Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 11, 1880.

On the Road.

If Mr. Garfield had learned the lesson of experience he would not have gone on his political pilgrimage to New York and Chatauqua. A correspondent of the New York *Sun* reminds us how all the traveling presidential candidates in the past have come to grief at the election. Henry Clay made a progress through the country in all of his campaigns, meeting an enthusiastic reception everywhere; Van Buren at the close of his first term made a tour through New York and Pennsylvania, and was beaten by Gen. Harrison, who stayed at home at Cincinnati and continued to perform his duties as clerk of the common pleas court; Taylor attended to his duties as general and defeated Cass, who traveled through the country making speeches; Scott, who did the same, was beaten by Pierce, who stayed quietly at home; Douglass made a tour and so did Seymour and Greeley; and we may add that Grant lately made such a royal progress and met so many enthusiastic friends that he was beaten even for the nomination and never got on the course at all.

There are a good many reasons why the results of these presidential exhibitions should be just what experience shows them to be. Men are greater in the eyes of men when their imagination is left free to picture them. Few great men come up to the ideal which their fellows form of them, and the presidential candidate who could expect to lose nothing by an exhibition of himself to the people needs to be very eloquent and very noble in appearance. And even then he will hardly add to his repute, while he subjects himself to the danger of damage by the disapproval of those who think it unbecoming the high dignity of the first office in the country that it should be thus personally canvassed for; and by the criticism of hostile politicians to whom it would not be possible to avoid giving plausible cause for animadversion. Silence is golden; and no one has better reason to realize this than the presidential candidate. Even the customary letter of acceptance which is now expected from him is a source of danger, and through apprehension of saying something damaging has come to be clothed in words signifying nothing.

The portraits of candidates even are damaging to them. Probably a candidate who would not permit his picture to be taken would find his account in it. Their portraits do not generally give them a very majestic or godlike appearance. Every voter would in his mind's eye see in his candidate a much nobler physiognomy if he had not a lithograph to undeceive and disenchant him.

A Nuisance.

There is but one opinion as to the street railway in this city; which is that with its present width of track it is a nuisance. We know of no other city which permits a railway to be laid upon its streets whose width of track does not correspond with the wagon track. Nor is there one which permits the T rail to be laid for street railway use. We do not know why the authorities of this city are so exceedingly accommodating to those who seek to abuse its streets and to make them disagreeable and dangerous to travel over. Our street committee are afflicted with a singular desire to spend money on streets which yet they are not willing to protect the people in their use of. The railroad trains are allowed to cross them at a high rate of speed although the ordinances forbid it. When the street grade does not suit the railroads they are kindly permitted to change it. The property owners are permitted to consult their own ideas only in regard to the proper state of repair of their pavements. But the most remarkable thing of all is the fact that this street railway is permitted to obstruct the streets with its narrow track and objectionable rail. It seems that it is never to be got rid of. The Belgian pavement now being laid will probably fix it as an institution amongst us and the daily smashing of wagon wheels will continue to the great contentment of the coachmakers. Surely it is asking very little of the street committee to demand that they shall require this railway, if it persists in using our streets with its very useless track, to make it the width of a wagon track, so that it may be convenient for other vehicles besides the half dozen horse cars that daily struggle along its course. It can be abated in its present condition as a nuisance. Any jury would so pronounce it.

A WOMAN who lives happily with her husband and children would seem to be glad in mail against seduction; and yet they have found one in San Francisco, and she the daughter of a distinguished clergyman, who had such surroundings and yet lacked an embracing dentist to make her happy. The husband, discovering the affair, after raging inwardly for several weeks against the dentist, while never for a moment losing his love for his wife, shot him in the back one day when he found it was perfectly safe and after demonstrating to his satisfaction that his victim was a coward. He seems to think that he did what was right, and his reverend father-in-law says he would have done the same. It may be so; but then the wife ought to have been included in the slaughter. Apparently she was quite as guilty as anybody—if not more so. It was a remarkable state of mind which kept her husband in undiminished love for her without a moment's intermission. It was his love for her he declared, which led him to shoot the other fellow. There is no accounting for tastes.

