Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 30, 1880.

Better Ask the Judge.

Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., of New York, give public notice that they hold the proxies of Messrs. McCalmont Brothers & Co., and other large holders of Reading stock, and they request such stockholders as desire to cooperate with them in securing a change of management to send them authority to vote for them at the coming election. It is reliably stated that Mr. Frank S. Bond, now vice president of the Texas Pacific railroad, is the candidate of this party to take Mr. Gowen's place. The latter telegraphs his friends from London not to be uneasy for the result of the contest, as he expects fully three-fifths of all the votes that will be cast. Evidently there is going to be a very animated conflict, and a great deal of hard work done and hard feeling engendered. The funeral that is evidently in prospect is none of ours, as we are not among the noble army of donkeys who propose to have this lively kicking match about so shadowy and unsubstantial thing as the Reading presidency at present is. It would, perhaps, be a pleasant thing, in this extremely cold weather, to be a Reading stockholder and be afforded the excellent opportunity of warm excitement which is being prepared for them. We do not see that it can hurt them very much. Their property is in such dilapidated condition that if the result should be to hand the fragments of it over to Bond and Jay Gould and Tom Scott and the other Texas Pacific wreckers appointed for it, perhaps the most of them would feel relief rather than otherwise in the total disappearance that would surely follow such adoption of the wretched creature. Those stockholders of Reading who want to make an end of it and get rid of it and be no more bothered by hopes or disappointments about it, had better vote to hand it over to Mr. Bond. If he gets it they will never see it more.

But, as we have hinted, we do not consider that there is any great probability of its being entrusted to his care even if the stockholders should vote him into the presidency. Their present bother over this election seems to us to be effort very much wasted. The man who controls the fortunes of Reading happens to be Judge McKennan. Until he says so, there is no great probability that the property of the corporation will pass out of the hands of the receivers; nor will they be changed unless he wills it. So that it would seem to be very sensible, in the people who propose to change the management he has put in power, to ask him what he intends to do about it if they change the occupant of the paralyzed presidency. Will he put out Gowen and put in Bond as receiver?

Perhaps, so; perhaps, not. We rather think not, on the case they will have to present. Judge McKennan having expressed his confidence in Mr. Gowen, will not change his opinion without reason. What will have happened since his appointment as receiver to make him less acceptable to Judge McKennan?

His removal from the presidency by the stockholders, you will say. But by what stockholders? And when the reply is that a firm of Englishmen, owning one-third of the stock, who have kept Mr. Gowen in the presidency of the Reading to its undoing, now propose to chuck him out to its undoing, is it not reasonable to suppose that Judge McKennan will hesitate to be the ready instrument of these stupid foreigners, especially if a majority of the American owners of the road disagree with them?

It seems quite plain that Judge McKennan will use the power in his hands so as to secure what are, in his judgment, the best interests of Reading; and that his judgment will be influenced quite as much by the intelligent opinion of the native owners as by the weight of stock of the foreigners. If Mr. Gowen secures the voice of the majority—in number—of the stockholders in favor of his continuance in his office of president, he will not feel called upon by any delicacy of sentiment to renounce the receivership. It will rather be a demand upon him to continue in his office of power while the McCalmonts' man occupies the empty presidency. The coming election will not displace him since he can only go out by his own will or Judge McKennan's. The mountain might as well postpone its labor, since such an insignificant result is promised; or at least ask the judge whether it is worth while for it to fret.

It has been generally suspected that our government was badly cheated in the award of the Canadian fish commission by which we were mulcted for the payment of five million dollars for damages never committed and privileges comparatively worthless. But it has not been suspected that we were swindled by such base means as Prof. Hinds reports and it would be very hard to believe what he says if we could discern any motive for his not telling the truth. The blame has been put, heretofore, on the imprudent selection of an arbitrator committed in advance against our case and, in part, to the incompetency of our counsel. If what Hinds says is true we were outwitted by devices that could not have been reasonably expected in honorable negotiation and against which only an acute suspicion of basest fraud could protect the American cause. Our government owes it to itself to investigate the charges made against the Canadian authorities; but they are under a far greater obligation to relieve themselves of the imputation cast upon them. If subordinates are responsible for the alleged fraud the Dominion government ought to relieve itself of all advantages derived from their trick; if the duplicity has been practiced by higher authorities the greater necessity is there for Canada to wipe out a stain from which it must suffer more than the United States can.

Vennor keeps sending us the coldest weather we have had for many a day, with no prospect of any immediate abatement. Thoughtful people keep out of the air as much as they can when it is as chilly as at present, and those whose vocation compels them to expose themselves get in as quickly as possible. Persons who are required to go out may freeze now before they know it, and no amount of caution for self or consideration for others is superabundant these days and nights.

