Lancaster Intelligencer.

TEDRESDAY EVENING DEC. S, 1984

A Plea for Paper Currency. The recommendation of the secretary of the treasury that one, two and five delier tank notes be withdrawn from streaktion is one which we cannot ap-Bank notes are issued on the of that they are a convenience to copie. They are promises to pay money, which are accepted by the pub-lie in lieu of money because they are lighter and more convenient to carry around, and because they are believed to as good as money, being backed by a sole reserve and the government sit. The reason for the secretary's applies equally to treasury and tes, and we presume that he advises the withdrawal of all notes as cy under the ten dollar denomina Banks issue the notes bethere is a profit to them in circulation, and the same ason influences the government issue. It borrows money upon them without paying interest. But they obtain their irculation because they are a desirable currency. If the people did not want them they would not circulate. And the notes of small denominations are greater convenience than the large ones. They circulate more and are used by more people. Their deprivation would be felt as a bardship; and it is certainly one which should not be caused without good reason. Notes which are profitable to the people as a government to issue

and which are desirable to them as a

community to have, should only be with

As we understand the matter the only

drawn for very good cause.

reason for their withdrawal is the desir ability of furnishing a larger scope for the circulation of silver currency The government cannot circulate its silver coinage to the extent to which coins it. It wants to coin it to keep up its value as a production of the country. We believe that is the reason urged for the persistent coinage of more silver than the country wants to This is protection in its worst It is the protection of a raw material; of one which is not a prime article of necessity; and one which does not really need protection for its production. It only needs it to give a greater profit to its producers. Surely if silver ore cannot be smelted at its natural market price, its production should be permitted to cease until the market for it becomes stronger, as it would under the limitation of its production. The natural law of supply and demand should surely be left free to govern the produc tion of silver and gold, if it is ever to be left free. The United States should not force a silver circulation its people do not want, for the benefit of a compar atively few producers. Let us have our convenient paper currency and spare us from an additional burden of heavy silver dollars. The secretary opposes the further coinage of these, as every sensible man must, while they remain piled up in the treasury vaults. But we cannot think that the vaults should be relieved by forcing the storage of the silver upon the people individually.

THERE was a difference of opinion as to the liability under the act of 1794 regulating the observance of the Sabbath of a regularly licensed innkeeper who did such a business as selling ice cream to residents of his town on Sunday. Judge Henderson, of the Dauphin-Lebanon district, maintained that the provision of the law exempting from its penalty "the dressing of victuals in private houses, bake houses, lodging houses, inns and other houses of entertainment for the use of sojourners, travelers or strangers," was sufficient to cover the ice cream business. The Schuylkill county court took a different view of the law, and convicted the defendant in a was a regularly licensed innkeeper of cream parlor in his hotel, and that upon Sunday evening he sold ice cream to divers persons, residents of the place. The supreme court having passed upon the case, the law which it establishes becomes of interest to innkeepers, pro prietors of restaurants and ice cream venders. Judge Green of the supreme bench, in an elaborate opinion holds that the statute of 1794 must be strictly construed and that the keeper of a house of entertainment if he provide "dressed victuals" for those who are not travellers, strangers, or sojourners, not resi dent, is guilty of no violation of the Sunday law. Hence in Pennsylvania hereafter, a regularly licensed innkeeper has a right to sell ice cream in his parlors on Sunday without rendering himself liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of 22d of April, 1794.

JUDGE WALLACE, of the United States ourt of New York, decided on Monday that the injunction should be maintained against the Drawbaugh telephone, thus leaving the Bell company in possession of the field. The decision was generally a surprise, as the Drawbaugh invention seemed to have been well proved to have long ante-dated that of Bell. Yet it was not a surprise to some people evidently during the day or two before the announcement, as the Bell stock advanced sharply on Saturday in the Boston market. This anticipation of the decision seems to show that its purport was known to some sons before it was publicly made This, we assume, was without the per mission of Judge Wallace; though how It came about should be the subject of

A similar thing happened three years ago in regard to the decision of the supreme court of Tennessee as to the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature making the coupons of the state bonds receivable for taxes. It was generally assumed that the decision would affirm its constitutionality. It did otherwise; but a day or two before it was announced the state bonds fell suddenly and rapidly in anticipation of it, clearly showing that superior information was held by the sellers. We do not know that the

leak was ever discovered, but clearly DETERMINED TO BE WED many repetitions of such accidents wil bring the judiciary into disrepute.

THE impression has been made by the public prints that votes were lost to the Democratic electoral ticket in McKean county by an error in printing the name of one of the candidates. Investigation shows that the tickets were printed correctly but that the return blanks furnished by the county commissioners were incorrectly printed, and hence the vote was not returned as cast. There were narrow escapes from like errors in other parts of the state, owing to the haste and carelessness with which the blanks were prepared. There is no occasion whatever or county commissioners to be in the hurry they so often manifest to prepare and print this kind of blanks. Change in the electoral ticket are very apt to occur from death, resignation or the discovery of ineligibility, and a reason able time should be allowed for these contingencies.

TENNYSON's latest is nearly first among

Has the size of the loaf increased with the fall in the price of flour?