DR. FAHNESTOCK need not anticipate any trouble in demonstrating the utility of his discovery of statuvolence after he shall have established its reality and made the scientific world acquainted with its nature. If people can put themselves into a condition—or if anybody else can put them into it and keep them them there—in which they can at will remain insensible to physical pain or weariness, the greatest discovery of any age has been made, transcending all others if not revolutionizing all known natural laws. If—

THE Republicans have been very busy sowing seeds of dissension among the Pittsburgh Democracy, and hopefully predicting an abundant crop of trouble. Yesterday the twelve local Democratic conventions met and a perfect love-feast ensued, all other candidates for county committee chairman withdrawing and Hon. James H. Hopkins being chosen by acclamation. Mr. Hopkins has also consented to make the fight against Erret for congress. This means a thorough organization of the party in the West and completes the unity of the Pennsylvania Democracy. With Cassidy and Randall in Philadelphia; Speer and Stenger in the southern tier; Wallace and Dill in central Pennsylvania; Scott in the north and Hopkins in the west organizing the party, Hancock's state is in the best of hands, and the party presents such a front as it has not had for many years.

THE Tennessee Democracy declare for an honest payment of the state debt; in Virginia the only trouble arises from the main body of the party preserving the public credit despite the threatened alliance of the readjusters with the Republicans; in Alabama it was the Republicans who made common cause with the Greenbackers. No worse state repudiation has been seen than in the reliable Republican state of Minnesota. And yet Schurz has the audacious meanness to say that the Democracy are the friends of repudiation measures.

OUR intelligent and trustworthy Alabama correspondent not only gives us an admirable insight into the political condition of his own state, but he makes a strong point for the truly national party when he proves that it is the organization which is running Hancock that can alone claim to be the party of the Union and to be above sectionalism.

MINOR TOPICS.

THE total population of the country will go over 48,000,000.

STILL another use for paper has been found. In Germany some one has discovered how to make stoves out of it, and the fire in them is described as blazing cheerfully, without doing stove material the slightest injury.

THE New York *Tribune*, in speaking of the work of the Republican national committee, says: "Special attention is now given to Maine and Vermont. The Republicans in those states are very confident." The condition of mind which makes the Republicans confident of carrying Vermont is very alarming.

THE wind has been taken out of the Washington *Republic's* story that Senator Wallace discharged a bullet riddled veteran from the secretaryship of his committee and succeeded him with his own son. The man who was displaced was the hopeful son of ex-Senator Christiancy, at present an inmate of an inebriate asylum, and the man who succeeded him was Mr. Burritt, a Hancock veteran soldier.

The orange crop of Florida will be large this year and early. The culture of oranges has increased wonderfully, and has brought much capital and business energy into the state. Some crops realize as high as $18,000. New settings are constantly added and young trees are regularly coming into bearing. Since 1874 the Florida crop has increased as follows, the figures representing half-barrel cases: 1874, 2,500; 1875, 10,000; 1876, 15,000; 1877, 31,000; 1878, 75,000; 1879, 200,000. Havana and other West Indian points are already put into the shade by reason of the superior quality of the Florida fruit, and Mediterranean producers may well feel anxiety as to the future of their winter trade in fine fruit.

AT Wallack's Theatre, New York, the other night, a young actress of considerable artistic talents chalked on a blackboard the face of James A. Garfield. Slight applause followed, John Sherman, who occupied a box, conspicuously leading by clapping his hands. Garfield's phiz was obliterated, and the lady mentioned the name of Hancock as she prepared to give the audience the face of the General. Instantly there was loud applause. When she had gone as far as the eyebrows another round was given for Hancock, and when she got as far as his mouth the audience broke out again in plaudits in which Mr. Sherman did not join. The finishing of the face was the signal for an outburst which shook the building.

A NOT UNPLEASANT DISCORD.

Sure never yet two lovers lived,
Since first shone moon and sun,
Whose "souls knew but a single thought,
Whose fond hearts beat as one,"
As nearly as do Ralph's and mine,
So many, many things
Delight us both. Our fav'rite flow'rs
Are those that summer brings;
We read and love the self-same books:
One poet we adore;
One song above all other songs
We practice o'er and o'er.

And yet upon one subject we
Must always disagree;
I will not yield the slightest jot,
And just as firm is he.
It is which is the higher type
Of beauty, dark or fair.
"The brown for me," says Ralph, while I
For "blue and gold" declare.
And this discordant note we struck
The first week that we met,
And I've no doubt a score of years
Will find it sounding yet.
'Tis strange; but then Ralph's very blonde,
And I—well, I'm brunette.

MEMORABLE WORDS.

Lincoln's Opinion of Hancock.

"*Some of the older generals have said to me that he is rash, and I have said to them that I have watched General Hancock's conduct very carefully, and I have found that when he goes into action he achieves his purpose and comes out with a smaller list of casualties than any of them. If his life and strength is spared I believe that General Hancock is destined to be one of the most distinguished men of the age.*"

And to show how much he thought of him Mr. Lincoln declared that he always opened his morning mail in fear and trembling lest he would hear that Gen. Hancock had been killed or wounded.

A Murderer's Buried Money.