Mr. Conkling's friends give it out that he is dissatisfied "with the explanation given by Mr. Bayard, and, as a necessary result it is intimated that in future he will be unable to maintain social or personal relations with the gentleman from Delaware." This is very severe indeed. What will become of Mr. Bayard if this great man's favor is withdrawn from him?

PERSONAL.

Professor E. D. Porter has given up his chair in Delaware college, at Newark, and has gone to Minneapolis, where he will become professor of practical agriculture in the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Mary L. Lamberton, of Carlisle, mother of Hon. Robert A. and Charles L. Lamberton, died at that place Tuesday morning, after an illness of only two days, aged about ninety years.

The Chicago *Times* is base enough to declare that that "as General O. O. Howard is about to take charge of West Point it will not be long probably before the military academy will be in the hands of a receiver."

Uncle Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, is not altogether without hope that in the close and bitter contest for the senatorship in his state between Congressman Frye and Zach. Chandler's son-in law, Hale, he may become a necessity as a compromise candidate.

William Wait, the great law-writer in Johnstown, N. J., died yesterday of consumption. He was author of Wait's Practice and other works, making twenty-one volumes in all. His books had an extensive sale, and his estate is estimated at over $100,000.

George H. Adams, the popular clown, received a Christmas present from Toney Denier, in the shape of a beautiful cigar-holder on which is the head of George L. Fox, the clown, with his famous smile on his countenance. In his letter to Mr. Adams, Mr. Denier says: "In memory of our great prototype, George L. Fox. Emulates his virtues, wear his mantle, which you have won, and use his features as a study while enjoying your after dinner cigar."

MINOR TOPICS.

Secretary Evarts: "The peasant of Ireland or Germany says, "carrying a soldier on his back, cannot compete with the American peasant, who has no soldier to carry."

From statistics of the population now published, and other data, it may be predicted, with a good degree of certainty, that the total population of the country will be found to be in the immediate neighborhood of 50,000,000, probably a few thousand in excess.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt thinks that the "machine" in politics is necessary. The people, he says, can only veto the acts of the machine, but that veto is all-powerful. Without party absolutism is the inevitable result; party can only express itself through organization and the organization becomes "machine." The people can break the machine and make a new one.

A good Methodist asked John Wesley what he thought as to his marrying a certain woman well-known to both. Wesley advised him not to think of it. "Why," said the other, "she is a member of your church. Isn't she?" "Yes," was the reply. "And do you think she is truly a Christian woman?" "Yes," said Wesley, "I believe she is." "Well, then, why not marry her?" "Because," replied Wesley, —"because, my friend, the Lord can live with a great many people that you and I can't!"

"Landlords are to Ireland what the carpet-baggers were to the South," said Father Ryan, the "poet-priest," in an address in Baltimore on Tuesday night; "and the Irish people will rid themselves of their oppressors as the South rid itself of the carpet-baggers." In conclusion Father Ryan said (pointing to his head): "Agitation here must be clear;" (to his mouth), "here it must be prudent," (to his heart), "and here tender and impulsive, which, if followed, will crown your efforts with success."

It is expected that prominent Republican leaders from different parts of the country will come to Mentor within the next two or three weeks, on General Garfield's invitation, to consult with him in regard to the formation of his cabinet. Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. John C. New, of Indiana, arrived yesterday on a special train, and, with Amos Townsend and William McKinley, jr., spent the afternoon in a private conference with General Garfield.

STATE ITEMS.

Ella Higgins aged eighteen years, of Sport Hill, near Scranton, hanged herself because, it is supposed, she had been threatened with arrest for obtaining goods by false pretences.

General J. D. Gilmour, proprietor of the Grand hotel, in Cincinnati, died yesterday in Savannah. He was formerly proprietor of the Eutaw House in Baltimore.

Among the wealthy citizens of Philadelphia, who have died during the present year, eight left personal estates each valued at over half a million dollars, as follows: William Adamson, $508,471.99; Adolph E. Borie, $1,140,561.98; George W. J. DeRenne, $577,256 95; William Elliott, $875,469.50; John E. Fox, $638,092.47; Mary Shields, $934,930.23; Samuel S. White, $897,054.73; Joshua Jeanes, $970,000.

William C. Simmons, 55 years old, died yesterday at the Pennsylvania hospital from the effects of a fall the night before from a second-story window at the Weikel & Smith spice mills on Front street, Philadelphia. There is a draw-bridge connecting the building, and Simmons, unaware that this had been raised, stepped out of the window, which was unguarded, and fell fracturing his pelvis and receiving internal injuries.

Mrs. Dorcas Birchfield, a widow, living at San Francisco, shot and killed Thomas Birchfield, her brother-in-law. They had quarreled at her house during the day. The shooting was done on the street about 10 o'clock at night. Mrs. Birchfield is in jail.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

A fire at Mystic River, Conn., destroyed the Merchants' block and adjoining property. Loss $50,000.

