Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 1883.

The General of the Army.

Sheridan succeeds Sherman to-day as general of the army, by the grace of the latter in retiring before the time at which the law would retire him, at the age of sixty four. It is not a very wise law which compulsorily retires an officer at a fixed age, because many men are in their prime at sixty-four, and General Sherman is one of these. There can be no question that he is entirely fit in body and mind to continue to be the head of the army; a great deal fitter, indeed, than his successor, who is not a man of any special capacity. He is supposed to have made a good cavalry and division commander, but much of his fame has come from some popular, but not remarkably good poetry, which undertook to describe a ride of the commander down the Virginia valley, to join his army; which had been beaten in the morning and had been gathered together in the afternoon by General Wright, so as to repulse the enemy, and just in time to let Sheridan come up and steal the glory. He is a small man to succeed one who is really a great man; and should there ever be any need of an army in the field, Sherman will be required to lead it. At present there seems to be little likelihood that we will have any use for an army. There is nothing now for it to do but to police the western country, which should properly be the duty of a civil force. The Indians are no longer the cause of any particular anxiety; and about the only reason for keeping up the army is the need for giving pay and employment to the officers. It would be better to put them all on the retired list, with a pension, subject to call when needed. We suggest the abolition of the active army; which is active only in name. The artillery part of it is scattered around in divers pleasant places, with absolutely nothing to do, with no guns even to polish. The infantry are gathered in camp to eat and drill. The cavalry keep them company and eat, and clean their horses. Occasionally some of them ride; but there are colonels of regiments who have not been on a horse since the war. The army officers should be given something to do, or they should have an opportunity of finding something to do in private life. They could be utilized very well in the civil service, being generally intelligent, honest and zealous men. It is not their fault that their life is so inactive and their promotion so slow. It vexes their souls. It is wrong to keep men of capacity at the fiddling work and trifling duties which they perform. Give them work or turn them loose.

Why the Voter Should Vote.

Senator Buckalew tells a *Times* reporter that he does not believe half of the people in the state know that Tuesday next is election day. We hope that the proportion is greater than this; although no doubt some people may take little enough interest in the election to be ignorant that it is at hand. It is not particularly to their credit, however. Voting is an important duty of the citizen, and if the election is important enough to be held it is important enough to be attended by every voter. This has not been a very exciting campaign; but for that reason the judgment of the people, as it will be rendered, should be the more reasonable and sound. Excitement is not an altogether good thing in a canvass. It brings out a large body of voters, but they are likely to give a passionate vote. The intelligent people of Pennsylvania are well acquainted with the issues of this campaign and we expect that a larger proportion than usual of those who vote will know what they are voting about.

The first issue in importance is the integrity of the constitution. Those who vote for the Republican ticket will be regarded as opposing the action of the Republican senators, who have stubbornly refused through the whole of this year to apportion the state into congressional districts, except according to the ultimatum early promulgated by them, which gives but ten of the twenty eight congressional districts to the Democrats who have about half the vote of the state. Those who say that this was a proper effort to execute the constitution may vote for the Republican ticket. Those who say otherwise cannot.

The question of the observance of the law requiring the investment of the state funds in government securities is also a direct and important issue before the people. If they want it obeyed they will vote for the Democratic candidate, who is pledged to execute it, and certainly not for the Republican candidate, a present officer in the treasury, where it is *not* executed.

There are national issues, such as the internal revenue collection, the surplus revenue, the tariff, and other matters upon which the Democratic state convention took a stand and which enter into the canvass, but the particular matters of state interest are the ones specially to be decided by the election. The Democratic position demands a faithful observance of the constitution and the laws; the Republican demand is for such a latitudinarian reading of law and constitution as will enable them to bend them both to the support of their particular aim for the moment. They desire to retain the old apportionment; and so proclaim an ultimatum too unjust to be accepted; they desire to enjoy the interest on the state funds; and so claim the power to postpone the execution of the law taking them from their hands. The people decide upon this stewardship on Tuesday next.

THE Wilkesbarre *Record* has a funny idea as to the effect of the investment of the treasury balance in United States bonds. It thinks it will lock up the currency in the United States treasury. It will never even get there. The United States government is not issuing bonds. It is redeeming them instead. The state will have to buy its United States bonds in the market, and its currency will stay there.

Dividing the Surplus.

It is an admitted fact that the United States government collects annually $145,000,000 more than is needed for the expenses of administration and the proper gradual reduction of the public debt. The president, the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue all unite in saying that some means ought to be devised for keeping this vast sum in the pockets of the people, rather than in the governmental coffers where it will be a standing temptation to extravagance and theft. Yet in the face of these thoughtful declarations from the official representatives of the Republican party in the nation, the Republican platform in this state advocates the division of the surplus among the indigent states. In other words, the government is to compel the taxpayers of the prosperous state to educate the citizens of other states, who for one cause or another are less prosperous.

