

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1880.

Everything but Truthful.

The Cincinnati journals are great newspapers, or would be if they were more solicitous to be accurate in the mass of matter which they furnish daily to their readers. About the proceedings of the Democratic convention and the people whom it gathered in their town they have said a great deal, but if the people who have read it believe it all, they will believe a great many things that never happened and have very incorrect ideas of many that did occur. In a brilliant account of the Enquirer, for instance, of the scene at the nomination of Hancock, the impression is given that after the call of the roll on the first ballot there was a pell-mell haste of all the delegates to change their vote for Hancock; whereas the fact was that until the vote of Pennsylvania was changed there was no excitement whatever. Nobody had any idea that the result was to be decided on this ballot, on which Hancock had received a majority of the votes. But when the chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation stood up on a chair immediately in front of the presiding officer and declared that the state had determined to accept the choice of the convention had made between her two candidates, the one a distinguished soldier and the other a noted statesman, and now cast her fifty-eight votes for General Hancock, it was known that he would be nominated, and the applause that ensued lasted a half an hour before order could be sufficiently restored to proceed with the ballot, which was then taken anew.

The Cincinnati Commercial has made a misstatement concerning Gov. Hendricks and Senator McDonald, which appears to be entirely without foundation. It relates a conversation between the two on the day before the meeting of the convention, and says that the Indiana delegation was so disgusted with Governor Hendricks for refusing to give way as a candidate to Senator McDonald that it was induced to support Mr. English for vice president. All this Gov. Hendricks declares to be a fabrication; he had no interview with Senator McDonald and no communication with the delegation during the time of the convention.

It does seem as if there ought to be some way of compelling newspapers to tell the truth when they say anything about anybody. It is too much to ask them to refrain from statements concerning individuals that may be of public interest, for it is their vocation to tell the public all that is new and interesting, even if it is none of the public's particular business to know it. But it is not too much to ask that when they do tell of the private acts and speech of individuals, they shall be good enough to get reasonably close to the truth. The enterprising newspaper don't always care to do it. It is too much trouble and takes too much time. It will give the aggrieved the benefit of a statement in denial and feel that it has done its whole duty. A libel suit won't reach the case because nothing particularly libelous has been said and no measurable damage suffered; and a libel suit at best is a very unsatisfactory remedy. The coward will hardly do, and the pistol the public won't endure. There is no redress at all practicable, and the only possible thing is to grin and bear your fortune philosophically, hardly ever caring to deny the falsehood, since the public would be apt to doubt you anyhow and believe there was a considerable smoke under the fire. No doubt many people will believe, in view of the Commercial's statement, that there has been some sort of a row between Gov. Hendricks and Senator McDonald, despite the governor's emphatic denial.

The Contrast.

The New Era makes a very pointed comparison between the manner in which the Philadelphia judges received the notice of the improper conduct of the clerks in the quarter sessions office and that with which the Lancaster judges heard of the wrongful behavior of the district attorney and his assistants. In Philadelphia the grand jury failed to indict the sessions officers for offenses of which they admitted themselves guilty. They acknowledged receiving illegal fees. The twelve judges consulted over the matter and concluded that it was their duty to demand from the clerk of the sessions, although he was an elected officer, the dismissal of his guilty assistants. They were influential politicians and he was unwilling to act against them. But the judges were determined and he was compelled to ask for their resignations.

In this case it will be seen that the judges were without power to act directly against the offenders, and they might readily have avoided taking action which would offend the political friends of nearly all of them. But they felt that it was their duty to purify the precincts of their courts, and that it was not seemly to have violators of the law officiating as the ministers of justice. The Lancaster judges do not seem to have had this feeling, or they had not the boldness and virtue to manifest it. The assistants of the district attorney and his assistants, in obtaining the release of one of the best workers in the ward, because of his value to his party, was as clearly shown and confessed as it was possible to be.

The contrast between the conduct of the Philadelphia and Lancaster judges cannot be an agreeable one for the latter to contemplate. Certainly it is not pleasant for their fellow citizens. No doubt, it damages the influence of the court in this community, as its counsel urged before the supreme court. It cannot be otherwise. The people's good sense tells them that the judges here have failed to defend the integrity of the court when it was audaciously assailed for political

ends. And when they see the Philadelphia judges alert to protect and purify their court they can but more sorely condemn the judicial supineness which has brought contempt on the bench and bar of Lancaster.

