

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1893.

Worse Than None.

Thus far the sympathy and support of the people of the state are entirely with the Democratic position on the apportionment at Harrisburg. The Democrats offered to do the fair thing at the regular session and it was refused; for the failure of apportionment then the Republicans were responsible. The governor then manfully met his duty by calling the extra session. During its progress the Democrats have fortified and strengthened their position, and have thrown upon the opposition all the responsibility of its failure thus far by asking no more and conceding no less than an honest, just and true apportionment. They are justified before their party in maintaining this demand "until the snow comes," and in exhausting every constitutional and parliamentary process to have it satisfied. In this course, whose constitution they have sworn to support, to their party and to the governor.

But this does not include in the slightest degree any such misconception of their duty as seems to obtain in some quarters which are supposed to reflect Democratic sentiment. A few people seem to be inoculated with the idea that any conclusion reached on apportionment will be a vindication of the governor and his party. Not so. A bad apportionment, an unfair and unjust one, one like or no better than the existing division of the state, will be a miscarriage that will make the extra session abortive. Such an apportionment could have been had without it.

The agreement of the conference committees upon a judicial apportionment bill seems to have been induced more by a desire to reach an agreement than to secure a fair and lawful apportionment. This apportionment has not been the subject of partisan dispute, and the difficulties in the way of making it have been local rather than political, though the Democrats of the House have generally stood up against some special features of it, which that resolute and clear headed lawyer, Mr. J. MacDowell Sharpe, has opposed as unconstitutional and improper. We do not observe that these have been cured by the bill agreed upon by the conference committee. On general principles an increase in the proposed unduly large number of judges in the state is to be viewed with suspicion; yet the new apportionment provides for eighty, an increase of six, notwithstanding the additional law judge of Northampton and one of the present judges in Schuylkill are dispensed with. Whether the latter feature is wise, we can hardly judge, in view of the peculiar conditions of Schuylkill county, but it has always been a wonder why Northampton should have two judges, when Lehigh, Bucks and Montgomery, neighboring counties, of about equal or greater population each get equal with one.

The most inexcusable district approved by the conference committee is that made up of Wyoming and Sullivan counties, with a population, together, of 25,671; whereas they might easily be distributed among the other judicial districts. Beaver, with only 39,905 population, is made a separate district; Adams, with 32,455 population, instead of being joined with York—two judges being ample for the consolidated district—is joined with Fulton, a county which it does not touch by twenty miles distance. It is difficult to justify these features of the bill, and we entertain grave doubts whether they will be approved by the Democratic House, which is already on record so emphatically against some of them.

Our Street Commission.

We desire to mildly suggest that it ought to be the business of some one connected with the city government to see that the streets are kept in good condition. We presume that it is no one's business at this season of the year; else some sign of the existence of such an official would manifest itself. We know that this is the season of vacations; but we venture to say that a vacation of the office of street commissioner, and an abandonment of the supervision of the street committee for the whole summer, is a somewhat too liberal idea of the proper limits of a holiday on the part of these lively official people. We call them lively, because they are lively sometimes. They are very lively in the spring, when the frost is just out of the ground and the time for repairing pavements is at hand. Then it is the annual habit of the policemen or somebody to take note of the bad pavements and report the names of the property owners who indulge in them to somebody else. And soon another somebody—we really believe it is the street commissioner commanded by the street committee—sends out notices to all the property owners who enjoy bad pavements that such luxury is strictly contrary to law, and that unless they repair their sidewalks within twenty days, the city will do it for them and charge them ever so much for its trouble. The timid citizens, the law-respecting citizens, and the conscientious citizens, invariably are in more or less of a flutter, according to their temperaments, and the bricklayers have a harvest for awhile; but the careless citizens and the economical citizens, who do not have the fear of the city before their eyes, through a long and uninterrupted experience of the vanity of such fear, accept their notices with great calmness indeed and do not hasten to the bricklayer. None of them have yet seen fit to cause their sidewalks to be repaired, and the city authorities have not seen fit to repair them for them. The hot weather may be the cause of all this sluggishness; for it comes every year very regularly. If this is the difficulty there ought to be some remedy found for it, for really the number of the law-abiding, timid and conscience driven citizens who in the spring time repair their sidewalks, as commanded, appears to be so very limited that if the city workmen are not encouraged to essay the work, we will need more than one

electric light per square in the early future to properly guide our footsteps. Perhaps a judicious distribution of ice cream or soda water tickets among the employes of the street department would do some good.

