Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1880.

Tanner's Experiment.

Some people argue that Dr. Tanner's successful effort to go forty days without food is of little value to medical science, because it only proves that Dr. Tanner can do this thing, not that the average man can be so long deprived of food and live. It is true that it only proves that forty days of starvation cannot kill Tanner; but it raises a fair presumption that anybody else in good health and bodily condition can go through the same ordeal and live. The burthen of proving the contrary is thrown upon those who dispute this. Dr. Tanner has done all that one man can to prove the truth of the theory he maintained. Anyone who disagrees with him must submit himself to the same test and die under it, before we can be asked to believe that Dr. Tanner is an exceptional man in his ability to live without eating. Probably there will not be many volunteers to dispute, under these conditions, the value of Dr. Tanner's experiment. The doubters must in all decency express their doubt in very modest language, if they are not willing to resolve them by a personal test. The public generally will feel itself obliged to decide that Dr. Tanner has done that which is of great value, as well as of great interest, in demonstrating the unsuspected vitality of the human body and in proving all the doctors wrong. It is exceedingly unfair to assail this result by saying that only one man could accomplish it. It was just as strongly declared that no man could do it until one man did it. That feat necessarily demolished the hitherto accepted medical theory and deprives the men who promulgated it of any title to confidence in their further opinions on the subject. Until further advised it will be an accepted fact that men can live anyway forty days without eating.

If Dr. Tanner has done no other good, he has created a use for criminals condemned to death; who may appropriately be turned over to the medical faculty with a view to experiment as to the starvation point. It will hardly be more barbarous to starve a man to death than to hang him; and probably many prisoners would prefer such method. As we are supposed to hang men by way of punishment we need not be solicitious as to their pains; and if they can in their deaths be made useful to science, the doctors might as well have the benefit of it; certainly they need all the knowledge they can get.

Meanwhile, if people generally will try a little of Dr. Tanner's practice and refrain from food as long as they can do so without serious inconvenience, they will be able to judge for themselves of the beneficence of such treatment of their bodies. It is a simple experiment for each one to make for himself; and if it does no good it will at any rate cost nothing.

The Central States.

It requires the spirit of Mark Tapley in a Republican to make him jolly under the circumstances that hedge his party around nowadays. The position of that organization is that not only are its flanks exposed to a galling and disastrous fire, but its main line is altogether routed and broken. Some years ago the Republican leaders had only to sound the call to saddle and the troops fell into line from one end of the country to the other. They had the great belt of middle states solid, and with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana on their side they were irresistible. To-day they are not absolutely certain of any one of these states. The only two of them that are needed by the Democracy to elect Hancock, Indiana and New York, are almost absolutely certain; New Jersey is more so; while for Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio there will be a desperate struggle. In no event will the Republicans likely get a majority of the electoral or popular vote in these six states, constituting the central belt of the country and representing its best settled institutions, its most conservative population and its largest material interests. In 1876 their popular vote was cast as follows: For Hayes—Ohio, 330,689; Illinois, 276,876; Pennsylvania, 384,148; New York, 489,207; Indiana, 210,214; New Jersey, 103,523. Total, 1,794,657. The same states cast the following votes for the Tilden electors—Ohio, 323,182; Illinois, 258,560; Pennsylvania, 366,204; New York, 521,949; Indiana, 215,629; New Jersey, 115,968. Total, 1,801,492.

To hear the Republicans talk reproachfully of the solid South and boastfully of the solid North one might think that the Democrats were of no significance in those states which the Republicans argue should have the greater weight in directing governmental affairs. The above calculation shows how fallacious is that boast, how undeserved that reproach. Similar calculations for almost any part of the country shows that the talk about "solidity" anywhere or sectionalism in party politics is a shallow pretence. A small percentage of change anywhere produces great results in the aggregate. Year after year this percentage has been in favor of the Democracy. There has been no turn in the tide and that is "why we laugh."

GENERAL attention has been called to the *Tribune's* deliberate omission from all reports of the goings on at Chatauqua on Sunday of Schuyler Colfax's presence and his speech. He was truly "a biger man" on that occasion than Garfield. He came by earlier invitation, he was a part of the prearranged programme and he made a set speech. He was for years a Republican speaker of the House and a vice president of these United States by the grace and the election of that same party. Whether by his prominence on the occasion or his former distinction as a public man the *Tribune* owed it to him, to itself and to its readers to notice in its news reports at least that he was there. It neglected to do so presumably because Colfax is popularly believed to have lied, under oath, about his connection with the Credit Mobilier business, and the *Tribune* thought it would hurt its candidate for president to publish the fact that he and Colfax were seen together in public. But Mr. Garfield has been convicted by a congressional committee of his own party of doing just what Colfax is charged with. He has not suffered—and perhaps been purified—like Colfax. Wherefore the *Tribune* should at least have noticed Colfax if it could not suppress Garfield.

