

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1892.

An Ungrateful Country.
Republies are not always ungrateful. Witness the munificence of our own great republic in doubling the salary and voting gratuities and pensions to General Grant; in subsidizing railroad and steamship corporations; in establishing and liberally paying for star mail routes and in passing back-pay pension acts for the benefit of crippled and disabled soldiers, many of whom have only recently been made aware of the terrible injuries they sustained while in the service of their country, eighteen or twenty years ago.

Of the last named class of patriots there are a few in this good city of Lancaster, whose claims upon the government should not be overlooked. Take Major Elwood Grist, the distinguished editor of the Lancaster Inquirer, as an example: When the war broke out he was engaged in the honorable avocation of forging horse-shoes and gate hinges. The bugle sounded to arms! In a patriotic frenzy he threw down the hammer, kicked over the anvil, and entered the service as a sutler's clerk. The prowess and genius he displayed in disposing of tobacco, whisky, and other sanitary supplies at remunerative prices, attracted the attention of high officials in the commissary department, and the sutler's clerk was speedily promoted to a lucrative position therein. So admirably did he perform his dangerous duties in this capacity, that long years after his term of service, it is said, the venerable ex-secretary of war, Simon Cameron, presented him with a collar, which he continues to wear with as much feigned pride as the illustrious "306" will wear Don's big bronze medals.

Flushed with victory Maj. Grist returned from the war, before it was over, and demanded a public recognition of his services. A grateful governor appointed him county treasurer to fill an apparent vacancy, and he fulfilled the duties of the office, if not in the interest of the taxpayers, at least in his own satisfaction and profit. Ambition pointed to higher honors. Thad. Stevens was dead. Why should not he pick up the whip that the "old commoner" had laid down and flourish it over the heads of subservient Republican congressmen? He thought he would; but he didn't. With blind infatuation and overlooking his superior merit, the term after term, managers set up and elected, term after term, such third-rate fellows as O. J. Dickey and Herr Smith, leaving the sutler's clerk out in the cold. No; Republics are not always ungrateful; but in this case ours was.

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. Despairing of congressional honors, Maj. Grist has been casting his eyes about for something else. His vision rested on the arrears of pensions act—an act passed for the benefit of soldiers who had been wounded or otherwise disabled while in the service of their country. The major, having snuffed the battle from afar, had escaped sabre cut and bayonet thrust, rifle ball and bursting shell. Even rheumatism, camp fever, diarrhoea, piles or other diseases incident to a military life, were unknown to him. But he was not as one without hope. He remembered that he was once thrown from the back of an intractable government mule, and that his wrist was thereby sprained and for this mishap he might perhaps secure a pension and back pay. The accident had happened so long ago that he had quite forgotten which one of his wrists was injured, and so when he filed his application for a pension he included both of them. When the day of examination came, the surgeons critically examined the disabled soldier. His wrists appeared to be as round and muscular as a prize-fighter's or a blacksmith's, and the surgeons could at first see little amiss with them. But the major averred that his wrists were so seriously disabled that he was unequal to the task of inditing good editorials. This the surgeons acknowledged after having examined the files of the Inquirer; and, not wishing to reject the major's claim entirely and thus cut him off from all chance of getting a pension, they recommended that he be granted \$2 per month. It is not at all likely, however, that he will be given a tenth part of the sum recommended. We have heard of cases where the surgeons recommended full pensions of \$30 per month, and the heartless pension commissioner cut them down to \$2. The same ratio of reduction applied to the major's case could reduce his monthly allowance to about 13 cents, and this amount cannot be regarded as exorbitant when compared with the allowances made to Gen. Grant. Contrasting the services and sufferings of the two soldiers, the sums already awarded Grant and those likely to be awarded Grist appear to be quite sufficient.