Prince Christophe Ulrich, son of the heir presumptive to the crown of Wurtemburg, died on Tuesday.

Fifty-five lives were lost in the fisheries from Gloucester, Mass., during the past year.

State Treasurer Vincent has forwarded money to National Park bank of New York, to meet the interest due January 1 on Alabama bonds.

Floods in the north and northwest of France continue. Some lives have been lost and great damage has been done to property.

Mayor Adams's foundry and machine shop at Marshall, Mich., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss, $15,000; insured for $4000.

Mrs. Hart, 86 years of age, was murdered by her son, at North Augusta, Ontario, on Saturday last. Her body, horribly mangled, was discovered on Wednesday in a barn.

The foot and mouth disease is seriously spreading amongst the cattle in all the large counties of England. There are 6754 cases of the disease reported in Norfolk and 2376 in London.

George Crumpston, of Rising Sun, Del., fell into a hole and remained there unconscious until he was found by some workmen. His legs were so badly frozen that they may have to be amputated.

Revenue officers seized a crooked cigar factory of A. H. Dank, 105 Park street New York and found therein 20,000 cigars on which tax had not been paid. Dank was arrested and held for examination

The body of a woman about 30 years of age, neatly clothed, was found in the snow near Elizabethport, New Jersey, yesterday morning. An empty medicine bottle, unlabelled, was found in one of her pockets, and suicide is suspected.

Mrs. Sophia Trechen, wife of Frederick Trechen, a wholesale tobacco dealer of New York committed suicide by hanging, at her residence in Hoboken, New Jersey, yesterday. Her husband had begun proceedings for a divorce.

News has been received of the massacre of Capt. Romer and four of the crew of the Sand Fly in the South Sea islands. The natives of Rito surprised the crew while in bathing and pursued them into the woods or killed them into the woods or killed them in the water, mutilating the bodies of the slain and torturing those captured alive by roasting them at the stake.

Near Petersburg on the P. R. R., while extra brakeman J. F. Kauffman was attempting to climb over the deck of the train of engine 468, going west, he slipped, fell to the track below, and was instantly killed. The head of the unfortunate young man was crushed beyond recognition—portions of the brains being scattered along the track. The remaining portion of the body was cut up and otherwise mutilated. Deceased had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company but a short time, this being only his fifth trip over the division.

Gall, one of the chiefs under Sitting Bull, who has been occupying a defiant position, after reaching the Poplar creek agency with twenty-six lodges, surrendered unconditionally to Major Iges. Notice had been given him on that day to surrender within two days or fight. He responded by marching into the agency with all his lodges. A guard has been placed over his band, and the date of his removal to Ford Buford depends on advices from department headquarters. The savages surrendering are poorly clad, have few guns and ponies and are in no condition for an engagement with troops at this season of the year.

Higher Education for Women.

The Higher Education of Women has been the subject of several important memorials—one originating among resident members of the university—which were submitted to a syndicate appointed at Cambridge, England. This body of examiners reported that they share the desire of the memorialists that the advantages of academic training may be secured to women, and that the results of such training may be authoritatively tested and certified. For various reasons, however, they are not prepared to recommend that women should be admitted either to the degrees of the university generally, or to B. A. degree alone. They believe that the objects may in a large measure be attained, and great encouragement be given to the higher education of women by the formal admission of female students to the higher examinations of the University, together with an authoritative record of the results of their examination in published class lists. The advantages allowing women to enter the special examinations for the ordinary B. A. degree are (the syndicate say) less obvious; and the syndicate abstain from making any recommendation on this head. They think that women admitted to the honor examinations should either have given the same evidence of preliminary training by passing the previous examination or one of the various substitutes already accepted for it or else should have obtained an honor certificate in the higher local examination, with the condition of passing in certain specified groups. They (the syndicate) propose that the University should grant to each succesful candidate a certificate setting forth the conditions under which she has been admitted to the examination, and the standard to which she has attained They recommend that residence be kept at Girton college or Newnham college, or in similiar institutions within the precincts of the University.

A Lively Fight for the Corpse.

Eugene McCarthy was run over by the cars near Cincinnati, and deceased's wife applied to the police for assistance in securing the body upon its arrival at the depot, fearing that the relatives intended taking charge of the remains. The body arrived about 9 o'clock, and undertaker Blake, who had been instructed by Mr. Morgan, father of the widow, to remove the body to his rooms, was in readiness, and placed the remains on his wagon. The McCarthys were present, and on seeing this made several unsuccessful attempts to gain possession of the corpse. Officers Noble and Dillworth appeared upon the scene, and at once commenced dispersing the large crowd that blockaded the street and made a passage way impossible. Finally an attempt was made by the McCarthys to remove the rough box from the wagon, while several persons held the horses, but Officer Noble seated himself on the box, and while Patrolman Dillworth cleared a passage through the crowd, the remains were conveyed to Blake's 'mid cries and yells from the bystanders. The scene at the depot was a most disgraceful one

"Cold as Blazes."