It is said that General Hancock, in 1877, in response to an inquiry from Gen. Sherman, declared that he would consent to his duty to recognize Mr. Tilden as president if he was so declared by Congress. Just what exception can be taken to this position it is hard to see; but it seems that some of the "cheekiest" of the Republican journals propose to base upon it a charge of disloyalty against Hancock, holding that the announcement of Vice President Ferry would have settled who was the president, and not the declaration of the House of Representatives. After stealing the presidency for Hayes, it is certainly a fearfully brazen thing for any Democrat to charge treason against a Republican who believed that everybody now admits, that Tilden was elected, and proposed to stand by the lower house of Congress if it made such a declaration.

That eminent journal of civilization, Harper's Weekly, whose outside editor, Mr. Nast, seems to be knocked quite out of time by Hancock's nomination, can scarcely find breath even on its outside pages to make vigorous opposition to him. The inside and outside editors had hoped to find exercise for their pen and pencil in a campaign of personal abuse against the Democratic nominees, but now all their facilities seem to be required to keep up "Garfield's defense."

It was confidently predicted that when court met this morning a rule would be entered on Lawyer John B. Warfel, to disbar him, because his paper last evening said the court took to its bosom those who had prostituted the machinery of justice here. But no such rule was entered on Lawyer Warfel. Judge Livingston, however, is only waiting to hear from the supreme court what his rights are.

SOME of the Republican newspapers which affect great honor at the prospect of the Confederate brigadiers getting into power, have no answer to make to the startling comparison that, of the two great opposing corps commanders on the field of Gettysburg, the rebel Longstreet has recently been appointed by a Republican administration minister to Turkey, while the Union General Hancock is the Democratic candidate for president.

It was, of course, not until after Gen. Pearson resigned the chairmanship of the Pittsburgh city Republican executive committee that the Examiner discovered him to be the "poitron of the round house."

THE New Era has a rod in pickle for John Cenna, but it proposes to keep it in pickle until the Cameron danger now threatening Republicanism in Pennsylvania be past.

THE best that the Examiner can do for its candidate is to publish a "defense" of him.

MINOR TOPICS.

The good Richard Smith of the Cincinnati Gazette, referring to Mr. Dana's narrow escape on the Seawanhaka, blames "Satan for neglecting to foreclose!"

THE next "new thing" is likely to be glass type for newspaper printing: Experiments have just been made in Paris with glass type, and the result is said to have been very successful. The type preserves its cleanness almost indefinitely; it is said to wear better than metal, and to maintain its sharpness of outline longer.

MR. TILDEN seems to feel pretty well and in no need of the sympathy unanimously tendered him by the Republican party. He may not have been the original Hancock man, but that he likes the nomination is demonstrated to some extent by a contribution of \$100,000 to help the boom along. It is in the form of a check payable to the order of W. H. Barnum—Times.

MARRIAGES in Germany seem to have steadily decreased in number since 1875. The Munich statistical department has just made a report which is believed to be fairly representative of the state of affairs in the marriage market throughout the empire. In 1875, in Munich, the number of marriages was 2,318; 2,067 in 1876, 1,947 in 1877, 1,902 in 1878, and only 1,621 in 1879. But these diminishing figures do not fully represent the rate of decrease, for the population of the city has been all the time increasing. In 1875 the proportion of marriages to every 1,000 inhabitants was 12.18, whereas in 1879 it was only 6.99. Some interesting particulars are given in the report. Thus, 83 per cent. of the men married in 1879 had been previously married, and 90 per cent. of the women. The corresponding proportion in 1875 had been for each sex 93. In 17 per cent. of the marriages the parties belonged to different religions.