Our Relations With Chili.
Mr. Blaine expresses, through the medium of a Washington Post interview, his dolorous disgust that owing to a change in our South American policy—due to a change in the office of secretary of state—"Peru is to be despoiled and destroyed, and the profits of the spoliation are to be divided between Chili and the English bondholders and speculators who furnished her the money and the iron-clads that destroyed Peru." The treasury department of Chili has issued a decree asking for bids for one million tons of guano to be extracted from the guano beds of Peru, now in possession of Chili. Every cargo must be paid for, in good sterling exchange, at ninety days sight. One-half goes to Chili and one-half to the English bondholders, and Chili binds herself to deposit fifty per cent of the proceeds of the guano in the Bank of England. Against all this our envoy has not interposed objections. He has neither assented to nor dissented from it, because "the president wishes in no manner to dictate or make any authoritative utterance to either Peru or Chili as to the merits of the controversy existing between those republics as to what indemnity should be asked, or given, as to a change of boundaries,

or as to the personnel of the government of Peru. The president recognizes Peru and Chili to be independent republics, to which he has no right or inclination to dictate."

All this being the case, we confess that we see nothing in the situation to call for the interference of our government. These South American states, one or another of them, are at war all the time, and if we choose to take up their quarrels we could get into one continual imbroglio. Why should we do it? Chili and Peru have had a fight in which we have no concern at all, and in which we had no right to interfere nor to dictate the terms which the victor should impose on the vanquished. The English merchants, it is true, have a speculative interest in the guano piles of Peru and seem to have hatched out a good arrangement with the Chilean government, by which they share with it the profits of the compulsory peace arranged with the prostrate state. Had Mr. Shipperd and his coadjutors got their work in they would probably have been in the same boat now. But over the success or failure of such speculations we do not see that our state department had anything to do. The chances are that if such dictation had been resorted to, Chili would have snubbed our government, and then what would Blaine have done? How would he have maintained the dignity of the government? By a declaration of war? And what if that fearful Huascar, which we read so much about, had steamed up the New York harbor, knocked over half the city and steamed away again, all on account of Shipperd's guano piles? We have enough to do at home to let Chili and Peru manage their own affairs.

When it seemed that the "Stalwart" member of the Chicago convention who so fiercely assailed Garfield through a Washington paper was a 306 Stalwart the Half Breed press rang with denunciations of him. Since it is disclosed that this defamer of the dead voted thirty-six times for Blaine at Chicago he is severely let alone.

A REPUBLICAN candidate for an Assembly nomination in the upper district announces his candidacy "subject to Republican rules for the benefit of the taxpayer and the laboring man." There are no such rules. Republican rule is entirely to the detriment of the taxpayer and laboring man. Becker must do better.

In view of the prevailing tendency of the New Jersey Legislature to grant to the Gould-Pennsylvania corporation combination everything it asks for, that member was not far out of the way who moved at one fell swoop to lease the whole state to the P. R. R. for 999 years.

With a proper appreciation of the fitness of things, the Times remarks that Cameron and Logan are bagging a good share of the prizes in the Stalwart "lottery of assassination." Logan's kinsman lately drew the prize of a foreign mission, and his son-in-law drew a paymastership in the army. Cameron has also just drawn a paymastership for his cousin, J. Camerou Muhlenberg, lately of Lancaster.

There is one feature of the Mason sentence which is attracting considerable attention, and that is he has received a more severe sentence than could have been passed on Guiteau if President Garfield had in the end so far recovered as to have remained a cripple for life. Guiteau could then have been sentenced to only eight years' imprisonment, whereas Mason received that and the loss of all pay due, and the loss of his position in the army.

A VERY notable contribution to the current political discussion is the outspoken opinion of the Century magazine on the Republican bossism and prostitution in the South, by such movements as Mahoneism, to gain political power by using public patronage as a bribe. The Century is decidedly Republican in its tendencies, but the tone of this article is significant, and we reprint it to show the reactionary effect in the North of the movement to dismember the solid South by corrupt political agencies.

