

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, 1883.

Mr. Gowen and Mr. Keim.

Mr. Gowen has executed the purpose which he has long known to entertain and announces that he will not be a candidate for reelection to the Reading railroad presidency at the next election. He would have resigned this charge years ago, but for the financial difficulties in which his corporation was involved through its purchase of the coal field which its lines traverse. This was the act of Mr. Gowen, intended to secure the coal carriage to his company for all time. It was a wise policy, if the execution of it was within the power of his company. It very nearly proved too great a burthen for it to carry, and would certainly have done so but for the energy, hopefulness and resources of its president. Mr. Gowen felt that, as he had drawn the corporation into its trouble, it was his duty to conduct it out of it; which he now concludes that he has done, the income of the road for the past year being sufficient to pay a dividend on its stock, the declaration of which he intimates that he will favor at the next meeting of the stockholders.

Mr. Gowen retires, as he says, solely for personal reasons; and these are, as he has often declared them, a distaste for the duties of a railroad president, or at least a preference for those of the professional life he abandoned to assume them. He is now in the prime of life and with an unsurpassed reputation as an advocate. As a lawyer he will command all the business he can undertake, and he will bring into play the talents and resources of which he has demonstrated himself to be possessed in the highest degree, and which, therefore, it will be a pleasure to him to exercise; as it is a pleasure to every man to exhibit himself in the discharge of functions for which he is particularly fitted. Mr. Gowen has all the elements that constitute the great lawyer, in the acute comprehension, clear and logical expression, persuasive eloquence, indomitable energy, ardent hopefulness and self-respect which are preeminently his gifts. And he will be an honest lawyer as he has been an honest man, and that rarest of rare things—an honest railroad president. We need him to take the place of Judge Black, as the inflexible advocate of right; as such advocate he has elements of character that will make him even superior to Black; for his name is the synonym of resistless force.

George de Benneville Keim, into whose hands he has designed delivering the care of the Reading railroad corporation ever since he formed the idea of resigning the charge, and whom he invited into the service of the road from his large law practice at Pottsville with that view, will be a most fit successor of Mr. Gowen in the presidency of the Reading; as no one will doubt who knows him and has witnessed the efficiency with which he has discharged his duties as general solicitor and vice president of the corporation, and as its president in the many and protracted absences of Mr. Gowen from his post, because of his necessary presence in Europe in the company's interest. Mr. Keim has a more thorough acquaintance with the details of the business of the road than Mr. Gowen possessed, and it is to be chiefly credited with the smoothness of the running that is secured by attention to the adjustment and oiling of its parts. He so managed its financial resources that, in the days of its direst distress for money, the money always came as the manna came to the host in the wilderness.

Mr. Keim is a man of great affability and equanimity. There is nothing rustling or self-assertive in his style. To realize his force of character you need to know well both him and his works. The modesty that hides his merit springs from his lack of self-confidence or even self appreciation. Like Stonewall Jackson, when deeds are to be done he is there to lead with all the fire and ability the occasion calls for. Mr. Gowen knows him thoroughly and understands how much he is indebted to his assistance for the success which has crowned his efforts to preserve the Reading property. He knows in how safe and competent hands it will be when he surrenders it to him. If he did not, he would not nominate him as his successor; and Mr. Keim would not accept the trust if he did not know his ability to manage it. The honesty of both these men is founded on a rock. It is the popular appreciation of this in Mr. Gowen's character which has held him aloft in his struggles and commanded for him the sympathy and support which the people have always extended to him. It is no less strong an element in Mr. Keim's character. In his conduct of the Reading his hand will be softer than Mr. Gowen's, but firm and straightforward. With excellent judgment, patient labor and an intelligent appreciation of all the details of the business, he may be relied on to show himself a wise and prudent president of the Reading.

Politically he is a Democrat, and sprung from Democratic stock. He was born in Reading, the eldest son of his father, a man of wealth and eminence, a member of Congress, who died at an early age, after losing his property through an untrustworthy partner in business; and upon his eldest son fell the care of the family; a trust which he discharged with the fidelity natural to him, and which is inalienable from his deeds.

