

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 26, 1893.

Seething Europe.

Unless all present signs fail, continental Europe is going to find plenty of work for her armed millions before the year ends. The Spaniard has been the stormy petrel of European politics, since the mingling of the thin blood of Valois and Hapsburg. It was a catch word with diplomats of the last century that Spanish quarrels bred national wars. It was the suggestion of the coming of a Hohenzollern king that brought destruction to the Bonaparte empire in 1870; it looks very much as if the visit of the Hohenzollern crown prince was about to bring the French republic to a crisis. The ten years of peace and good order democracy has given the most ancient monarchy in Europe, has been not only a disagreeable surprise, but a menace to the German despotism created by Bismarck. The great German was perfectly willing in 1871 to reorganize the republic, confident, like other European statesmen, that it would continue in turmoil and end in the sudden seizure of power by some enterprising political buccaner of the Bonaparte sort. In any event, it would mean peace until the long dreamed German unity could be consolidated. But Bismarck recognizes now, when too late, that a republic has enabled the French people to recuperate as they never could have done under a monarchy, with its corrupt methods, its costly courtiers, its pensioned nobles, its venal aristocracy. While German unity is a fact in form alone, the French republic is the most compact, united and aggressive political force in Europe. It is to Paris, not Berlin, that the citizens of the German fatherland look for enlightened political doctrine, and the world capital that the apostle of blood and iron once dreamed of on the banks of the spree, is still found on the banks of the Seine. Nor has Bismarck with all his alliances reassured himself against the revived military powers of the French. When the compact with Austria and Italy was signed, the world was given to understand that French armaments were no longer a matter of concern to the German authorities. But no sooner is it found that Russia is secretly on good terms with the republic, than measures are taken to include Spain in the confederation of kings. The scheme is an audacious one. The Spanish dream for two hundred years has been the repossession of Portugal. This is the prize held out to King Alfonso for his signature to the imperial alliance. Meanwhile France, which has been alternately upbraid and compensated for its isolation, is found to have been working quite as astutely under the rose, as Bismarck under the oak. The unnatural alliance of Italy with Austria is a compact that the vast majority of the Italians would never lift a hand to carry out and, knowing this, the French diplomats have kept steadily in view the fact that when the time comes, Italy's army will go with the power that offers to restore the ancient provinces of Trieste, Trent and Dalmatia. These are now under the usurping hand of Austria. Let France make known to the Italians that their king alone is the obstacle to the recovery of these ancient Italian lands, and the triple alliance would crackle like parchment in a coal bed, so far as Italy is concerned. Nor is the sudden threatening of the Arabian prophet without its influence on the Christian powers. Unless England increases her Egyptian contingent for a march to the desert, her protégé, the khedive, will be driven from Cairo and the results of the Tel el Kebir conquest lost. But England is not in position to assume the defense of Egypt. By the most solemn engagements the government has pledged itself to retire from the Delta and leave the Egyptians to their own devices. This assurance has been given the other European powers and cannot be arbitrarily changed, with out raising serious complications with France, if not Italy and Russia. To hold her own in the Nile, England will obviously be obliged to call in France and re-establish the dual control, which was abolished after the short campaign at Tel el Kebir. Events are thus forcing certain powers to closer union with France and Italy—while England, which distrusts Germany as much as Germany distrusts France, finds that her selfish aggressions have brought universal suspicion and hatred, with possible uprising in all her Mohammedan possessions. The year may pass without any of the mines, over which the torch is now flaming, exploding, but the signs all point to such a year of convulsion as has not been seen since Bonaparte overthrew Europe. THE CRISIS HAS COME. William P. Snyder, late deputy United States attorney general, in resigning his position under Brewster, wrote that distinguished functionary, of aesthetic instincts and sumptuous surroundings, as follows: "Duty to my friends, to my family, and to myself compels me to do so. I am too young to be killed, too honest to mislead, too proud to be misled, and too patriotic not to rebel."