The cold weather continues in the West and Northwest, and has extended East and South, the temperature being below the freezing point everywhere except in Southern Florida. In Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan and Wisconsin temperatures were reported ranging from 4 to 23 degrees below zero. The cold was unusually severe in the South, the temperature at New Orleans being six dagrees below the freezing point. Heavy snow fell in Texas, the northern portions of the Gulf states, and the South and Middle Atlantic states. There was a slight rise in temperature in the Northwest last night, but the markings were still considerably below zero.

BLACKMAIL AND FORGERY.

Prof. Hind's Letter to the Canadian Premier Concerning the Fishery Statistics.

The following is the full text of the letter from Prof. Hind, mentioned in dispatches from Halifax yesterday. It is addressed to the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, premier of Canada:

Sir: A telegraphic report of your speech in the House, on the 21st instant, imputes to me a disreputable attempt to levy blackmail in relation to certain gross falsifications in the fishery statistics presented to the Halifax commissioners in 1877, and certain forgeries in the trade and navagation returns of the Dominion, together with the use of these forgeries and false statistics for state purposes. You are also reported to refer to my character in terms which demand instant reply, more especially because you defame an honest man, far distant from the scene of your unmanly aspersions.

You are aware that I have persistently and most earnestly sought an open inquiry into the whole matter since the summer of 1878; also that such inquiry has been invariably shunned. Hence, I may safely leave the question of blackmail for future consideration. Meanwhile, since you dishonorably refer to my character where I had no opportunity to reply, will you permit me to ask you two or three questions, which otherwise I would gladly have avoided?

First.—What relation did the government over which you presided in 1873 bear to the subjoined official statement in relation to the British case which is recorded on page 74 of the commissioner of fisheries' report for 1873? The case and its supports had been arranged by the undersigned in accordance with official instructions, and were submitted for the information of the present government (the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's).

Second—The fish trade tables in the secret appendix, referred to in my letters to the governor general of the 11th and 18th of December, 1880, cover a period of twenty-six years. Were these fish trade tables from 1854 to 1870 used by you during your prolonged stay in Washington when negotiating the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington?

If you cannot answer both of these questions without self-condemnation, what a fearful motive you must have for burking inquiry and showering aspersions, apart from the fact that you know that my allegations are true, and that you are afraid to have an open and impartial parliamentary investigation, and to put me in the witness-box in a fair and open court. Allow me further to ask: Does the false cry of blackmail shelter you from the responsibility of a thorough and public investigation into the extent and ramifications of the grossest corruption among the subordinates in the several departmental offices of the govcrament, to wit: In the forgery and falsification of the fishery statistics; in the presentation of these forged statistics to a judicial tribunal upon oath; in reproducing these forged statistics once again in 1880, under your own eye and for a special purpose? These are facts which shake the honor and the credit of the country until atoned for; facts which cannot be refuted, which are vastly injurious to the maritime powers, and which, if passed over, mock at all honor in the government and all faith in law.

Will you now afford me at once a fair and open opportunity for proving my statements before a parliamentary committee, where you can dissect my character and examine my motives to any extent you choose. The first consequence of your unmanly words is the immediate publication of my letters to the governor general, and the public announcement of the existence of a secret appendix, with all of its weight of shame. I hold you responsible for the nerveless character of Captain Kidd's reply. His excellency, we know, is a man of honor. I shall come early in January to Ottawa, and invite manly critics to measure your case of blackmail with the rivers of black dishonor and crime which my papers and printed documents reveal. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

Henry Youle Hind,
Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Halifax Commission.
Windsor, Nova Scotia, Dec. 22, 1880.