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short time. In the then humor of the country, Garfield, being but a few months dead, there were fanatics lawless enough to condone the breach of law, in consideration of the odiousness of the proposed victim. There were few, however, to deliberately urge the remission of Mason's penalty. To the law-abiding the weight of the sentence imposed was no scandal nor reproach, but to the Press alone belongs the odious distinction of demanding the criminal's release. Day after day, the president is urged in such terms and by such arguments as would disparage the intelligence of a Kalamuck, to pardon the malfactor and let him loose for the adulation of the crazy abettors of lawlessness.

When the public press becomes the apologist of crime, there should be some resource in the laws to protect human life. A pardon to Mason would be no more nor less than a premium upon mutiny in the army and murder intervening in the process of the courts. As a soldier, Mason's crime was in no degree justifiable. The maudlin reasoning of the Press, if its disjointed frenzy on the subject can be called reasoning, makes no pretense that Mason was not mentally responsible when he made use of the arms entrusted him to protect the laws and the persons under their authority. Had Mason been a civilian the attempt to murder would have been so serious a matter; but if one soldier may raise the arms of the government against a prisoner, why may not a dozen or a hundred soldiers join in shooting down the magistrates who have to deal with prisoners?

Lynch law at best is a barbarous and detestable resource, but the law of passion in the operations of the courts, if tolerated in Mason's case, would lead to excesses that no sane man can contemplate without horror. Hence the freak of the Press is a criminal disregard of the wholesome procedure. It tends to demoralize the soldiery and make every mud-headed zealot, an instigator of the passions of the ignorant. It has nothing to do with the merits of the case, that the object of Mason's murderous attempt was an assassin as base as Guiteau. He was entitled to the legal adjudication of his offense as clear by as any other criminal. If passionate impulse should be permitted in avenging the crimes done to society, there would presently be no society to vindicate.

It is a dishonor to journalism that a journal of character should lend its influence to such charlatany and demagoguery as this grotesque attempt to stam pede the law in favor of a criminal only less odious than Guiteau himself. Anything that tends to lessen the safeguards of human life is criminal in its consequences, if not its motives. A public journal above all should be backward in proclaiming the doctrine that murder under such circumstances as Mason attempted it is no crime. The conditions of moral restraint once loosed, moral distinctions become very soon obliterated; the bullet sent to-day to avenge an assassin, let me to-morrow be sent to avenge personal malice. The army is, under the most zealous conduct, a delicate machinery in a free government, and any laxity in the discipline of its members would very soon tend to such anarchy as was seen in France during the Revolution. A pardon to Mason would be simply an invitation for a regiment to take justice into its own hands in some magnified case of Guiteauism. Above all the man who profited by Guiteau's act cannot afford to imperil public order by criminal lenity to his would-be murderer.

The British lion may consider that its tail has been twisted if James Russell Lowell is made rector of the Scotch university at Aberdeen.

The Atlanta Constitution, perhaps the ablest and most representative paper of the South, was hitherto anti-Randall in its sentiments, but it has now come out flat footed in favor of the election of the ex-speaker.

Should that insignificant son of royalty, the crown prince of Germany, receive a good thrashing while visiting Spain, it would serve him right for undertaking at the present perturbed time his unnecessary journey.

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAM P. SNYDER, of Allentown, proposes to resign because he has been bullied by the Ku-Klux. Snyder's appointment was a joke. His resignation will only intensify it.

THE Chicago Herald says that the chairman of the Democratic state committee proposed Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, as a Republican candidate for president. Mr. Hensel says he never expressed nor entertained such idea.

OVER and over again. The brook in the meadow flows, And o'er and over again. The ponderous mill-wheel goes, Once doing will not suffice. Though doing be not in vain. And a blessing falling us ones or twice May come if we try again.

The claims of the different candidates for speaker foot up 315 Democratic members already pledged. As this is nearly the whole number of members Democratic as well as Republican, and 121 more than the Democratic host, there must be considerable prevarication on the part of the candidates, or the members making the promises.

been so longly or advanced as that of their fellow sportsmen.