MCDONALD'S disclosures are not entitled to credence except so far as they are sustained by proofs. He is a convicted felon and has no character to sustain his word. It is not, it is true, very obvious why he should want now to falsely accuse Grant and the others whom he implicates. But neither is it apparent why he should have delayed so long to tell his story if he had a true one to tell. The circumstances already known have shown that those immediately about Grant profited by the immunity they secured for the whisky ring, but it has never been distinctly shown that Grant knew of their connection with the fraud. The fact that his confidential friend Babcock was in the ring—as is universally believed—and that Grant never withdrew his countenance from him after he had good reason to know of his guilt, has thrown a dark cloud upon Grant and caused many people to believe him equally guilty. This impression, however, will hardly be strengthened by McDonald's unsupported declaration of Grant's complicity.

MINOR TOPICS.

THE *Tribune* says: "General Logan is waking the echoes of the Green mountains with the stalwart Western oratory." This is the same *Tribune* that erstwhile characterized Logan's speeches as deadly assaults upon the mother tongue.

WE see that Benjamin L. Temple is a candidate for the Democratic nomination of district attorney in Philadelphia on the platform that if Hagert is re-nominated he will help to defeat him. That ought to "settle" Temple.

THE *Patriot* makes the good point that Missouri contributed more men to the Union army for the suppression of the rebellion than the whole of New England, Minnesota, California, Oregon and Nevada combined. While Massachusetts was recruiting negroes in the rear of Sherman's army to fill her quota, Missouri was sending her patriotic volunteers to the Union Army. Yet Missouri is one of the "rebel states of the solid South."

THERE are enough data to confirm pretty surely General Walker's prediction that the total population of the United States in 1880 would not fall far short of 48,000,000. The Northwest, which has been flooded with foreign immigrants, and the Southwest, which has drawn largely from the North, will carry off the honors in increase of population, and it is probable that Kansas and Texas will be the banner states in the percentage of increase. At least nineteen and probably twenty states now boast a population of over one million souls.

FOR years people have been eating and enjoying raw oysters without any excuse for it. Now rises up Dr. William Roberts and tells a hungry world that "there is a sound physiological reason at the bottom of this preference. The fawn colored mass which constitutes the dainty of the oyster is its liver, and this is little less than a heap of glycogen. Associated with the glycogen, but withheld from actual contact with it during life is its appropriate digestive ferment—the hepatic diastase. The mere crushing of the dainty between the teeth brings these two bodies together, and the glycogen is at once digested without other help by its own diastase. The oyster in the uncooked state, or merely warmed, is in fact, self digestive. But the advantage of this provision is wholly lost by cooking; for the heat employed immediately destroys the associated ferment, and a cooked oyster has to be digested like any other food, by the eater's own digestive powers."

PERSONAL.

MISS GERTRUDE GRISWOLD took the first prize at the Paris conservatoire of vocal music this year. She is Bret Harte's niece.

GLADSTONE has arrived at Windsor. He will return to London on Friday, and go to Helmbury, Sussex on Saturday, where he will stay some time at the mansion of the Hon. Edward Frederick Leveson Gower, member of Parliament for Bodmin, who is a brother of Lord Granville.

Gen. HANCOCK has determined that he will hereafter receive callers from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He is compelled to fix hours for the reception of visitors, because the number of persons who call upon him is so great that he cannot receive them daily without giving time which should be devoted to his official duties.

MRS. LANGTRY is no longer called the Jersey Lily; society has given her another pet name: "The Amber Witch." She is said to be lovelier than ever, and is gazed at in public as if she were a queen or a prima donna. At the Atlanta fete, where she wore a gown of old-gold satin trimmed with shaded poppies, one old lady seated herself opposite the Amber Witch's stall and deliberately taking out her opera-glasses stared at the famous beauty for an hour.

The Empress EUGENIE's return to England was welcomed in a kindly fashion. Princess Beatrice boarded the steamer off Yarmouth from the yacht Alberta, and remained with the empress until they reached Southampton. A British knight presented a bouquet to Eugenie accompanied by some extremely poor verses written by his daughter; and the ex-empress in a very pretty and graceful fashion thanked for their courtesy all the steamship officials who had attended her upon her journey.

The troublesome career of Lewis L. Clermout, alias Ralph L. Roiland, alias Colonel RALPH ROLLINS, confidence operator, forger, swindler and attempted bank robber, terminated on Saturday last with his death in a narrow cell of the Eastern penitentiary, behind the walls which he had vainly attempted to get outside of by every artifice known to desperate convicts within the three years during which he was confined. The malady which took him off is set down by the doctors as Bright's disease of the kidneys, but disappointment and desperation at the failure of all his schemes to obtain liberty had much and probably more to do with his decease than the mere bodily ills.

