

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, 1880.

Its Significance.

The Examiner's chief concern for Mr. Boring's election, it admits, is lest Mr. MacGonigle's election should be considered a partisan Democratic victory. We assure it that its own course has prevented any such misconception of the mayor's re-election. And we promise not to do any such violence to the truth of history as to brand as recreant Republicans the respectable element of its party who propose to vote for Mr. MacGonigle, simply because they know he is and will continue to be a better mayor than Mr. Boring could be if he tried. It has only been a little over a year since the Examiner itself, editorially, in commending Mayor MacGonigle's resolute efforts to prevent wasteful expenditures of the city money said: "We express but the sentiment of all right-minded, considerate, tax-paying citizens, of both parties, when we extend to Mayor MacGonigle thanks for having called the attention of councils and the public in general to the illegal and extravagant acts of the street committee or rather the ring which has been running it and the tool called the street commissioner." We did not claim this outburst of indignation by the Examiner against its own party friends as a partisan victory. It was simply the expression of what hundreds of right-minded Republicans thought and still think, and they then resolved with the Examiner that "WE SHALL SUSTAIN THE MAYOR in his efforts to compel an observance, at all events, of the forms of law."

We have long held to and frequently expressed the view that in municipal affairs, in which partisan questions scarcely ever have any business, voters should take a common sense, practical view of the situation and elect men, judged by their qualifications and their record, can most reasonably be expected to promote a good municipal government.

That is why—and the only reason why—we expect Mr. MacGonigle to be re-elected by the hearty support of the solid Democracy and the co-operation of liberal-minded Republicans.

The INTELLIGENCER has failed to sound its note of warning against the "use of money" in elections. Has it not been able to learn what is going on? Speak now, or hereafter hold your peace.

We have heard for several days of the expected use of money in the coming election. We have been treated by Republican politicians with boasts of how much they have and how they propose to spend it, and in what quantities they expect to purchase weak Democrats. We have heard of some of the Bull Ring novitiates shaking good sized checks under the noses of MacGonigle men and trying to bully where they could not buy. We have the same opinion regarding this sort of business that we have always had and have frequently expressed, inviting the Examiner and its political friends to join with us in arousing a popular movement to terminate the whole system of corruption, direct and indirect, at primary and general elections—thus far without eliciting any sympathy or response. We are ready to join hands with anyone who will cooperate in this laudable purpose to reform an abuse which has been on the increase ever since the demoralizing system of primary elections was introduced by the Republican party. The Examiner has not yet seen its way clear to support any reform movement, because it knows its party is responsible for and largely profits from the present system, which it can better afford and toward which it is more disposed.

Some of the Republican bulldozers who went around bullying people into signing the Boring paper got a flea in their ear and quit suddenly. Others succeeded in constraining some, who have already reported to the INTELLIGENCER the humiliating circumstances under which they reluctantly subscribed; and, altogether, when the list is finally published, it will be quite as remarkable for the names it lacks as for those it bears.

Not having altogether succeeded, this desperate device has been supplemented with threats that Republicans voting for MacGonigle are to have their tickets inspected and their names are to be put on a "black list," and themselves "spotted" for the future. The law on this subject is very severe, and our Republican friends who propose to vote for Mr. MacGonigle may rely on it not only that the privacy of their ballots will be respected and enforced by Democratic election officers, but that any undue inquiry into them, or disclosure regarding them, will be promptly prosecuted as it deserves.

CHRIS MAGEE, who is Cameron's Pittsburgh agent, has been talking very freely to a reporter and telling him that when the Pennsylvania delegation gets to Chicago it will have a different man for chairman from Mr. McPherson, who who was at its head in 1876. "The unit rule will be maintained there. No matter how many kickers there may be in the delegation, and there will be but one or two, if any, every time there is a vote taken the fifty-eight votes of Pennsylvania will be cast solidly one way or the other, just as the majority of the delegation may decide in caucus." The appointment of a few Blaine delegates was only a sop. Don Cameron is chairman of the national committee; he will pick out the temporary chairman and pack the hall with claqueurs. The unit business will be brought up early and decided against the anti-Cameron people. It is frank in their opponents to give them such timely notice of the programme.

We cannot agree with the Harrisburg Patriot, that there need be any haste about the calling of the Democratic state convention. In this county it has been the well approved custom to not provide for a county convention until there is a call for the state convention; and, in our judgment, the proper time for the state committee to meet to call a state convention is immediately after the national committee has fixed the time and place for the national convention. The call for the state committee to meet to call

the state convention should neither be hastened nor withheld in any fractional or personal interest.