FASHION is a very capricious mistress and none can tell to-day what the morrow will bring forth. One of its latest freaks in New York is in the line of charity, and it is said to be quite the proper caper for the rich young society ladies of the metropolis to clothe and religiously instruct a Sunday school class, as well as to care for the maimed and helpless little waifs who have no one to look after them. It is to be hoped that this fashion will long endure and its practice become general among that class who have time and money to devote to the poor and unfortunate.

The crucial test for the Democratic party will be in its action in the lower house of Congress which begins its sessions the first Monday in December. On its conduct will depend Democratic supremacy or defeat next year. Hence the importance of selecting an experienced and conservative speaker to guide the deliberations of that body. And it is believed that none of the candidates proposed so well fills the measure of public expectation as Samuel J. Randall. His record against jobbery, his position on the tariff, and his acknowledged parliamentary skill, all make him the most available man for the position. With Randall at the helm the Democratic bark may be assured a safe, speedy and prosperous journey.

Few of the guests who ever shared the genial hospitality of Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevins's Coeurmarvon Place have failed to become acquainted with the good dog Towser, to whose life and character the daughter of that household pays a graceful tribute in the sketch reprinted on the first page of to-day's INTELLIGENCER. Remembering the part the dog has played in the serene atmosphere of great men's lives, this merited notice of a very well known and universally esteemed dog will, we are confident, revive many an affectionate memory among that large circle favored by the acquaintance and signalized by the confidence of Towser. For though the sophistication of modern society denies the kindly credulity of the red man.

Who thinks, admitted to an equal sky, His faithful dog shall bear him company, there are very few gentle at heart and kindly by impulse, who will not admit that the traits which Byron found half human, and mankind finds constant, survived in this finest of the canine race. In the myths of the primitive nations the dogs that died in good odor were allotted places in a purgatorial ante chamber, within call of their ancient masters, where the mute signs and tokens, confined in their materialized state to the wagging of the tail, were supplemented by spiritual forms of gladness, in proportion to the wise use of their faculties on earth. So acute an intellect as Malomet's held his dog alien to none of the joys of the apotheosized mortal. Why then should those who knew the lamented Towser doubt his transmission to a felicitous future, where such joys as a dog dreams shall be a perpetual reality?

FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS.

The West Chester Republican still continues in lonely fashion to nurse the tender little Blaine boom.

The zealous support of Henry Watterson, thinks the Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald, will be too much for McDonald.

The Hazleton Plain Speaker clearly discerns the shadow of Patten's veto tomahawk hovering above the appropriation bill.

The news that Oscar Wilde wants to sit in Parliament as a Parolletist suggests to the Titusville Herald that it would be better for his constituents to send his mother.

The West Chester Village Record would like to see the next Congress enact legislation for the improvement of the condition of the enlarged men in the regular army.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Tom Thumb declares that she will never marry again.

INVENTOR EDISON'S wife is said to be one of the most extravagantly dressed women in New York.

GEORGE ELIOT'S marriage to G. H. Lewis is said to have been the reverse of happy, notwithstanding the impression to the contrary that has long prevailed.

PETER COOPER'S favorite poem was pope's "Essay on Man" which he is thought to have known from beginning to end.

CHANG, the Chinese giant sent the following congratulatory to Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, the newly married giants: "May the God Folio cause your faces to shine in fatness and pleasure."

FRANK F. BARNES, a young Georgia negro, is in New York developing great gifts as a painter. He paints landscapes and portraits, is a fine colorist, and has painted a portrait of President Arthur.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN announces that he is not a candidate for reelection to the presidency of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and suggests George DeB Keim, as his successor.

SLEUGER SULLIVAN says: "I shan't never go into the ring again. I am going to lead the life of a gentleman. I've got money enough to live easy the rest of my life. Fighting and slugging is both played out. There is a law against it in pretty near every state and they are getting stricter every year."