The supreme benevolence of this theory of distributing hard earned money among those not entitled to it is at once manifest; but the ardent support which it has received from Republicans may be accounted for on other and grosser grounds than pure Christian benevolence and a desire for the higher education of the race. Republicans know that the easiest way to get rid of this enormous and unnecessary surplus is by the abolition of the internal revenue which about equals the annual surplus in amount. But the abolition of the internal revenue means the political death of 4,000 Republican office holders drawing salaries from the government that aggregate $5,108,300. Hence the firm stand taken by these disinterested patriots in favor of the maintenance of this unnecessary burden. The Republicans would keep up a useless and burdensome tax for the advantage of its party adherents, while the Democrats would manfully cut the Gordian knot by the abolition of the internal revenue. Take your choice.

TURN out in strong force for the Democratic rally at Maennerchor hall on Saturday night.

THE melancholy days of November are now upon us and it looks as though they were going to be the saddest of the year to the Republican party.

LOVELY woman has entered the political arena in Luzerne county, and those who bought long in the false-hair market, are looking for a rich return from their investment.

THE law contemplates a thorough house cleaning in the treasury department every two years. But if Chief Clerk Livsey is elected, there will be no overhauling of the books and searching of the secret drawers and pigeon holes, and consequently the salutary provision for a two years rotation in office will have been made in vain.

CAPTAIN HART, who was chief clerk of the treasury under Rowle was beaten nearly 10,000 votes by Noyes, Democrat, in the contest for the state treasurership six years ago. And an signs seem to point to the keeping up of the pres ent then established by the board of Chief Clerk Livsey at least several majority on Tuesday next.

THERE is an earnest demand for Hoyt everywhere on the Republican platform, but that much desired individual is not entirely certain that he is well enough to deliver campaign speeches. If the prodding of this stubborn mule does not soon cease, the Republican party will get a kick similar to that which it received about the time last year.

SHERMAN'S retirement to-day and the incoming of Sheridan bring back echoes of the tramping soldiers' march to the sea and the saving of the day at Winchester. Both men won evergreen laurels on the field of battle in the dark days of civil war, and each has shown his capacity for the higher duties of citizenship since the nation has enjoyed the blessings of peace.

THE wave of newspaper reduction has at length reached the West. The two morning dailies of Detroit, the *Post and Tribune* and *Free Press* have reduced the price of their respective sheets from five to three cents per copy, and it is claimed that no diminution in the size or amount of reading matter will result from the move. It is very doubtful whether the policy of the New York newspapers in cutting down prices was a wise one. Indeed little advantage is said to have resulted, and it is even whispered that all would gladly return to the old rates if some compromise could be agreed upon. A reduction in price of 50 per cent. requires a 50 per cent increase in the subscription list, and where all equally reduce, the same relative condition of affairs must prevail as before. The few cents paid for a complete daily digest of all the news of the world is not missed from the pocket of anyone, and it is hard to see how deterioration can be avoided in this wholesale slaughtering of prices.

FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* regrets the growing indifference of the intelligent classes in regard to political affairs.

The West Chester *Village Record* calls the tramp "a dirty, useless product of civilization."

The Reading *Herald* regrets to see cities growing at the expense of the rural districts.

The Altoona *Tribune* predicts that if Conkling and Gowen would form a combination and give exhibitions a la Sullivan-Slade, they would draw immensely.

Shepherd Cooper, according to the Carlisle *Volunteer*, don't use a shepherd's crook to manage his Senate sheep. All he has to do is to crook his finger.

The astounding information is vouchsafed by the Scranton *Republican* that the only way to benefit the workingman is to give him plenty of work at good wages.

The Easton *Express* says that the present is an age when it is greater to be rich than to be wise or good. Doubtless the *Express* man comes under this latter category.

The Pittsburg *Telegraph* declares that the only people who have ever really shown profound discernment enough to judge the United States are the great German thinkers.

PERSONAL.

EX CONGRESSMAN LEVI MAISH, of York, was married to Miss Louisa Miller, of Georgetown, D. C., at the latter place on Tuesday evening.

GENERAL SHERMAN transfers the command of the army to General Sheridan this morning. There will be no formal ceremonies on the occasion of the change.

M'LLE RHEA is said to have had a handsome watch, the gift of the Czar of Russia, stolen from her recently in a sleeping car. The unfeeling will declare this announcement to be simply an advertising dodge.