THE *New Era* wants to know why Mayor MacGonigle "has failed to enforce the important ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings within certain limits of the city," and thinks "one of the editors of the INTELLIGENCER is in a position to throw light upon this question, especially as to one of the buildings illegally erected in the heart of the city." It took a case, raised by Mayor MacGonigle to test the validity of the wooden building ordinance from June to the next April to get through Judge Patterson's court and reach a decision. By this time some three or four wooden buildings of no considerable size had been erected and in use for months, and no special complaint being lodged against them they have been allowed to stand, but as three of them were put up by prominent Republican politicians, and the fourth by a beneficial society, the mayor will hardly be accused of a sinister purpose in not having ordered their destruction. Beyond this neither of the editors of the INTELLIGENCER has any knowledge of any violation of the law, and if the *New Era* can remind them of any it is respectfully called on to rise and enlighten us.

J. W. JOHNSON, ESQ., writes to the *New York Tribune* inquiring of the paper founded by Horace Greeley whether it thinks a party can survive such leadership as that of B. Frank Eshleman, J. Hay Brown, Thos. B. Cochran, J. A. Hiestand, and other local Republicans who manipulated affairs so that Lancaster county's voice was heard for Grant in the state convention, when four-fifths of its Republicans, he says, are for Blaine. It will now be in order for the *Tribune* and ask it what better chance its party here would have for survival under Johnson's leadership.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. WILLIAM M. TWEED died in Paris yesterday.

Leading citizens of Toronto will petition Miss NELSON to revisit that city before leaving for Europe.

Comptroller JOHN KELLY fell from a horse car yesterday morning and had his shoulder dislocated.

The daughter of ex-Secretary McCULLOCH is reported to be the best amateur banjo player in New York. She has made it fashionable for young ladies to play the banjo.

MR. CLAYTON McMICHAEL, editor of the *North American*, who is visiting in Boston, was tendered a private reception last evening which was attended by about two hundred and fifty of the leading citizens of Boston.

The Duchess of ENGBERG, who has passed through Paris this week from Cannes, had a muff made entirely of the blue feathers of the jay. The muffs now should match the dresses. Some are of satin, with a bouquet of natural flowers; others of plush and velvet, trimmed with lace.

His Resolute Efforts.

From the Lancaster Examiner and Express, Aug. 13, 1878.

We express but the sentiment of all right-minded, considerate, tax-paying citizens, of both parties, when we extend to Mayor MacGonigle thanks for having called the attention of councils and the public in general to the illegal and extravagant acts of the street committee or rather the ring which has been running it and the tool called the street commissioner. We hope the mayor will not stop at "protesting" and calling the attention of councils to their extravagance and illegal proceedings, but will, if necessary, proceed by injunction to restrain them, and also hold the ring leaders individually liable when they shall run the city in debt. It is notorious that there has been in this department at least RECKLESSNESS AND EXTRA-VAGANCE IF NOT CORRUPTION, and so far as we are concerned WE SHALL SUSTAIN THE MAYOR in his efforts to compel an observance, at all events, of the forms of law, and we hope he will not hesitate when occasion requires to call the attention of councils and the public to the shortcomings of those in authority.

STATE ITEMS.

An engine on the Pittsburgh and Southern railroad, between Washington and Pittsburgh, jumped the track at Espey's on Thursday night, and engineer Harper was fatally scalded.

It is rumored that the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron works, at Danville, and will soon assume charge of them. These works give employment to 2,000 men.

A squirrel chased by boys, a few days ago, near Rockledge station, on the Lehigh Valley railroad, took refuge under a pile of stones. In digging out the animal traces of silver ore were discovered, and the shaft is to be sunk there.

The candidates for the postmastership of Brookville, Jefferson county, were so numerous that they agreed to decide it by ballot. Mr. John Scott received the highest number of votes, and his name has been sent to the Senate by the president.

The freshman class of Lafayette college went to Bethlehem on Wednesday evening to partake of their annual dinner. They were escorted to the depot by a band, the music of which was drowned by sloop-horns in the hands of sophomores. The seniors also followed after, and howled themselves hoarse. The offense charged against the freshman was that of putting on airs.