Some people think this glorious autum nal weather is due to "Old Prob's" joy over a Democratic victory. WHY HE RYMAINED.

A bright, thoughtful boy one summer day Plant d an acora and went his way. Both grew, as boys and acorn; can. Till one was a tree, the other a man. Now mark the reward: Along comes the man. And the tree shelters him, as an cak tree can And the tree shelters him, as an cak tree car But why stays he therein the moonlight dim He stole a fine horse and was hung to a limb

MEADVILLE, in this state, boasts of a curosity that has just died. His name was John Schell and he had been continuously intoxicated for three years. The alcohol with which his system was impregnated would have made him a dangerous subject for cremation.

A CHICAGO man recently got railroad passes belonging to another man and sold them. He was indicted for fraud? but the judge quashed the indictment on the ground that there was no property in the pass for any one except its legitimate owner. The fool who purchases a pass deserves to lose his money.

MR. GEORGE C. GORHAM refuses to be reconciled. He will not concede that Republican defeat was due to any other cause than the weakness of Blaine; but he congratulates himself that the overthrow of his enemy "has put an end to sham Republicanism, which has for years been the soncubine of the Democratic Turk. The defeat of the man who was violently opposed to Mahone and coalition in 1881. 1882, and 1883, and to the Force bill in 1875, is surely a step forward."

AFTER a year and a half of experience with the great bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn, and in view of the limited number of people using it and the chase and caught him. He cut Schlerer's inordinate cost of its operation, the New arm several times, when the latter managed York Times says: "As a work of en gineering it has proved entirely successful; as a show it fully comes up to the bills; as a practical and principal means of communication between the first and third cities of the United States it is a ghastly and ridiculous failure."

THE Pennsylvania railroad company was sued by Engineer John Fitzsimmons, of Youngstown, Ohio, for \$50,000 damager for injuries rendering him a cripple for life, and the jury has just awarded him the middle of the floor lay the wretched \$27,300. The company admitted that he was entitled to \$18,000, but when a jury last summer awarded him \$26,000, they asked for a new trial with the above result. The case is somewhat remarkable for the amount of damages recovered and argues well for the humanity and gener osity of the Ohio jury with the money of the railroads.

Tan average juryman has very thitle consideration for the faithless lover. In proceeding in which it appeared that he fact when he gets a good opportunity to sit on him very violently, he never Mahanoy City, that he had an ice neglects it. Only a few days ago in the local court, a young woman was awarded \$800 damages for her blighted affections, and the neighboring county of Berks seems disposed to follow suit in the matter. Miss Isabella Schlasmar sued George Kurr, a school teacher, for breach of promise and the jury gave her \$1,000, and only faint hopes are entertained of her even though the defendant swore "that Isabella had flirted with another man and behaved improperly." Unless confronted with proof positive of the latter, the jury. man usually regards it as an invention of dent of the United States on the People

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

The Latest Effort, " Freedom," of Engise Poet Laurence. The New York Independent to-day pubthe following new poem by Alfred Tennyson, poet laureate of Eng-

O thou so fair in summers gone, White yet thy fresh and virgin soul Inform'd the column'd Partnenon, The gittering capitol;

But scarce of such majestic mien As here with forchead vapor-swathed In meadows ever green; For thou—when Athens reign'd and Rome, Thy glorious eyes were dimm'd with pain. To mark in many a freemsn's home The slave, the scourge, the chain;

so fair in southern sunshine bathed.

O follower of the vision, still in motion to the distant gleam, However blind force and brainless will May jar thy golden dream,

Who, like great nature, wouldst not may By changes all too fierce and inst This order of our human star, This heritage of the past; o scorner of the party cry That wanders from the public rood, rhou—when the nations rear on high Their idol smear'd with blood,

And when they roll their idol down, Of saner worship sanely proud; Phou loather of the lawless crown As of the lawless crowd;

How long thine ever growing mind Hath still d the blast and strewn the Though some of late would raise a wind To sing thee to thy grave, Men loud against all forms of power Unfurnished brows, tempestagus t Expecting all things in an hour— Brass mouths and fron lungs i

TO AMERICA TO GET MARRIED. ephew and Aunt Come From England to Get the Knot Tied-How Tney Con-

Congregational church. The ceremony was performed at the home of a relative. as good as on the ordinary Northern rail. We traveled over 4,000 miles to have this roads, there is no reason why tourists or seremony performed and will retrace the same distance at once," smilingly said the groom to the minister, as the last words pronouncing the couple man and wife were spoken. The bride at his side was nt, and it was to overcome the English marriage proscription relative to that kinship which induced them to cross the ocean to have the ceremony performed. They start on their return to England at once, having spent just three days in Milwaukee and a little over a week on the American continent.