What means this mysterious language? It is inconsistent with Snyder's declaration further on in the same letter: "The department of justice has treated me kindly;" and does he not, in the next breath and that its services made him "a slave." There is blood on the moon. Nobody who knows Snyder and the influences which commanded his appointment will question the significance of his all too certain breach with the attorney general and possibly with the whole of Arthur's administration. Quay, Cooper and Magee may go over on a mission of peace; Stewart and Lee may even follow on an errand of grace, but it will all avail nothing if Snyder is not reconciled. Stalwarts may plant, and half breeds may water, but Snyder alone can give the increase. The shock of a collision between him and the department of justice will paralyze that party with feverish expectation, not unmixed with satisfaction. We await the result, Charge, Brewster, charge! on Snyder, on!

The Pageant in New York.

One of the most striking incidents of the war of independence is commemorated in the streets of New York to-day—the last of the British on Manhattan island. Since early this morning the city has been in a turmoil of joyous pageantry, officials and groups, representing the thirteen colonies, take part with the citizens of the metropolis, in the great array that has been marching through the streets since 9:30 o'clock. The last of the centennial celebrations recalling our meagre struggles of a hundred years ago, it is in many ways the most picturesque and suggestive. It is marred by no bloody token; it is the last of the sword in the establishment of this colossal republic. Sanctified by the presence of Washington at the head of remnants of the soldiers of Valley Forge and Yorktown, it thrills the patriotic heart from the waters of the Hudson to the cliffs of Maine, and from the coast of the Atlantic to the Pacific. The million that take part in to-day's pageant need but small imagination to revive the conditions of the event. New York on that November day, 190 years ago, was not larger than Lancaster is to-day. Held by the British forces during the seven years of British warfare the city was more like a dismantled tower than the metropolis of the country when Guy Carleton, the royalist commander, marching out on the morning saw from Governor's Island the radiant regiments of the patriot army marching in at noon. The spectacle was not imposing in numbers, or striking in color—but what it lacked in these it made up in personalities. The veterans who followed Washington had upheld the cause of liberty from the stone walls of Bunker Hill, to the last charge at Yorktown. Governor Clinton, the first patriot magistrate, was the hero of the state by the side of the great commander. When Washington and Clinton made their public entry into the city, there were no means of perpetuating the event by a public spectacle. The city itself was in poverty; the continental treasury was depleted and the parade was, in consequence, rather for the joyous exuberance of the citizens and soldiers than the spectacular effects which delight the million who join in the ceremony to-day. In 1783, the whole affair was over, so far as the march of the troops went, in two hours; to-day it will exhaust the morning and afternoon. Then there were but a few hundred soldiers, to-day there are tens of thousands. Then there was but one governor, to-day the chief magistrates of twelve of the thirteen colonies will ride down to the battery, besides the successor to Governor Clinton. The literature of the day and the effusions of the banquets indicate that the participants foresee how great a day it would be to their descendants, but it is doubtful if the most exaggerated fancy contemplated a city of a million people on the island, within a hundred years rivaling in wealth and industry the then metropolis of the globe, London. THE ATTEMPT OF MAHONE TO CREATHE AN ISSUE ON THE COLOR LINE OR TO BREAK THE FORCE OF HIS RECENT CRUSHING DEFEAT BY EXCITING THE INDIGNATION OF NORTHERN REPUBLICANS OVER ALLEGED OUTRAGES UPON AND INTIMIDATION OF THE NEGRO VOTERS IS FORTWOODED TO BE A FAILURE. The two significant facts cited by the Richmond Dispatch, that the Mahoneites polled more votes at the late election than ever before, and that the real intimidation of negroes is by their own race, together with the testimony of the better class of Republicans in Virginia, prove that the recent elections in that state were fair and free and that the result is final judgment against Mahoneism. NOW A REPORT COMES FROM KHARTOUM THAT IT WAS NOT HICKS PASHA WHO WAS DEFEATED AND SLAIN, BUT EL MABDI, THE PROPHET. The governor of Khartoum is said to have sent such a dispatch to Cairo on the authority of two Arab chiefs. It is hardly creditable that there should be uncertainty at Khartoum as to the actual result of the battle, or that the first unfavorable report would have been sent out untrue. The probability is that the first news is the true news. THE blind goddess weeps over the victory won by sickly sentimentalism in Masou's pardon. BESIDES being a year of horrors, 1893 will probably have several bloody continental wars credited to its account. WOMAN'S STATUS IN MASSACHUSETTS where she largely outnumbered her brethren of the sterner sex has been legally decided, the supreme court of that state having recently declared that she is a person, but not a citizen. It would be a good lesson to the Bay state legislators if a general exodus of the fair sex should set in to the far west, where their claims and charms would receive prompt consideration. EVERY explosion on English territory is ascribed to the Irish and in all probability if a volcano were suddenly to burst into activity on Albion's soil, there would have hitherto been suspected, the result would promptly be attributed to Fenianism. Up in Ottawa, Canada, while Lord Lansdowne and the vice royal party were witnessing some experiments in a laboratory, a jar of hydrogen exploded. A report at once spread through the city of an Irish plot to assassinate the governor general and the greatest excitement for a time prevailed. It looks as though there were a disposition on the part of many people by the circulation of these reports to keep alive the ancient hostility between these two nations. EVACUATION day, which New York celebrates to-day with a monster parade and general rejoicing, marks the close and crowning feature of the series of centennial commemorations of the great events in the war of the revolution. But a few weeks ago Washington with his discomfited, unpaid army were in winter quarters at Newburgh, impatiently awaiting the making of the definitive treaty that would drive forever from American shores the foreign invader. And now his troops are quartered in the Empire city, and with