Hon. Findley Patterson, a representative in the state Legislature from Washington county, died at Burgetstown, on Thursday morning. He was born on the 15th of May, 1803, at Patterson's mills, Washington county. In 1837 he was elected county commissioner of Armstrong county, and in 1839 was a senator from the Armstrong district. He was also a member of the House of Representatives from Armstrong county in 1843 and 1846, being speaker of the House.

Ed. Martin's Candidate Backs Out.

Hon. E. B. Washburne authorizes the *Free Press* to announce that he is not, and never was circumstances will be, a candidate for the presidency. Also, that the friend who wrote that he was a candidate for governor of Illinois was more zealous than wise.

In Rhode Island the House of Representatives has passed a bill prohibiting pigeon shooting for sport or as a test of marksmanship.

Longevity in Berks County. Reading Times and Dispatch.

Life is too short to read the *Congressional Record* every day.

MINOR TOPICS.

A CONFIDENTIAL Methodist has written a poem on Gen. Grant's alleged remark in Jerusalem: "No; no oration for me in this city, wheremy Saviour was crucified." How much that does sound like Gen. Grant.

REV. DR. DASHIELL, senior correspondent, secretary of the missionary society of the M. E. church, whose health is in so precarious a condition, has been made the recipient of \$16,000 as a testimony of the good will of a number of his friends.

"WHEN I was a boy," said a very long-winded preacher to his friend, "I used to talk in my sleep." "And now," said his friend, "you sleep in your talk." But somehow that didn't seem to be just exactly the point the preacher was going to make.

JOHN HUNTER sang the following at a prayer meeting in Iowa, and went to jail six months as a reward: "Away down South, I nigger in the water, Was standing in a mill pond Longer than he oughter."

DAX RICE met Mr. Moody in Chicago, Saturday, and going up to the evangelist said:—"Look a here, Mood, I wash' converted. Better let me up on that, pard. Don't dock deck me on the first deal. I'm goin' to run a six-pole triple-tent show next year, and if I hear of you tellin' folks I ain't converted I'll sue you for slander. I will; I hope to never see the back of my neck if I don't."

ONE of the verses of James Russell Lowell's "Pious Editor's Creed," from the "Biglow Papers," reads as follows: "I do believe 'tis wise an' good To send out ferrin' missions. The place would jest about fit, An' orthodox conditions— I mean, in thousand dollars per ann. Five thousand more for outfit. An' me to recommend a man, The place would jest about fit."

When the genial Lowell penned the stanza, over thirty years since, he doubtless had little idea of ever filling a "ferrin' mission" at a salary nearly double the figure mentioned.

REV. ALEXANDER KEITH, the distinguished author and traveler, whose death is announced by cable, was born at Keithhall, N. B., in 1791. From 1816 to 1843 he was a minister to the established church of Scotland at St. Cyrus, Kirkcaldy-shire, afterwards of the Free church, but for many years he was unable to attend to his ministerial duties. Of his many religious works may be mentioned his "Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion, and Poetical Interpretation of the Prophecies," translated into many languages. In company with the Rev. Dr. Black, the Rev. A. Bonar, and the Rev. Robert McCheyne, constituting a deputation from the church of Scotland to Palestine and other Eastern countries, he visited some of the scenes of scripture prophecy to make researches respecting the actual condition of the Jews. A narrative of this mission was published under the title of "A Narrative of the Mission to the Jews."

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph delivers itself on foreign missions thus: "Bishop Cox, of Western New York, has addressed a strongly worded circular to the laity of the Protestant Episcopal church, urging more liberal contributions for foreign missions. The bishop thinks that there is too much sham about the foreign missions contributions; that they are beggary showings; that the great body of churchmen are unrepresented in them, and so forth and so on. All of which, may be, will have some effect in stimulating contributions to foreign missions, and may be it won't. We are afraid that Bishop Cox wrote and issued this circular without any thing like due inquiry into the reason why of the falling off in the matter of contributions to foreign missions. If he had made such inquiry he would probably have discovered that the average layman does not think powerful much of the average missionary, or of the quality of the average missionary's work in foreign parts; and, moreover, that he is particularly well-satisfied that he can do better with such money as he may have in his heart to give for the promotion of missionary work by bestowing it for the regeneration of near-at-home heathen than he can by giving it for the conversion of people who already have very good livings, which they are in the habit of living up to in better style than the average Christian is of living up to his."