But such mild rewards cannot be expected to discover the street committee and commissioners. They have probably fled the town because of the snail-pox. They certainly cannot venture out on the streets or they would not fail to see the numerous mounds built up on a great many of them by the plumbers, and the water fenders. They appear everywhere, there never was a time when the streets of the town were dug up as they have been this summer; and never were they filled in so exuberantly. The mounds rise up like tumuli. The innocent visitor from the country, hearing of the snail-pox in Lancaster, is deceived into the belief that these plumbers' ditches are graves into which the dead of the neighboring houses have been hurriedly cast. On Orange street, just west of North Queen, groups of sympathizing and tender-hearted strangers may be daily observed gazing with awe upon a sample mound which shoots athwart this street, and bounces them in the vehicles crossing it almost as high as could be done by the best of the very remarkably successful bouncing gutters so liberally placed by the present astounding street department at our street crossings. We have a very high regard for our street committee and its officers. We do not think they can be matched anywhere. We would like to join a company to send them out for exhibition. It would pay to send them out; and keep them out.

THE Democratic House at Harrisburg passed the Stewart bill yesterday and sent it to the Senate, where it was promptly negatived in committee. This scheme of congressional apportionment was introduced by John Stewart himself and is intended to give the Republicans seventeen congressmen to eleven for the Democrats. If the harmonized Republicans will not take that they will of course never be offered anything better. It was a stretch of generosity and justice to proffer them so much. The Republican line was, however, broken by the vote of Alex. H. Morgan, of Philadelphia, for the bill. Like Stewart and Lowery he recognizes the in justice and unreasonableness of his party's demand.

EX CONGRESSMAN DEZENDORF, in a letter accepting the chairmanship of the Virginia Republican state central committee, declares war to the knife against Mahone, whom he accuses of all the political crimes in the calendar. The conscienceless Republican chief, in turn repudiated by his Republican allies, bids fair to be soon consigned to an oblivion which has been long deserved.

The language of the constitution with reference to judicial apportionment is that "counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts (40,000) shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may provide." Adams and Fulton counties are of this class, but does any member of the Legislature pretend to say that a "convenient" single district can be made of two counties twenty miles apart and without railroad communication between them?

STEAM yachts are becoming more popular every day with the wealthy classes. In fact it may be said that to own a yacht is quite the proper caper for the modern millionaire. Some lover of statistics has fished out the information that in 1893 there were only 30 British steam yachts of an aggregate tonnage of 3,752, while there are now 466, and the aggregate tonnage is 51,800. As with many other costly toys yacht owners soon tire of their possessions, and are willing after a few tossings on the briny deep, to dispose of them on extremely moderate terms. Their principal use at present seems to be in acting as an innocent outlet for the surplus as cumulations of the moneyed men of the land.

THE Chicago Evening Journal in an able article recently asserted that the present is no a politically apostolic era, but that the two great parties of the country are at issue merely on a question of spoils, the Republicans striving to retain control of the official patronage, while the Democrats are straining every nerve to oust them. Understood in a general sense the writer's view are not incorrect. It is true that no absorbing thought concentrating issues now divide parties. The slavery question is now settled, state sovereignty is at rest, and both parties seem to regard the tariff as a two edged sword which it is not safe to handle. In fact, there is a general disposition on all sides to give the new tariff act a fair trial. But to argue from the fact that there is no one pervading, all absorbing issue agitating the public mind, that there is no issue whatever but that of spoils, is an exceedingly illogical deduction. Retrenchment in national expenditure and reform in governmental methods are the momentous issues on which the next presidential battle will be fought by the Democrats, and it is a poor prophet that, in the present enfeebled condition of Republican affairs, cannot predict the outcome.