Over 1,000 old English coins have been found buried near Mahonoy City, Pa. They were hidden by a murderer years ago.

The Supposed Benders Discharged.

The supposed Benders had a preliminary examination at Oswego, Kan., and were discharged.

ALABAMA.

THE ELECTIONS IN THAT STATE.

I Told You So!

Special Correspondence INTELLIGENCER.

LINDEN, Ala., Aug. 5, '80.

The election in Alabama has resulted, as I predicted—every county in the state, except three, so far as heard from, has voted the Democratic ticket. The aggregate majority will be about what I wrote you—between 50,000 and 75,000. If there is a full vote in the *white counties* it will exceed this.

This was hardly a contest. In Marengo county there was not a single political meeting and not a stump speech. There was no electioneering. *Not one dime was spent* by any one to bring out, influence or control a vote. The people went to the polls or stayed away, voted or not, just as they pleased, and there was no tumult, no rioting, no breach of the peace, and so far as I can learn, not a single arrest made on election day.

An examination of the vote shows that in the densely populated negro counties, the Democratic strength is greatest. Here the registration is about 4,500. The vote polled was 3,100. The vote for the Greenback candidate, is put down at 75. The proportion of the whites who failed to vote is larger than that of the negroes. The majority of the 75 opposition were white votes. These were cast by Democrats, for certain individuals. To illustrate my meaning: In this division some few persons voted for Chancellor Dillard, who called himself an "Independent," and for the rest of the ticket, yet such a vote is counted with the 75 classed as for the opposition. No two Democratic candidates received the same vote. In every instance the voter exercised the privilege of "scratching" to his heart's content. Personal likes and dislikes had their full weight. Never was there so quiet, so free, and so perfectly an impartial an election held in any state of this Union

There can be no doubt about this fact. The Republican party endeavored to assist the supporters of Mr. Weaver, and did their best to use money to corrupt and control votes. The exposure made by Mr. Edwardy, the publisher of a little paper at Montgomery, proves this. Mr. Dorsey, of the Republican committee, denies this, but a carpet-bagger named Dorsey came to this county in 1866, and then emigrated to Arkansas. If this be the same man who blossomed into a senator in the bad days of corruption and fraud, then his denial amounts to nothing.

The Republican party in Alabama has ceased to exist. It died a natural death and has been peacefully buried. The Greenback party never came to life—it was born dead. The Garfield electors will hardly receive votes enough to count. If it were not for the officeholders and the beautiful workings of civil service reform, I do not believe General Garfield would receive over 1,000 votes in the state. If elected he will have to select government officers from this magnificent minority or else fill the offices with non-residents. Either would be unfortunate. The first would be incompetent, and the second would be unpopular. This truth ought not to be questioned, *no man should be elected president who has not a respectable following in every state.*

In the strongest Republican state General Hancock will be supported by a strong minority, composed of many of the wealthiest, most intelligent and influential citizens. He could, if elected, fill every office in every state by the appointment of competent Democrats. General Garfield could not do this in Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Texas, by the appointment of competent Republicans. This simple statement ought to enable every one to say which of the two is the national candidate, and which is the representative of the true union, non sectional sentiment of the whole country.

One word for General Weaver. He came among us, behaved himself as a gentleman was well received and given a polite hearing. That he made no converts must be attributed to his cause, and not to his want of ability, or a fair opportunity for advocating them. Will not some of the really able and patriotic Republicans of the North follow Weaver's example? Can nothing induce Cameron (some of his old Princeton chums would be glad to see him), Blaine, Edwards or Conkling to visit Alabama and give us a "little sound doctrine?" We propose this: If any gentleman who supports Garfield will come to Alabama we will accompany him with a respectable advocate of General Hancock over the state, get up good audiences, divide time fairly, and discuss the questions at issue and pay all expenses, provided, the Republicans will return the compliment, take our man back to his state and show him the same courtesy. Who will accept this offer?

About crops: Cotton is not good. The army worm, in spite of Prof. Riley, has come. In a short time the green leaves, now so rich and luxuriant, and the pretty flowers, which are white in the morning, pink at noon, and red at sunset, will disappear, and the green fields will look as if they were covered with dry, fresh killed weeds. Yet cotton is not a failure. All the matured balls will open. The early planting will yield nearly an average, while the late crop will be injured from 25 to 75 per cent. There will be corn sufficient for farming purposes. The cities and towns will have to depend largely on the western markets. Potatoes promise an abundant yield. Apples, pears and peaches are very poor. Cattle and sheep are doing well, but "blooded stock" does not seem to suit this section. The common long-horned cow appears to thrive best. Hogs are increasing very rapidly. They cost very little, and since the law made it a penitentiary offence to steal a hog, it does not require much trouble for a farmer to raise his supply of bacon.