SPEAKING GOOD only of the dead is a practice that doubtless needs to be reformed, for it is not at all conducive to morality to make a saint of a sinner in a funeral oration. But on the other hand, the rule having been all one way so long, changes should be made moderately. Such a change for example, as was given lately by Bishop Taylor, of the Mormon church, over the coffin of an ex-saint of that denomination carries reform forward too violently.

"Once a saint, he departed from the church," remarked the bishop over this ill-starred young man's remains,—"he left the faith, he died a drunkard; he was gone to hell, and there is where he deserved to go." This cheerful message of condolence to the young man's friends was naturally received with deep feeling; the ex-saint's mother and sister were borne fainting from the tabernacle, and there was no doubt a conviction upon divers of the brethren that the bishop's notions of the reform of what is, after all, a long-established and very respectable custom were of a rather too radical and sweeping sort. We have so long been telling good-natured fibs on such occasions that the departure towards the truth must not be of a wrenching kind. Bishop Taylor has allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion; he would not relish the idea of such impartiality of statements at his own obsequies.

Can't Think It Possible.

Maj. Griest's Inquirer.

We hear the opinion expressed in several quarters that our county committee will not issue a call for the primary meetings to be held in May, but will defer it until after the Republican national convention in June in order to prevent the vote for instructions, provided for at the late meeting of the committee, from going into effect.

We cannot and will not believe that the committee, or even a single member of it, will be willing to take such an absurd course. The last Saturday in May has been the time fixed for our primary meetings for several years past; it has given

general satisfaction, and there is no valid reason for a change. If any change is made it should be fixed a week earlier than usual; so that our delegates may have a little time to study their instructions before they start for Chicago. We have no doubt, however, that they will be sufficiently explicit.

WESTERN AGRICULTURE.

Dakota Wheat Fields.

Of the four hundred million bushels of wheat produced in the United States, by far the largest portion is sown in the fall, and is called winter grain. The varieties are conditioned by soil and climate, the latitude of Milwaukee marking in general the western limit of the winter wheat. The area suited for the production of wheat sown in the spring hitherto has been of limited extent, but there is an undeveloped section of the country so wide and far-reaching that it may be regarded as the great summer wheat region of the future. Its capabilities are so vast, and its insurance of production so certain, that the millions of the old world may think of it as a land that will supply them with bread.

A traveler making the tour of the St. Lawrence and its connecting chain of lakes, landing at Duluth, and journeying west over the Northern Pacific railroad two hundred miles, beyond the forest region of the Upper Mississippi, will find himself on the crest of the highest and best land of the future—the valley of the Red river, a stream flowing northward to Lake Winnipeg, and thence to Hudson bay.

In August, 1862, the writer of this article rode over this hunting ground of the Sioux, where through bygone ages they chased the buffalo and fought the Chippewas. The valley of the Red river was vast expanse. No hill, no gentle undulation, nothing but the fringes of trees along the streams and the slight rise of a farm, or prairie unbroken by the plough. Our own voices, or the sound of meadow-lark, plover, and curlew, and other fowl, alone broke the solemn and oppressive stillness of the solitude. At Georgetown, in Hudson bay, the redoubt, a house, and two or three settlers had set up their cabins upon the banks of the river. We encountered a man whose birth-place was in Virginia, who had been a frontiersman in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

"Have you any neighbors?" we asked. "Oh yes; three families have just settled about twelve miles from here. They are getting pretty thick, and I shall have to move on, I reckon."

While getting thicker since, and the locomotive is speeding its way across the valley, on to the Missouri, and beyond to the Yellowstone; it is flying down the valley to Winnipeg, and soon it will thunder along the Saskatchewan, far away in the distant Northwest. The land is not the landscape; towns have sprung up; the traveler beholds piles of lumber, long lines of farm wagons, ploughs, seeders, harrows, reapers, threshers and farm engines at every railroad station. Miles in pursuit of an army of fugitive Irishmen, not such as the warriors of Rome were wont to drive, with glittering knives projecting from the axles to mow a swath through the ranks of an enemy, to drench the ground with blood, and to trample the human race, as if men were noxious weeds, but chariots of peace, doing the work of human hands for the sustenance of men. There are twenty-five of them in this one brigade of the grand army of 115, under the command of a general, and a superintendent upon a superb horse, like a brigadier directing his forces, rides along the line, accompanied by his staff of two on horseback. They are fully armed and equipped, not with swords, but with the implements of peace—wrenches, hammers, nuts, and screws, or whatever may be needed.