A CURIOUS romance is unearthed in the death of General Ord, of the United States army, which occurred a few days ago. It appears that in the early part of the present century the late general's father was brought to this country from England by a Catholic priest named James Ord, presumably his tutor, and placed in a Catholic college in Washington, D. C. The young man having adopted his tutor's name as time rolled on was ordained a priest, but never administered the sacred functions of his office. He joined the army in 1813, and subsequently married a Maryland lady, by whom he had several children, of whom the late general was the eldest. It is now asserted that the young Levite was a son of George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert, to whom the former was married by a Protestant priest while prince regent. What lends color to the story is that the young man while

at college received princely allowances, though none could tell their source. In an action for libel tried in the court of king's bench in 1812, it was conclusively shown that hush money had been received by a former editor of the Morning Post in consideration of not divulging the facts concerning the prince's marriage. Whether or not the story is correct that the late general was a grandson of George IV, it may be asserted without plea of contradiction that he was a tried and true soldier.

It is hard for the knight of the pen to lay aside his armor and bow before the advance of age, acknowledging his inability longer to hold his own on the journalistic field. But doubly hard is it for him who, having built up a successful newspaper from nothing and watched for years with almost parental solicitude its gradual growth in the public estimation, to see the object of his pride pass into other hands and himself succeeded as its controlling head. These reflections are suggested by the announcement in the last issue of the Germantown Telegraph that Major Philip B. Freas, its veteran, editor and proprietor, had severed his more than 50 years' connection with the paper. Starting in 1830 without friends and unknown in a new journalistic venture, and war-worn editor has by close attention to business details and unswerving devotion to principles, reared in his newspaper a monument to himself more lasting than brass. As a family newspaper with well selected reading matter it has especial excellence; while the soundness of its agricultural articles, with which the INTELLIGENCER'S readers are familiar, have made it an authority in the land. With the retirement of Mr. Freas the paper passes into the hands of Henry W. Raymond, of New York, son of the late brilliant founder of the New York Times, under whose management the old-time vigor and excellence of the sheet will no doubt be well maintained. Mr. Freas carries with him into his retirement the well wishes of his fellow laborers in the journalistic field.

FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS.

Freight wants the seashore "season" extended.

The Pittsburgh Times declares the public system of that city to be very defective.

To the Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald every Democrat in Pennsylvania appears to be his own slate maker this year.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Post brings out Wm. D. Bigler, son of his father, for a place on the state ticket.

The Williamsport Sun and Banner is "heartily and enthusiastically" in favor of nominating ex-Democratic Chairman Bogert for state treasurer.

The Moravian tars aside from theological matters to remark that to dispense with inside fences would be economy and an improvement to the landscape.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph makes a lullax attempt to be complimentary when it calls Governor Pattison "a Republican in all except the name."

Brother Weishampel's Torch of Truth continues to attack Elder C. H. Forney, president of Findlay college, who, it declares issues encyclical edicts from his "croquet environed vatican on the hill."

Dr. Gibbons' (Friends) Journal, prints an article from Thomas R. Baker, professor of physics and chemistry at the state normal school Millersville, Pennsylvania, concerning the presence of alcohol in the bread we eat and the air we breathe. But the Journal cannot see any connection between this and the temperance question.

PERSONAL.

DANIEL O'CONNELL'S birth place is to be a "neglected ruin."

Mrs. JAMES STEWART and Mrs. Annie T. McTague and family, of this city, are at Atlantic City.

Rev. JOHN I. FERRY, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pothogus Long Island, fell dead of apoplexy on Tuesday.