FRANCIS MURPHY, the temperance lecturer, recently returned from England, is now lecturing in Baltimore. During his stay in the United Kingdom the signers of temperance pledges numbered five millions.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, to those unfamiliar with his portraits, betokens, on first sight, anything but the traditional savant. He is tall, well formed, with old fashioned mutton chop whiskers; but his face is not "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

SENATOR BAYARD said in a recent speech at Orange, N. J.: "If I were asked the difference between a Republican and a Democrat I would say that the former would do a thing which he deems politically right, while the latter would do a thing he deems right provided the constitution allowed him."

WILLIAM H VANDERBILT, the millionaire, is remembered by an old timer who lived years ago near the "Raritan House, C. Vanderbilt, Proprietor," as a chubby faced little boy who used to deliver to customers the shad his father bought in the "city." Young William never carried a basket but always strung his fish on a willow or hickory "withe."

MATTHEW ARNOLD lectured in New York Tuesday evening on "Numbers." Chickering hall was crowded, and many were unable to gain admittance. He held that the majority in the state is always unsound, and that the state is preserved by the remnant. When this remnant is strong the state is safe, but when too small to be effective the state is in danger.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S pecuniary rewards for literary work were not remarkable considering the money paid to others of the guild. Bulwer received for the copyright of the cheap edition of his works alone the sum of $150,000; other large amounts were paid for the books at the time of their publication. For "Eodvnion" Lord Beaconsfield was paid $50,000 and Marryatt received $100,000 for one of his works.

MARQUIS OF LORNE, late governor general of Canada, has contributed an article to the *Contemporary Review* for November on "Canadian Home Rule," in which he dwells upon the danger which would arise should one member of the confederation become strong enough to oppose the will of the central government. He says that if a provincial policy should be developed stronger than the policy of loyalty to the general government the American civil war may be repeated in Canada. The best guarantee against this, he thinks, is an equality of strength among the members of the confederation.

A RALLY IN WILLIAMSPORT

Kennedy, Randall and Hensel Speaking Upon the Campaign Issues.

At Williamsport the Democratic meeting Wednesday night filled the court house. Robert P. Allen was chosen chairman and about fifty vice presidents and secretaries were nominated to support him. Senator Kennedy was the first speaker introduced and he spoke for nearly an hour. He detailed the injustice practised upon the Democrats. He defined the attitude of the parties up in the apportionment question and justified the Democratic position. His review of the Democratic work was notably clear and direct. He said that the way affairs were being run they were not allowed a just share of representation and that the rascals did not propose to give them a chance if they could help it. The senator earnestly asked that the Democrats be accorded common fairness. He then reviewed the apportionment muddle from the Democratic standpoint and exposed his party for what it had done and was doing. He referred to the mal administration in the recorder's office at Philadelphia, where a Republican representation in the Legislature sanctioned through the influence of corrupt men who traveled hand in hand with monopoly.

Ex Speaker Randall reviewed the situation in a speech of an hour's duration. He spoke of the evils of taxation and claimed that a full treasury warranted the abolition of the internal revenue system of taxation, which was said a burden on the people and little less than robbery. He would raise the revenue through tariff.

Chairman Hensel closed the speaking in a long address, in which he counselled the Democrats to stick to the ticket. It was about 11 o'clock when the meeting closed.

Figures to Think Over.

Harrisburg Patriot.

When the Democrats went out of power in the state the current expenses of the state government were $2,036,826 64 (See auditor general's report for 1880.) Leaving out of the account the extraordinary expenses entailed by the war and the soldiers orphan schools the Republicans have averaged an expenditure of $3,113,985 54 per anoum for the ordinary expenses of the state government, or three times as much as the Democratic administration expended in 1880. In twenty-two years they expended $68,507,670.10 in carrying on the state government, whereas if they had conducted their administrations at the economical Democratic rate of 1880, they would have expended but $22,810,230.08 and saved $45,697,536.02, which would have wiped out the entire state debt with over *twenty six millions of dollars* remaining in the treasury or in the pockets of the people.

Signs of Success.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Chairman Hensel, when asked if there were any dissensions in the party, said: "I know of no dissensions. This is no off year in Democratic hopes or Democratic exertions. Both parties can estimate that they will respectively carry the state by a small majority. One vote in a hundred may determine the result, but all signs indicate Democratic success. The colored people are dissatisfied because of the civil rights decision, the Stalwarts are out of patience with Niles, the Independents do not like Livsey's affiliations, the Prohibitionists resent the attempt made to attempt to create capital out of the false claim that Niles had always been a friend of and worked hard for the liquor men, and the liquor and beer interests are not satisfied with his position on prohibitory legislation."

Firing a Volly Into a Crowded Circus.

Tuesday night at New Edinburg, Ark., during the performance of Hunter's consolidated shows, some unknown persons from outside fired a volley of shots into the main exhibition canvas and the escaped in the darkness. Only one person was killed. The seats were crowded and the bullets passed through all sections of the circus. Cholman Decillenberg, a contortionist, was shot through the head and died in the ring. The citizens are determined to ferrett out the assassins and bring them to justite.