The Booming of Cannon the Last Sail of the British Fleet has Disappeared from the Horizon.

The occasion was one well calculated to arouse the deepest joy in the breasts of the patriots who had staked their all in the war for independence. For more than seven years the British, in serene possession of New York with its magnificent harbor, had made that city the base of their operations; and as it was the first important outpost gained by them, so was it also the last to be relinquished. Many people question the expediency of making public recognition of these striking events of one hundred years ago, in view of the cordial relations that now exist between the United States and the old time enemy; but the friendship of a people that would feel aggrieved at this honor paid to patriotism the most pure would not rank high in the market of international commerce. When the British first gained possession of New York, the ink with which was written the declaration of independence had scarcely dried, and the young republic looked out on a future that threatened only disaster. Stirling and Sullivan had both been captured after the disastrous rout in the battle of Long Island, and only Lord Howe's negligence prevented the entire annihilation of the American forces. The bitter memories of those days must have gladdened the hearts of the patriots assembled to witness the British embarkation. To them it represented the successful outcome of a fight for a great principle, and in it were summed up all their achievements in their country's cause, the products of all their tribulations. It is therefore fitting that this great event should receive its due commemoration, as only by this means can a proper realization be obtained of the sacrifice made by the fathers of the republic to obtain the heritage now enjoyed by the American citizen.

PERSONAL DR. DAVID WARD, the richest man in Michigan, owns lumber tracts and mining lands to the amount of \$25,000,000. MISS HOWE, whom young Mr. Bowles, the editor of the Springfield Republican, is going to marry, is the original of one of Miss Louisa Alcott's "Little Women."

CLAY CLAYTON, E. WOODMAN, formerly of this city, delivered the funeral oration at the obsequies of District Attorney John McKewen, in New York, on Saturday.

"OLDA" is about to embrace the Catholic faith. Her conversion is attributed to the influence of Mrs. Capel, "the Quaker," who made a public confession of her own faith.

TENNISON'S custom, after writing a poem is to have it put into type, carefully corrected, and then put away for years, until the time comes when the author sees fit to have it published.