Hunt the Bascality Down.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

In a letter published elsewhere from Professor Hinde, of Nova Scotia, to Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian prime minister, the professor gives Macdonald a very tart reply to his accusation that Hinde has attempted to levy blackmail upon him. It is certain that nobody who understands the question at issus will believe any such charge. Professor Hinde was employed by the Dominion government and by the government of the United States to examine and arrange the documents offered in evidence before the Halifax fishery committee. While he was performing this work he discoveced that the fishery statistics of Canada had been systematically falsified in order to swell the claim of Canada to damages under the Washington treaty. As was his duty, Professor Hinde at once directed the attention of this man Macdonald to the truth, but he was rebuffed. He then sent the facts to the British government, but he was refused a hearing from it. Then he made a public statement, and Macdonald, unable to answer the damning allegations, retorts with a charge that Mr. Hinde is trying to levy blackmail upon him. Mr. Hinde's response to this is worth reading. It clearly intimates that falsified tables of statistics were used not only in Halifax by the Dominion attorneys but at Washington by Macdonald himself, at the time of the negotiation of the Washington treaty. This matter demands the immediate attention of our government. Professor Hinde is employed by our government, as well as by that of Canada; we have a right to the information procured by him, and that information, so far as it has been made public, clearly indicates that the Canadian government obtained the Halifax award through the instrumentality of one the most shameless frauds in history. We all knew, when we were called upon to pay five and half million dollars for the fishery privileges, that we were being swindled; but the method by which the swindle was perpetrated could not be detected. Professor Hinde appears to have detected it, and now our duty is to demand restitution and full exposure of the crime.

DRUNKEN DEED.

A Wife Shoots Her Husband in Self-Defence.

A murder was committed in the Caledonia house, a cheap lodging house and saloon of bad character, in Detroit, Mich., the proprietor, John Ferguson, being shot dead by his wife, as she alleges, while in fear of her life. Ferguson had been drinking hard all day and had been very quarrelsome and abusive. Late in the evening after both had returned from a visit to another low place where both drank freely, Ferguson commenced abusing his wife again, calling her opprobious names and threatening to kill her with a knife which he flourished in a reckless manner.

At this point the woman ran up stairs, obtained a revolver, and when he attempted to ascend the stairs fired at him three times, the last shot reaching his heart and killing him almost instantly. The deceased was a hard case. He had served a term in a Pennsylvania state prison for robbery, and when released therefrom in 1878, came to Detroit, where his wife soon joined him and took up her abode with him, although the marriage ceremony was performed only a few weeks ago.

Ferguson has a mother, two sisters and a brother living at Hazleton, Pa., and another brother at Wilkesbarre. His wife's name was Margaret Hier, and she has a mother, three brothers and three sisters in McKeesport, Pa. She is twenty-four years old. The dead man has one wife living at Elizabeth, Pa., with three or four children, and another in Denver, Col. His present wife was devotedly attached to him, and their relations were comfortable, except when liquor made both quarrelsome.

EVARTS AND CONKLING.

The Secretary of State Pursuing the Lordly Roscoe.

Washington Special.

The true inwardness touching the changes already made in the New York federal offices, and those in contemplation has now leaked out: and the Nemesis who is pursuing My Lord Conkling is none other than William Maxwell Evarts, counselor at law and secretary of state. Evarts hates Conkling as the devil hates holy water. His revenges are mean and pusillanimous, lacking all the good points of an open enemy who strikes from the shoulder and never hits below the belt. The history of the matter is just this: It is about conceded that, unless a counter-irritant of rare strength presents itself among the faithful, Roscoe Conkling will name the senator to succeed Kernan. The Legislature of New York will elect Kernan's successor within a fortnight. Meanwhile, to cripple Conkling, Evarts has pursuaded the president to allow him to distribute the patronage of New York—that is, so far as the filling of the offices which expire between now and the date of the meeting of the Legislature. So far only two appointments have been made, and it so happens that in these two Conkling takes no special interest. When Congress again assembles, Everts, through Hayes, will send in a new name for the United States marshal of the Northern district of New York, and for United States district attorney of Brooklyn. The first of these offices is held by Clint. McDougall, a warm, personal follower of Conkling and the other by Stewart L. Woodford. Any new name which the president will send to the Senate for these offices Conkling will fight. It so happens that he is a member of both the judiciary and commerce committee of the Senate, where the nominations must be referred in due course. There is a sort of a custom among senators, regardless of party, to consult the wishes of the senator directly interested in the appointments in his own state. Hence it is certain that these nominations will be referred to Conkling, and as a matter of course he will see that they are strangled in the committee of which he is a member.

The real funny part of the business is that Evarts anticipates that Conkling will succeed in defeating action by the Senate on the new nominees. He will have no special interest in the appointees other than to use them to make the point that the president has presented to the Senate the names of good men for the places soon to be vacant, and that the New York senator has no other reason for antagonizing their confirmation than the fact that they are not his henchmen. Out of this Evarts expects to create a division among the Republican members of the New York Legislature, and circumvent, if possible, whatever may develop to be the Conkling plan for the succession. From theses tactics of the crafty Evarts has been builded the stupid story of an estrangement between General Garfield and the Stalwart wing of the party. As far as this story goes, it is so stupid that it is vexatious to talk about it. General Garfield has no more to do with the machinations of Hayes and Evarts against Conkling than has the Khedive of Egypt. All there is of it is that Conkling, having treated Evarts as a mere cipher in New York state politics, the latter, like a blue-bottled fly, is now trying to annoy him; and to make the matter a shade more interesting, the president is lending a willing hand. Conkling will beat both of them in this new crusade made against him, and will, meanwhile, dictate the senator to be elected in January by the New York Legislature.