THE DAY'S NEWS.

FIGHTING POLITICIANS IN BERKS.

Congressman Ermentrout Knocked Down in Reading by George Smith—Some Other Recent Occurrences.

For some time a political feud has existed between Congressman Daniel Ermentrout and George Smith, of Reading, who will be candidate for Congress at the next Democratic nominating convention. Late Wednesday afternoon Mr. Smith entered Mr. Ermentrout's law office, the congressman being absent. Mr. Smith made derogatory remarks about him, and accused him of directing the manner of printing the Democratic tickets for last month's election. Mr. Smith said that the name of Hon. H. H. Schwartz, candidate for judge of the orphans' court, had been placed under the head of "County," instead of on a separate part of the ticket under a distinct head of "Judiciary," as the law requires.

He asserted that this was done intentionally to reduce Judge Schwartz's majority. He added that if Mr. Ermentrout and his friends wrote fewer communications to a Philadelphia newspaper attacking Judge Hagenman and his friends, and paid more attention to conducting political matters at home, such errors as printing election tickets improperly would not occur. Later in the day Congressman Ermentrout and his brother James, one of the most prominent attorneys at the Reading bar, met Mr. Smith on Sixth street near the court house, talking to State Senator Shearer. The subject of the election tickets was discussed in a very excited manner. Congressman Ermentrout remarked that if Mr. Smith said that he directed the manner of the printing of election tickets and wrote communications to the newspapers he was a liar.

Mr. Smith called the congressman a "puppy" and threatened to strike him on the "chops," and finally pushed and struck him on the "chin." Thereupon the congressman's brother struck Mr. Smith on the nose, drawing blood. Sheriff Geriar then separated the combatants.

The news of the fight spread rapidly. Attorneys and others in office offices in the vicinity rushed to the spot. The Messrs. Ermentrout entered the court house to transact some legal business and were followed by Mr. Smith, who attempted to commit a second assault upon the congressman, when his brother caught hold of him and pushed him away.

When the brothers returned from the court room Mr. Smith was standing at the front door waiting for the congressman, who remarked to him that there was no occasion for violence, and attempted to reason with him, when Mr. Smith made the third assault, and struck the congressman on the left cheek and knocked him down. The latter, having been stunned by the blow and the fall, was unable to rise immediately, when the former kicked him while lying on his back. The janitor of the court house assisted the congressman to arise, and friends interfered to prevent any further collision between the two parties.

Mr. Smith went to a lawyer's office and washed the blood from his face, while the congressman returned to his office and nursed his black and blue eye.

The affair is the talk of the whole city. The chairman of the county Democratic committee, Dr. Harris, who resides at Hamburg, was telegraphed for and came to Reading; all the election tickets had been sent out through the county, and owing to having been illegally printed, the chairman will recall them and have a ticket printed with the "Judiciary" separated.

JUDGE BLACK'S REPLY.

To a Question Asked by Clark Mills, the Sculptor.

Letter in Harrisburg Times.

The Rev. Dr. Power, the pastor of the Catholic church here, was called and the Judge knew. Black attended, of course, among other comments called forth by the controversy with Ingersoll by Black, was a letter from Clark Mills, the sculptor, who very recently died, appealing to Judge Black as the "great living expounder of the age," to satisfy him touching the "question of mind, death and the astronomy of Moses." "Mr. Mills used the old model illustration," said Mr. Power, "of the lazy watch, a human being who would make a watch to keep time and then destroy it because it did keep time. Judge Black enclosed to me Mr. Mills' letter and a copy of his reply. Here it is." And he handed me this:

"My Dear Sir: I am not a great Bible expounder, or any expounder at all. I know extremely little about it. If my knowledge seems much to you it must be because you know still less. The smallest taper looks luminous in a total darkness, so shows a little truth through a benighted mind.

"I am not able to write an essay on the justice of God's ways to man, and you ought not to expect it. But a remark or two on your criticism may not be out of place, though I do not think it will change your evil heart of unbelief.

"It was moral death which God threatened as a penalty for man's first disobedience. This is certain, because moral death did actually follow the transgression. That was what we call a contemporaneous exposition of the law. Would he have affixed one penalty to the offense and inflicted another? You answer this in the affirmative because you prefer to believe in the righteousness and veracity of Satan, who told Adam that he might eat the forbidden fruit without suffering death in any sense. But Satan is not worthy of the respect you pay him, for he was a liar and a murderer from the beginning. His promise to Adam and Eve that they should be as gods knowing good from evil was a monstrous deception. The fraud took effect upon our progenitors, and it still works in the minds of their offspring. Many of us think we are equal to God when we violate His laws, and some of us think we know good from evil better than He does. If you will only correct this little error of putting your faith on the wrong sleeve you will come out all right.