HENRY VILLAGE, new palace will cost an even million. The decoration of the drawing room costs \$20,000, the dining room \$20,000, the hall \$30,000, and the music room \$20,000.

JOHN R. McLELAN, of the Cincinnati Enquirer has a peculiar method of recreating. He keeps a pair of the fiercest in his room and occasionally he buys a dozen or two more and runs them through the dining room, gets on a chair and yells to the dogs to go for 'em. He is in high glee until the last rat is killed.

MR. WILLIAM CURTIS, the editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean is thought to be the author of "The Bread Winners," now being published by the Chicago Tribune, whose mysterious identity has been the subject of much discussion in literary circles. The amount received for the work was \$7,500.

FEATURES OF THE COUNTY PRESS

The Lancaster Inquirer pool pools the idea that a nation cannot have a sound banking system without being in debt.

The Columbia Herald has entered on its eighteenth volume, but declares that that result is in no way due to delinquent subscribers.

The Mount Joy Herald suggests April 4th, the anniversary of the birth, as a fitting time for making the penny contributions towards the monument to the old comander.

The Columbia Spy inclines to the opinion that Sergeant Mason's sentence is too severe, but would be glad to pardon him at the demand of metropolitan newspaper bosses.

The New Holland Courier thinks that for a paper which claims to be "a little above any of its contemporaries, in respect to accuracy and reliability," the New York Herald's account of its own proceedings is a "contaminating nature."

The most profane "alleged wit" lately seen.

The Virginia Election.

In reply to Senator Mahone's recent address at Richmond the Dispatch makes the following statements:

1. There are nine negroes elected to the next general assembly.
2. There were about five thousand negro votes cast in this city.
3. There were more than three thousand negro votes cast in the county in which Danville is situated. How did it happen that the large vote was given by buldozed negroes.
4. There were, it is estimated, 100,000 negro votes cast in the state.
5. The Mahoneites polled more votes at the late election than they ever did at any previous election.
6. A negro orator was among the speakers who addressed the crowd in front of our office the next day after the election.
7. A negro pastor in the congregation which celebrated the Democratic victory of the 6th inst.
8. In Gen. Mahone's own town several hundred negroes voted the Democratic ticket.
9. The negroes are much more afraid of offending their own race than of offending white men. This is a rule to which there are of course exceptions. We think it likely but for this fear of their own race thousands of negroes every year would vote the Democratic ticket. Our Democratic leaders must solve the problem. The negro must be freed from the apprehensions we speak of, and be made as free to vote the Democratic ticket as the Republican. Negro trustees and negro teachers appointed under Democratic laws, and being Democrats themselves, will perhaps accomplish that desirable end.
10. We specially commend the following testimony from a Republican paper published in Henry county, which adjoins the county in which Danville is situated. We quote from the Martinsville Herald, edited by L. S. Thomas, esq., whose father, the late C. S. Thomas, was a Republican in the dark days of reconstruction. The Republican was true a Republican as was the father. The Martinsville Herald says: "A FAIR ELECTION.—The election in Henry county was fair; the ballot was free to all; the count was honest. Every voter was untrammelled. He had his choice in the exercise of the great right which makes men equal before the law and places parties upon an equal footing. It is with pride that we can point to such an exalted veneration for 'a free ballot and fair count.' Fraud and intimidation have no hold on the people of Henry county. Every voter within the border of the county feels that the results of the election were reached by means fair in law and morals."

A young woman named O'Hara, who

DEEDS OF VIOLENCE.

A FOLL LIST OF HORRIBLE CRIMES

A Triple Sunday Murder in New England.—Yester day a young girl named Ruddy, murdered everywhere.