The New York Sun sees in Sullivan, the present champion of the prize ring, only a brutally hard hitter, and it mourns over the beautiful science of boxing. The Sun thinks that "had consummate artists as Tom Sayers or Jem Mace seen the late fight between Sullivan and Ryan they would have covered their faces with shame and bowed their heads in mortification that such bruisers should be ranked at the head of their profession. The development of such men is like the production of enormous squashes and turnips. The size increases, but the quality deteriorates. Sullivan now is prominent, but before a man like Mace his giant strength would be blind and useless."

The Examiner knows very well that the INTELLIGENCER and its party feel under no obligation to State Senator C. S. Kauffman. If he had not otherwise shown himself to be a narrow-minded partisan his vote against the admission of Senator Eckley B. Cox would have settled it. The Democratic party has far less of political advantage to expect from such party bigots than from some of the "generally fair and frequently liberal" partisans of the Examiner stripe. The lesson which we desired to impress upon the Examiner is that when it makes its columns a sewer for the dirty stream of Squire Sam Evans's personal abuse of Kauffman, it is helping Kauffman and hurting Stehman. We have reason to believe that our advertisement has not been lost upon the Examiner, and if its columns are watched from now on to the primary election, it will be observed that less space will be devoted to "red hot" items from Columbia and "red headed lies" about Kauffman. Make a note of it.

The New York Times points out that in the little Republican state of Rhode Island, only one person in nine votes, owing to the discrimination against foreigners. There no naturalized citizen, otherwise qualified, can vote at any election unless he is possessed of real estate of the value of \$194 or of a rental of \$7, and

in local elections no citizen, native or foreign born, can vote for the imposition of any tax or the authorization of any expenditure of money unless he pays a tax on at least \$194 worth of property. In the Democratic state of South Carolina, on the other hand, where three-fifths of the population are negroes, most illiterate, all male citizens 21 years of age and upward—about one-fifth of the population—are by law entitled to vote. The suffrage was made thus general with the sanction of only a small portion of the people who in former years controlled the political affairs of the state and by the coercion of the national government. A prohibition of the Federal constitution prevents any curtailment based upon a distinction on account of color, and no property or educational qualification can be set up without the consent of the present voters, and that consent cannot be obtained. Which state has "impartial suffrage?"

A JOGONE JERRY LEGISLATOR.

Mr. Cator's Bill to Lease the Sandy State to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

There has been a great deal of fun had over the bill introduced last week by Thos. V. Cator, of Jersey City, into the New Jersey assembly. It is believed that the bill was drafted by some one else, as Mr. Cator is not strongly suspected of the possession of the "gumption" of both making and firing a cartridge of this kind. It is as follows:

An act to lease the State of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Whereas the State of New Jersey for many years past, has been devoted mainly to the extension of the privileges and interests of the Pennsylvania railroad company whereby they have acquired illimitable land liberty; and whereas such legislation has been attended with great outlay of money to the people of this state and to the said corporation; and

Whereas said corporation is still unsatisfied, and clamor for added facilities of power; Now, in order to obviate such power, Now, in order to obviate such clamor, and in the gratitude of the people of this state, and that the amendment of said corporation may be in no way obstructed.

1. Be it enacted, That all the lands lying within the boundaries and under the control of the said corporation, without regard to the proper titles thereto, be and the same are hereby granted, absolutely granted, bargained and leased unto the Pennsylvania railroad company for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years from and after the passage of this act.

2. And be it enacted, That the Legislature of this state is hereby abolished, and in lieu thereof the board of directors of said Pennsylvania railroad company shall hereafter make and enact such laws for the government of this state as in their judgment shall be in no way disadvantageous to themselves nor beneficial to any other railroad corporation, domestic or foreign, and that their sessions for such purposes shall, in order to exclude impertinent public curiosity, be held in secret.

3. And be it enacted, That all judges of the supreme court, United States senators and representatives in Congress, and all other state representatives and officers, shall be appointed by the said board of directors.