Up to this time the health of Alabama, will compare favorably with any country in the world. We have but little of that terrible disease, consumption. Coughs and colds are almost unknown. It is very seldom that a case of typhus or typhoid fever occurs. It is an undoubted fact, that the malarial fevers, which are believed to be indigenous in every Southern climate have decreased within the past ten years. The census will show that this is beyond comparison one of the healthiest sections of the habitable globe. Let me say in conclusion, that a genial climate, plently of good living, a polite people, who are willing *audere alteram partem*, and the very few friends General Garfield has, are good reasons why some of his apostles should come here and advocate his cause. M.

CATALEPSY OR STATUVOLENCE.

By Wm. Baker Fahnestock, M. D.
For the INTELLIGENCER.

"What good can be effected by catalepsy or statuvolence in the army or navy?"

The above question has evidently been asked by those who have not made themselves familiar with its true nature or its usefulness as a remedial agent in diseases, as well as injuries, to which the human frame is subject, especially in wars where long journeys, endurance and vigilance without fatigue, are often necessary in the soldier and sailor.

Catalepsy is a natural condition, but can also be assumed at will by the statuvolist. It has heretofore been considered a disease and the medical faculty, even at this late day, treat it as such in their latest works, as well as in their practice, by prescribing medicines which, if not positively injurious, are at best utterly useless.

Unfortunately for the elucidation of statuvolence, its most useful phenomena have been perverted and publicly exhibited to crowded audiences, who, for want of correct knowledge in regard to it, encouraged deception at the expense of truth, thus subjecting a useful science to ridicule instead of aiding in its elucidation and dissemination for the relief of human suffering.

In answer to the question of "What good can be effected by catalepsy or statuvolence in the army or navy?" we state that every soldier and sailor who has been taught its true nature, and his power while in it, can throw his body, or any part of it into the state at will, independent of the rest, and can then endure *extraordinary* hardships without fatigue; and in case of accidents, wounds, scalds or burns, etc., can, by an act of his own will, at any time, render his body or any part of it, insensible in an instant, and consequently, will be free from pain or uneasiness as long as it is his will to be so, simply because it is possible to the condition, and he has acquired the power to keep the body in the state, or to throw it off at pleasure independent of anyone, or of its interfering with his power to move in the least.

If they should be wounded in battle or elsewhere, it would be their own fault if they suffered the least pain, or the want of any aid from their fellows (except from profuse hemorrhage) until circumstances would render their being cared for possible.

Should surgical operations become necessary they could pass through them, not only without pain, but without the least knowledge of undergoing them if they desired to do so. Under such circumstances the system would not receive the shock which is usually experienced when patients are conscious; consequently there would not only be less suffering, but less fatality in their removal from the battle field, and much less time lost in their recovering, as well as many more chances of being able to do so.

It is impossible in the brief space of a newspaper article to give half the uses to which this art can be applied, or the relief that it is possible to afford, in unhappy conditions of the mind, as well as of the body.

In regard to the use that persons can make of their clear-minded powers, while in this condition, we have to remark in this connection, that it has been used by soldiers, and it is notorious, that in a certain portion of the southern army, during the late war, clairvoyance was used and gave correct information. To give the reader an idea of what is possible, and has been done, we will briefly state, that a gentleman of our acquaintance—who most unwillingly passed through that unhappy strugle, although not understanding the true nature of his powers—frequently gave correct information in regard to the position of the union army, and never failed to tell twenty-four hours before the time, whether, or not, his regiment or any part of the army would be engaged in battle. Upon one occasion he stated to the commanding officer that there would not be "a gun fired that day"—although "everything" (as the officer stated) indicated an immediate attack. Yet he insisted that it would not take place. The result proved him to be a true prophet, for "not a gun was fired." Upon another occasion he stated that a certain officer would be killed by a bullet through his brain, and regretted exceedingly that circumstances prevented him from giving him timely warning. The officer was killed as stated, "upon the first fire." Again, upon the eve of a battle he stated that he himself would be struck by a ball, but would not be killed. This prophecy and many others during the war were fulfilled, so that he became an oracle and was regularly consulted by the officers and men of his regiment. These things may seem incredible, but what are we to do with the facts? Before the telegraph and many other useful discoveries were made known, the enumeration of the uses to which they have been applied would have been considered just as improbable, as it is now, for most persons to believe, that one mind can read another, or that man can render any part of his body insensible to pain, to be clear minded in all his faculties, and to see, hear, taste, smell and feel independent of his natural organs of sense. Yet these things are so and can be demonstrated. But, setting aside all the uses to which a perfect clear mindedness may eventually be applied, the demonstrated and demonstrable power, that the body can be rendered insensible to pain or suffering of any kind, by the will, is enough to awaken thought, and to recommend it to all who desire to aid in the heaven-inspired philanthropy of founding institutions to teach the art to all who desire to impart it to others, so that the great good that individual efforts cannot hope to accomplish may through public institutions and benevolent promptings speedily come to the greatest number who now suffer disconsolate.