"The astronomy of Genesis is perfectly right and yours entirely wrong. Light did exist before the orbs were made in which it was afterwards gathered and concentrated.

"Your comparison of God and the watch maker is preposterous. Can you not see that laws addressed to a free spirit are totally different from those which control dead matter? The material universe is bound fast in the chains of law which it cannot break; but an intelligent being may disobey the moral law if it be his will to accept the consequence. In the one case primitive justice is a necessity, in the other it can have no place.

"The hypercriticisms which infidelity teaches you to make are all useless; 'never fash your heart about them.' Take God's word as your highest authority, and believe me to be, yours truly,

J. S. BLACK."

Clark Mills, Esq.

PEACE BETWEEN CHILI AND PERU.

The Long War Ended, With General Iglesias President of the Defeated Country.

At Washington, Joaquin Godoy, the minister from Chili, has just received dispatches giving the proceedings of the Chilian minister of foreign relations and General Lynch, commander of the Chilian army in Peru. On the 20th of October a definite treaty of peace between Chili and Peru was signed at Ancon, and on the 23d the Chilian army vacated the city of Lima and occupied Chorillos.

The same day General Iglesias assumed the possession of the Chilian government, and his first act was to convoke the national assembly. The government of Iglesias in Lima was recognized by Chili, and also by Peru, except at Ariquipa. Subsequently the latter place surrendered without contest to the Chilian column of attack. Montero fled, and Gen. Iglesias was proclaimed president of Peru by the Arequipenos also.

News Notes

The state of North Carolina yesterday sold 20,000 acres of land known as the Big Swamp, in Robeson county, for 27½ cents per acre. The buyers intend to clear it for agricultural purpose.

Mayor King has sent to the board of directors of the Guard trust a letter received by him dated from Paris, and asking for information of "Mr. Steffizen or Stephen Girard, who died in Philadelphia on the 26th of X. 1832."

The Madrid *Liberal* states that letters from Havana report that a filibustering expedition from the United States has landed near Santa Spiritus.

The Egyptian government is informed that Hicks Pasha, after two battles, entered El Obeid, which place he found had been abandoned by the forces of El Mahdi, the false prophet. Many of El Mahdi's men were killed in the two battle, and his forces have been broken up. His fate is unknown.

A coal train on the New Jersey Central railroad collided with another train near Lebanon on Tuesday midnight. The engine of the coal train was thrown down an embankment, forty cars were wrecked and John Sinclair, the engineer, was injured.

Two freight trains on the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad collided yesterday at Fayette Junction, Ohio. An engineer is reported to have been killed and a fireman injured.

Procuring Evidence for O'Donnell.

Patrick O'Donnell, who shot Carey, the informer, and who is now awaiting trial in London, is well known to many Irishmen in Philadelphia, having lived there for several years. His friends are preparing affidavits to be sent to London for the purpose of showing that the prisoner crossed the Atlantic on business, and that the killing was not premeditated, as has been charged. Rodger McGinley, who keeps a book store on Spring Garden street, above Eleventh, knew O'Donnell intimately. He says that the latter's wife is now living in Philadelphia. Some of O'Donnell's friends wish to bring her forward in her husband's behalf, but others advise against such a proceeding for reasons which they will not make public. The couple came to Philadelphia eight years ago from Ireland, and it is said lived unhappily together. In May last O'Donnell returned to Ireland.

Killed by an Injured Husband.

Mrs. Rowell, wife of E. N. Rowell, of Batavia, a town near Rochester, recently wrote a letter to Johnson Lynch, a lawyer, of Utica, saying her husband was to be away for a week and she would like to see him in the interval. Lynch arrived last night, went to Rowell's residence, ate supper with Mrs. Rowell and then the two retired. Rowell who knew of the plan entered the house armed with a revolver, opened the bedroom door and began shooting. Lynch jumped up, ran from the room down stairs, pursued by Rowell, who fired three more shots at the fleeing man, one of which took effect in the brain, killing him instantly. Rowell then gave himself up to the officers. All the parties concerned are prominent in social and business circles. The affair creates the widest excitement. People generally sympathize with Rowell.

Ex-Delegate Cannon on the Edmunds Law.

At Washington, George Q. Cannon, ex-delegate in Congress from Utah, said in an interview Wednesday: "The Edmunds law has had precisely the effect I predicated—just the effect I told Senator Edmunds it would have—but he thought I was too much interested to give an unbiased opinion. It has 'whipped our people up,' to use common but an expressive term. It has drawn the young people, who were indifferent as to the church and teachings, to take sides. It placed them in a position where they had to take sides with their own people or against them, and naturally they have chosen to stand with their parents and friends. The oppressive construction of the law, making it ex post facto, has given rise to many test suits and I am satisfied it will not stand in the courts."