Mrs. Chamberlain, the Cleveland beauty is said to be engaged to young Peter Algenon Brown, the oldest son of John Brown, the queen's immortal flunky. The queen is said to be delighted. Young Brown is a very manly fellow, is 24 years of age, an officer in her majesty's household. It is understood that as soon as the date of the marriage is agreed upon, Brown will be knighted and promoted in the queen's service.

Verdict of Manslaughter. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22.—At East Greenwich, this morning the jury in the case of Congdor, on trial for the murder of a man named Brown, returned a verdict of manslaughter with recommendation for mercy. The sentence was deferred.

THE DANVILLE RIOT.

REPORT OF A CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Summary of the Facts Testified to by Thirty-Seven Witnesses After a Public Hearing.

The committee of forty appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Danville, Va., on the 10th instant to inquire into the facts and publish a full and true statement of the causes and circumstances leading to the riot there on the third instant, and also a statement of the conduct of the people from that date to the close of the day of the election, concluded its labors Wednesday evening. The report is signed by Major W. T. Sutherland, chairman, and the balance of the forty. The committee reports almost word for word as follows: "That on the 12th instant the committee organized and appointed proper sub-committees, and by publication in the Register requested all persons having information of the matters to be investigated to appear before a sub-committee at the office of a notary public and testify as to such matters; and that sub-committee attended regularly at said office from the morning of the 13th to the evening of the 21st, during which time 37 witnesses were duly sworn and deposed before said committee. The witnesses so deposing were for the most part known to the committee personally, and represented all classes and vocations among citizens, including two policemen present at the riot exerting themselves to quell the same. All these witnesses (whose names are signed to their depositions) are known to the citizens of Danville, and will be reliable. After careful and impartial consideration of the evidence so taken, your committee submit the following statement of facts developed thereby: "First. That by their success in the election of a large majority of their party nominees to the town officers in the May election of 1882, and the subsequent appointment by the council of a number of negro policemen, as well as by the conduct of officials so elected, there was engendered in the minds of the negroes of Danville a belief that against the white men they would receive the support and protection of the government, in consequence of which relief they became rude, insolent and intolerant to the white citizens, and the bad temper and ill feeling between the races thus generated continued to increase, and was of late greatly aggravated by the heated political canvass and electioneering conducted in the midst of the intense excitement of the last days of the canvass William E. Sims, the Coalition candidate for the Senate from Pittsylvania county and Danville, made in front of the court house of the town on the 12th of November a most incendiary and violent speech to more than 500 negroes, in which he denounced many of the respectable and prominent white citizens of the town as "liars, scoundrels and cowards," because of their exposure of the evils of "negro rule" in Danville.

"Second. That on the morning following the night of the 12th, an intense excitement of blacks and whites alike was violent and acrimonious, and among the negroes there was an evident expectation of a conflict; that about midday two negroes insulted a white man going away from the town, and in the evening a large portion of the men of Danville were assembled at the opera house in a public meeting, the same white man, when in a buggy and on his way out town, was again loudly and repeatedly abused and insulted by a number of the negroes with whom he had been previously fighting during the day, and he thereupon—in spite of his previously expressed determination not to engage in further difficulty because of the danger to his life—was surrounded by two friends to insure fair play and assuring them that he would use no weapon—engaged in a fistfight upon the street with the negro; that during this fight a large number of negroes gathered around and kept up a constant shouting and the two friends of the white man until policemen arrived, when the combatants were separated and each was taken away from the street; that a short time thereafter the negroes assembled in large numbers around the two friends of the white man, and some of the white men who had gathered about them, and with loud exclamations and great violence of manner, asserted their determination to have their rights and their belief that a conflict between themselves and the whites would ensue, and that they would stand as at any other day, as well as their readiness for it at that time; that these negroes, numbering not less than 200, in open defiance of the authority of the policemen, who repeatedly commanded them to disperse, and in disregard of the presence of the white men, who urged with the policemen in their efforts to disperse them continued to press upon the few white men in front of them, and to exhibit threats and proclaim themselves ready for a conflict, until the policemen retired to the rear of the whites, when the firing commenced on both sides, and after some forty or fifty shots the negroes dispersed; that about seven negroes were wounded (four of whom died), and two white men seriously, but not mortally; that the whites, who were not seriously wounded were certainly shot by negroes; that more negroes were seen with pistols in their hands during the firing than there were white men present at the commencement of the riot; that a number of white citizens assembled at the opera house, being adjourned, and for the most part did not reach the street until after all the firing was over; that very soon after the firing the sergeant appeared upon the streets, and with the aid of prominent white citizens, he endeavored to restore order, but were not afterward violated except by the wounding, while on duty that night of a special policeman by a shot fired from behind the house of a negro man.