BENNETT'S MARRIAGE.

How the Founder of the Herald Announced It Years Ago.

The following announcement of the impending marriage of James Gordon Bennet, the elder, written presumably by himself and published in the *Herald*, is one of the curiosities of literature:

TO THE READERS OF "THE HERALD"—DECLARATION OF LOVE—CAUGHT AT LAST—GOING TO BE MARRIED—NEW MOVEMENT IN CIVILIZATION.

I am going to be married in a few days. The weather is so beautiful—times are getting so good—the prospects of political and moral reform so auspicious, that I cannot resist the divine instinct of Nature any longer—so I am going to be married to one of the most splendid women in intellect, in soul, in person, in manner, in property, that I have yet seen in the course of my interesting pilgrimage through human life. * * *

I cannot stop in my career; I must fulfill that awful destiny which the Almighty Father has written against my name in the broad letters of life against the wall of Heaven. I must give the world a pattern of happy wedded life, with all the charities that spring from a nuptial love. In a few days I shall be married according to the holy rites of the most holy Christian church to one of the most remarkable, accomplished and beautiful young women of the age. She possesses a fortune. I sought and found a fortune—a large fortune. She has no Stonington shares or Manhattan stock, but in purity and uprightness she is worth half a million of pure coin. Can any swindling bank show as much? In good sense and elegance another half a million—in soul, mind and beauty, millions on millions, equal to the whole specie of all the rotten banks in the world. Happily, the patronage of the public to the *Herald* is nearly $25,000 per annum, almost equal to a president's salary. But property in the world's goods was never my object. Fame, public good, usefulness in my day and generation—the religious associates of female excellence—the progress of true industry—these have been my dreams by night and my desires by day.

In the new and holy condition into which I am about to enter and to enter with the same reverential feelings as I would heaven itself, I anticipate some signal changes in my feelings, in my views in my purposes, in my pursuits. What they may be I know not—time alone can tell. My ardent desire has been through life to reach the highest order of human excellence by the shortest possible cut. Associated night and day, in sickness and in health, in war and in peace, with a woman of the highest order of excellence, must produce some curious results in my heart and feelings and these results the future will develop in due time in the columns of the *Herald*.

Meantime I raturn my heartfelt thanks for the enthusiastic patronage of the public, both of Europe and America. The holy estate of wedlock will only increase my desire to be still more useful. God Almighty bless you all.

James Gorden Bennett.

McDowell's Self-sacrifice.

Last fall Gen. McDowell came on from San Francisco to New York with a great flourish of trumpets to cast his vote for Garfield and Arthur. The newspapers gushed to a degree about the striking attention to political duty displayed by Gen. McDowell. It now appears that the general did the voting and the government paid the expense. He obtained an order for himself and an aid to come east. The mileage and allowances for the trip cost Uncle Sam in the neighborhod of $1,200. This was shortly before the time that Gen. Ord, since retired, paid out of his own pocket for the little dispatch sent to General Hancock. When Mr. Hayes was discussing the question of retirements General Sherman, it will be remembered, objected to the retirement of General Ord unless General McDowell, who is his senior in age, was also retired. Hearing of General Sherman's position, General McDowell wrote a long letter to Mr. Hayes protesting against his retirement and mentioning, incidentally, the great sacrifice he had made in coming east to vote for General Garfield. It appears, also, that the influence of the president-elect was exerted in General McDowell's behalf. A son of General Garfield's is fortunatrly named Irwin McDowell Garfield. This peculiar combination of fortuitors circumstances proved successful. General McDowell was retained and General Ord was retired.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Across the County Lines.

Messrs. Drexel and Childs, who recently purchased the turn-pike from Philadelphia to Wayne station with the intention of making it a fine drive, have made arrangements to purchase it as far as Paoli, and from there to Philadelphia make it a beautiful avenue 60 feet wide, handsomely graded and ornamented with trees, etc. This will have the effect to greatly enhance the value of property in the vicinity of the avenue.

Henry Redding, a Harrisburg darkey, who drives a P. R. R. freight wagon, yesterday drove over Levi First and severely injured him. He did it intentionally and was promptly arrested.

The *Village Record*, of West Chester, thinks Hartranft would make a good secretary of war. What a pity Garfield don't think so too!

Joseph Faust, *alias* Good, one of the trio of young men who placed obstructions on the track of the Reading railroad near Neversink station on Friday, Nov. 4, was captured on Tuesday afternoon in Reading. The officers have been on the lookout for Faust ever since the occurrence, but he has always managed to elude them.