LANCASTER, Aug. 11, 1880.

The Harrisburg Democrats have nominated Wm. K. Alricks for the Legislature. Lookout for thunder from the state capital in November.

PERSONAL.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, on his arrival at the White Sulphur Springs on Friday last, was wined, dined and danced as the man who nominated the next president.

Archbishop GIBBONS will be received with a procession on his return to Baltimore from his European trip. Arrangements for the reception are now being made.

DUDLEY FIELD, only son of David Dudley Field, died at Stockbridge, Mass., very suddenly at six o'clock yesterday morning from, it is supposed, heart disease. He was 46 years of age.

WILLIAM HENRY GILES KINGSTON, a London writer of books for boys, is dead. He wrote the book entitled "Western Wanderings," containing incidents of his journey through Canada and the United States.

W. A. LLOYD, the noted English pisciculturist, died recently, while working at his study table, from an effusion of blood on the brain. Mr. Lloyd was a Welchman, and besides his thorough practical knowledge of the aquarium, was a man of considerable culture and a frequent writer on his favorite topic.

Baron HARDIN HICKEY, the expelled editor of the anti-Republican paper *Le Triboulet*, of Paris, who writes under the name of Saint Patrice, is a native of the United States, whose ancestors emigrated from Ireland in the beginning of the present century. The reactionary papers warmly protest against his expulsion, on the ground that he has long resided in France and made a very generous use of his large fortune.

MR. ENGLISH writes to a friend in Pittsburg: "Never mind the claims and boasts of the Republicans about Indiana. It is all 'bosh.' The Democrats are thoroughly united here, and, gaining by conversions are only in danger by reason of importation of negro voters, fraud and the use of great sums of money, which the Republicans are raising with a view to overwhelming the state, but, with God's help, we intend 'to hold the fort.'"

JENNY LIND'S home is a spacious and delightful mansion in a retired nook of South Kensington, embowered in trees and flowers. The elegant drawing room is decorated with old china and aristic draperies, has a grand piano in it, and a life-size portrait of its mistress as she appeared at the height of her career. The great singer is described as having still the same soft blue eye, and as showing but a few threads of silver in the abundant brown hair, yet worn turned under as she used to wear it. On the occasion when the mansion was seen, she wore a black silk with coral buttons, a shawl of old cluny lace, and a little cap of Venetian guipure. For a year after her marriage Madame Goldschmidt lived in the town of Northampton in Massachusetts, and many of the residents there still remember the delight the gracious singer gave them in the prodigal generosity of her great gift of song.

A New England lady, who is a distant relative of Sec. EVARTS' family, it is said, went to see him not long ago to procure a clercial appointment for the widow of a deserving citizen whose death had made his family destitute. "I can do nothing for you, I don't believe in having women around me any how; it's no place for them here." "But, Mr. Secretary," said the lady, "this is a peculiar case, and there are many women here in the public offices." "I know there is a lot of beggarly women always looking for office," said irate Mr. Evarts, "and they ought to go at some other work." "But you have daughters of our own," said the lady, "and it is possible they may have to ask such a favor some time—the daughters of a chief justice did so." "My daughters are ladies," was the haughty response, "and will never stoop to ask any favor from a public official."

How Pensioners are Intimidated.

The following is a copy of a letter written to Henry Kohler, Cross Roads, P. O., York county, by a prominent member of the Republican party of York, whose identity is strongly suspected. The evident purpose of the letter is to frighten Mr. Kohler, who is a pensioner, into voting for Garfield and Arthur, who are politically obnoxious to him. The purpose will fail however, as Mr. Kohler announces in terms more expressive than eloquent, that I will vote for General Hancock, pension or no pension. Read the letter:

JULY 30, 1880.

MR. HENRY KOHLER, SIR:—While stopping in York a few days I was informed that you was cursing and running the present government down and talking very light of it, and in a way that would take your pension from you, and as I was informed about it, it is my duty to look after it and if reports are true, to have your pension stepped. Now I propose this in order to clear you. I will not investigate the matter until after the election and then I will call on you and if you can bring me a good Republican who will on *oath* say you voted for Garfield and Arthur, I will clear you, if not, I will have to put the man on oath who informed me about you, and they are willing to tesify to what they told me, and then you will lose your pension. Remember it is the Republican government that is giving you your pension, and when you curse the present government you are not entitled to a pension, and it will be stopped. Let me hear from you by return mail if you will accept my offer or not. Yours respectfully, H. MARR, York Pa.