Yellow Fever.

The Pacific Mail steamer San Blas, arrived at San Francisco from Panama on Wednesday, with three cases of yellow fever on board. The vessel failed to fly the yellow flag as the surgeon was not aware that the sickness was yellow fever. On the way up the steamer stopped at Acapulco, Mazatlan and San Blas, but no communication was held with the latter. The fever is still raging there. At Mazatlan the steamer took on thirty passengers and got a clean bill of health. The first case of fever developed after leaving Acapulco.

The Monthly Oil Report.

At Oil City, the monthly oil report shows increase in new rigs and drilling wells over last month of fifty eight and a decrease of in wells completed of five. The new production for the month is only 174 barrels less than last month's new production. The figures for October are as follows: Rigs up and building, 272; wells drilling, 336; completed, 320; new production, 4,576. September figures were as follows: Rigs up and building, 202; well drillings, 378; completed, 325; new production, 4,700 barrels.

Killed For Winning a Croquet Game.

A tragedy resulted from a game of croquet played on Sunday last on the farm of Peter Thompson, three miles from Woodbury, N. J. The players were two men and two women, Germans, employed on the place. Rudolph Hines became angry because his wife beat him and kicked her with a heavy cowhide boot. She became unconscious at once and died soon after. Hines was arrested and locked up in Woodbury jail.

The Bible Lesson Committee.

The International Bible lesson committee, composed of the Rev. J. H. Vincent and the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York; B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago; the Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., of Newport; Prof. P. G. Gillett, LL. D., Jacksonville; the Rev. Richard Newport, D. D., of Philadelphia; the Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans; the Rev. W. G. E. Cunningham, D. D., of Nashville; the Hon. Franklin Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury; Rev. John A. Broadus, D. D., of Louisville; the Rev. Prof. Henry L. Baugher, D. D., of Gettysburg; the Rev. James A. Warden, D. D., of Princeton; the Rev. D. H. MacVicker, D. D. of Montreal, and the Rev. John Potts, D. D., of Montreal, held a meeting at the Maxwell house in Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, at noon. The meeting was announced for an early hour in the morning, but on account of the delay of eastern trains part of the members failed to arrive until noon, at which hour they were all on hand. No business of importance was transacted, and the committee adjourned until Wednesday evening, when they again convened and discussed the duties to be attended to. The committee will probably be in session for several days, as the work before them is quite laborious. They meet for the purpose of preparing international Bible lessons, to be used in the Sunday schools for the year 1885. After this committee has completed its work the programme of lessons will be forwarded to England for inspection there by the European committee, and if it is indorsed it will be returned and adopted for use in the Sunday-schools of this country. The committee met with a cordial reception from many prominent citizens.

EDUCATIONAL

CONCERNING OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Old Board of Directors Meet to Act on Unfinished Business—Joint Caucus of Democrats and Republicans.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the old board of directors of the Lancaster school district, several months ago a meeting of the board was held last evening "the last secular day in October," to take action on any unfinished business, so that the new board may have a clean table when it meets for organization this (Thursday) evening.

The following named members were present:

Breneman, Brosius, Byrne, Darmstetter, Eberman, Evans, Hartman, Johnston, Marshall, McCormsey, McConomy, Morton, Oblender, Raub, Rettmesnyder, Rhoads, Richards, Ringwalt, Samson, Schwebel, Slaymaker, Smeych, Snyder, Spurrier, Warfel, Wilson, Christian Zecher, George W. Zecher, Levergood, president.

Committee Reports.

Mr. McCormsey, from superintending committee, reported that in consequence of the death of Miss Annie M. Etter, an old and faithful teacher in the employ of the board, the committee had taken the responsibility to close the Lemon street schools on the day of her funeral, out of respect to her memory, and to enable the teachers and pupils to attend the funeral, which large numbers of them did, as did also the members of the superintending committee. He asked that the action of the committee be approved. The board by a unanimous vote signified their approval.

Mr. McComsey also said that during the sickness of Miss Etter the committee had made certain changes in the teaching force to fill the vacancy. It would be necessary for the board to either confirm the action of the committee, or to go into an election to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Etter's death.