George H. Wolf & Co., York county leaf tobacco dealers at Mount Wolf, some time ago sold their entire packing of 1879 tobacco, in all 616 cases, to E. Spingran & Co., of New York, on private terms. This firm went into the buying and packing of York county leaf last season for the same time. They say they did well on the sale and are enlarging their packing warehouse intending to buy a large stock of 1880 tobacco. Tobacco sales have up to this time been but few in York county.

THE CENSUS.

The Returns of this District.

An item has appeared in some of the papers, copied from a Philadelphia journal, to the effect that the returns of this census district, comprising the counties of Delaware, Chester and Lancaster, were delayed on account of the loss, by one of the enumerators, of a daily report card. Supervisor Snowden says the statement is erroneous, that no unusual delay has occurred, but that the item is, no doubt, based on the fact that the sheet returns, published by the department, have not yet included the statistics of many of the counties in this state and among these the three named above. Mr. Snowden highly commends his enumerators generally for their prompt and efficient services. Although in many cases the work required slight revision, owing to a misunderstanding of the printed instructions, in but two instances out of 180 did he require new schedules to be made out. In one case only, a portion of Londongrove township, Chester county, was there a re-enumeration. Mr. Jesse C. Dickey, of New London, had failed to place his certificate on the last page of his schedules; after receiving it again for this purpose he mailed it to the supervisor and it miscarried, thus entailing the necessity of duplicating it, a thorough search by the postoffice department failing to reveal the original. General Walker has written a personal letter to Mr. Snowden, congratulating him upon the completion of his duties and expressing his great satisfaction with the efficiency with which he has performed the difficult work assigned to him.

HARTZ.

The Magician Still Holding the Fort.

The intensely cold weather of last night had the effect of somewhat diminishing the audience in attendance upon the Hartz entertainment at the opera house, but the performance was in all respects enjoyable and satisfactory. Prof. Hartz's tricks are unusually clever, dextrous and mystifying as is the second sight of Miss Mitchell; Miss Carrie Hartz is a pleasing vocalist; Frank Lawton's comicalities are funnier than ever, while the trained dogs of Prof. Parker and Duncan's ventriloquism fill out a programme of exceptional merit. The winner of the leading prize last night was Mrs. J. H. Abraham, 35 Charlotte street, who drew several dollars in silver coin, besides which there were a number of less valuable prizes. Everyone purchasing a ticket has an even chance of winning a prize, the distribution being conducted with apparent fairness. The principal prize to-night will be a sewing machine, and there will be a change of programme, one of the new features being a trick by Hartz and the comedian Lawton, which is described as very funny.

The Lancaster Lyceum.

This organization is now under full headway, and meets statedly in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. on South Queen street. Its membership includes a number of ready debaters, fully competent to handle the knottiest questions without gloves. Among the live topics that lately have received treatment in the lyceum are: "Has Congress the power to regulate freight rates?" "Should Texas be divided into two states?" "Should the president and vice president of the United States be elected by the popular vote?" "Do circumstances make the man?" etc The subject for discussion on next Thursday evening is the constitutionality of the substitution of the greenback for the national bank notes. Visitors are always welcome and at liberty to participate in the debate.

A Social Wake.

The members of the singing society "Liederkranz" will watch for the arrival of the New Year to-morrow night, at Arnold Haas' hall, No. 328 North Queen street. Songs, speeches and recitations, and a substantial lunch will be the order of the exercises.

Trains Late.

All trains on the Pennsylvania railroad, especially those from the west, were late last night and to-day on account of the snow.

On the Reading road the through passenger train from Reading last night was an hour late reaching this city. It did not arrive at Quarryville until midnight, and it was an hour late this morning each way.

The Annual Assembly.

The evening the annual assembly takes place at the Stevens house. Persons will be present from Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and other cities, and a fine time is expected.

Patent Granted.

A patent has been granted to J. W. Anderson, of this city, for an improved shifting seat for carriages.

AID FOR THE NEEDY.

The Soup House—The Buchanan Relief.

During the rigorous weather we are now experiencing it becomes the duty of all who are able to do so to lend a helping to the poor and needy. "God help the poor" is a very proper prayer to make, but God don't answer such prayers, when the petitioner merely utters the words, and then shuts himself up in his own cosy shell. Means must be used to accomplish a desired end, and the most efficient means in this case is to open your purses and you stores, and thus assist in answering your own prayer.

The free soup house, which for several years past has dispensed thousands of rations of good wholesome soup and other provisions to the deserving poor, has been kept up entirely by voluntary contributions. It will be re-opened for the season on New Year's day. The funds in the treasury are light, and unless liberal contributions be made to it, the distribution of soup will have to be limited to three days in the week, instead of every day, as was the case in former years. Contributions of money, bread, meat, rice, beans, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, onions, and other provisions will be thankfully received by the mayor, and due credit will be given the donors. Several liberal contributions have been already received and acknowledged. The latest is $10 from N. Ellmaker, esq.