"Third. That from within half an hour after the commencement of the riot the rioters completely under the control of the sergeant and his police force, and that no further disturbance of the peace and good order, except shooting of the special policeman, as stated above, occurred, and that such peace and good order continued to prevail up to and including the day of the election, and that during the day of the election, and on Sunday morning, all citizens prepared and caused to be printed and circulated, and also on the day preceding the election, circulars signed by themselves and by the superintendents of both political parties, guaranteeing to each and every citizen, with regard to color or race, the free and equal right of voting; that no violence, threats, or intimidation whatever was shown toward the negro or Coalition voters, but on the contrary, such voters were repeatedly assured by citizens, policemen and military forces, that they would be protected in their rights to vote as they chose; that the election day was quiet and without any disturbance or difficulty at any precinct or elsewhere in town, and the election itself honestly conducted and free and fair in all its details, and that no citizen as a body refrained from voting under the advice and command of their party leaders while others voted the Coalition ticket without hindrance from any quarter.

"Your committee has thus continued itself to the investigation of facts and the preparation of this report, and has herewith submitted the evidence so taken, and a full and complete vindication of our town and people from the gross misstatements which have been circulated through a portion of the press of the country."

THE TONGKIN WAR.

French Proposals Forwarded from China.

The Paris Telegram states that the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese ambassador, has received from the Chinese government a reply to the late French communication relative to the Tonquin question, in which China has made fresh proposals to France, which the Tseng says are not in any way acceptable to the French government. The Marquis Tseng, the Chinese ambassador, was present at a reception given to day to the members of the diplomatic body at the ministry of foreign affairs. He afterwards had a rather protracted conference with M. Ferry, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. The Chinese legation here have no advice concerning the reported evacuation by the Chinese forces of Sontay and Bao Ninh, but it is considered probable that the Chinese may have cut the dykes at those points.

Owing to the absence of a telegraph cable between Tongking and Saigon, the result of the military operations in Tonking can only be known a week hence. Admiral Peyron, minister of marine, has informed the committee of the chamber of deputies on the Tonking credits that Admiral Courbet, commander of the French fleet in Tonking, and Admiral Meyer, commander of the French fleet in Chinese waters, have carte blanche orders to make a naval demonstration on the Chinese coast during the attack upon Bao Ninh.

The Chinese government has addressed a circular letter relative to Annam to all foreign powers. The text of that document, recently delivered to Mr. Freylich, the secretary of state, by the minister of China at Washington is as follows: "Annam is a dependent state of the Ta Tsing dynasty for more than 200 years—the ruler of the former sending tribute to the latter and receiving from the latter his investiture. Some 10 years ago, when the northern portion of Annam was disturbed by rebels, the Ta Tsing dynasty proposed to the latter to quell and disperse them. This occupied a space of upwards of 10 years, and cost the government many millions of dollars in order to strenuously protect and defend the government of Annam. Now France desires to invade Annam, and availing herself of the opportunity of the death of its king, has enforced the Hue treaty, in which there is a provision that China must not interfere with the government of Annam, and so forth. This treaty, France refuses to recognize Annam as a vassal of China. The foreign powers, from these facts, can with equity distinguish which government is in the wrong and which in the right. If France desires to maintain friendly relations with China, why should we not discuss the matter calmly? If she insists upon invading the northern part of Annam, where our troops are stationed, this indicates that she is determined to break the friendly tie, and our troops there cannot remain with folded arms, but must meet her in the field. We therefore send this communication to all foreign powers, showing that in the event of the friendly tie being broken the cause of the rupture does not come from China."