MARKETING in ancient Rome is a subject of curious study considering the expensive banquets which some of the ancient emperors spread. Not only Nero, Verus and Hellogabalus lavished from \$240,000 to \$400,000 upon a single banquet but the actor Esopus paid more than \$4,000 for a single dainty dish of singing birds to set before a king, and Apicius, the prince of good livers, after spending \$4,000,000 upon the pleasures of the table, took poison because he saw nothing but a beggarly \$400,000 left. Citrus-wood tables cost \$100,000 each; and a quart of the elder Pliny says that the philosophical stoic Seneca had five hundred of them, at various prices. Pork and not beef was the favorite meat of the Romans, while lamb, mutton and veal were not in favor. Game, poultry and fish were very acceptable, but the old Romans, like the modern Italians, ate meat sparingly. The professor gives us a price list. Beef per pound, 3 cents; lamb and fresh pork, 6 cents; ham, 10 cents; river fish, 2 cents; sea fish, 6 cents; a pair of quails, 30 cents; eggs, 6 cents a dozen; milk, 4 cents a quart; salt, 16 cents a peck; ten to forty apples; 2 pears, 2 cents; four pounds large grapes, 2 cents; green beans and shelled peas, 2 cents a pint; oil, 6 to 20 cents, and honey, 4 to 20 cents a pint.

The fishing schooner Ida R. Freeman, of Wellfleet, Mass., arrived at that port on Saturday night, nearly 90 miles off, and anchored in the harbor. The crew went to their homes, except three Swedes, who remained on board. On Sunday night the Swedes got the vessel under weigh and left for parts unknown. They took, besides the vessel, cargo, boats and nets, the clothing of the crew, and are provisioned for eight weeks.

PERSONAL.

REV. BARNES SEARS, of Staunton, has died at Saratoga, aged seventy-seven years. Deceased was for many years president of Brown university, Providence, and was also prominent in educational matters in Massachusetts before going to Brown university.

SARA BERNHARDT and a complete company will sail from Havre on the 10th of October next from New York. She will make her debut at Booth's theatre on the 8th of November, in Adrienne Lecouvreur. Jeanne Bernhardt, her sister, is among the members of the company which is now forming, and the stage manager will probably be M. Belvaux, who was Rachel's stage manager during her American tour.

MISS MAUD BANKS, the youngest daughter of the general, will shortly sail for Europe with her mother, with the intention of studying with M. Delarte, in Paris. The young lady has not finally determined to go upon the stage, but will at any rate thoroughly prepare herself for the work. She has already made some progress in dramatic study. Her elder sister, Miss Blanche Banks, is to be married next month.

PRINCE VICTORIA, of Schleswig-Holstein, who is going to marry the eldest son of the German crown prince, was carefully educated by an English woman, and has traveled much about Europe. Senior in years and experience to Prince William, the court gossip has already decided who is likely to be the ruling spirit in the future household.

CARLYLE, like many smaller men, has his "fashions" mornings. One day, nothing went right, he sent away the hot coffee as not hot enough. That which came back was nearly boiling, but that also he ordered away as too cold. "My dear," said Mrs. Carlyle, blandly, "what would you think of holding a red-hot coffee in your mouth, and drinking your coffee through that?" At which the seer collapsed, and took his bitter like a lamb. Mrs. Carlyle is the heroine of the pretty verses beginning, "Jenny kiss me when we met."

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL. The population of Chicago by the completed census is 501,970. The steamer R. D. Cazenove, with one hundred Syracuse excursionists, was sunk in Cazenovia Lake yesterday. No lives were lost. M. J. Deyson's house, between Sea Plain and Ocean Beach, was struck by lightning. Mrs. Deyson was probably fatally injured. The house began to burn, but was saved.

Baseball: At Buffalo—Buffalo 7, Worcester 3. At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 5, Detroit 3. At Cleveland—Troy 8, Cleveland 1; at Chicago—Chicago 7, Providence 1.

Russell Vincent, of Rochester, a fireman on the Central and Hudson River railroad, fell between two cars at Fairmount on Monday evening. Five cars passed over his right shoulder and arm. He was taken to Rochester and the amputated. He died at midnight of internal injuries.

Information has been received of a destructive storm in Brunswick county, Va., which demolished barns, uprooted trees and did great damage to crops. The barn of Peter Williams was blown down and his entire crop of tobacco (20,000 pounds) was completely ruined.