Mr. Wilson Did Not Say It.

LANCASTER, Pa., August 9, 1880.

EDS. INTELLIGECER:—I see in this evening's issue of your daily the following paragraph: "W. A. Wilson, esq., said in a speech at Bairville on Saturday that Hancock is a good man, but it would have been a fine thing if he had been shot at Gettysburg."

I am afraid it does not matter much to the general public what I say or do not say at a political meeting. But I do not want anything quite so horrible as that fastened upon me unjustly. I did not use those words, or any words that could be tortured into an expression of such a sentiment. So far as I referred to General Hancock's military record I spoke of it in the highest terms of commendation.

Yours, truly,

W. A. WILSON.

STATE ITEMS.

The last words of E. L. Davenport, the actor, "Our Father Who Art in Heaven," are to be inscribed on a monument over his grave.

A man arrested in Fall River, Mass., in company with a thirteen-year old girl, Annie Pring, and charged with her abduction is Stephen M. Barbour, of Philadelphia.

Frank Linsinbigler, a Montgomery county boy, who escaped from the Media school, for feeble-minded children about three weeks ago, has not been heard from since.

At the residence of James Watson, at Chadd's Ford, is a hen that has assumed charge of six young shepherd pups. At night she does her best to huddle the pups together and cover them with her wings.

The Democrats of Union county nominated the following ticket: For Congress, A. H. Dill; State Senator, S. P. Wolververton; Assembly, Charles Aurand; Associate Judge, Valentine Ritter.

Washington L. Bladen, esq., died at his residence, in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, after a protracted illness. He was in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Deceased was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in 1853.

The amalgamated association of iron and steel workers of the United States, in session at the opera house, Pittsburgh, elected the following officers: President, John Jarrett, of Sharon, Pa.; secretary, Wm. Martin, of Pittsburgh; treasurer, James Penny, of Pittsburgh; trustees, William Weihe, Samuel S. Waitneight, of Pittsburgh, and C. D. Thompson, of Wheeling, W. Va.

James P. Wills, who was painting the spouting at the Globe hotel, Altoona, sixty feet from the ground, had jumped twice across the opening between the roofs of the two wings of the building, beneath which was a court. Not heeding the warning of a fellow-workman on the third attempt to jump over his feet slipped and he fell into the court below, his head striking the pavement. His skull was fractured and he died after a few convulsive gasps He was a married man and was about thirty-four years old. His brother met an almost similar death by a fall from one of the Philadelphia Centennial buildings in 1876 while painting.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Three hundred spinners in the Oswego Falls factories, at Fulton, N. Y., have struck.

Senator Logan delivered a political address to an audience of about 5,000 persons at Rutland, Vt., last night.

The Marquis of Hartington stated in the House of Commons last evening that the government will preserve with the employers' liability, hare and rabbits, burials and savings' bank money order bills.

Seven thousand dollars was realized from the sale of one hundred lots at Brigantine Beach yesterday by the North Atlantic City improvement company. The lots sold at from $30 to $130 each.

Alphonso Klock fatally shot Jerry Holden, of Herkimer, N. Y., in a cow stable. Holden was having improper relations with Klock's sister when the deed was committed.

Hayes, General Sherman and General McCook leave Washington to-day to attend the centennial celebration of the victory of General Clark over the Indians near Springfield, Ohio.

At Port Hope, Ont., the car works were burned at a loss of $40,000. A fire at Chicago burned the buildings Nos. 55 and 57 Canal street, owned by R. W. Gates, and damaged neighboring houses. Loss, $15,000; partly insured.

Last Saturday an Indian woman named Fox, aged eighty-six, who with several others was camping in the woods near Harrisburg, Canada, quarreled with her daughter, age thirty-five, and picking up an axe struck the latter on the head, inflicting injuries which caused death.

The twenty-ninth ballot failed to nominate a candidate for governor, at the Georgia state Democratic convention. Governor Colquitt had within twenty of a two-thirds vote of the convention. The matter will be referred to the people, with a recommendation of Colquitt. The platform and candidates of the Cincinnati convention will be endorsed.

Henry Schuler, a representative of Noah Mitchell, of New York, came to Utica, New York, with a stock of diamonds. He left Boggs' hotel at 4 o'clock and returned at 11. Next morning he discovered that during his absence he had been robbed of diamonds valued at $15,000. There is no clue to the thieves.

In New York yesterday a man registered at Summit hotel, Canal street and Bowery, as William J. Smith. At half-past 1 he was found hanging to the headboard of his bedstead. He had tied a stout piece of cord around his neck and then fastened it to the headboard. Every effort was made to resuscitate the man, but without result.