A fearful tragedy, by which certainly three, and perhaps, four lives were most brutally and fiendishly taken, occurred on the morning of the 23rd inst. The victim, a young girl, named Ruddy, was discovered in the following manner: Shortly after five o'clock the ringing of bells and cries of "fire" were heard from the house of a woman named Ruddy, who lives in the village. The flames had been extinguished before the arrival of the fire department, and it was found that the fire had been only an attempt to cover up the murder of Ruddy, a respectable man of Irish descent, forty four years of age, who has been employed for year in the town works at Laconia. He had lived in town for a great period, and his family consisted only of a wife and a child, and a child of eighteen months old. Thomas Samon, an Englishman, thirty six years old, a cook, who has been employed in various hotels and houses during the summer, was the perpetrator of this crime. He has been in the town for some time, and has a late been occupying the upper part of a house in the lower tenement of which lived John Ford and his wife.

Samon has been drinking hard of late and was seen by the neighbors on Saturday morning, to be taking down in Ford's yard. Later he took a trunk on a wheelbarrow and wheeled it about a mile through the village, finally stopping at Ruddy's house, where he went in and locked the door. He then entered the house and on board for a short time, and soon after the trunk was taken to his usual room on Saturday evening and during the night everything was quiet, though it is said that he was seen moving about the house by the neighbors.

Samon after 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, S. S. Andrews, who lived near Ruddy's house, was awakened by blood dripping from the ceiling, and he started to go down stairs and found Ruddy lying on the ground in front of the kitchen, through which she had sprung, fearfully mangled. She exclaimed "Pick me up, I am out of my wits."

She was taken to a neighbor's directly opposite to the house and was placed in bed. A doctor and a nurse were called, but they were soon found, and the doctor, who was Ruddy's physician, and on their arrival at a rear door of Ruddy's house burst open. A torrent of flames poured out, but they were soon subdued, and the doctor and the nurse found on the floor the bodies of Ruddy and the child, both horribly out and covered over with a feather bed which had been soaked with kerosene and lit.

Near by in a bed room was the trunk Samon had brought, and the body of a woman which was identified by John Ford as the body of his wife. The bed clothes had been piled upon her body and covered with oil, and near by was the kerosene can nearly empty, and scattered about the room were the remnants of what it had been brought, were his property.

An examination showed that one of the woman's legs had been chopped off and laid near by. Her body was unrecognizable.

"All went to bed about 9 o'clock, but at 4 o'clock Samon came out and went into the kitchen. My husband also went out there, and I soon heard a fall—went out and saw a man standing over a striking. Samon came at me and began striking me with the hatchet."

"He then went into the front and killed the baby. I tried to get out the back door, when Samon struck me again. I lay on the floor, and he kept on striking me, and then he went out and began putting feathers and straw over us. I ran to the front window and jumped through the glass."

A verdict was rendered against Samon at the coroner's inquest.

The Murderer Arrested.—Samon, the Laconia murderer, was arrested by Detective No. 1, of the Laconia police, by the name of Brown, who caught him on the road and hearing by telephone of the murder, went back and took him into custody. There is much excitement and threats of lynching the prisoner.

A YOUNG GIRL MURDERED.—A Horrible Crime Committed by Two Boys in New Orange, N. J.

About 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Phebe Jane Poline, a bright and handsome miss of seventeen years, left her home near Eagle Rock, West Orange, to visit a friend at the home of a friend of her father's. She was seen by a man and a woman on the road and hearing by telephone of the murder, went back and took him into custody. There is much excitement and threats of lynching the prisoner.

A HORRIBLE CRIME COMMITTED BY TWO BOYS IN NEW ORANGE, N. J.

About 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Phebe Jane Poline, a bright and handsome miss of seventeen years, left her home near Eagle Rock, West Orange, to visit a friend at the home of a friend of her father's. She was seen by a man and a woman on the road and hearing by telephone of the murder, went back and took him into custody. There is much excitement and threats of lynching the prisoner.

A HORRIBLE CRIME COMMITTED BY TWO BOYS IN NEW ORANGE, N. J.