In Bodie, Cal., Patrick Carroll, a miner, was ejected from a meeting of the miners' union and on attempting to re-enter the hall he was shot dead. He was a native of Lynchburg, Va., and is said to have been a grandson of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

In St. Louis, as Phelim Toole, a fireman, was using a Hallows fire extinguisher, it exploded and killed him. Toole was captain of the Pomper corps of the fire department and the man who made him famous by rescuing so many people from the Southern hotel when it was burned several years ago.

A party of seven young ladies, in charge of a single boatman, were enjoying a sail on Wesley lake, Ocean Grove, when a squall capsized the boat, precipitating the occupants into the lake. The boatman brought two of the ladies safely ashore and the remainder were gallantly rescued by a young man named William Lewis.

JUDGE BLACK.

Probabilities Indulged in Regarding Him. Providence Journal.

It was asserted in a biographical sketch of Judge Black, in the list of possible Democratic candidates for the presidency, that he intended to make the final and crowning effort of his life an onslaught upon Benbow's infidelity, and his arguments against Christianity. It would be a worthy contest. Both are of the same order of intellect and education, both accomplished gladiators of debate and masters of the argument ad hominem. Ingersoll's arguments against Christianity and Judge Black's would neither touch the essence of religion and they would meet on the common ground of the petty-jury interpretation of the Bible. In weight of learning and strength of rhetoric as against sharp persiflage and humor it would be like a combat between Richard Coeur de Lion and Saladin, and we are inclined to think that the victory would rest with the grimmer and stronger warrior; but, to continue the metaphor, the preservation of the Holy Sepulchre would not depend upon it.

A Doubled Man.

Washington Cor. Philadelphia Times. The politicians here are wondering where the venerable Judge Jere. Black will go politically upon his return from Europe. It is almost silly to answer such a suggestion of doubt. Judge Black is a Democrat and was never accused of anything else. True, he is a very close friend of Garfield, but his friendship goes no further than love for the man and admiration for his brain. They are excellent friends, but the subject of politics never comes between them. With Hancock it is different. Judge Black not only loves the man, but the two are in accord on politics, which no doubt makes the relation more binding. By the way, how naturally everybody in trouble turns to Judge Black. When President Johnson was impeached Judge Black was his counsel; when Blair was in trouble about the Mulligan letters and Fort Scott business, Judge Black was his counsel; when Hallet Kilbourn was in jail for refusing to give his private books and papers to the committee of Congress, Judge Black was his counsel; when Secretary Belknap was impeached, Judge Black was his counsel; when Garfield had some trouble regarding Credit Mobilier shares, Judge Black was his counsel. Everybody seems very properly to have confidence in the man's judgment. It is well founded.

Treacherous Swedes.

The fishing schooner Ida R. Freeman, of Wellfleet, Mass., arrived at that port on Saturday night, nearly 90 miles off, and anchored in the harbor. The crew went to their homes, except three Swedes, who remained on board. On Sunday night the Swedes got the vessel under weigh and left for parts unknown. They took, besides the vessel, cargo, boats and nets, the clothing of the crew, and are provisioned for eight weeks.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Which Mark the Progress of the Campaign for the Presidency.

EX-Gov. Hubbard of Texas, who seconded Hancock's nomination in the national convention, stamped the North for him. A Grant club of sixty-five members has declared for Hancock in New Orleans.

Colfax was a widower when nominated for vice president; so was Henry Wilson, and Wm. A. Wheeler, and so were Arthur and English.

Senator Garfield and General Hancock will be invited to be present at the celebration of the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and fiftieth anniversary of the 17th of September next.

"Men are known by the company they keep, and parties by the men to whose hands they confide their interests," says the New York Tribune, and straightly endorses the Republican nomination of Hancock, whom it denounced some years ago as a legislative jobber.

Garfield trusts that "the time is not far distant when under the crossed swords and locked shields of Americans, North and South, our people shall sleep in peace and rise in liberty, as a banner under the stars and stripes." He had better muzzle some of the stalwarts of his party.