Near Mew Ross, Ireland, Mr. Thomas Boyd, Crown Solicitor for county Tipperary, and his two sons, were fired at by a party of assassins, armed with guns and bayonets, and wearing marks. Mr. Boyd was severely wounded in the arm. One of his sons was shot through the lungs and there are no hopes for his recovery. While the other son received a slight wound in the leg. Three men were arrested on suspicion of committing the outrage.

A peddler of milk and vegetables, named Schuyler Reeves, well-known about Jamaica, L. I., was killsd by a construction train on the New York, Woodhaven, and Rockaway railroad just as he was crossing the track near Jamaica, south, with his horse and wagon. The horse was thrown on one side with its legs cut off. The wagon on the other torn to splinters. Reeves' body was almost beyond recognition. He was about fifty-six years old, and leaves a wife but no children.

The Bloody Benders.

The man and woman arrested as John Bender and wife reached Kansas City in custody of Sheriff Bender, of Labotte county, Kansas, who is no relative of theirs. A large crowd thronged the depot. The prisoners were taken to a police station to prevent the possibility of lynching. In the afternoon they were exhibited in the theatre, several thousand people passing in at twenty-five cents each to see them. The money was divided between the enterprising showmen and the sheriff. Nobody was able to positively identify the ignorant people who sat on the stage eating peanuts and smoking until five o'clock, when they were escorted to the depot en route to Oswego, Kansas. Large crowds followed them to the depot, but there was apparently no disposition to lynch them, owing to uncertainty as to whether they are the real Benders. The old man was asked where he was going, and he said, "To Jacksonville."

"Isn't it possible you may go to Kansas?"

"No, sir, I won't go. I am not the man they want. I am not Bender."

A dispatch from Cherry Vale says there is little confidence there in the belief that these are the original Benders. It is even positively asserted there that the Benders were overtaken and quietly killed and buried by vigilantes and that they wil never be found.

A dispatch from Oswego, Kan., dated yesterday, says: "The old couple supposed to be Bender and wife, arrived here from Nebraska this morning and were exposed in the court house for some hours. Many persons went to see them, and a dozen who knew the real Benders pronounce these people imposters. The sheriff thinks they will be discharged tomorrow."

OBITUARY.

Hon. William Bigler.

Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler, whose death at Clearfield was announced yesterday, was born at Shermansburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1813. His parents, Jacob Bigler and Susan Dock, of Harrisburg, were of German descent, and were educated, like most children of their origin, in both the German and English tongues. While very young, his parents removed to Mercer county, having purchased a large tract of wild land, in the hope of building up their fortunes; but the title proving defective, they found themselves in a short time bereft of everything but a small farm.

The maintenance of a large family from the products of land scarcely reclaimed from the dominion of the forest, aided only by young children, imposed upon the father incessant and exhausting toil. Anxiously did he labor to provide for their daily wants, and secure the means for future competence. Taxed beyond his strength, his system soon yielded to the inroads of disease, and he passed away, leaving a widow and children to wrestle with a backwoods life. Could he with dying vision have penetrated the future, he would have beheld two of his sons, for whose welfare he must have had great concern, filling the gubernatorial chairs of two of the most important states in the Union; John, the eldest son, being governor of California, and William of Pennsylvania; and, shortly afterwards, one holding an important foreign mission, and the other a senator of the United States.

In 1830, after receiving a moderate education, young William entered the printing office of his brother John, at Bellefonte, Pa. From this office was issued the *Centre Democrat* newspaper, and he remained in it until 1833, when, by the advice of his friends, he removed to Clearfield. Then he commenced the publication of the Clearfield *Democrat*, which he continued to manage until the year 1836, when he was married to Maria J., daughter of Alexander B. Reed, and by whom he had five sons, three of whom are living. After disposing of the *Democrat* he entered into the lumber business, in connection with his father-in-law. He was very successful in this enterprise, being, in the year 1850, the largest producer of lumber on the west bank of the Susquehanna. Previous to this, in 1841, he was nominated to the state Senate, and was elected by a majority of over 3,000, having received every vote but one in Clearfield county. In 1843 he was elected speaker of the Senate; was re-elected in the session of 1844, and in the following October was returned to the Senate for a second term, although he had repeatedly declined the nomination. In 1848 he was brought forward as one of the Democratic nominees for the governorship, but was defeated by Morris Longstreth, who also suffered defeat at the election. In 1849 he was appointed one of the revenue commissioners, whose duty it was to adjust the amount of taxation to be raised in the different sections and counties of the state. In 1851 he was nominated by acclamation by the Democrats for the governorship, and after a canvass which was warmly contested he was elected by a large majority It is worthy of note, at the same time his brother, John Bigler, was elected governor of the state of California. In March, 1854, he was again unanimously nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for governor, but this time was defeated by a large majority by the candidate of the Native American party. In January, 1855, at the expiration of his term as governor, he was elected the president of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, and at the same time was elected to represent the state of Pennsylvania in the United States senate, in which body he served for six years, and took quite a prominent part in all its proceedings, being on several important committees.