About 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Phebe Jane Poline, a bright and handsome miss of seventeen years, left her home near Eagle Rock, West Orange, to visit a friend at the home of a friend of her father's. She was seen by a man and a woman on the road and hearing by telephone of the murder, went back and took him into custody. There is much excitement and threats of lynching the prisoner.

COLUMBIA NEWS.

THE MURKON. Only One More Case Reported.—The patient who lost his leg at the battle of Antietam yesterday and was reported to the board of health determined to make a test case of it, and he is reported to be the superintendent of the county to receive the patient after consulting with Mayor MacGoogle, and Judge Livingston and receiving advice from them to go ahead. Dr. Reed, of the board of health, called upon Foot Director Kreider and told him they were going to send Hamburg to the hospital. Kreider said there was no room for him and the superintendent, Dr. McCreary, would not receive him. Nevertheless, Hamburg was taken to the hospital, accompanied by Dr. Fitzpatrick, who told McCreary that he had brought him a small pox patient. Dr. McCreary said he could not receive him. Fitzpatrick said he would not take him away, and if he would make his bed (which he had brought along with him) on the porch of the hospital! This determined action on the part of Fitzpatrick was more than McCreary was ready for. He asked Fitzpatrick to accompany him to his house and see the patient. The old post house was visited by the three officials and they found it to be filled with patients suffering from other diseases. Finally it was resolved to place Hamburg in the frame building in the "exercise yard," some distance from the main hospital. The building was at once fitted up for the comfort of the patient, and will probably furnish accommodation to others until such time as the new hospital shall be finished.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.—In the article on smallpox in Saturday's issue you refer to the cases in Milton street, and draw your reader's attention to the fact that they are situated within one-half square of the former residence of the Carr family, from which building it is probable the germs of the disease have not been eradicated, leading one to infer that these cases had their origin from that source. Even were such a theory plausible after the board of health had taken the necessary precautions in regard to the Carr family, one would suppose that common humanity would prompt the writer to omit all unnecessary allusions to the Carr family in this connection. Why further harass this man, who has been already afflicted with the disease, and who is in pain in connection with improbable, impossible and unpalatable theories? Were the writer to properly locate the house he would find it almost two squares from the Milton street cases, and were he to question the origin of the disease, he would find in these cases what he would find in the origin in the southeastern part of our city, and that from it have sprung all the other ones in this vicinity. CITIES.

POLITICAL CARTOONS.—Interesting Beliefs of a Hygiene Political Cartoonist.

We have been shown two cartoons which aptly represent the campaign methods in vogue nearly 40 years ago. In those days it was the custom for the Whigs and Democrats to engage in a running war of caricatures, with the latter party endeavoring to belittle them by ridiculous caricatures. These were hung on the tavern wall and often adorne the residence of the ardent party adherent. One of the cartoons alluded to represents the struggle over the Texas and Oregon question, and is decidedly Whig in its sympathies. President Tyler, Queen Victoria, Benton, Calhoun and Clay all give utterance to their opinions on the matter, while Jackson is represented as rushing into the controversy with the Lone Star state in the shape of a young negro on his back. The other cartoon pictures a game of "Polker" between James K. Polk and Henry Clay, the result of which Jackson is represented as rushing into the White House. As relics of gone political struggles the cartoons possess much interest for the curiosity seeker. They were formerly the property of Ebenezer North, late of Chester county, deceased, who was a resident here for 38 years in the possession of W. R. Robison, 409 East Strawberry street, this city, their present owner.

HORSES STOLEN.—The Thieves at Work Last Night.

Last night thieves broke into the cellar of Joseph L. Leaman, at Camargo, and stole the meat of one hog, a lot of butter and some other articles. They then went to the stable and stole Mr. Leaman's bay mare and a light spring wagon. The animal is 16 hands high, 16 years old and has one white foot in front and another behind. It was believed that the team was stolen from a stable at the corner of the city and that it would be abandoned. This morning different parties started in search of it, but nothing has yet been learned.