E. R. LOUDON, of Guilford, Connecticut, died yesterday at the age of sixty-five years. He was judge of probate for 35 years.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR remained at the Fifth Avenue hotel, in New York, yesterday. Among his visitors was General Hancock.

GENERAL BOOTE'S son, of the salvation army, is about to marry Miss Charlesworth, the heiress, whose fortune in her own right is estimated at £10,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE DOE, of New Hampshire, who will resign his office September 1st, after a continuous service of twenty-four years, is only thirty-three years of age.

SHINICHIRO SOTO, a Japanese graduate of Harvard law school, has resigned an official position at Lome to become secretary to General Fiske, American minister to Corea.

NORMAN J. BLACKWOOD, appointed from this county to the naval cadetship in the United States academy at Annapolis, is now at Portsmouth, N. H., on the ship Constellation. He stands No. 1 in his class.

GEN. STEVENS yesterday withdrew from the senatorial contest at Concord, N. H. and Mr. Patterson requested his friends to vote for him no more. This leaves Gen. Marston alone of the original Republican candidates.

GENERAL HAZEN, chief of the signal service, left Washington yesterday for an extended tour of inspection in the West. During his absence his duties as chief signal officer will be performed by Capt. S. M. Mills, of the Fifth artillery.

REV. Mr. C. F. KNIGHT and Dr. John L. Ailes, of this city, will be delegates in the general convention of the P. E. church, which meets in the church of the Holy Trinity, 19th and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, in October.

LONGFELLOW left \$556,330.80. His household effects were valued at \$6,000, his library at \$8,000, his copyrights at \$40,000, other personal estate at \$155,430; real estate, \$146,900.

MISS MARY and HANNAH MARTIN, former teachers in Lancaster, brilliant young ladies, and last year engaged in Denver, Colorado, are at present visiting in Los Angeles, California, at the home of Samuel Strohm, son of John Strohm, Lancaster.—Progress.

Mrs. LANGTRY told the Philadelphia reporters at Atlantic City that she caught blue fish and was going to write a book; to the New York reporters she denied it all; now it is confirmed, and the reporters all around have found out that Mrs. Langtry knows how to get her name into the papers the largest number of times.

P. MARION CLAWSON, the distinguished novelist of the day, is a tall, blonde young man of twenty-eight years. He is not found of society in the general acceptance of the term, though being a fine musician and linguist he naturally moves in a circle both cultivated and fashionable. At present he is en route for Japan in company with a party of friends.

SUCCESSFUL STRIKERS.

THE AMERICAN RAPID MAKES A CONQUEST.

Business to be Resumed To-Day—Mechanics Indignant Over the Losses Caused by Delay in Western Union Service.

It was reported early Wednesday afternoon that a compromise had been effected between the executive committee of the brotherhood of telegraphers and the executive officers of the American Rapid telegraph company, and the strikers were jubilant in proportion to the importance of the news. The report was clinched later on by the following communication by Manager Penook from L. A. Sherman, general superintendent of the company, stationed at New York:

"At a conference of the executive committee of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers and Cablemen, held at New York, the American Rapid telegraph company held yesterday afternoon, a satisfactory adjustment of existing difficulties was reached, and the force will resume work to-day. No details of the agreement are given, but the company will make a supreme effort to handle the great volume of business now being withheld and will utilize both the Morse and the automatic systems to this end, adding largely to its original force from the ranks of the unemployed operators."

The following dispatch was also received from John Campbell, master workman of the brotherhood, from New York, and was read to the strikers, who will obey it: "Satisfactory arrangements having been made between the Brotherhood of Telegraphers and Cablemen and the American Rapid telegraph company, all members working for that company will resume work to-day, July 26."

Work to be resumed.

Manager Penook was full of life and spirits when found last night at the main telegraph office, Chestnut and Bank streets. He said: "We will start business the first thing in the morning with forty of our operating force, taking on fifteen of the best Western Union men that drop out. Every one about 1000 to 1500 men, in addition to our old force, we will have first class Western Union operators. We will work two sets of duplexes and two automatic machines on New York only, which will equal the best of the West, and the Western and Southern business will be handled in good shape. We will be prepared to do any quantity of business."