4. And be it enacted, That all taxes so far as said corporation is concerned are hereby abolished, and for the time aforesaid wholly prohibited, and that any or all lands in this state may be taken and used by said corporation as it may see fit, without regard to the rights of the owners thereof.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for said corporation to, at any time, convert its bonds into stock, or vice versa, and for such purpose the said board of directors shall select and designate the stockholders who shall be permitted to participate therein, and that those stockholders not so selected shall have no voice or vote in such manipulations.

6. And be it enacted, That the sum of money which the said corporation shall annually save by reason of the passage of this act, the necessity for a third house being hereby obviated, shall be paid in dividends to the stockholders.

7. And be it enacted, That all hospitals in this state shall give priority of accommodation and treatment to patients furnished by said corporation, excluding all persons who may support the same and all others whatsoever.

8. And be it enacted, That all laws so made by the said board of directors shall be and are hereby declared constitutional, and that the veto power of the governor is hereby abolished.

THEY MUST GO.

OR MATTER, TRICK MEET NOT COME.

The Anti-Chinese Bill Passes the House as it Came From the Senate, Yesterday.

In the United States Senate yesterday the Senate bills in relation to the Venezuelan awards were reported adversely, and indefinitely postponed. The bills relating to the registration of trade marks and making the commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer were reported favorably and placed on the calendar. Mr. Frye introduced a bill for the admission of Washington territory into the Union as a state. Mr. Morgan called up his pending concurrent resolution declaring for a reciprocity treaty with Mexico, and Mr. Sherman moved his resolution to the committee on foreign relations. After some debate the resolution was so referred. Mr. Bayard asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill for extension of the Philadelphia mint, but Mr. Miller, of New York, objected. The bill for the life-saving service was considered. Mr. Mahone, from the committee on agriculture, reported the bill to establish a bureau of animal industry and prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals. The tariff commission bill was taken up and opposed by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, and favored by Mr. Garland, of Arkansas. After further debate by Messrs. Frye, Aldrich, Beck and Williams, Mr. Vance moved an amendment to the bill, directing that in the selection of the commissioners, the president shall give representation to the agricultural and manufacturing industries in proportion to capital invested and the number of persons engaged therein. Messrs. Bayard and Sherman asked unanimous consent to an amendment to the bill to-day, but objection was made. The Indian appropriation bill was reported with amendments. The Senate then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

In the House debate on the Chinese bill was resumed and participated in by Messrs. Richardson, of South Carolina; Wise, of Pennsylvania; Joyce, of Vermont; Dunsell, of Minnesota, and Orth, of Indiana. Pending the debate, Mr. Dunsell, from the ways and means committee, proposed to amend the internal revenue laws and it was placed on the calendar. Debate on the Chinese bill was continued by Messrs. Sherwin, of Illinois; Hazleton, of Wisconsin; Pacheco, of California, and Townsend, of Illinois. Mr. Townsend moved to amend the bill, reducing the period of suspension to fifteen years, was rejected. Messrs. Robinson, of Massachusetts; Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Cannon, of Illinois, spoke upon the bill, the latter supporting it. Mr. Fagg closed the debate in favor of the measure. An amendment offered by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, reducing the time of suspension to ten years, was rejected—yeas 100, nays 181—and the bill was passed exactly as it came from the Senate by a vote of 167 to 65. The House then adjourned.

Legislation in the States.

In the Senate of New Jersey yesterday, the local option bill was passed by a vote of 12 to 7. The bill to validate the titles of the state and its leases to lands under water in front of Jersey City and Hoboken was passed over the governor's veto, by a vote of 15 to 5. In the afternoon session the bill for the refunding of moneys overpaid on assessments was passed, and a concurrent resolution adopted to adjourn sine die on the 31st inst.

The resolutions looking to a free canal amendment to the state constitution passed the New York Assembly yesterday by a vote of 74 to 44.

A mass meeting of citizens of Hoboken, New Jersey, is to be held to-morrow evening at the residence of Mr. B. B. B. by the Legislature on the bill giving the water front the railroads.