Mr. Evans, from the finance committee, presented the following bills, which being approved by the committee, were ordered to be paid: Guthrie & Son, painting, $11.67; W. H. Bateman painting and glazing, $11 51; Daniel Gemperling, taking down fence, &c., $2; John F. Young, whitewashing, $9; Joseph Samson, brushes, $17 95; Alfred A. Hubley, glue, glycerine and whitehead, $1 50; Levi Pirsl, labor, $47 85; City of Lancaster, water rent, $6 30; Chas. Schwebel, load of sand, $1 50; R. M. Morrow, carpenter work, $58 88; Sauder & Son, two walnut bookcases, $40; Saugh & Son, walnut and pine chart stands $3 50; Stehman & Hensel, painting and advert sing, $13 00; Chas. H. Barr, books and stationery, $91 15; Keystone furniture company, furniture for Ann street school, $947 70, also for recitation desks and single desks, $84 80.

Mr. Slaymaker, from the property committee, reported that the committee had repaired some broken school house windows, and expected to have some more repairing to do after Hallow Eve.

Mr. Rhoads from the committee on furniture and apparatus reported that all necessary furniture had been procured, and that book cases had been placed in the Lemon street school rooms that needed them. He stated that Miss Gill, teacher of painting in the girls' high school wanted a set of Smith's blackboard maps, and that Miss Huber wanted a set of physiological charts.

Mr Johnston, from the book committee, said that the city superintendent had called their attention to the "Primer of Politeness" which he suggested would be a good hand book for the use of teachers. In his last monthly report he had also suggested that the board purchase the necessary anatomical and physiological apparatus to enable him to continue his instruction in classes in three states. As this is the last meeting of the board prior to reorganizing Mr. Johnston said the committee deemed it best to refer the matter to the committee that will be appointed by the new board.

Mr. Wilson, from the night school committee, reported the schools in a prosperous condition, and although the attendance was not so large as it had been earlier in the season the committee had not deemed it advisable to reduce the teaching force. The number of pupils in attendance at the boys' night school was from 80 to 90; at the girls' school from 40 to 50; and at the colored school 18.

Mr. Byrne moved to proceed to elect a teacher to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Etter's death, and such other vacancies as may be made by the promotion of teachers.

Mr. Johnston moved to postpone. As the new board to be organized Thursday evening will be responsible for the teachers to be elected, he thought the new board ought to elect them. His motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hartman requested that those members of the old board who held over or have been elected members of the new board, remain in the hall for a few moments after the board shall adjourn.

On motion the board adjourned.

A Joint Caucus.

Mr. John I. Hartman called the members of the new school board to order, and nominated H. E. Slaymaker as chairman.

Mr. Hartman moved that the present officers of the board (except the secretary, whose term of office has expired,) be continued as officers of the new board, and that J. M. Johnston be chosen to succeed the present secretary. By this arrangement the offices will be equally divided between the two parties, and a contest, such as happened last year, will be avoided.

Mr. McComsey heartily agreed with the proposition and had been using his influence to bring about the result, but he feared that action now would be "a little previous." All the members of the new board were not present, and those absent had a right to share in the organization.

Mr. Hartman replied that twenty-seven of the thirty-six members were present, and he had no doubt the absentees would sanction their action.

Mr. Hartman's motion was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

DUCK SHOOTING.

A Caution to Gunners—Provisions of the New Law.

Probably few of our amateur sportsmen are aware of the provisions of the new law regulating the taking of web-footed game. The pamphlet laws of 1883 just received, page 84, contain the following act of Assembly, approved by the governor on the 17th of last May:

"Be it enacted, &c., &c.

"SEC. 1, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful to hunt, shoot, kill or destroy any web-footed wild fowl, except on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and then only from the first day of September to the first day of January of each year.

"Sec. 2, That it shall be unlawful to chase, hunt, kill, shoot or destroy any web footed wild fowl from or with any craft or boat propelled by steam or sails, and any person or persons using any said craft or boat for said purposes, or the captain, owner, or any other person in charge of any such craft or boat, who shall allow the same to be used while he or they are on board of the same, shall be liable to the penalty herein imposed.

"Sec. 3, Any person or persons offending against the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of $25 for each and every offense, to be sued for and recovered before any alderman or justice of the peace."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Near and Across the County Lines.

There is a great demand for tenement houses in Harrisburg.

In Harrisburg and Steelton there is paid out $5,000,000 in wages every year.

The baseball association at Harrisburg has definitely decided to convert their grounds into a skating rink.

Industrious boys in Charlestown township, Chester county, stuck scores of Farmer Aaron King's pumpkins on a beech tree, giving the appearance of being laden with golden fruit.

While Mrs. H. F. Wagner, of Bernville, Berks county, was sitting in her parlor on Monday night two shots were fired at her, without effect, by unknown parties through an open window.

Miss Emma Stroughe, of Pottstown, was attacked by a ruffian in Charlotte street, but her screams brought assistance and the fellow ran off. It was so dark that she could not distinguish his features.