W. F. Grace, of West Grove, Chester county, telegraphs that he had a light bay mare, about 33 years of age, weighing about 200 pounds, wore a dark blue suit of clothes and had a monstache slightly mixed with gray.

Last night a horse, buggy and set of harness, belonging to a man named Shultz, were stolen from a stable on Middle street, which is immediately in the rear of the building used as a station by the electric light company.

Runaway Accidents.—Last evening as a young man in the employ of Mr. Stark was driving with his horse and wagon near West King and Charlotte streets, the horse took fright and ran off, throwing the driver and the wagon, but being seriously hurt. The horse ran along Charlotte street to Orange, where the wagon struck a buggy belonging to Henry Detweiler, upsetting the buggy, damaging it a good deal and knocking down the horse. The runaway horse then ran away from the front of the wagon to which he was hitched, and which was also badly damaged.

On Saturday evening a horse belonging to George Stroebert was hitched to a post on East King street by a menter, who was also some business. Some mischievous boys unhitched the animal, which started to run away just as Stroebert was returning. He ran after the horse and fell as he was about catching him by the head. The horse passed over the man and he was badly bruised and out. He was taken into the office of Dr. George A. King, where he received proper medical attention, and was afterwards removed to his home.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—A "Shocking" Accident to an Employee.

On Saturday night the electric lamp at the corner of High and Filbert streets, in the Eighth ward, did not burn well and Mr. H. Varnell, one of the Maxim company's employees, was called to fix it. He took hold of both ends of the lamp which closed the circuit and the electric current passed through his body, and of course he could not let go his hold on the lamp, and for a short time he was subjected to a "shock." Fortunately some persons were present and ran away from the lamp. His hands are badly burned where they touched the wires, but otherwise he is not much injured.

The policeman report that during Satur-

DEEDS OF VIOLENCE.

Recently threw half a pint of vitriol in the face of William Ziegler, was sentenced in the police court at Washington on Saturday to pay a fine of \$500, or be imprisoned for six months. It is expected that she will be released in ninety days, under the poor convict act, succeeded Ziegler of having betrayed her, under promise of marriage. His face is horribly disfigured, he is deaf in one ear and nearly blind.

BERKELEY MASON'S PARDON.—The Document Expected in Albany to-day is Prisoner Not Yet Notified.

A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., dated Sunday, says:

"The officials of the Albany penitentiary, in which institution Sergeant Mason has been confined since March, 1882, state that they will not inform him of the pardon until he has been notified by the official pardon by mail to-day. They express no doubt of the truth of the dispatch announcing the pardon, but say that they must await official notification. All the keepers and officers of the institution express a lively pleasure at the prospect of Mason's release, as he has won the respect and good wishes of all during his eighteen months' imprisonment. It is said that he is one of the best behaved men in the prison. He has worked steadily in the shops ever since his commitment. When he first came to the penitentiary he had hopes of immediate release by habeas corpus proceedings, and for several months awaited a discharge without losing faith in the release, though attending dutifully to his duties. When Mason came here he was in miserable health, a state which he attributed to the rigors of prison life in Washington. His physical condition is now good."

Train Robbery at Cobleskill.—News has reached Soarso, N. M., of a train wrecking and robbery four miles East of Gage Station. As an eastbound Southern Pacific passenger train passed that point at about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon it was stopped by a party of seven cowboys who opened fire on the train, killing two men and wounding Engineer Webster. The robbers removed a plate and spread the rails, thus throwing the engine, mail car, one coach and the front end of a sleeping car from the track. The robbers hung about the train until dark, and then left, taking with them about \$700 from the sleeping car. The commanding officer of the district has been telegraphed to and the pursuit will be prompt and vigorous.

War-Worn Veterans at Washington Post.—The surviving veterans of the war of 1812 attended the services in Trinity church on New York Sunday and sat in the Washington pew. The Rev. Dr. Mulensky made a brief allusion to them in his sermon. When the services ended many members of the congregation shook their heads.