The New York Herald says: "A closer examination of the Republican platform compels us to regard it as a joke. It is impossible to imagine that the general election will be decided by anything else. Take away from it the brag and the bluster which constitute its comic portion, and there is nothing left but commonplace."

Senator Cameron, in giving his reasons for not wishing to be chairman of the national convention, again says "If the battle was lost the blame would be laid to him. Besides, it would cost him \$50,000 of his private funds, and he would have to live in New York during August, September and October, and Mrs. Cameron objects to doing so."

No sooner had Gen. A. L. Pearson done his duty for senator Grant, Hancock for president, until the Republican organs set up a howl against him in chorus. They have suddenly made the discovery that Gen. Pearson has no political influence and that his military record is not brilliant. Yet Gen. Pearson was the chairman of the Republican executive committee of Pittsburgh.

Hancock, if elected, can celebrate his "silver wedding" during the first year of his term as president, as Mr. Hayes did, also. General Grant likewise celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his military career in 1875. This celebration occurred at his cottage, at Long Branch, about the year 1873. General Grant has an only daughter, Hayes has an only daughter, so has General Garfield and so had General Hancock.

In the fall of 1864, during the campaign of Hancock for president, the Democratic soldiers indulged in pretty free discussions of the conduct of the war on the part of the administration. Hancock issued a general order, which was read to every regiment, commanding that all this should cease. "Our first duty," he said, in substance, "is to our country. We are not to talk. When the war is over you can criticize as much as you like. Until then a soldier's duty is to obey and fight."

In a recent speech in California Gen. W. S. Rosecrans said: "Until now I have not seen a time when it appeared to me a great and solemn duty to stand out in favor of the Democratic party. The Democratic convention at Cincinnati has proposed a candidate of the United States, to whom, when a young man, I taught civil and military engineering, and I know him very well. He is a clean man. [Loud cheers.] A gallant and prudent commander, and a great general officer. I think the nomination promises to do things for the future which ought to make every man's heart leap with joy. [Loud cheers.]"

Speaking of Hancock, Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, his leading competitor, says: "God gave him the same characteristics of conscience and of self-control which he gave to the great George Washington. It is not therefore so much for what Hancock did as for what he refused to do at the bidding of the despotic combination which 'ran' the government after Grant's accession to power that Senator Bayard admires and honors him. To use his own words: 'If you ask me why I love Hancock, I say because I know that with him the liberty of my country will be safe.'"

The Crawford Journal, Rep., imperiously wants to know of Cameron "why he went to the Chicago convention and battled night and day for a nomination he knew was distasteful to the masses of his party, and if he had not done so, why did he go to Washington? We do not doubt the truthfulness of his ill-health in the least, for what he has gone through with in his recent disastrous campaign, beginning in February last, would break down a man of iron, but he certainly, by his own admission, is not the man to whom we would entrust the fate of our country. We think his health for Grant's nomination, which he will not do for Garfield's election."

The report that Geo. Bullock, the great manufacturer of Montgomery county, would vote for Hancock, having been denied, he wrote to a Republican friend as follows: "The report you heard in regard to my supporting the nominee for the Democratic party, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, is true in every respect, and if I had a thousand votes would cast them for him. He has been a good soldier and a perfect gentleman; take him as you may you cannot find a better man and I believe will please both parties. I do not think what he considers for the best interest of all—and not for a few. The only fault with him is he is a Democrat, but knows his country only. Dr. L. W. Read and others are with me."

Lee and Meade, who commanded at Gettysburg seventeen years ago, are dead; but, says the Graphic, the two commanders of the Federal troops faced each other at Cemetery Hill, the key of the great struggle, and both in the land of the living, and each of them has come prominently before the court within the last few months. Gen. Longstreet, the ex-rebel general, has been appointed by a Republican president our minister to Constantinople, and Winfield Scott Hancock, now as in 1863 a major general in the Union army, has been nominated by the national Democratic convention its candidate for president of the United States.