It is stated that M. Tirard will retire from the ministry of France, and that the portfolio has been offered to M. Leon Say, the well-known authority on financial questions.

The French in Africa.

Advices from Banara near the mouth of the Congo river, Africa, dated October 18, state that M. de Brazza, the French explorer, has arrived at Stanley Pool, after encountering many difficulties, which, it is said, had been placed in his way by Stanley. A conflict was expected to take place between M. de Brazza and Makokas' successor, who is devoted to Stanley.

THE WESTERN COAL CRISIS.

Special Reports from Illinois, Indiana and Iowa.

Special telegrams to the Chicago Tribune received from Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa show an alarming amount of soft corn on hand. The reports, with one or two minor exceptions, are all of the same tenor, and indicate that a large percentage of the corn raised in these three states is soft, caused by the crop first freezing and afterward thawing. This was followed by damp weather preventing the corn from hardening. Buyers are refusing to handle the stuff, and it is not in the market to any extent. The softness is of a gloomy character, and the corn is generally reported as being fit only for feed, for which most of the farmers are now using it. The greatest trouble will be the seed question. Farmers will undoubtedly have to get outside for seed, and just here comes the difficulty. Experience shows that Kansas corn in this climate takes much too long to ripen, and it was invariably the fields planted from the foreign seed which were the first to show the effect of the early frosts. No farmer would care to plant seed which is generally considered satisfactory. Under these conditions of soft corn and unsatisfactory foreign seed the farmers throughout the states mentioned are generally discouraged.

NIAGARA'S NEW GLORY.

The New cantilever bridge completed over the Niagara river.

The Michigan Central railroad's new cantilever bridge at Niagara Falls was about completed on Wednesday and the work was witnessed by a large crowd of people on both shores. The structure was commenced less than seven months since by the Central and Erie works of Buffalo, while the suspension bridge, a few hundred feet away, was over three years in building. The bridge is a double track steel cantilever, the first erected in this country, and a fine example of one which the Central and Erie works have been constructing over the French river, British America. The principle upon which it is constructed is one that will admit of a train passing over it at a speed of sixty miles an hour with perfect safety. The massive stone abutments or foundations, were built at the top of the cliff, and have a height of forty feet. From these riser columns of iron in the form of piers to the edge of the cliff above. By means of an anchorage in the bank for some distance back upon land, the spans of steel are built over the river, 2,000 feet from either side, until they meet in the center. In this manner the entire structure will be balanced and stand between the towers.

Some Fatal Accidents.

The boiler belonging to the Erie Belle, owned by Olette & Wherry, of Windsor, Ont., exploded yesterday, blowing the boat to atoms and killing the engineer, William Osmonds, of Lorain, Ohio, and Frank Eickelmaier, of Detroit, Mich., and the clerk, James W. Walker. The remaining members of the crew, who were struggling in the water, were picked up by the life saving crew.

Robert Dabzell, aged 16 years, and John A. Puroe, aged 35, were drowned yesterday in a pond at Fairport, N. Y. While Harvey Wells, Chas. Ebert and Hiram Moyer, timber men, were at work at Centralia, Pa., yesterday, a tree fell on them, fatally injuring Wells and crippling the others.

The main weaving and spinning building of the New Albany cotton and woolen mills, at New Albany, Indiana, was burned last evening. Loss \$140,000.

The business portion of Dixon, California, was burned on Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

The property of the Niagara Falls water factory at Greenpoint, Long Island, exploded at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, blowing out part of the building. No lives were lost.

CONVENTIONS.

Irish League and the Glasnevin.

A Movement to Organize New York State for Assistance of Ireland.