This brigade of horse artillery sweeps by in echelon—in close order, reaper following reaper, in the front of a farrow. The grain disappears an instant and then reappears; iron arms clasp it, hold it a moment in their embrace, wind it with wire, then toss it disdainfully at your feet. You hear in the rattling of the wheels the rattling of a sawing to itself, "see how easy I can do it."

An army of "shockers" follow the reapers, setting up the bunnies to ripen before threshing. The reaping must ordinarily be done in the day, and the day becomes too ripe. The first fields harvested, therefore, are cut before the ripening is complete. Each reaper averages about fifteen acres per day and is drawn by three horses or mules.

Reaping ended, threshing begins. Again memory goes back to early years, to the pounding out of the grain upon the threshing-floor with the flail—the slow tedious work of the winter days. No more will we hear the music of the flail. The picture for February in the old *Farmer's Almanac* is obsolete. September is the month for threshing, the thrasher doing its 600 or 700 bushels per day, driven by a steam-engine of sixteen-horse power, and employing sharp-toothed and revolving cylinders feeding its food as fast as two men can cut the wire bands, requiring six teams to supply its demands! and what a cataract of grain pours from its spout, faster than two men can beat it!

The latest triumph of invention in this direction is a straw-burning engine, utilizing the stalks of the grain for fuel. The cost of raising wheat per bushel is from thirty-five to forty cents; the average yield from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. The nearness of these lands to Lake Superior, and the rates established by the railroad—fifteen cents per bushel from any point between Bismarck and Duluth—give the Dakota farmers a wide margin of profit.

Since the first furrow was turned in the Red River valley in 1870, there has been no failure of crops from drought, excessive rains, blight, mildew, rust, or other influence of climatology. The climatic has been most favorable to the growth of wheat, and has troubled the farmers, but they have disappeared and the fields are smiling with bounty. With good till, the farmer may count upon a net return of from eight to ten dollars per acre per annum. The employment of capital has accomplished a beneficent end by demonstrating that the region, instead of being incapable of settlement, is one of the fairest sections of the continent. Nor is it a wonder that the land-offices are besieged by emigrants making entries, or that the surveyors find the lands "squatted" upon before they can survey them; that hotels are crowded; that on every hand there is activity. During the months of May, June and July, 1878, the class of 1877, and the class of 1879, of the class of 1877, were elected president. It was voted to have more frequent reunions hereafter.

The starving people; tenth day of the *Herald's* Irish famine fund; a nameless giver of \$5,000; American sympathy awakened and active; mickle and muckle coming in; heavy contributions at long

LANCASTER COUNTY'S CHOICE.

A BLAINE BOON STARTED.

J. W. JOHNSON'S Opinion of B. F. Eshleman. The *New York Tribune* of to-day says that immediately after the disputed and indecisive result of the Harrisburg convention, the *Tribune* determined to ascertain what the real choice of Pennsylvania for the presidency was. The trouble with ordinary canvasses is that there is no certainty that the men whose opinions are asked are really representative men. To avoid this it was resolved to get an express list direct from the men whom the Republicans in each locality had put upon their local committees. Under the Cameron nomination it was presumed that these would naturally be mainly Cameron men. Nevertheless they are necessarily the active, representative Republicans of their respective localities; and it was clear that their choice would be that of the working party organization; while their number (embracing committeemen in every township in every county in the state) made it reasonably certain that the response would give a fair key to the general spontaneous sentiment of the state and preclude the possibility of a mere clique utterance. There are about 2,600 of these committeemen throughout the state. An official list of them was secured, and to each one the following circular was sent:

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, New York, Feb. 10, 1880.

DEAR SIR: Will you please give us for the *Tribune* one of the enclosed postal cards and your first and second choice for president of the United States? Your name will not be used if you make a request to that effect on the card. Your answer by return mail will much oblige yours truly, THE TRIBUNE, New York.