Working Himself to Death.—At Williamsport, an old man named Charles Iltis, a Swiss by birth and aged 77, died in a cell at a police headquarters last night from cholera. He was a fine linguist, spoke six languages fluently and at one time served as an interpreter for one of the foreign legations at Washington.

F. O. S. OF A FAIR.—Five Display of Goods.—Large Attendance.

The fair of Washington camp, No. 27, F. O. S. of A., opened in Excelsior hall, East King street, Saturday in the presence of a large assemblage of patrons. An address of welcome was made by Mr. A. M. Albright, and the Keystone band furnished music during the evening. The decoration of the large room in which the fair is being held is very fine, and the tables are attractively arranged and filled with a large variety of valuable goods, which are offered for sale at reasonable prices. Quite a number of articles will be changed off during the week among them the following:

- A ton of coal, 100 pounds of flour, a fine quilt, several dolls, silver teaspoons, &c., &c.
- The following articles will be given away by ballot: An iron organ, gent's gold watch, lady's gold watch, gent's silver watch, bicycle, Singer sewing machine, Domestic sewing machine, cigar maker's tools, child's carriage, double barreled gun, boy's double barreled gun, bracelets, ten room set, gold ring, set of tools, gold watch, arrow loom, will remain open until Saturday evening next, at 9 o'clock sharp.

There will be a fine entertainment given this evening, and to-morrow evening Washington camp, No. 27, will attend the fair in body and on Friday evening Fort G. A. R., and Empire council, No. 130, J. O. U. A. M., will attend.

The committee having the fair in charge are: Richard Kautz, chairman, H. Hill, secretary, John Blutz, jr., treasurer, A. Albright, J. E. Sawyer, D. E. Stauffer, H. W. Ruddy, Jacob Eckman, A. J. Kellar, H. Breneman, Wm. Haas, G. H. Kautz.

Mrs. Gast is president of the ladies' departments, and is assisted by a large number of young ladies. The fair will be found to be a pleasant place to while away a leisure hour or two.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—The Boys Wake Up the Wrong Passenger.

Saturday evening a gang of seven or eight young ruffians who had been making noise in the rear of a street car, knocked at the front door of the residence in Breneman's court, with a view of getting him to come out so that they might "put a head on him." Walton opened the door to see what they wanted, when they immediately assaulted him, and he was thrown to the ground. The assailants placed hors du combat, whereupon the rest of the gang fled from the field of battle. Walton yesterday made complaint against four young fellows named Miller, Carnoy, Hoover and Pryor, and they were arrested. Hoover and Pryor, and the three others were locked up for a hearing before Alderman Alexander Donnelly.

GUNNING ACCIDENT.—A Man's Arm Badly Shattered.

On Saturday as Lawrence Seigler, aged 24 years, was returning from a gunning expedition along the banks of the Chesapeake in the Seventh ward, this city, his gun was accidentally discharged and a heavy load of bird shot entered his arm, passing through it diagonally and came out near the elbow. The arm was fearfully lacerated, and the bones badly shattered. It appears that Mr. Seigler was getting over a wire fence when the hammer of his gun was lifted and he caught on one of the wires of the fence, discharging the weapon while its muzzle was close to his arm. The wounded man bled profusely and soon fainted from loss of blood. He was carried to his home in Rockland, where he was attended by Drs. Burger and Mr. L. Herr, who removed several pieces of bone from the shattered limb, and placed it in a box of plaster Paris in hopes of being able to save it. But fears are entertained that amputation may be necessary.

Improvements at the F. R. B. Depot.—Yesterday day workmen were engaged making repairs at the Pennsylvania Rockland, where they have not yet finished. New ties have been laid under both tracks. The switch in the depot between the two tracks was taken up and hereafter trains will cross over at the south west of the depot.