Suspicious.

Dr. Kerr, of Girard, is medical officer of the Knights of Honor and United Workmen. Last week Hon. George P. Rea died. He was a member of both societies. His son, Mr. William Rea, alleges that a few hours before his death Dr. Kerr called him aside and declared that he has passed old man Rea as fit for membership in both societies at a time he was physically unfit; that unless William would give him one hundred dollars he would avoid the transaction and balk the heirs from receiving a cent from the beneficiary associations. The lodges have begun an investigation.

AWFUL.

Over Nine Hundred Pilgrims Perish.

Reuter's telegram from Aden reports that the steamer Jeddah, from Sinapore, foundered off Guardani, on the 8th, with nine hundred and fifty three pilgrims from Jeddah. All on board perished except the captain, his wife, the chief engineer and sixteen natives, who were picked up and brought to Aden by the steamer Scindia.

Buried Under a Fallen Building.

In Montreal while Napoleon Brousseau, flour and feed merchant, was engaged in storing away thirty tons of bran on the second floor of his store, the building collapsed, burying thirteen persons. Zenont Peas, aged eleven, was instantly killed, and two others, Isidor Brosseau, aged twelve, and J. Mongein, aged thirteen, were seriously injured. The remainder escaped with slight bruises.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

George Smith, a Pittsburgh boy, had one leg badly crushed by having a car run over it on Monday.

Norristown was aroused yesterday with a Democratic meeting and a rattling speech from Wallace.

George Corgan, of Philadelphia, while drunk struck little Charlie Gilden on the head with a wooden mallet, and fractured his skull.

Near New Brighton, Beaver county, George Hatties's son was thrown from his wagon and his back broken, his head badly cut and he was otherwise hurt fatally.

In Johnstown, Burgess Strayer fined eight young men $5 each for loafing in front of the Evangelical church. It might be tried in Lancaster.

The Pittsburgh Democrats nominated Hon. James A. Hopkins for congress from the Twenty-second district, and Mr. Geo. T. Miller from the Twenty-third district. Good.

Yesterday the drowned man found in the Delaware at Fairmount avenue wharf was identified as Benjamin H. Riggs. He was of dissipated habits, and had been on a spree for six months past.

Alice Handy, 77 years old, who was dozing by the window on the third floor of the residence northwest corner of Park avenue and Master street, Philadelphia, at nine o'clock last night, fell to the pavement and died in an hour.

The McKean county Democratic convention made the following nominations: State senate, A. J. Hughes; member of assembly, Byron B. Hamilton; treasurer, John W. Brennan. The convention was harmonious and enthusiastic.

The commissioners of the United States international exhibition of 1883 assembled in New York, yesterday. Colonel Stebbins, of New York acted as temporary chairman. The session was opened by Rev. Dr. Newman with prayer. Mayor Cooper welcomed and extended the hospitalities of the city to the commissioners. Thurlow Weed was present, and his appearance was greeted with applause.

Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew presided over the Columbia county convention yesterday. Dr. O. A. Megagee was nominated for Congress, Hon. E. J. McHenry for State Senate, Hons. T. J. Vanderslice and J. B. Knittle, present members, were renominated for representatives and R. R. Little was selected for district attorney. David Lowenberg was elected chairman and C. G. Barkley secretary of the county committee.

George W. Hacker, of Philadelphia, who committed suicide with laudanum yesterday, was a son of the late Geo. W. Hacker, for many years a member of the Board of port wardens, and was aged twenty years. He was in the employ of the Edgemore iron works, a short distance from Chester. Last spring he was married to a Miss Thompson, but they separated after three months married life, and he has been melancholy because he could not marry another beloved one without committing bigamy. He was heir to a large estate.

Tommy O'Conners, an Erie boy, came home late the other night and fearing that "the old man" would hear him come in, he concluded to go through a neighbor's yard, then scale the fence and get on the roof of the one-story part of his father's residence. His father did not hear the noise, but the neighbor's son did. He was sure that Tommy was a burglar, so he blazed away at him with a revolver. The shot struck O'Conner's in the arm, wounding him slightly and teaching him an excellent lesson.

STATE ITEMS.

Paymaster R. N. Fowler, U. S. A., has died at Fort Whipple.

The aggregate census returns show the population of Massachusetts to be 1,781,812, an increase of 19 per cent. over the figures of the last census.