The men to whom this circular was sent are, of course, the active working Republicans of Pennsylvania, and each one of them must know accurately the political sentiment of the community in which he lives. Up to yesterday afternoon 267 replies had been received, of which the following is a summary:

- For Blaine..... 216
- For Grant..... 40
- For Sherman..... 3
- For Washburne..... 3
- For Conkling..... 2
- For Cameron..... 1
- For Edmunds..... 1
- For Garfield..... 1

For Lancaster the *Tribune* publishes the following from J. W. Johnson, Esq.: Lancaster: First, Blaine; second, Conkling or Washburne. It is not extravagant to say that Lancaster city and county, if permitted to speak, would declare in favor of Blaine by a vote of at least four to one against the field. And this sentiment has been intensified by the recent action of our county committee. Its chairman was an accidental delegate four years ago, as alternate to Colonel Dickey who died, where he basely betrayed his constituents. As a sequel to the betrayal of 1876, he refused to call the committee together to order a primary election under the rules of our party in the county, until it was too late to hold such election it time for our late state convention. And on the pretext of want of time the committee—packed for such purposes—proceeded to elect eight delegates to the convention, six of whom voted directly against what they must have known were the sentiments of their constituents. Can a party continue to live and thus studiously ignore the well-known will of the people? J. W. JOHNSON.

ROBERT W. MACKEY'S PAPERS.

A Suit Over Money that was Advanced to Establish a Gambling House. Francis T. Walton, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, New York, Philip Daily to recover \$8,000, the aggregate amount of four notes made by defendant and John Gledding, and by him endorsed and delivered to Robert W. Mackey, the Pennsylvania politician, who died Jan. 18, 1879. These notes were advanced to Mackey's papers after his death, and were assigned to the plaintiff. The defense was that the defendant and Mackey were partners in various speculations, and that the notes were a memorandum note between them, and had all been paid before Mackey's death; also, that Mackey owed a large sum to the defendant for moneys advanced in building a club house in Philadelphia. Upon the trial Thursday, before Judge Van Brunt, in supreme court, circuit, John W. McGinley, called for the defendant, testified that he kept Mr. Mackey's books; that the third note for \$3,000 was given in place of the first two notes for the same amount, and that these notes were never surrendered. Most of the notes, he headed, were for money to open a house for "speculative purposes" in this city.

"What do you mean by 'speculative purposes'?" asked ex-Recorder James W. Smith, counsel for the defendant. "Well," said the witness, "it was a gambling house; you can make no more or less of it."

Mr. W. A. Beach objected to the testimony on the ground that no such defense was set up in the answer. Ex-Recorder Smith then moved to amend his answer, to which Mr. Beach objected, as he was taken by surprise.

"There is a genuine tiger here," interposed Mr. Smith, "and I ask to amend the answer that the facts may be shown."

"But you can't fight the 'tiger' on this pleading," said Judge Van Brunt, and he denied the motion to amend. The case is still on trial.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The alumni of Bowdoin college held their fifth annual meeting at Bangor on Thursday evening. Chief Justice Appleton presided.

The paintings contributed to the New York artists' fund society were sold at auction on Thursday night and last night and brought \$17,953.

Within the past four days 111 cases of measles have been reported to the Brooklyn board of health. There were only two deaths, however.

Major James Thompson, of Newport, Ky., died at Cincinnati yesterday. He was on the retired list of the regular army for a number of years.

The Virginia state grange of the patrons of husbandry has re-elected Dr. James M. Blaine as master for two years, and was held in February, 1881, at Farmville. Willard Freeman, of Newtown, while attempting to board a train at Centerville, N. J., fell beneath the cars and was instantly killed.

A train on the Dayton and Southeastern railroad fell through the first bridge west of Chillicothe, instantly killing William Corners, the engineer, and Frank Knecht, the fireman.

The body of John Bender, aged 60, a wealthy resident of Brooklyn, who has been missing since December 17, was found in the East river on Thursday evening.

The New England alumni of Yale college met at Boston, on Thursday, and Judge John F. Putnam, of the class of 1837, was elected president. It was voted to have more frequent reunions hereafter.

The starving people; tenth day of the *Herald's* Irish famine fund; a nameless giver of \$5,000; American sympathy awakened and active; mickle and muckle coming in; heavy contributions at long

MR. BELTZHOOPER'S MILLENSVILLE ORATION.

A Review of it by the *New York Sun*. In noticing Hon. F. E. Beltzhooper's recent oration at the Normal society anniversary, published in full in the INTELLIGENCER, the *New York Sun* says: Mr. Beltzhooper is a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, has been making a speech in favor of "intelligence."

When Don got back to the Senate after he had killed Blaine the second time, at the last convention at Harrisburg—and the great dinner was over, to which reference is made in this issue, a caucus was held in Don's back room of the third terms, to carry on the canvass.

As the men in council were discussing how to nominate Grant by trick, cash and fraud, one said, "The third term cry is at issue; nobody now cares a damn for old Washington, he is now of no account—he can't carry a county delegate."

