The ice started to move on Monday, but stopped again last night.

Mr. Robert Read, of Washington, D. C. is in town.

Officer Keech took one tramp down on Monday for 30 days.

Following are the officers of the U. B. Sunday school, installed last Sunday: Superintendent, Jacob Sneath; Assistant Superintendent, C. Hershey; Secretary, John Hillaird; Treasurer, C. Eicherly; Chief Librarian, David Welsh; Assistant Librarians, Mrs. D. Mowery, Miss Mamie Klingbeil, Miss Mamie Sourbeer and Miss Emily Brown. At a meeting last evening the treasurer announced a balance in treasury of $80, and all debts paid. Revival meetings began there last Sunday evening and will continue as long as they are successful.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Brickerville Church Jury Fail to Agree and are Discharged.

The jury in the Brickerville church case came into court between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon and reported they could not agree. They stood 8 to 4 in favor of the "old synod" (plaintiff) party. The judge said he was sorry they could not agree; the law on the subject was plain, the jury were men of common sense and ought to have been able to understand the law as given to them. The jury were then discharged. They had been out from Saturday evening at 11 o'clock.

Argument Court.

The hearing of cases in argument court was resumed this morning. The following additional cases were disposed of:

Com'th vs Wayne Shay. Rule to show cause why so much of the verdict as imposed costs on Wm Roehm should not be set aside. Rule made absolute.

In the case of same vs. Henry Snyder, same rule, the rule was made absolute.

Com'th vs Wm. Elmer. Rule to show cause why the sentence of the court should not be decreased. Rule discharged.

East Cocalico township road, exceptions filed to report of viewers. Report set aside.

Sadsbury township, private road, exceptions to report of viewers. Exceptions dismissed.

The Salisbury Ballot Box.

Upon petition of 'Squire Henderson and numerous citizens of Salisbury township the court ordered and directed 'Squire Slaymaker, who now has the ballot box in his possession, to hand it over to 'Squire Henderson, who is the nearest justice to the polls.

FRANKLIN-SMALL.

Brilliant Wedding in York.

To-day's York Daily.

Last evening one of the most brilliant weddings York ever witnessed, took place at the Presbyterian church, it being the occasion of the marriage of Walter M. Franklin, esq., a member of the Lancaster bar, and Miss Sarah L. Small, daughter of Mr. Samuel Small, jr., of the firm of P. A. & S. Small. The marriage ceremony was performed in the presence of a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, who were admitted by card, and among whom were a great many persons from abroad.

The bride was attended by six maids of honor—Misses Mary and Bella Small, Miss Julia McDougall and Miss Lillie Schall of York, Miss Blanche Franklin, of Lancaster, Miss Emily Clymer, of Reading. The pride was escorted to the altar by her father and there received by the groom, with Henry Franklin, his brother, as best man. Rev. H. E. Niles, D. D., performed the marriage rites and Prof. Peter Bentz, presided at the organ. The ushers were Messrs. Wiegand and Knukle, of Reading, Mr. Chas. Mayer, of York, Dr. Chas. Franklin and Mr. North, of Lancaster.

After the ceremony at the church a grand reception was given at the residence of the bride's parents on East Market street. The newly married couple received the hearty congratulations of many friends and all visitors were entertained in royal style. The decorations at the house were elaborate and the presents of the most costly character, amounting to thousands of dollars. Among the decorations was a design formed of two wreaths—one of red flowers with "York" in white flowers and the word "Lancaster" in red letters surrounded by a wreath of white, emblematic of the houses of York and Lancaster.

Each person upon leaving the house was presented with a piece of the bridal cake put up in a handsome box.

After the reception the bridal party left for New York.

The following persons from Lancaster and Columbia were at the wedding, arriving here in a special car:

Lancaster—Dr. John Atlee and wife, J. B. Kaufman and wife, Miss Katie W. Kaufman, Miss Julia Kaufman, B. Frank Eshleman and wife, W. R. Wilson, Miss A. Wilson, Mr. Hager, Miss Belle Hager, Miss Mary B. Hager, J. W. B. Bausman and wife, Geo. Franklin and wife, Henry S. Franklin, George Steinman and Miss Susan Steinman, Miss Mamie Dickey, Mrs. Wm Wiley, Miss Jennie, Wiley, Eugene Smith, Miss Emily Steinman, Dr. Wright and wife, Miss Blanche Franklin, Charles Franklin, Samuel Thompsan, Frank W. Baker, Ed. D. North, Rev. Hoskins and wife.

Columbia—Hugh M. North and wife, Sol. Detweiler and wife, Wm. B. Given and wife, Mrs. Geo. Haldeman, Dr. Craig and wife, Geo. Crane and wife.