Law and Order.

A "Sunday Law" Temperance convention was held at Columbus, Ohio. Delegates were present from all parts of the state. The convention was called to order by Rev. Dr. Moon, and Mayor Hurst, of Chillicothe, was chosen temporary chairman. In the afternoon convention organized with Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, as permanent president. A "State Central Law and Order committee" was constituted, with authority to call a state convention in reference to the enforcement of the Sunday laws.

Education.

The National Educational society continued its sessions in Washington yesterday. Various papers on educational subjects were read, and resolutions were adopted. The society is now in session in Alaska, and recommending that the commissioner of education shall rank as to salary with the commissioner of agriculture or the commissioner of Indian affairs.

American Citizens Imprisoned Abroad.

A mass meeting of citizens irrespective of party has been called to meet in the Cooper institute, New York, on April 3rd, to express sentiment upon the imprisonment of American citizens by foreign governments without trial. Among the signers of the call are Mayor Grace, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Henry Hurst, Hugh Hastings and other leading citizens.

Necrology in the Navy.

Read Admiral James H. Spotts, commanding the South Atlantic station, died at Stanley, Falkland Islands, on the 9th inst. of apoplexy, and was buried there. He was a native of North Carolina, 80 years of age, and served with honor in the late war. His death will promote Commodore Pierce Crosby to be rear admiral, and Captain A. A. Semmes to be commodore.

Rear Admiral G. H. Scott, on the retired list, is reported to be dying in Washington.

Accident, Not Suicide.

The killing of Mr. Stephen S. Van Rensselaer, in the Hotel Brunswick, New York, early on Wednesday morning, was the result of an accident, it has been ascertained from the autopsy that the nature of the wound was such as to entirely disprove the theory of suicide, and show that death was caused by the careless handling of the weapon.

A Drunken Judge Removed.

The Senate of Minnesota yesterday, sitting as a court impeachment, formally certified its judgment against Judge Cox, impeached for drunkenness. The sentence is removal from office and disqualification for judicial position for five years.

Sergeant Mason.

Application will be made to-day for leave to file a petition with the supreme court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Sergeant Mason. This action will involve the question of the court's original jurisdiction to issue the writ.

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McCLURE ON LINCOLN.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

Unwritten History of the War—Personal Characteristics of Mr. Lincoln.

A large audience of very intelligent people assembled in Messias hall, Strasburg, last evening, to hear Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, deliver a lecture on his personal reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln. He was introduced by Prof. Charles Keller, and was greeted with applause. He began with the assurance that he had no prepared literary effort to furnish to his audience, but proposed simply to relate to them in a conversational way, some reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln, and then proceeded for an hour in a familiar style, to recount some of the history of the eventful political period in which the speaker and Mr. Lincoln had both been prominent actors.

Col. McClure said that happily for the country much of the history that existed in Mr. Lincoln's own party and engaged him more trouble than the rebellion in front would ever be known. Who would write the story that his cabinet had voted by only one majority not to surrender to the rebels? Many instances were cited of the impatience and criticism with which his course was measured by his party leaders, of whom so many deemed themselves better fitted to be president, so that at one time he had not really a dozen sincere friends on the Republican side of the House and fewer in the Senate.

Passing to a consideration of his personal characteristics, the speaker said Lincoln's own infirmity was his anxious desire to be re-elected, apparently not so much for his own sake as for the country, and the successful conclusion of the war. When nearly every state had declared for him, he was still uneasy. He knew nothing of political methods, and on the eve of the convention hundreds of prominent gentlemen had to assure him of their support and doubt of his renomination, for he remembered that Van Buren was defeated in a convention that was two thirds for him, and he himself had been successful in a convention that was two thirds for another man, and he knew not what might happen at Baltimore.