In 1864 he was one of the delegates to the convention that nominated General George B. McClellan for the presidency.

He was also nominated in the same year for congress, and though defeated received more than his party vote. He was again a delegate to the Democratic convention of 1868, which met in New York.

He had the nomination for delegate to the convention for the revision of the state constitution, but withdrew from the ticket to give place to ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, as representative of the Liberal Republicans. Afterwards (April 17, 1873) the delegates-at-large in the constitutional convention reported that they had selected him to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. H. Reynolds. In 1874 he was elected a member of the centennial board of finance. He established a branch office of the board in New York city and contributed largely, both by his labors and by direct money contributions, towards the success of the great exposition.

Governor Bigler's last prominent appearance in public was as a candidate for the governorship in the Democratic state convention of September, 1875, held at Erie. The contest was a determined one between the leading candidates, Cyrus L. Pershing, Henry P. Ross, Amos C. Noyes and Judge Bigler. Eleven ballots were taken, resulting at this point in the nomination of Pershing. Bigler was withdrawn after the the tenth ballot, and Pershing's nomination followed.

VETERANS FOR HANCOCK

"We Fought With Hancock and We'll Vote For Him."

There was a enthusiastic meeting of the York county veterans last evening to organize a campaign club. Nearly three hundred honorably discharged soldiers, many of them officers of the late war, answered the call and placed their names to the pledge which declares support to Hancock and English. Immediately after the assembling of the body the Eighth ward veterans, numbering fifty men, marched into the court house with flying banners inscribed: "We fought with Hancock and we'll vote for him." Hon. George E. Sherwood, who was temporary chairman, made a speech: "Let us finish the work for which we entered the army in 1861," he said. "Let us restore that union for which we fought, and re-establish that brotherhood for which many of our fellow-soldiers laid down their lives." Hon. Levi Maish, wounded at Antietam, was chosen president of the association, and Captain Frank Geise, Lieutenant J. M. Deitsch, George W. McElroy and F. Buckingham were selected as vice preridents. The resolutions pledge undivided support to the national Democratic ticket. The association is to be organized into a regiment and uniformed. Colonel Maish, Captain Ker, Captain Geise and others made speeches.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

All Solid Along the Line.

William H. Barnum, chairman of the Democratic national committee, in the past two weeks has visited Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other Western states. He reports that he found the Democrats in the West active and confident, and the canvass much further progressed than he had expected. There are no dissensions in the party in Indiana. It is harmonious throughout. The candidates are working with one accord together, and they are in harmony individually and collectively with the Democratic state central committee, while the members of that committee are in harmony one with the other and all with each. Mr. Landers is a popular candidate, much more so than his opponent, Mr. Porter. Mr. English, the Democratic candidate for vice president, is popular in all parts of the state. He is efficient and active, and will see that the party is thoroughly organized The active canvass opens on the 14th. There are ninety-two counties in the state, and arrangements have been made to hold two large meetings in the most prominent town in each county on that day. The meetings will be held in the afternoon. In the evening Senator McDonald will speak in Evansville, and ex-Gov. Hendricks in Fort Wayne. The campaign will thus be begun simultaneously in every part of the state. From then until the election is held at least one speech a day will be made in each county.

Virginia.

General Fitz Hugh Lee, who has made a careful canvass of some of the more important counties of Virginia, particularly where the strength of the readjusters is believed to lie, say that he has reliable information that with or without compromise between the Democratic divisions the Hancock electors will be overwhelmingly chosen. He thinks this would be the case even were the two divisions to oppose each other on the entire ticket, which will be by no means the case, the bulk of the readjusters having already signified their intention to support the Hancock electors.

Florida.