The resumption of the American Rapid will bring back five of their men, who are engaged with the Merchants' and Bankers' company. At the office of the latter corporation it was stated that the vacancies will be filled to-day by recruits from the ranks of the brotherhood. Later in the evening a telegram was received giving the basis of agreement between the brotherhood and the American Rapid as follows:

"An advance of 10 per cent. on salaries; extra pay for all work done over eight hours for day and seven hours for night work, and extra pay for all Sunday work."

Reports of Jay Gould's Actions.

A clean cut example of the extremity to which rumor may be carried by gossip was offered yesterday in the currency among the operators of the stock exchange of a report that Jay Gould was taking advantage of the telegraph strike to force down Western Union stock and buy it under-bid at a low figure. This got abroad in a mysterious way about noon, and spread like a cholera epidemic. Some of the brokers say it was circulated by the agents to keep the stock up to normal quotations, and also declared that these agents were really on the floor of the exchange accomplishing the purpose for which they were sent. However this may have been, a considerable quantity of the stock changed hands, and at a low, though by no means a low figure. Still, the effect of the rumor upon the dealings in the stock was depressing, and served to aggravate the feeling of uncertainty which has been gaining ground for several days past.

The effect of the strike on the business of the exchange was felt yesterday. The difficulty in communicating with Chicago had in a measure, disappeared, though there were frequent annoying delays. The amount of public business offered was somewhat in excess of the usual quantity. The real effect of the strike has made itself manifest indirectly by creating an indisposition to active speculation. So far as the brokers are considered, the large operators without exception have their orders to buy and sell, and are, of course, protected from delays. However, there is a complaint of a lack of customers. The latter feel a natural timidity about venturing in speculations in foreign stocks when the methods of telegraphic communication are so uncertain, and the effect of the telegraph strike on the normal dullness induced by the season.

Heavy Losses in Business.

Of the exchanges, the oil exchange has suffered the most disastrously. One of the most prominent speculators estimates that the entire amount of business transacted yesterday was not over \$100,000, as opposed to \$600,000 upon ordinary occasions. Communication with nearly every portion of the oil field has been despatched uncertain, especially as regards Pittsburgh and Oil City. Indeed, the business of the exchange has been practically suspended, and the operators were small yesterday. At the beginning of the strike a half dozen of the biggest dealers became panicky and dashed over to Oil City to attend to their business themselves. They are there yet, among them Hensell & Foster, and Davis and Murphy. The latter, Titusville, and Foster, his partner, is home again. Late yesterday afternoon a call was issued for a meeting of the members of the oil exchange for to-day, to consider the strike and its remedies. The subject will be carefully considered, and some stirring results may be anticipated. Telegrams from the city were delayed yesterday, in some instances, from one to two hours. One firm, which ordinarily receives from Western Pennsylvania seventy telegrams every day, yesterday got only four.

Telegrams Delayed.

At the commercial exchange business prospered much as usual. President Sharswood said that their intercourse had not seriously suffered. The bidding at the commodity market was not up to the usual standard. There were annoying delays in receiving telegrams, and especially in communicating with points West.

A meeting of the commercial and maritime exchanges has been called for to-day to consider the action regarding the strike. None of the striking operators at any of the exchanges have returned to work. The general effect of the strike upon the commercial exchange was to put up quotations slightly. No telegrams were received which had been mailed en route. The business of the exchange has suffered on account of the difficulty and uncertainty of operating on the call boards. Hancock & Co., Lawrence, Johnson & Co., Gill & Fisher and other large operators have suffered annoying delays in the receipt and reception of private business telegrams. Johnson & Co. sent a telegram to Baltimore at 10 a. m., which has not yet been heard from. The Mutual Union company yesterday, for the first time for several days, sent a telegram to Baltimore, in communication with the Commercial exchange. The business offered