Buchanan Relief Fund.

The distribution of coal under the provisions of the Buchanan and McEvoy bequests will commence on Monday next and will be continued until the interest of the fund is exhausted. As our population increases, the number of applicants for coal also increases, and this year the number is so large that all of them cannot be supplied, as only the interest of the fund can be applied to the purchase of coal. The applicants are nearly all indigent widows and none receive more than half a ton of coal. People who live in comfortably-warmed houses, know how far half a ton of coal will go towards keeping them warm during a long winter. Other agencies, beside the Buchanan relief, will be needed to supply the necessary amount of fuel for the poor.

The Dorcas society, in its usual unostentatious way, is doing good work in providing clothing and other necessaries for poor families. Let them be liberally sustained in their unselfish work.

THE POLAR WAVE.

The Coldest Day of the Season.

Yesterday, notwithstanding the snowfall that prevailed all day, the mercury did not rise at any time higher than 15 degrees above zero. Towards evening it fell to 10 above, and when, about 6 o'clock, it ceased snowing, the mecury fell to 8; an hour later to 6; at 8 o'clock to 3, and before 10 o'clock it reached zero. During the night it continued to fall rapidly and at 6 o'clock this morning very very few thermometers in the city marked less than 10° below zero. That was the figure marked by the Intelligencer's, Mr. Zahm's and several other instruments. At 6 o'clock Mr. Benj. Bauman's marked 13, Henry Drachbar's 14, and G. W. Hull's 15 degrees below. At Springville and Mount Joy the mercury stood 11 below; at Columbia 12 below; at Refton 12 below; at Rohrerstown 16 below.

These figures show that the weather was colder this morning than it has been in this vicinity at any time since the 30th of January, 1873. By reference to the files of the Intelligencer we find that on that date the mercury in this city marked 23 below; at Chickies 22 below; at Manheim 24 below.

Policemen, hackmen, and others who were obliged to be out last night and this morning say they never felt the cold so severe.

Samuel Good, who was driving hogs on the Harrisburg pike, northwest of the city, had his ears badly frozen, one of them being swollen almost to twice its natural size, nearly black in color, and having on the outside of it a great yellow blister nearly as large a hulled walnut.

THE PRISON.

How It is to be Visited.

The board of prison inspectors have had the following notice posted up in the court house and other public places.

Notice.

In compliance with the act of Assembly, article vii., section 1, relative to visitors to Lancaster county prison, and the instructions given by his honor Judge Livingston in his charge to the grand jury at the last November sessions, 1880, the board of inspectors hereby give notice that all indiscriminate visiting is strictly prohibited. No person (except official visitors) will hereafter be admitted unless on special business or persons who have never visited the prison and have a permit from one of the inspectors.

Relatives of convicts will be admitted once in three months.

By order of the board.

Christ Lutheran Festival.

The Sunday school festival of Christ Lutheran church, of which Rev. E. L. Reed is pastor, took place Tuesday night. The church was decorated with tied evergreens and a large white star hung above the altar. To the right of the pulpit was a huge Christmas tree hung with hundreds of pretty emblems. The entertainment consisted of music by the choir and pupils, recitations, readings, scriptural quotations and prayer. At the close each of the pupils was presented with a pretty little wooden basket filled with confections. The event was entertaining and edifying to all present.

Receiving Stolen Goods

John Walton, on complaint of Samuel Bitzer, was arrested for receiving stolen goods. It appears that within a short time past Mr. Bitzer has had stolen from his premises a number of articles, including rugs, horse blankets, shears, clipping machines, etc. One of the stolen blankets was seen on a horse belonging to Walton. When arrested Walton said he got the blanket from a boy named Myers and the boy said he borrowed it from Billey Baxter, but Baxter denies the statement. Walton was held in bail by the Alderman for his appearance at court to answer for receiving stolen goods.

UNACCOUNTABLE CRIME.

A Horse Taken From a Stable and Shot.

Yesterday morning a horse belonging to the estate of the late Henry Souder, of Manor township, was found lying dead upon the manure pile in the barnyard. An examination showed that the horse had been taken from the stable by some person unknown, led to the manure pile and deliberately shot. What object the villain who committed the deed could have had for the perpetration of so cruel a crime is not known.

Court.

The few remaining cases on the list were concluded yesterday afternoon and court then adjourned to meet on Saturday, January 15th, when opinions will be delivered. On Monday, January 17th, the first quarter sessions of the new year will be held and after that there will be court for a couple of months.

Keeps the Track Clear.

The manager of the Millersville street railway has shown considerable pluck in keeping the track open. Notwithstanding the deep snow the cars have made their trips as usual since the first fall of snow.