Baseball: At Cincinnati—Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 3. At Chicago—Chicago, 5; Providence, 1. At Troy—Troy, 3; Buffalo, 2.

Thousands of persons are in Denver today attending the firemen's turnout in which thirty companies participate.

The headless body found on Long Island is that of G. George, a skilled Italian music teacher, about 60 years of age.

In Newburg, Preston county, W. Va., Mrs. Halbritter and Miss Halbritter were walking on the railroad when the fast line came along and struck both of them, killing Miss Halbritter instantly and inflicting injuries upon Mrs. Halbritter from which she died in a few hours.

In the Tennessee Democratic state convention permanent organization was effected by the selection of Col. J. D. Tilman, a state credit Democrat, as permanent chairman. He made a speech declaring in favor of sustaining the state and national credit and denouncing all forms or phases of repudiation, which was loudly applauded.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANVASS.

Words of Good Cheer from Some of the Doubtful States.

At the Democratic national executive committee meeting in New York yesterday, the best of good prospects were reported from Maine, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio and other "doubtful" states.

The committee resolved at once to take the most active and stringent measures to prevent colonization of negroes in Indiana. Detectives will be employed to watch the leaders in the business, and to keep track of the colonists, and other arrangements will be at once perfected to secure the arrest of all persons who may be found violating the election laws.

Up to the present time the Democrats have not shown much disposition to make an aggressive fight in Ohio this fall. Indiana has chiefly engrossed their attention, and the determination exists among the leaders to carry that state by an increased majority over 1876. But late reports from Ohio are of such a hopeful character that the question of giving the Democracy there assistance from outside is being discussed. Information recently received from Garfield's district proves that the Republicans there who demanded his retirement in 1874 and in 1876 because of his connection with Credit Mobilier and the De Golyer paving contract, will not vote for him for president. Garfield's majority fell from 10,935 in 1872, to 2,526 in 1874, a loss of 8,409. Hayes's majority over Tilden in Ohio in 1876 was 7,516. The German vote of Cincinnati, it is reported, will be cast largely for Hancock, and there is every reason to believe that with a good organization and a determined effort the state can be carried by the Democrats.

Losses by Fire.

The destructive fire, caused by a burning vessel floating against a pier at Hunter's Point, L. I., extended over ten acres, and enveloped eight vessels in flames.

The R. C. church at Bathurst, N. B., was burned, the fire being caused by sparks from an adjacent mill.

A block of business houses and the masonic temple at Galveston, Texas, burned the loss being $10,000.

A barn on the farm of Lewis Rice, in Palmer township, Northampton county, together with the entire contents, was destroyed by a supposed incendiary fire. The loss is estimated at over $2,000. The barn contained all this year's crops.

Dust to Dust.

Ralph Rollins, the Chambersburg bank robber and confidence man, was buried in Potter's field, Philadelphia. Telegrams had been sent to Chicago to his first wife, the woman who clung to him during his evil career, but she replied that she did not want the body. Legal complication is likely to ensue over the possession of the diamonds which were found concealed in a shaving-brush handle and taken from him at the time of his attempted escape from the penitentiary in December last. The are supposed to be worth over $10,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

B. U. (H. F.) S. A.

The Parade in Columbia Yesterday

The Circles of the Brotherhood of the Union from this city which visited Columbia yesterday to participate in the parade of their order returned in the early evening train, with their music, much pleased with the visit. The parade was a pronounced success, and the following was the order in which it was marshalled:

Chief Marshal—O. W. C. Whinna, of Washington Legion, No. 1, K. of R.
Aids to Chief Marshal—C. W. Mann, W. Wildey Wikel, H. C. Gibble, H. McElroy, John H. Overdeer.
Mechanics' Band of Marietta, 20 pieces,
Washington Legion, No. 1, K. of R.
Capt. Geo. S. Riel, 2nd Lieut. Chas. Winna, 3rd Lieut. Geo. H. Heiss, Q. M., Edward Gamble, Chaplain, F. P. Gibbs and 28 men.
Hummelstown Band, 17 pieces.
Harrisburg Circle, No. 31.
Marshal W. Wildey Wikel; Assistant Marshal, H. L. Kirrer, with 50 men.
Manheim Liberty Band, 17 pieces.
Aureola Circle, No. 43.
Marshal, H. C. Gibble, with 40 men.
Eden Cornet Band, 18 pieces.
Lancaster Circle, No. 108.
Marshal, H. McElroy; Assistant, David L. Wisner, with 70 men.
Ironville Band, 17 pieces.
Conestoga Circle, No. 110,
Marshal, John A. Overdeer, with 60 men.
Mountville Band, 17 pieces.
Putnam Circle, No. 113.
Marshal, Caleb Mann; Assistant B. F. Eicherly, with 40 men.