Senator Jones, of Florida, says of his state and Republican claims to it: "The state is largely Democratic, and will give a good majority for Hancock and English. I am at a loss to understand how the Republicans claim that state. Like all the states of the South, it was for a time under Republican rule. For many years after the war the Democrats were not organized and many of them felt little interest in public affairs. The success of the Republicans was due more to the apathy of the Democrats than to their own strength. After the burdens and abuses of local government became entirely too intolerable too bear the Democrats organized for protection, and since then their power to carry the state I have never questioned. In the election of 1876 all the power of government was in the hands of the Republicans. They controlled the whole elective machinery of the state. A single ballot could not have been polled at that time without the consent of election officers, a majority of whom were Republicans. The largest vote ever polled in the state was cast in that election. The Republicans had an increased vote of over 5,000, and still the Democrats beat them. The majority on the face of the returns was small, but this great victory proved that the Democrats from 1868 until 1876 had not exerted their real power. Having had posession of the state government for four years and disproved all the charges which were made against us before the elections, our party is now stronger than it ever was. The chief reliance of the Republicans is upon the black population. We have had considerable white immigration during the past four years, but I think it will be found that it has increased rather than diminished the Democratic power. The object of party organization is good government, and the settlers of Florida cannot but see that Gov. Drew's administration is better than the Republicans ever gave them. As regards a fair count, I apprehend no difficulty about that. The example of 1876 was calculated to create distrust in popular elections; but I am sure it will not be repeated. Many people imagine that the Northern settlers in Florida are all Republicans. This is a great mistake. Many of our most prominent Democrats are of that class, and we will get as many votes from them as our adversaries. Gen. Hancock's great services in behalf of the Union gives him a claim upon the support of Northern men in Florida which will not be forgotten, and they are too glad to be able to unite with their Southern neighbors upon such a candidate. From present indications it seems that we are going to have a lively campaign in that state, but I have no fear of the result, and I firmly believe that the majority there will be at least 3,000 votes."

Connecticut.

James Gallagher, of New Haven, writes: "I don't see how Hancock's majority in Connecticut can be less that 8,000. I have been an active Democrat for more than 40 years, but have never seen half the enthusiasm and determination that now actuates our party."

WALLACE IN READING.

An Enthusiastic County Meeting—Pennsylvania as a Battle Ground.

The annual county meeting of the Democracy of "Old Berks" was held in the court house in Reading yesterday, and was the largest that has convened for many years. Every district in the county was represented. The announcement that Senator Wallace would deliver an address contributed to the large attendance. The meeting was called to order at one o'clock by Chairman Harris, who spoke on the issues of the campaign and the necessity of organization so that the county of Berks would roll up the largest majority ever recorded. During the preliminary organization of the meeting quite a breeze was created, the cause being that when the several districts were called to name a man for the committee on resolutions several of the candidates were bound to have their man for the position, and the result depended almost entirely on the strength of the lungs in yelling the name first. In the Seventh ward, in which reside Hon. Daniel Ermentrout and Frank R. Schell (son of Auditor General Schell), both candidates for Congress, there was a lively war of words, which ended in Ermentrout's choice going on the committee. During one of these wars of words Senator Wallace was introduced to the assembled Democracy and was royally received. Senator Wallace in beginning referred to the noise which he had heard. This was a sign that the Democracy were at work. Pennsylvania was to be one of the great battle grounds. "We propose to go to work among the young men," he said, "and continue it industriously until the end of August finds us thoroughly organized and every voter ready by the first day of September. Every citizen of this state must feel proud of the nomination of General Hancock. We are proud of the offspring of our own soil, and I appeal to your state and local pride to aid in his election. The campaign is most auspiciously begun. It doesn't need any digging out. The old and young are ready. Don't trust brass bands and shows; count noses, bring out every vote. Commence at the bottom and work up, so that when election comes our great vote can be silently dropped into the ballot-box and that great soldier-statesman elected." The senator spoke for about one hour on the issues to be met in the coming campaign. He was followed by Hiester Clymer, Senator Ermentrout and others. The Democrats claim that the vote in this county will be brought out, and with the feeling that now exists they claim that they can increase the majority given for Tilden fully five hundred.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DRUMORE ITEMS.

From Our Chestnut Level Correspondent.

Nowadays when we rural scribes have nothing else to write about we have a steadfast reserve in the tobacco, which is making our farmers dollars upon dollars every day. We all talk about it every place and to everybody. Indeed, as a topic of conversation, it long ago displaced the weather and has the advantage of an ever-growing interest. We Scotch Irish never go into a thing half way. We dive to the bottom the first thing. In our enthusiasm we take up a thing and then calculate afterward whether we can hold it or not, and we don't go wrong so often either. That is the way we are doing with tobacco. The interest we take in it is second only to that we have in Hancock. Our votes will help to make him president, and now our intelligence and vim will make ours the first tobacco growing district in the state.

In a run through York county last week, your correspondent had a pretty good opportunity compare their tobacco, and crops generally, with ours. Their corn does not look as well, though some of it was later planted than ours; grass is shorter, but they had less rain than we; tobacco is more even in its growth than ours, but they top too high to get "boss" leaves. Drumore saw no tobacco as large as ours, but he saw Mr. Asa Jones, who lives near Fawn Grove, who said that he has tobacco that measures 30 inches broad and 44 long; and another man had it to measure 26 by 42. But we have a Fairfield man who says he has a leaf 47 inches long.