The Irish National League convention of New York met yesterday in Syracuse, more than 100 delegates being present. The object is to organize the state of New York for the assistance of the cause of Ireland. Dr. Wallace, the state secretary of the National League, appealed for the fulfillment of the pledge made at the Philadelphia convention to extend aid to Ireland. He said that "half a million of Irishmen should be enrolled for Ireland's relief in this state, and that every man should contribute one dollar. The convention organized with Dr. Wallace as chairman. Rev. Father Cronin, of Buffalo, reported resolutions which were adopted, reiterating the declarations of the Philadelphia convention; pledging the Irish nationality to support to Irishmen in Ireland for national self-government; endorsing the utterances of Bishop Butler, of Limerick; declaring unchristian, inhuman and outrageous, the policy of the English government in first reducing the Irish peasantry to abject poverty and then sending them penniless to the United States, dependants upon America, and supporting Parnell and his followers. Father Cronin offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that a special testimonial fund of \$25,000 from the state of New York should be raised for Charles Stewart Parnell, separate from the fund now being raised by the National League. The annual convention of the National Grange was opened yesterday in Washington. Twenty-seven states were represented by masters of state granges. William Saunders, of the agricultural department, was the first master of the National Grange, delivered an address of welcome. Ex-Governor Robie, of Maine; J. R. Thompson, of Washington, and—Harris, of Alabama, were the next speakers of the strength and influence of the agricultural class, its want of representation in the executive branch of the government, and the growth of the national grange organization. Worthy Master, J. J. Anderson, of Michigan, delivered his annual address, reviewing the progress of the order. He asserted that the grange organization is in a more prosperous condition now than it has been for many years, and that its ranks are rapidly filling up.

NEWS NOTES.

Miscellaneous Matters of Interest.

A. J. Drexel, treasurer of the Shenandoah relief fund, acknowledges additional contributions which swell the total to \$9,901.68.

The long pending suit of Luzerne county against ex-treasurer John T. Griffin, who had been shot in his accounts \$8,690, was settled yesterday.

George E. Spencer, of Alay, has been arrested in Austin, Nevada, by order of Attorney General Brewster, for contempt of court in not appearing in the Star Route case.

Kate Winter, a young woman, was arrested yesterday and placed under \$1,000 bail for trial, on the charge of stealing \$200 in bonds and a certificate for \$1,000 in bonds from George C. Davis, of Camden.

The president has appointed John H. Tanner to be U. S. marshal for Southern Illinois and the commissioner of the industrial and cotton exposition in New Orleans.

The New York Evening Post considers the strike in its office practically at an end. It has a full force of non-union composition.

The blue stone enters and flaggers of New York met last night and pledged themselves to resist a proposed reduction of \$1 from their present daily pay of \$4.

The suit of George Von Trosman against the Long Island railroad for \$20,000 damages for injuries received on that road, resulted yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$7,500.

Annie Mulligan, the girl who disappeared from Mill Hollow, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., "died and well" near Lakeville last evening.

Edward Payne, cashier of the Rushville national bank, of Rushville, Indiana, was shot and probably fatally wounded in the night lung by a burglar, early yesterday morning.

At the Franklin institute meeting, last evening, a number of inventions were exhibited. Prof. E. J. Hazleton explained the multiplex synchronous system of telegraphy, which permits the simultaneous transmission of twenty-two telegraphic messages, which are intelligibly received being unintelligible to any wire those for whom they are designed.

The funeral of the murdered Mrs. Lydia Maybree and Miss Annie Maybree took place yesterday at Brookville, long General Hazard's military funeral services at the house and there was a great gathering of people from the surrounding country. There are no new developments in regard to the murders, and no new arrests have been made.

Deaths by storm.

The Milwaukee Sentinel publishes a tabulated statement of the loss of life and property in the gales on the lakes from the 11th to the 17th inst., showing that 55 lives and 69 vessels were lost.

It is thought that the steamer Manistee, which left Duluth on Saturday, the 10th inst., has been lost with all on board. Her crew consisted of 25 persons, and she had on board 35 passengers. She was last seen of her when she was leaving Ashland for Ontonagon on the 15th inst. Two tugs have been searching for her for the past three days, and part of her cabin, which was washed ashore, was found.