The following route of parade was passed over and when concluded those who participated in it were satisfied that they had seen nearly all of Columbia:

Form at Second and Locust streets; down Locust to Front, up Front to Walnut, up Walnut to Seventh, down Seventh to Locust, down Locust to Second, down Second to Cherry, up Cherry to Fifth, down Fifth to Union, down Union to Second, down Second to Perry, up Perry to Fourth, down Fourth to Manor, up Manor to Ninth, countermarch on Manor to Fourth, up Fourth to Mill, down Mill to Third, up Third to Locust, down Locust to the hall and dismiss.

The sessions of the Grand Circle began last evening and continue during to-day and to-morrow, most of the business transacted being of a private character and concerning the inner working of the order. The following officers conduct the present meeting:

Grand Chief Washington—Jos. R. Henry, No. 25.
Grand Chief Jefferson—Jos. Parker, No. 4.
Grand Chief Franklin—Wm. H. Beitel, No. 110.
Grand Scroll Keeper—John McGoulrick, No. 6.
Grand Treasurer—Wm. P. Stuart, No. 29.
Grand Herald—J. W. Coulston, No. 62.
Grand U. of the D.—Samuel Murray, No. 33.
Grand U. of the N.—Geo. M. Brook, No. 45.

The circles in the state now number 125, No. 1 being at Fawn Grove, York county, and No. 125 at Airville, in the same county.

On Thursday afternoon the following officers will be installed for the ensuing year, and also a G. C. F., to be elected before installation:

G. C. W.—Jos. Parker, No. 4.
G. C. J.—W. H. Beitel, No. 110.
G. S. K.—W. A. Corson, No. 18.
G. T.—W. P. Stuart, No. 29.
G. H.—J. B. Hendricks, No. 111.
G. W. of the D.—Jacob Duttenhofer, No. 113.
G. W. of the N.—J. D. Wiber, No. 29.
Rep. to S. C.—John Corson, No. 15; Geo. Kiel, No. 8; C. Whina, No. 9.

BEAUTY MADE THE BRIDE OF USE.

In A. J. Kauffman's Masonic Mark.

We mentioned yesterday that A. J. Kauffman, esq., was on Monday evening presented with a beautiful masonic badge or mark by some of his Columbia friends. As this beautiful piece of work was made in Lancaster and does great credit to the manufacturer, E. J. Zahm, some description of it will be of interest. It is of massive gold, containing between $20 and $30 worth of that metal. The base of one side of the mark is a skeleton cross of gold, with black enamel edges, and cut in the enamel are the words in gold, "Passed Eminent Grand Commander of Pennsylvania." On this cross rests a double-headed eagle, of solid goid, engraved in relief, in a high style of art. Above the eagle is a triangle in enamel, in the centre of which are the figures "32," to indicate the 32d or sublime degree.

The base of the opposite side of the mark is a highly ornamented Maltese cross, containing in enamel of various colors numerous emblems of the order. On the Maltese cross rests an enamel cross, around which a serpent is entwined, and on the enamel cross rest a gold triangle and crown. On the edges of the skeleton cross are engraved Mr. Kauffman's name and the masonic dates, and on the ends of the cross are engraved the words "Presented by his friends August 9, 1880."

The mark is not only a costly one, being worth about $75, but is artistic in its design and perfect in all its details and is a proof that the most delicate and elaborate products of the jeweller's art can be furnished in this city in all respects equal to any that may be obtained in the larger cities.

Well Met! Old Friends.

James Downey, esq., of the Lake City, Col., *Mining Register* having gone "over the range" to visit Ouray, some 115 miles away, thus describes a pleasant episode of his story there:

While at Ouray we met an old acquaintance from Lancaster, Pa., whom he had not seen for ten years. We noticed a familiar face whirling around in the giddy waltz, and wondered where we had seen it, until his honor Judge McMorris introduced us to Nat. P. Slaymaker. We knew Nat. when he was one of the most industrious students in the city of the Old Guard, and and are pleased to learn from others that he is a popular and prosperous attorney in Silverton. Episodes of this personal nature are bright spots in the life of men; and we cherish them.

Raising Quail Without a Mother.

Henry Benbrook, a dealer in game at Raritan, N. J., has recently succeeded in accomplishing a feat which has hitherto been regarded as almost impossible, and has been attempted by game societies all over the world. He has accomplished the raising of young quail from the egg without the assistance of the parent bird. The female died, the male hatched them out and Benbrook raised them, how he will not tell.