His humanity was dwelt upon as an other eminent characteristic. No man ever heard him say a harsh word against any man, woman or people. His matches, phrase, with malice toward none, with charity for all, in the address at Gettysburg; it has lived while the polished oration of Everett is entirely forgotten. He could resist no appeal to his sense of mercy, he signed no death warrant, and it even became necessary—in order to enforce army discipline—to change the words of the president's approval of military executions.

He chose the proper time for the discharge of every great public duty. He issued his emancipation proclamation when he deemed it right, against the earnest protests of the politicians. The Republican party lost heavily in the next elections, but Mr. Lincoln had fairly calculated the force of moral sentiment and his superior sagacity was vindicated. Despite the clamor and impatience of his radical party associates, he waited and waited for and always gave anxious, patient hearing to the voice of the common people. He saved Grant from dishonor and restored Sherman to command when he was ordered to St. Louis as a visionary.

He had infinite strategy, and as an instance of this, Col. McClure related that when the people of Cass township, Schuylkill county, resisted the draft and Stanton sent on two regiments of soldiers to Pottsville to enforce it at all hazards, Mr. Lincoln quietly sent a messenger to McClure with the request that he would try to understand, but which McClure would, that there must be no conflict between the people and the soldiers, no war on Pennsylvania soil. Col. McClure understood it. He suggested that if Cass township could shew that it was not exempt from the draft, it would be exempted from the draft. A half-dozen of the necessary affidavits was speedily forthcoming. They were indubitably true; but they answered their purpose, and Mr. Lincoln's wish was gratified, to the great public advantage.

It was not a vulgar jest; the rivalry attributed to him was false. He was eminently a sad man; he wore the saddest expression ever seen. War wearied and every battle slaughter pained him. He was good and well disposed toward the rebels. The day of his death was the saddest of all that stormy period for both sections. The South lost its best friend. His scheme of reconstruction would not have tempted the South to deny political rights to any of its people, nor would he have allowed the North to scourge the South with the carpet-bagger, whose waste was worse than that of war and the history of whose wrong doing is the worst blot upon our national record.

His eloquent personality, Col. McClure summarized the heroic traits of Mr. Lincoln's character, the tragedy of his death, the honor his career had reflected on his country, and the loss it sustained in his melancholy taking off.

In the course of the lecture Col. McClure said that two public men who were never dwarfed in his view by nearer approach to them were Lincoln and Thaddeus Stevens.

After the lecture Col. McClure was handsomely entertained by a number of prominent citizens of the township, and then came to Lancaster, where he took the 12:44 train for Philadelphia.

Rev. Barto's Lecture Upon the Indians and the West.

A small audience assembled in the court-house last evening to hear Rev. C. E. Barto's lecture upon "The West as it is made for man, and the West man has made for the Indians." The lecture last night was devoted almost wholly to the history of the scenery of the West, and to better illustrate the speaker's words a large number of stereoscopic views of the characteristic and unusual formations of mountains, geyzers and rivers were thrown upon a canvas before the audience. The views thus shown were about a hundred in number, and were quite interesting.

This evening Rev. Barto will lecture upon "The awakening cry of truth," when he should be greeted by a good sized audience, as the lecture is altogether for the benefit of the American Tract society. The views this evening will show the Indians in their wild and civilized conditions; lodges, customs, etc., and will also embrace features of the Indian school at Carlisle.

Going to York.

Mr. George Norbeck, of this city, who has been canvassing among our business men with an illustrated advertising card, proposes to extend his enterprise to York. The card consists of a handsomely illustrated lithograph of a rowing scene, in which a pair of noted oarsmen are engaged in a spirited contest. This picture is surrounded by a blank space to be filled in with business cards. The whole is nicely framed and comprises a conspicuous and very attractive advertisement. The good people of York will find Mr. Norbeck a pushing and energetic young man, and he will no doubt be successful in bringing his enterprise before the favorable attention of the business men of our neighboring town.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Across the County Lines.