The steamer Agler, of New Orleans, reigned on the 17th instant, in latitude 30.55, longitude 89.15, the captain and crew of the schooner Charles Moore, of Philadelphia. The schooner was dismasted and waterlogged.—The sloop Willie P. Thomas, which sank off James Point, in the Chesapeake bay, was again sighted when Captain Webster and his crew of eight men perished, was raised on Tuesday. The bodies of two colored men were found in the vessel.

A storm at Fort Smith, Arkansas, yesterday, damaged the cotton compress and the Riverside hotel, Miller block and other buildings. A falling smoke stack killed John Mechaus, engineer, and seriously injured a man named Diederick workmen.

A tornado struck Melbourne, Arkansas, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, blowing down the country houses, two churches, several stores and dwellings, and killing four persons.

Business Failures.

Wilbur W. Fry, a druggist, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., failed yesterday, and the store was closed by the sheriff.

Michels, Friedlander & Co., wholesale dealers in farming goods, of San Francisco and New York, made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are \$300,000 and assets \$950,000. It is said all the creditors will be paid in full.

The Mississippi Valley bank of Vicksburg, closed its doors yesterday morning, having made an assignment. Its suspension was caused by the failure of A. C. Bonham & Co., of St. Louis. Mr. Klins, president of the bank, says the depositors will be fully protected, and will lose nothing.

Papers were signed yesterday morning in Philadelphia for the transfer to H. C. Frick & Co. of the property of the Pennsylvania water works, comprising 169 acres of real and personal property, interests in the Mount Pleasant and Latrobe railway, and Mount Pleasant water works and the Pennsylvania

coal crusher company. The price was \$800,000.

The Governor's Wife Ill.

The death of Robbie, the bright and interesting son of Governor Pattison, has caused the utmost bereavement at the executive mansion. The parents of the lad did not believe but rather over their boy as he lay in his precarious condition and when the last breath escaped his lips they were almost prostrated with grief. Mrs. Pattison was completely overcome and as a result, it is stated, was affected also with nervous prostration. In place of her getting better she grew worse and yesterday afternoon it was reported that the grief-stricken mother was unconscious and seriously ill. Last night however, she was said to have somewhat improved.

The funeral of his little son took place to-day at noon, and was very private.

The Boston Journal is credibly informed that in order to justify Gov. Butler's assails upon the insurance business companies are to be made by the insurance commissioner against several companies, with a view to prevent their doing business in Massachusetts. The Journal's informant is satisfied, after an examination of its affairs, that one at least of these companies is in a perfectly sound condition. The Journal adds: "There are certain movements, which it is not prudent to make public at present, which are calculated to give color to the above prediction."

MR. GOWEN'S RETIRE.

He Will Not be a Candidate for Re-election as President of the Reading Company.

President Franklin B. Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, late Wednesday evening issued a circular to the stockholders of the company enclosing the form of a proxy for use at the annual election, January 14, 1884, and saying: "I am glad to be able to announce that the company for the current fiscal year (ending Nov. 30), after providing for all fixed charges, will be equal to seven per cent. on the common stock, and five per cent. upon the common stock of the company. As these net earnings are pledged to the payment of the outstanding income mortgage bonds (\$2,454,000), such bonds must be retired before a dividend can be paid. It is therefore certain that the outstanding income mortgage bonds can be provided for out of the proceeds of other securities available for the purpose, and the surplus of net earnings over and above the amount of the credit of a dividend fund, and in this event it is probable that the opinion of the stockholders will be taken at the forthcoming annual meeting upon the question of the payment of a dividend and the proper amount thereof. Should this be done, I will vote all my proxies entrusted to me (except where otherwise directed), in favor of a dividend of twenty-one per cent. (being three years' arrears legally due) upon the preferred stock and three per cent. upon the common stock, believing that such a dividend is in the best interest, each upon the latter can hereafter be maintained.

"As the company has now surmounted all the difficulties of the last four eventful years, and has entered upon a career which I am confident will be one of increasing prosperity, my own services in the position of president will no longer be required and, in accordance with my publicly expressed determination to retire whenever this result was accomplished, and for reasons which I prefer not to state, I shall decline to be a candidate for the office of president at the next election.