was fair, and the situation, in the language of the general manager, "not near so serious." Of the nine operators who struck none have returned. Commercial telegrams have been much delayed. Wm. Brookie, the commission merchant, at Front and Walnut, Peter Wright & Sons, and others say the telegraphic code has, in many instances, been misunderstood or transposed, thereby exposing them to inconvenience and, in some cases, to positive loss. Peter Wright & Sons received on Tuesday a telegram from London sent on Monday. The delay subjected them to considerable loss. Telegrams were received from the West, dated Tuesday. Charles H. Cummings reported serious delays in receiving telegrams. On Tuesday Warner & Merritt telegraphed to Baltimore for 10,000 pine apples. The telegram was sent by the bankers and merchants' company not later than 11 a. m., and was not delivered in Baltimore until 3 p. m. The same firm sent a telegram to New York, which was delayed so long as to deprive them of an expected charter of a steamer. Their loss in this way has been considerable.

Senator John Taylor, of Trenton, N. J., who was in the city yesterday, said that he had brought an action against the Western Union company for \$10,000 damages, on account of a telegram which was delayed three days in going from Bridgeport, Pa., opposite Norristown, to Trenton. The same firm sent a telegram to New York, which was delayed so long as to deprive them of an expected charter of a steamer. Their loss in this way has been considerable.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, in a session yesterday, considered the case of the Texas & St. Louis railroad company against the Texas & College, granting the motion of the defendant to dismiss the receiver and dissolve the injunction ordering the tolls, bridge, &c., to be turned over to the parties from whom the receiver took them.

The farmers of the townships bordering on Lake Simcoe and Couchiching, in Ontario, have petitioned the Dominion government "to take steps to lower the level of the lakes to the normal level and rescue many farms from ruin which are now submerged."

Objection was yesterday made against the payment of the contractor for repairs to the unpaved streets, roads and small bridges and drains in the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia. The city controller refused to countersign the warrant until evidence should be produced showing that the work was done.

The will of the late Henry L. Kendall, of Providence, Rhode Island, gives \$60,000 to the American Unitarian association of Boston; \$1,500 to the normal and agricultural institute of Hampton, Virginia; \$20,000 to various charities in New York; and a residuary bequest of \$175,000 to the public library of Providence.

The striking dress and cloak makers in New York did not resume work yesterday. The men say they will not resume until the demands of those waiting for their small outside employers or contractors are complied with, and the manufacturers say they "will make no further concessions to the strikers."

It is now intimated that the bond called to issue this week will probably include all the outstanding 31 series not yet offered for exchange, amounting to nearly \$31,000,000.

Telephone communication between Baltimore and Washington was formally opened to the public yesterday by the lines of the Chesapeake and Potomac telephone company.

Justice Allen delivered the charge to the jury in the Polk case, at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday afternoon. The charge was "to be unmistakably unfavorable to the defendant on every count of the indictment. It was expected that the jury would return a verdict of this morning."

Richard O'Connor, a private watchman, shot and mortally wounded Myer Frank, aged 13, Chicago, on Tuesday night. When arrested, O'Connor gave an excuse that the boy "was too near a car containing watermelons."

Frederick Matthews, nephew of Matthews, the soda water manufacturer, committed suicide yesterday, in New York, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. No cause is assigned.

The house of William H. Sherman, at Glen's Falls, New York, was entered by burglars who bound Mr. Sherman and robbed the house of \$500, and destroyed a great sensation has been caused at Berlin by the suicide of Dr. Zaputitz, professor of political economy at the Berlin university.

A charge of defrauding the United States by means of forged pension papers and false personation, was yesterday in Philadelphia, to the arrest of Henry Frank and George W. Rankin. It is charged that they induced a woman to personate Mrs. Carpenter, widow of a soldier in the war, and received from the pension office \$75,000. Both men were arrested on \$2,000 bail for a further hearing to-day.