Rev. Lewis Loveless, a prominent politician of the Second Indiana congressional district, a resident of Pike county, has published in the Petersburg Democrat a card renouncing his allegiance to the Republican party, and declaring for Hancock and reform. Loveless was a candidate for Congress in this district in 1874, and, although the Democratic majority was hopelessly against him, he ran as a free ticket. He was one of the most prominent leaders in the party. Mr. L. declares the Republican party to be hopelessly corrupt; Hayes a fraudulent president, &c. His new departure has caused deep consternation in the Republican party in the district, where he is known.

All of Hancock's services during the war of the rebellion was as a volunteer officer in command of volunteers and not as a regular officer in command of regulars. When the rebellion broke out Hancock was not in the field, but in the staff of the army, a captain in the quartermaster's department, and he was fatally wounded. He is in jail.

for active service in the field, relieved as chief of staff of the army, and on the 23d of September, 1862, appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. On the 25th of November, 1862, he was promoted a major-general of volunteers, and with this rank he continued to command until he relinquished it after the war closed and returned to the regular army, in which he had been meantime promoted to a major-generalship.

A Striking Contrast.

New Era. Lawyer Warfel's paper. The judges of the courts of Philadelphia take a different view of the responsibility of their relations to the subordinate officers of the court from that which actuates our Lancaster judges. When the Press exposed the prostitution of the machinery of justice in the office of the clerk of quarter sessions, by which numerous fraudulent liquor licenses were issued, the court did not wait for formal complaint to be made against the official offenders, but promptly issued a grand jury to investigate the matter. This was done, and the district attorney directed by the grand jury to present bills of indictment. Through certain influences which are sometimes potent around the sessions and recorder's offices (both of which were implicated in the frauds) the grand jury at the May term ignored the bills. Then the twelve judges of the courts of common pleas, who also have control of the courts of quarter sessions, met and discussed the situation, reaching the conclusion that the action of the grand jury was altogether unsatisfactory. They argued that although the clerk of the sessions holds an elective office, his official relations and that of his subordinates are so close to the court that they were justified in insisting upon Mr. Leeds taking some action in the matter of these fraudulent licenses. The board of judges authorized Judge Yerkes to act for them, who sent for Clerk Leeds during the June term and presented the views of the court. But no action having been taken, Judge Yerkes had another interview with him on Friday, which resulted in the discharge the day following of Deputy McBride and three of the assistant clerks most deeply implicated in the prostitution of the machinery of justice exposed by the Press.

The offense against justice committed by these subordinate officers of the courts of quarter sessions and the city recorder was trifling compared with the official misconduct of the district attorney and his assistant, in the quarter sessions of Lancaster county, when they abused the confidence of the presiding judge, the evidence of which was laid before them by their own sworn testimony in a subsequent trial. Instead of calling the offenders to account, as did the Philadelphia judges, our court proceeded to punish the editors who exposed the abuse of confidence practiced by its officials, by disbaring those who happened to be attorneys as well as editors and making a personal issue with the others whom they could not reach by that summary process. No greater contempt of court can be committed than the abuse of confidence practiced by its officers, in the presence of the court, by the administration of justice is obstructed and finally defeated. But when the court takes the real offenders to its bosom and undertakes to punish those who, in the interest of public justice, exposed the outrage upon itself and the public, the average Philadelphia judge must conclude that Lancaster county has fallen upon evil times!

HANCOCK.

His Position in 1877.

On Saturday last, in the Boston Globe, Mr. Hiram Atkins appeared in a statement which was as follows: "It will be remembered, says Mr. Atkins, that during the controversy it was claimed by the Republicans that Senator Ferry, of Michigan, the acting vice president, had a right to count the votes independent of the direction of the Senate and the House; that they should be mere spectators of the count. On the other hand, the Democrats claimed that Congress alone had the right of counting the votes, and the vice president could not open the ballot count, which was also claimed by Republicans that General Grant's term of office did not expire until a new president should be inaugurated. While these questions were pending, and prior to (not after) the establishment of the electoral commission, General Hancock informed General Sherman (not Sheridan) that it was due to him (Sherman) that he was apprised of what his (General Hancock's) position was in the matter. He, therefore, would say that he considered that Mr. Tilden had been elected president of the United States, and that General Grant's term of office expired at midnight on the 3d of March; that, regardless of anything that Mr. Ferry might do, if Congress declared that Mr. Tilden was elected president, he (Gen. Hancock) believed he had a right to take the oath of office whenever he might be; and that if Mr. Tilden did take the oath of office, and he should receive any orders from Mr. Tilden, as president of the United States, after midnight on the 3d of March, he should obey them. That is the story. During the progress of a telegraphic transmission and competition the name of Sherman was changed to Sheridan, and by some means or other I was made to say that the letter was written after the decision instead of before the establishment of the electoral commission. Gen. Hancock, like Mr. Tilden and all patriotic Americans, acquiesced in the decision of that tribunal, unconstitutional as it undoubtedly was. As to the source whence I obtained the story, it is such that no one can help giving it credence. I first heard of it at a dinner which I gave at my house in Montpelier last April (General Winfield Scott Hancock (old Baldy) and several other gentlemen, and General Smith afterward repeated it at Waterbury publicly in the presence of over sixty of the prominent Democrats in the state."