"The thing we long for, that we have
For one transcendant moment,
Before the present, poor and bare,
Can make it's sneering comment."

Last week Mr. A. Scott Clark had some sheep killed by a dog.

On last Friday Mrs. Elizabeth Wicks, wife of Samuel Wicks, died in the 69th year of her age.

A short time since, Mr. Wilmer Bolton, living near Liberty Square, was quite seriously hurt by the breaking of a windlass with which he was working. He was struck on the head and remained unconscious for some time. Mr. Bolton is improving and it is hoped will soon be well.

FIRE.

Oblender's Store Damaged.

This morning about 1 o'clock C. A. Oblender's store and dwelling house, No. 506 High street, was discovered to be on fire. Mrs. Oblender, who, with her children, slept in the second story of the main building, was awakened by a sense of suffocation, and on getting up found the room full of smoke. She awakened her husband, who was sleeping in the backbuilding and he, on going down stairs, found that the cellar and storeroom were on fire. He attempted to put out the fire with a hydrant hose but was unable to do so. An alarm was given and a number of his neighbors ran to his assistance. The front door of his store was broken open, the cellar grating was broken in, the water from a fire plug nearly in front of the house was turned on, and with buckets of water thus obtained the flames were finally subdued. The Humane fire company was soon on hand, but at Mr. Oblender's request threw no water on the house lest they would injure the furniture with water.

An examination of the premises showed that the fire originated in the cellar, but just how is not known. Several empty barrels were burned, the storeroom floor was burned through, the stationary boxes in which sugar, coffee, teas &c., are kept were much burned, the doors, windows and many of the goods were charred and blistered by the heat, but the greatest damage was done by the smoke. Open barrels of sugar in the cellar and boxes of sugar in the store were ruined and other groceries were more or less damaged. The dry goods, queensware and notions are all badly smoked. The loss to the building may be roughly estimated at $100, and to the stock and fixtures at $900, all of which is fully covered by insurance, the building being insured in the Rochester German insurance company, of which J. H. Ostermyer is agent, and the stock and fixtures in the North British assurance company, of which Messrs. Bausman & Burns are agents. The losses will be promptly adjusted.

BRICKERVILLE AND VICINITY.

News From Northeastern Lancaster County.

On Saturday evening Samuel D. Smith, herdsman at Elizabeth farms, met with a rather singular, and certainly very disagreeable accident. He was bailing out a swill barrel, when he lost his balance and tumbled into about a foot of swill, head foremost. But for the timely assistance of two female servants, the man might have drowned. They seized him by the feet, and with a great deal of spluttering and splashing landed him high, but not dry, on terra firma.

The district schools will open on or about September 20. With one exception all the old teachers have been reappointed. Among them are Mr. Wm. Nauman, who holds the best provisional certificate in the township, and Mr. Louis Stern, of Millersville, who of course numbers among the "profesh." The directors have shown their ability to judge and their disposition to appreciate a good teacher in appointing Mr. S. Besides a fair salary, a bonus of $75 was subscribed by school patrons for him. Old Elizabeth takes no backward step in educational matters.

Politics are not exciting the minds of the residents of Elizabeth township to any extent, notwithstanding the giant efforts made by both parties in order to be able to carry the day at the next presidential election. Of course, there are exceptions, but generally there is more excitement and more interest shown when a road supervisor or some other township officer is to be elected, than when a president is to be voted for. The united efforts of Lancaster's grandest orators to arouse these easy-going careless farmers to enthusiasm would result in a miserable failure.

William Williams, of Elizabeth farm, climbed a tree to dislodge a skunk or some other "varmint," when he lost his hold and fell a distance of fifteen feet to the ground, cutting his head and otherwise bruising himself terribly.

Mr. Frank Buch, of the Lititz *Record*, visited Elizabeth farms, and it is feared he will "write us up."

Last Thursday, James W. Malone, of Brickerville, left for Atchison, Kansas, where he will locate.

On Saturday night, as Mr. J. F. Malone was carelessly handling a big six-shooter, the weapon went off, and now Joe has a suspiciously bandaged toe, and one of his slippers leaks.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Across the County Lines.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* has discontinued its Sunday issue.

While fishing with an outline at McCormick's island, (south end) a few days ago, Mr. James Canavan caught a rock fish seven inches in length—the first one noticed above the Columbia dam for some time.

The *Patriot* says: Mr. John M. Kautz, or "Blind Johnnie," has returned from an extended tour through Lancaster county. He speaks in good terms of the many Hancock poles raised throughout the county.

Atglen has 145 white males and 205 white females. It has 8 colored males and 6 females. Has 37 widows ranging from 18 to 90 years of age. The oldest person is 90 and the youngest one hour.