Details of the killing of Samuel Clifton, at County Line church, Dooly county, Ga., show it to have been a sanguinary affair. In 1878 Clifton had a fight with Sampson Cason, in which the latter was severely wounded. Bad blood has existed ever since. Last Sunday the usual congregation assembled at the county line church, 15 miles east of Vienna, in a sparsely settled country. The two men went to the church. A path led from the church to a spring 50 yards distant. Young couples passed and repassed from the spring to the church. Clifton started from the spring to the church, when Cason met him. Clifton raised a knife, and saying "Sam, you have been talking about me," plunged the knife just above Clifton's left nipple, cutting entirely through the two ribs and leaving open the heart, which was exposed to view through an aperture four inches long. After receiving the blow Clifton stepped back, drew a knife, made a step toward his slayer, staggered, and fell dead. Cason coolly stepped to the spring, washed the blood from his hands, returned to where the dead man lay, and looking at him said, "that's a damned bad gasp." Then, turning to the minister and congregation who surrounded him and made no effort at his arrest, he bade them adieu, mounted his horse, and resumed his journey out of the country. The neighborhood was all related to him.

Cetewayo killed. The report of the death of Cetewayo is confirmed. Cetewayo was the son of Panda and the nephew of Chaka, the Zulu monarch, who in 1819, recognized the Zulu nation. As a boy, Chaka formed the purpose of creating a powerful army and conquering all South Africa. His scheme was successful, and sixty nations became his subjects. In 1828 he was murdered. Panda, the father of Cetewayo, who ruled from 1840 to 1872, was a man of much administrative ability, who consolidated the Zulu nation and made friends of the Dutch and English. After Panda's death Cetewayo was formally crowned by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, in the presence of 40,000 warriors, and as a young man during the closing years of his father's life. In October, 1876, when the English governor of Natal sent Cetewayo a remonstrance against the execution of his subjects who had refused to obey the marriage of the Zulu monarch returned a haughty reply "Why," said he, "does the governor of Natal speak to me about my laws? Do I go to Natal and dictate to him about his?" Finally he was driven into the war in which his power was broken and his throne lost. In August, 1879, Cetewayo was a fugitive in the wilds with a handful of faithful followers, hotly pursued by bodies of English and colonial cavalry under Lord Gifford and Major Marter. On the 25th of the month he was captured and on September 15th he was removed to Cape Town, and remained in captivity at Castle Barracks for several years. On August 1, 1882, he arrived in England. He was a lion in England during his stay, and in a few months he returned to his kingdom, where he was reinstated with great honor.

Wm. Taylor, a colored boy aged eleven years, arrested for indecent behavior, was sent to jail for five days by Alderman McCoskey.

Miss Sallie Shuck, who got a set of teeth from Dr. McCoskey, and after wearing them for some time, and being asked to pay for them, showed her pretty teeth by laughing in the doctor's face, was arrested for false pretense and taken before Alderman Samson. Her "lover," a married man from the city, who sought to have been at home, paid for the teeth rather than see Sallie go to jail.

Daniel Tammany, arrested for felonious assault on Albert Gardner, was arrested yesterday and gave bail for a hearing before Alderman Spurrier on Saturday evening next.

NEWS MISCELLANY.

EMBROIDERY BY THE MILLION.

The Home of a Day's Occurrence in All Directions—Some Matters of Various Import.

The annual race of the Sioux Indians took place on Tuesday at the camp near the Rosebud agency in Dakota. Ten thousand Indians from all parts of the reservation and a number of white visitors were present. Fifteen warriors took part in the dance, having prepared themselves according to custom by fasting four days and fruitfully lacerating their bodies. A strong effort will be made to induce the government to put a stop to their barbarous actions.

A reunion of the surviving members of John Morgan's Confederate command is in progress at Lexington, Kentucky. The members are encamped on a part of the Lexington estate, in tents furnished by the war department. Among the guests is a daughter of Morgan. Addresses were made on Tuesday by Generals Preston, Duke and John S. Williams, Governor McCrary and others.