Death in a Boiler.

The boiler of a threshing engine exploded at Dunkirk, Hardin county, Ohio, killing seven and wounding eight persons. Two of the latter have since died and three others, it is said, cannot survive. The engine was made at Easton, N. Y. It was never had been used. The killed are as follows: William Frederick, Richard Case, fireman; Washington Poisel, George Poisel, Amasa Herman, Harry Brown, engineer; unknown man, sent out with the engine from Easton; of the wounded, Robert Thrush and a son of William Frederick have died. The excitement is intense.

STATE ITEMS.

Jacob Duene, of Wayne county, stole a gun from his grandmother's house and killed himself with it getting over a fence. Hayes has appointed W. A. Stone to succeed McCormick as United States district attorney at Pittsburgh.

Wesley Ellsworth, of Crawford county, had his head nearly severed from his body by a flying splinter from a lathe machine of which he had charge.

Michael and Patrick Matthews made an assault at Pittsburgh on a medicine stand guarded by Carrie Bird, aged seven years. One of the men kicked a torch against the girl's breast, causing the wheat to strike the side of the door, throwing Mr. Stephy

to the floor with such violence as to render him unconscious, in which condition he remained for a few hours, when he died.

Fred Maas, a German, went to Pittsburgh some time ago and while at his boarding house on June 26 he was attacked by some unknown person, and after being beaten with a blunt instrument was shot in the breast. He recovered from his injuries and when he appeared from Pittsburgh. He was not out of bed until a few days ago when his body was found in Lake Erie, at Cleveland.

A Beautiful Flower.

At the residence of Mr. Alex. Harberg, No. 225 South Queen street, there was in bloom, last evening, a most beautiful specimen of Night Blooming Cereus. A large number of friends visited his parlors during the evening to see and admire it.

THE CENSUS.

Population of Lancaster County for 1880 Compared with that of 1870—Some Notable Features.

Below will be found the full returns of the population of the several districts of Lancaster county, as made by the census enumerators and filed in the office of the prothonotary. The figures are not in all cases official, as quite a number of the enumerators neglected to furnish the totals of their enumeration, and it is so small matter to count up accurately the names of 135,000 or more persons, written down in about eighty different books. Besides, after the names have been counted and the totals ascertained, it has frequently happened that more names have been added by the enumerators, and in a few instances names that were taken by mistake have been taken off the lists and transferred to others. Doubtless many additional corrections would have been made had the enumerators been directed to sit for the revision of their lists in some central part of their respective districts, instead of sitting in the court house, this city. It seems to be the height of folly to have the enumerators from Cerranov, Conoy, Fulton and other distant townships come to Lancaster with any hope of having corrections made to their lists, and the result has been that very few names have been added during their sitting. The law, however, directed them to sit in Lancaster, and it is no fault of theirs if omissions and errors remain uncorrected.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Local Weekly. Elsewhere notice is given of the enlargement of the Weekly INTELLIGENCER to dimensions not exceeded by any newspaper in Pennsylvania, and far beyond that of any previous journalistic effort in Lancaster county. To the thousands of firesides in this county to which the INTELLIGENCER has been for generations a welcome visitor, this will be good news and we feel assured that its old friends will be stimulated to new exertions in its behalf and in the service of the good cause for which it has so long done so stout battle. During the pending campaign its publishers propose to make it such a newspaper as has not yet been published in these parts, and to that end neither labor, expense nor enterprise will be spared to make it a complete register of all the local events occurring in Lancaster county. For years the INTELLIGENCER has been distinguished for the fairness, fullness and accuracy of its local news, and while these features of its local department will be maintained, arrangements have been made to extend its facilities for gathering the news of the county. In all other respects it will retain and improve upon the features which have so long kept it in the front rank of the newspapers of the state. It will continue to publish, in addition to its original editorial matter, short stories and poetry, original and selected, special correspondence from different parts of the country and from Europe, agricultural and household information, the news of the day, carefully compiled state items, markets, personal news, comments on minor topics—and in short it will be such a mirror of the times as journalistic enterprise can make a first-class newspaper.