The Delaware county agricultural fair will open on Thursday, September 30, and close on October 2, and all interested are looking forward to a fine exhibit and a large assemblage of persons. The main building, now in course of erection, will be completed in a few days, and is quite a commodious one.

Sparks from a Reading railroad passenger locomotive set fire to the dress, a light gossamer, of Miss Sallie Rambo, at Exeter, Berks county, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions of her escort that the fire was extinguished before she was seriously burned. Her parasol was partly consumed by the flames.

Mr. Samuel Mathewson, of Caln, Chester county, from 4¾ acres of ground threshed 128 bushels of wheat. Last year 2¾ acres of the same patch yielded 90 bushels while the other two acres yielded 130 bushels of shelled corn. This was the third corn crop on the ground for three succes sive years.

The Patriotic order of the Sons of America is meeting in Lock Haven. The hotels are crowded, and nearly every prominent town in the state is represented by one or more delegates. The session promises to be the most enthusiastic held for some years, as the order is in a very active condition in this state. State President J. S. Smith and staff have their headquarters at the Irvin house.

Mrs. Catharine Wade, aged about 56 years, was found dead on the floor of her house in Reading on Sunday by her daughter on coming down stairs. It is stated that on Saturday evening she complained of pain in her arm, and about 11 o'clock she was heard by the neighbors to call her children. They entered the building and found her apparently asleep and snoring on the floor, and left her in that position, not knowing there was anything wrong.

Harrison Ross, of West Sadsbury, Chester county, and recently register of Lancaster county, has a white Leghorn hen which proves to be more than an ordinary layer. In March 1879, she produced her first egg and has steadily continued laying almost daily ever since. She has never attempted to set during all that time, and as yet shows no sign of soon doing so. Up to April 1st, last, she had laid 336 eggs, 9 of which were doubled yelked. She had laid several of the latter species since then and kept up her reputation as before.

A MAN MISSING.

A Chapter of Misadventures.

On Friday last Mrs Sarah B. Miller, accompanied by her son Varian went to Philadelphia with the Y. M. C. A. excursion. There they separated, Mrs. Miller going up the river to Burlington and Varian going down to Sea Breeze, it being agreed between them that they should meet at the West Philadelphia depot, and return to Lancaster on the same train. Mrs. Miller reached the depot a good deal too soon, and mistook another train for the one they were to travel on. Becoming alarmed at the absence of her son she went in search of him, fearing that he might be drowned. Meantime, the son went to the depot and not finding her there feared that she had taken sick in Burlington, and like a dutiful son went there to look after her. Mrs. Miller being unable to find Varian came home on Saturday, and Varian not finding his mother in Burlington hurried back to Philadelphia and spent all day Sunday of unsuccessfully hunting for her. He came home yesterday morning at 2:10 and found his mother well but greatly distressed at his unaccountable absence, as indeed were a great many of his friends in this city. But, "All's well that ends well."

Washington Borough Items.

The writer has lately been visiting some of the river islands under cultivation. David R. Saylor has three acres of fine tobacco on his island, leaves measuring 22 by 42, of "Dutch broad leaf" variety. Andrew and B. F. Saylor's island is a truck garden, with about four acres in mellons, cantelopes and vegetables. Bernard Shertzer has begun cutting his good crop of tobacco. S. B. Urban and his family reside in Paradise island during the summer months. On its 35 acres he has goood tobacco, corn, mellons and fruit.

At the meeting of the borough fathers on Saturday no quorum was present. The borough fathers have their own troubles. B. K. Shultz, B. Frank Shultz, Henry Siple, Joseph K. Shultz, William Artman, Jacob B. Shultz, Cyrus B. Shultz and Christian Hardeman have filed a bill in equity, praying the court to grant an injunction restraining the authorities of the borough from interfering with and removing their fences, according to a plan adopted by the borough council. So lines and fences take a rest.

The bass fishing is improving, but the fish can have a rest until the tobacco is housed.

An Indian Shuttle.

Peter Hiller, of Conestoga, has in his possession a shuttle such as the Indians used in weaving, before the white man invaded America. It is a piece of black stone, of triangular shape, about four inches long, and one and a half inches wide at its greatest diameter, and half an inch thick. A hole an inch and a half in length and an inch deep has been cut on its longest surface, and at each end of this hole have been drilled holes for the yarn to pass through. The work is very neatly done and the stone is ornamented with vines, &c., engraved on its surface. Dr. Dubbs, of Franklin & Marshall college, pronounces it an Indian shuttle. Mr. Hiller, we may add, has a very fine collection of Indian relics, his cabinet containing more than 1,200 specimens, many of them very rare and [illegible] able.