The United States court at Little Rock, Arkansas, yesterday decided the case of the Texas & St. Louis railroad company against the Texas & College, granting the motion of the defendant to dismiss the receiver and dissolve the injunction ordering the tolls, bridge, &c., to be turned over to the parties from whom the receiver took them.

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Frederick Matthews, nephew of Matthews, the soda water manufacturer, committed suicide yesterday, in New York, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. No cause is assigned.

The house of William H. Sherman, at Glen's Falls, New York, was entered by burglars who bound Mr. Sherman and robbed the house of \$500, and destroyed a great sensation has been caused at Berlin by the suicide of Dr. Zaputitz, professor of political economy at the Berlin university.

A charge of defrauding the United States by means of forged pension papers and false personation, was yesterday in Philadelphia, to the arrest of Henry Frank and George W. Rankin. It is charged that they induced a woman to personate Mrs. Carpenter, widow of a soldier in the war, and received from the pension office \$75,000. Both men were arrested on \$2,000 bail for a further hearing to-day.

Details of the killing of Samuel Clifton, at County Line church, Dooly county, Ga., show it to have been a sanguinary affair. In 1878 Clifton had a fight with Sampson Cason, in which the latter was severely wounded. Bad blood has existed ever since. Last Sunday the usual congregation assembled at the county line church, 15 miles east of Vienna, in a sparsely settled country. The two men went to the church. A path led from the church to a spring 50 yards distant. Young couples passed and repassed from the spring to the church. Clifton started from the spring to the church, when Cason met him. Clifton raised a knife, and saying "Sam, you have been talking about me," plunged the knife just above Clifton's left nipple, cutting entirely through the two ribs and leaving open the heart, which was exposed to view through an aperture four inches long. After receiving the blow Clifton stepped back, drew a knife, made a step toward his slayer, staggered, and fell dead. Cason coolly stepped to the spring, washed the blood from his hands, returned to where the dead man lay, and looking at him said, "that's a damned bad gasp." Then, turning to the minister and congregation who surrounded him and made no effort at his arrest, he bade them adieu, mounted his horse, and resumed his journey out of the country. The neighborhood was all related to him.

Cetewayo killed. The report of the death of Cetewayo is confirmed. Cetewayo was the son of Panda and the nephew of Chaka, the Zulu monarch, who in 1819, recognized the Zulu nation. As a boy, Chaka formed the purpose of creating a powerful army and conquering all South Africa. His scheme was successful, and sixty nations became his subjects. In 1828 he was murdered. Panda, the father of Cetewayo, who ruled from 1840 to 1872, was a man of much administrative ability, who consolidated the Zulu nation and made friends of the Dutch and English. After Panda's death Cetewayo was formally crowned by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, in the presence of 40,000 warriors, and as a young man during the closing years of his father's life. In October, 1876, when the English governor of Natal sent Cetewayo a remonstrance against the execution of his subjects who had refused to obey the marriage of the Zulu monarch returned a haughty reply "Why," said he, "does the governor of Natal speak to me about my laws? Do I go to Natal and dictate to him about his?" Finally he was driven into the war in which his power was broken and his throne lost. In August, 1879, Cetewayo was a fugitive in the wilds with a handful of faithful followers, hotly pursued by bodies of English and colonial cavalry under Lord Gifford and Major Marter. On the 25th of the month he was captured and on September 15th he was removed to Cape Town, and remained in captivity at Castle Barracks for several years. On August 1, 1882, he arrived in England. He was a lion in England during his stay, and in a few months he returned to his kingdom, where he was reinstated with great honor.

Wm. Taylor, a colored boy aged eleven years, arrested for indecent behavior, was sent to jail for five days by Alderman McCoskey.

Miss Sallie Shuck, who got a set of teeth from Dr. McCoskey, and after wearing them for some time, and being asked to pay for them, showed her pretty teeth by laughing in the doctor's face, was arrested for false pretense and taken before Alderman Samson. Her "lover," a married man from the city