"Hush," said another, "don't even talk that way in our caucus." Just then an apparition appeared coming into the room and frightened the caucus out of its wits. The men became sober in an instant. This apparition was Washington giving up his sword to Congress and pointing to his farewell address.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Tony Denier's Pantomime Troupe. Last night Tony Denier's company made their second appearance in this city this season. The audience was very large, every seat and the standing room being taken in the parquet circle and gallery, while the parquet was well-filled. The show was similar to the one given before, and if anything was better. George H. Adams, as clown, of course pleased everybody, and there is no man better able to do so than he is.

In the second part of the entertainment he did his wonderful still act and the audience were so much delighted that they called him back three times. C. F. Adams, William Eunice and Mabel Stanton lent valuable aid as pantomime, harlequin and columbine, respectively. Specialties were given in the second part of the show by almost the same actors who were here before. E. C. Danbar, the Milanese piper, who joined the troupe since they were here, is a strong attraction. He plays very well on the pipes and is a fine singer. He dresses well and makes a good appearance on the stage. The act of the Davenport Brothers was the same as before, and they are a remarkably clever pair. Their sparring match was quite lively and some hard hitting was done. Little Rosebud sang several new songs in her charming style. The other features were the Irish songs and witticisms of George W. Hunter, a very funny Irish comedian, the skipping rope dance of Mabel Stanton, given by Allie Smith, harp playing by S. W. Howe, and the musical act of Ripley and Reed. The performance as a whole could not have been better, and everybody was sent home in an excellent humor.

The troupe go from here to Baltimore, after which they visit Brooklyn, N. Y., for a week, and will then visit Boston and other large cities in the East. Mr. Denier will visit Lancaster with his troupe again next season.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION.

Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad. Mr. Vandiver has introduced a bill into the Maryland legislature to amend the charter of the Columbia and Port Deposit railroad. It is alleged by the petitioners for the bill that the railroad company discriminates unfairly and unjustly against citizens of the state of Maryland, notwithstanding the state appropriated \$60,000 towards the construction of the road. By the charter the maximum rate which may be charged for freight is three cents a ton per mile, whereas a rate nearly three times that amount, is asked if it is alleged, for freight shipped by citizens of Hartford county in the direction of Baltimore. For instance, nearly nine cents a ton per mile is charged for freight from Conowingo to Port Deposit, when such freight is to be there re-shipped on other roads, while the price allowed by the charter is charged for freight sent from Conowingo to Baltimore, by way of York, Pa.

Besides, they say, the Columbia and Port Deposit railroad makes up connections at its southern terminus with trains for Baltimore and Philadelphia, the effort being apparently made to compel passengers for Baltimore to take the circuitous route by way of York rather than the shorter and direct one by way of Port Deposit and Perryville.

COURT.

Licenses and Current Business. This morning court met at 9 o'clock for the purpose of transacting current business and disposing of license cases.

Conrad Welmer was an applicant for a license to keep a hotel at Fourth and Walnut streets, in the borough of Columbia. This is an old stand which was refused a license because the former owner ran a variety show in connection with it. The court held the case under advisement.

Abraham Rupp is the proprietor of the hotel at Andrews' bridge, and there is a remonstrance against the granting of a license to him. It is alleged that he sold liquor on Sunday, to inebriate persons and to minors, all of which is denied by Mr. Rupp.

The license of the Cooper house was transferred from Abraham Hiestand to Charles Triplett and G. A. Smith.

John Hathaway and William Peiffer, insolvent debtors, were discharged.

The commissioners appointed by the court to inspect the bridge recently constructed across the Big Chiques creek at Moon's mill report that it is made according to specifications and of good material.

The Tobacco Market.

A great deal of baled tobacco has been received at the city warehouses every day this week. This morning lines of wagons were unloading at most of them, but the rush was not so great as during some preceding Saturdays. Buyers continue to take hold all that is offered at reasonable prices, and it is estimated there is not more than from 3,000 to 7,000 cases remaining unsold.

Drunk and Disorderly.

Robert M. Wilson arrested for drunken and disorderly conduct, was committed by Alderman Barr, to the county jail for 20 days.

Colored Ball.

The colored folks had a grand fancy dress ball at Fulton hall last night which was attended not only by a large number of colored lads and lasses, but also by a great many white men, including prominent Republican politicians. There was some little quarreling, but nobody was much hurt.

Remains