DR. LAMSON EXAMINED.

Hearing of the English Poisoning Case at the Bow Street Police Court.

In the extradition court at Bow street, London, on the 29th ult., Dr. George Henry Lamson was further examined on the charge of having murdered his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John, a student at the Blenheim school, Wimbledon. The case was transferred to the above court from Wandsworth on account of the inadequate accommodation of the latter, and Sir James Ingham now sat to hear the evidence instead of Mr. Boget, a circumstance which has seldom, if ever, occurred before. The case is reported by the London *Times*.

Mr. St. John Wonter prosecuted, Mr. Montagu Williams (with whom was Mr. Gladstone) defended.

The prisoner, who was accommodated with a seat in the dock, is described in the "Medical Directory" as "Lamson, Geo. Henry, 'Hursley,' Poole road, Bournemouth, Hants—M. D. Paris, 1870; L. R. C. P., Edin. and L. M., 1878; L. R. C. S. Edin., 1878; (Paris, Vienna, Pennsylvania and London); Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc. and Bournemouth Med. Soc.; Med. Ref. Wesl. and Gen. and several other Assur. Socs., Senior Assist. Surg. Surg. French ambulance corps, 1870–71 (bronze and iron crosses); Surg. Servian army, (British red cross, 1876 77 (gold cross and medal); Surg. Maj. Russian service, and chief Surg. Costaforo Eng. Milt. Hosp. Bucharest, 1877 78 (Ord. Star of Roumania, 4th class and Ord. Medjidie, 5th class), formerly Externe Lurg. Maturn, hospital, Paris. The testimony describes at length the departure from Nelson's hotel, where the accused had been staying. Lamson had expressed the intention of going to Paris, but subsequently changed his mind and went to see his brother-in-law, Percy John, at Wimbledon. Lamson drew a check for £12 on a bank where an acquaintance had it cashed, and to whom it was subsequently returned with the memorandum "no account" endorsed on the back of it. After Lamson had been arrested and lodged in jail on the poisoning charge this acquaintance, whose name is John Law Tullock, a medical student, whose brother Lamson had attended, received a letter from the latter that he had inadvertently drawn the check on the wrong bank, but hoped that the matter would be made all right, as he had given the necessary instructions.

The proprietor of the hotel deposed that the prisoner was staying at the hotel in the latter part of November and up to the 3d of December; the account had been rendered on two or three occasions, but had not been paid; the prisoner left on Friday, the 2d, in the evening, taking away a portion of his luggage and leaving two portmanteaus behind; he told witness he would return in an hour and a half; he did not see prisoner again until he saw him at Wandsworth. During the time he was at the hotel Lamson wrote a letter to the proprietor asking for the loan of £5, accompanied by an order for a large amount of confections, crystallized fruits, etc., which he said he wished to take to Harrow with him for a birthday gift. "As Dr. Lamson does not know the price of the articles he has ordered he begs they may be paid for, and he will settle when he comes down to breakfast."

William Amoor, the head porter at the hotel, gave confirmatory evidence of the departure of the prisoner from the hotel, and deposed to packing some luggage for him. A small bottle labeled "poison" was packed in one of the portmanteaus; another witness remembered a parcel coming through the post to the agency with a label similar to the one produced; the parcel had been damaged in transit and witness found that it contained capsules like those produced.

Mr. Wontner stated that he had to call Mr. Bedbrook and four or five other witnesses from his establishment whose names had been introduced; and Drs. Stephenson and Dupre, the analysts, who had examined the stomach, urine and vomit, finding unmistakable traces of aconite. It was believed that the result would show that it was Morson's preparation of aconite. The vomit and a portion of the intestines had been given to animals with the result that they were killed. Morson's preparation, purchased by the analysts, had also been given to animals with the same results. A box containing two pills, found in the deceased's box, had been forwarded, and a packet containing powders, bearing the name of "Littlefield," of Ventnor. They had apparently been numbered from 1 to 20, but the first six were missing. The numbers running down to 15 were pure, genuine powders, but on reaching 16 there was a half grain of aconite. In the 17th and 19th there was a half grain of aconite. The 18th and 20th were pure. These powders had been left lying about the mantlepiece, and were perfectly well known to the boys, who might have taken them and died also. The case was then adjourned.

For several days past detectives have been engaged in the Isle of Wight in connection with the charge preferred against Dr Lamson. It is reported that the authorities contemplate having the body of Herbert John, the brother of the late Percy Malcolm John, exhumed. He died at Ventnor, suddenly, in 1870, and was interred at Bonchurch. The case has created considerable interest in