To further introduce it into homes where it is not a regular visitor as yet, its publishers have made a special rate of subscription for those who desire to take it "on trial" from now until after the close of the presidential campaign. To all such, the following terms are offered for subscriptions, each in advance, from this date until after the election to the President: Single copy..... 60 cents. Ten copies..... 50 cents, each. Twenty-five copies to one postoffice, 35 cents, each.

DOUBLE SHEET INTELLIGENCER.

Subscribers to the DAILY INTELLIGENCER, who want to send a weekly letter of Lancaster county news to their friends cannot make a better investment than by sending them the weekly INTELLIGENCER for a year.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Across the County Lines. Henry Taylor, a well-known young man who resided in West Chester, committed suicide on Monday night by shooting himself in the head. Trouble was the cause.

Samuel Greenwood, esp., of Coatesville, has received a contract for 10,500 shawls from the government. They are for the Indians. This will require the full capacity of the mill for three months.

While at a picnic at the mouth of the Codorus, in vaulting over a pole held by two of the party, Col. Levi Maish, of York, tripped and fell, straining his left knee severely and tearing the tendons.

Geo. W. Welsh, aged 53, of Hanover, York county, was married a week ago to Miss Emma LeFevre of Littlestown, and on Monday he died.

The large stone barn of Daniel Kemmerer, in Oley township, Berks county, six sheds and farming implements, together with a colt and a mule, were destroyed by fire yesterday. A portion of the dwelling house was also burned. The loss, which was very heavy, was nearly covered by insurance.

The West Chester Daily Republican enters upon its third year with pardonable pride in a singularly successful career, deserved by high journalistic enterprise. Mr. Benjamin Pickering, who has a farm about one mile south of Oxford, had a field of nine acres in wheat. He harvested and threshed it out, and the total amount was 365 bushel and 35 lbs., which he sold for \$1 per bushel.

John S. Black, a former resident of Pittsburgh, died at Kokomo, Colorado, on Saturday. The deceased was a son of the late Dr. Alex. Black, and a nephew of the late Col. Sam. Black.

The people at Madison, Chester county, are not pleased because the postoffice department has given the name "Suwan" to their office.

Harry Taylor, a young man well known to West Chester people, suffering under a temporary attack of insanity, took his life while walking along Darlington street, between Gay and Chestnut streets.

ABOUT A BUG.

Dr. Rathvon Imparts Some Information. QUARRVILLE, July 6, 1880.

Dr. S. S. Rathvon: Sir: I send you a very nice bug that was picked up here this morning. If you think it worth taking care of you can do so; if not, you can make what disposition of it you please. If not too much trouble please answer through the INTELLIGENCER. Yours truly,

R. C. EDWARDS.

Your "bug" came July 6, and is a most brilliant specimen. It is the *Chrysocoma aurata*, the "Golden Green Ladybird," and is a very remote relative of the Colorado potato beetle, belonging to the same family (*CHRYSOMELIDAE*), but has never occurred very abundantly so far North as this, nor has it any preference for the potato.

Yours with thanks, R.

A Beautiful Flower.

At the residence of Mr. Alex. Harberg, No. 225 South Queen street, there was in bloom, last evening, a most beautiful specimen of Night Blooming Cereus. A large number of friends visited his parl