Sheriff Shesley, of Dauphin county, had exhausted his supply of permits for the execution of the Rumbergers. Colonel James Duffy has on his lower farm adjoining Marietta a fine lot of steers, which will average 1,700 pounds each.

Some of the Russian Jewish refugees recently landed in Philadelphia are employed at the Rosh shippers, Chester. There is wheat enough in store in Lancaster county to feed the population within its borders for five years. It is held for higher prices.

The small patient South Eleventh street, Harrisburg, has fully recovered, and the city is apparently entirely free from the dreaded disease.

A charter has been granted to the Phoenixville & West Chester railroad, from a point near Wayne Station to Phoenixville, a distance of twenty miles.

A witch, who does all manner of uncanny things and is constantly engaged in incantations, is reported to be living in Harrisburg.

William Henge, of Souderton, Chester county, has a young heifer which is so trained that it will work in harness. The children of the family hitch it to a wagon and drive about the farm with it.

Stephen Darlington, of Popcon, Chester county, whose age is 83 years, has been plowing for 70 consecutive years. Already this year he has completed his soil, and has half of the oats ground done, the latter all done by himself.

A goodlooking young man sold powder in the streets of Reading yesterday for 50 cents a box. The ladies afterward found that the powder was composed of nothing more than brick dust. The young man disappeared, and now the police are looking for him.

In East Bradford township, Chester county, Edward Darlington was much troubled by the vibrations of some animals to his farm, and which killed a number of his ducks. He set a steel trap for the intruder and within two hours he had caught four cats and two opossums through the agency of three traps.

A woman went into a store at Harrisburg, purchased goods and then requested that one of the runners of the store accompany her home and she would pay him. On the way to her residence the runner, a small boy, at the woman's request, went into a store to make a small purchase for her, the woman retaining the package. The youngster is still wondering why she didn't wait till he came back.

The late distinguished Arctic explorer, Dr. I. I. Hayes, had almost completed a valuable and interesting work entitled "From Pole to Pole," when death stilled the pen of the author. It was a graphic account of all the expeditions ever sent into the North pole, and the work is one teeming with interest and information. Besides the production spoken of Dr. Hayes had written several juvenile works. His father, Benjamin Hayes, of West Chester, has received the manuscripts and is preparing them for publication.

Yesterday afternoon John T. Ensminger, of Harrisburg, with his little son were ascending to the fourth floor, where Mr. Ensminger stepped off, the boy remaining in the elevator, which continued to go up. Mr. Ensminger called to the boy to bring the elevator back to the fourth floor. As he did so, he lost his balance and fell through the elevator-way to the cellar. Going down Mr. Ensminger maintained an upright position, traversing the fifty feet of space like a shot and striking the floor in the middle of the hall with a loud crash. When he struck, he rebounded about six feet, falling among a lot of kegs near by. Mr. Ensminger received very serious external and internal injuries by the fall.

THE DRAMA.

Maggie Mitchell as "The Little Savage." Last evening that agile little actress Miss Maggie Mitchell delisted a large audience at Fulton opera-house by her impersonation of a new role which according to the announcements was made to fit her peculiar accomplishments and in which the author has scored what may be denominated quite a success. The play was "The Little Savage," and the little character as presented by Miss Mitchell is a slender little creature, full of grace, spirit and mischief. There is not much dramatic quality in the role, and indeed this character is not so much in the play as her absence throughout the play. The scene alternates between the island of Guadaloupe and France, the time in several centuries back, there is a preposterous old naval officer who has a couple of letters de cachet in his pocket, and who he attempts to cause the arrest and banishment of his nephew and others if they do not accede to his wishes in regard to matrimonial alliances on which he has set his heart, and the interest lies in the endeavors of The Little Savage and her friends to secure possession of the grand instruments, outwit the old-see-dog and marry the people of their choice. In all of which they are successful, and the curtain falls upon a satisfactory state of affairs. The preposterous old paity is reconciled to the present, and the play upon him by his nephew and to the naughty tricks of The