Allentown's police have not yet arrested the ruffians who at different times within the last week have attacked respectable women and girls in the streets on dark nights, but failed to accomplish their purpose.

About 9 o'clock Tuesday an accident occurred at the Pennsylvania steel works, Steelton. It was the breaking of the bed plate in the blooming mill and the accident will necessitate the laying off for several days of employes in the Bessemer and rail mills as well as the blooming mill.

John C. C. Heine, a well known member of the Berks county bar, has mysteriously disappeared from Reading. A rule to show cause why Mr. Heine should not pay money in his possession to legatees in Germany was returnable Wednesday and it is thought accounts for his disappearance.

Bolton's hotel at Harrisburg will be taken possession of to day by the new proprietor, Mr. T. H. Heist, who will take his family there after the election. The hotel will be run in the name of Bolton's hotel, as formerly, and it is the intention of the new proprietor to keep up the reputation of the house as first class.

Grade of Pupils.

The following is the grade by classes of the pupils in attendance at the boys' high school during the month of October. Two hours home study expected from each pupil:

FIRST CLASS.

Harry C. Mercer	97	John L. Cobb	82
Chas. C. Herr	95	Martin L. Ream	81
Harry N. Mills	94	Abram Bitner	79
E. M. Hartman	93	A. Wayne Bitner	79
Walter Peters	91	Edw D. Sprecher	74
Chas. D. Kreider	91	A. Boardman	72
Wm. M. Maxwell	91	Wm. E. Adams	70
John N. Hetrick	89	Howard G. Snyder	69
Christ J. Urban	88	Herman L. Wiant	68
Wm. J. Eberly	85	D. R. Gundaker	66
Wm. S. Edgerly	85		

SECOND CLASS.

Wm. D. Sell	91	Wm. L. Marshall	72
Ed. R. Hollahn	92	Harry M. Sharp	71
Harry H. Apple	90	Michael Carr	71
Geo. E. Zeller	90	Edwin K. Rettew	70
Edw. M. Kauffman	89	John W. Zellers	70
Chas. E. Long	87	Herbert B. Cohu	66
H. C. Slaymaker	87	Wm. B. Kirkpatrick	65
Theo. H. Apple	86	Wm. P. Sachs	65
John H. Ktenger	86	David B. Widmyer	61
Wm. H. Weichans	86	Frank J. Caspar	63
Chas. E. Lehr	85	Emory Smith	63
R. W. Greizinger	83	Chas. E. Gast	60
Willard R. Pyle	74	Chas. T. Ewein	58
Frank G. Hartman	78	Wm. Killinger	50
Samuel A. Metzgar	74	C. Longenecker	45
Wm. H. Schaum	74	Herbert R. Bowers	40

THIRD CLASS.

Clarence H. Hirsh	79	John C. Weise	51
Alfred E. Urban	78	Peter H. Flick	50
Harry S. Ahrwake	77	G. Z. Rhoads	50
John H. Fies	71	Isac Schaner	50
Christian A. Flick	68	Chas. W. Faegley	47
John A. McGrann	64	Jacob B. Groff	46
Wm. D. Long	61	Michael Doyle	46
John F. Smith	61	Moses D. Lederman	46
Benjamin Lintner	60	Wm. Z. Roy	45
Harry S. Kready	60	Ira J. Barton	43
Frank Biggs	59	Robert R. Adams	35
Charles Hartman	59	Chas. E. Long	35
Wm. E. Smith	59	Frederick A. Lutz	35
Edw. E. Barr	59	Wm. S. Powell	35
		Garrett K. Lichty	63

FOURTH CLASS.

Albert F. Bitner	70	Rimer E. Stoner	61
Harry Page	69	Geo. A. Weaver	60
Nelson Rakestraw	68	David Ball	59
Chas. F. Stauffer	66	Albert H. Hershey	58
Lewis Stein	66	Elmer G. Breaser	56
Harry McPherson	64	C. C. Reimensnyder	56
Wm. H. Gill	63	Reed D. Wolf	56
Milton Jeffries	62	Wm. A. Barton	55
Walter J. Cox	62	Geo. W. Byerly	50
Charles E. Lyon	61	Edward G. Eby	50
Bates Meaney	61	Harry Meaney	50
Horace D. Glover	60	Harry Herbst	50
William Hall	60	Harry Boardman	47
Philip H. Schaum	60	Edw D. Kriner	35

The following is the percentage of the pupils of James street secondary school for October, 1883:

A CLASS.

Bessie Crawford	98	Mary Swope	50
Emma Long	95	Benedict Hacker	48
Gertie Zecher	92	Cora Gumpf	47
Frank Grover	89	Harry Leyden	41
Annie Smith	77	Mary Smith	40
Ed. Gingrich	71	Fred King	35
Hattie Bed