Mr. Bennett is a wealthy Englishman of perhaps 40 years. He fell in love with his aunt, and she reciprocated his affections, but the laws of England forbade marriage of nephew and aunt, and they were forced to seek more convenient statutes in other climes. Mrs. Bennett's first husband, a Mr. Grubb, was Mr. Bennett's mother's brother, so that though his aunt, she was not really related to him by blood. But the law was in xorable, while the lovers were determined The dusty volumes of law in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and other European countries were examined by Mr. Sennett, but the marriage was forbidden n all those countries. It seemed as though they would have to undertake a trip to Africa or the Sandwich Islands and export a minister with them to flud an ac comodating law, when Mr. Bennett be good deal of corresponding with American consul, found that in the law Wisconsin there was no clause for oldding such a marriage, and, as Mrs Grubb has a brother residing on the west side of Milwaukee, they came on to have the knot tied. "But will you experience any trouble when you return to England?" was asked Mr. Bennett. "My dear sir," quota he, in reply, "trust me. I took care to look into that. I am an expert on marriage laws in all the countries of the I made it my special study for months.

CUT HIS FALSE PRIEND.

August Stellmacher's Assault on His Wife

The residents of Middle Village, L. I., are greatly excited over the stabbing Barbara Stellmacher by her husband, August, on Monday. Stellmacher, who is 35 years old, lived with his wife, 30 years old and prepossessing, and their infant child, in a little house in the centre of the village and opposite the village hotel. About three months ago there came to board with the Stellmachers a young German named Wendolin Schlerer. soon won the woman's affections, which the husband was not long in ascertaining. He watched them closely, and on Saturday became satisfied of their guilt. When he charged the woman with having disgraced him she confessed it and prayed for for giveness, Yesterday Stellmacher came upon Schlerer and his wife unexpectedly. He seized a rayor and cut and slashed th woman in a terrible manner about the end and face. Schlerer meanwhile had escaped, but the maddened man gave to trip his assailant and suc eeded putting a safe distance between himself and his murderous pursuer. When Stellmacher saw that he could

not catch the decing destroyer or ms home he retraced his steps, and, walking into the hotel, laid the blooly razor on the bar Then he turned to Constable Henry Bot! and said : "I have killed my wife and I ant you to arrest me hurried to the bouse, followed by almost every person in the village. A horrible furniture was thrown on every side and the walls were spattered with blood. In woman, and by her side, in a pool of blood her babe. The keen razor had cut a grea chunk out of her cheek and her left ear was split. She had been cut several times in the neck and face and was very weak The husband looked on coolly while she was lifted to the bed, and then repeated his desire that he be put under arrest Constable Both secured him, and at one started for Newtown, where the prisoner

was locked up. Justice Knickman then returned wit the constable and took the woman's ante mortem statement. She told a curious story. She was not a married woman, she said, but simply lived with Stellmacher whose right name, she said, was Alber Berger. She acknowledged her intimacy with Schlerer, but in extenuation said a she was a single woman she could do as she pleased. She lay without medical attendance from 2 o'clock in the afternoon ill 8 o'clock last night, when she was taken in an ambulance to St. Catharine's hospital, in Brooklyn. She is very low,

One of the Beaten Candidates A person very much resembling Benis min F. Butler, late a candidate for presi ticket, wandered aimlessly into the su preme court chamber, in the capitol, or Monday, and took a seat among the num erous able lawyers who had gathered to look after the interests of their clients For some time he smoothed his scanty gray locks with his left hand and leaner apon his right hand in such a way as par tially to shade his downcast eyes. he cast furtive glances at the learned judges on the bench and at the gentlemer around him. Finally he slipped into a seat between the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh and the Hon, D. H. Chamberlain and opened a conversation with them without saying anything to reveal his identity Later on the mysterious individual tole the learned judges that he had something to say to them, said it, and disappeare through the same door he had entered.

An Extensive Cave-In

An extensive cave in took place at Stockton on Saturday, on Slope 5, operated by Linderman, Skeer & Co. Four hunby Linderman, Skeer & Co. Four hun-dred miners and laborers are thrown out of employment. The most injury was done at No. I gangway, the railroad track from this outlet being completely blocked. It cannot be ascertained how far the fall extends, but communication is cut off from five workings. Another gangway, known as Lloyd's near by, threatens to cave in a five acres of surface will fall in. The water course from slope No. 2 to 5 is stopped up and the water has risen to a height of four feet. The railroad tracks near the slopes have settled five inches. They are being

Found Dead in a Reservoir. Samuel McKentney, aged sixty-five years, who resided near Bernhart's dam, several miles from Reading, mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago. Every nook and corner was searched for him. Tuesday evening his hat was found floating near the dam, which encloses one of the city's storage reservoirs for its water supply. His dinner kettle was lying on the bank. Boats were produced and the body, in a partly decomposed condition, was hauled to the surface, HERE AND THERE.

The traveler nowadays can cat an early upper in Philadelphia and reach Atlanta, Ga., in time for a late evening meal the next night. Through sleepers run from New York to New Orleans and the time made on the Southern railroads now is quite as good as on the express trains Grubb, both of Preston, England, were married in Milwaukee, Wis., the other night, by the Rev. George H. Ide, of the Congregational church. The care was the federal capital, the face costs and the federal capital, the face costs and the federal capital. brought within less than a day's journey of the federal capital, the fare only \$17.50 and the accommodations by the way just capitalists should fail to view the land that lies below the old dividing line of North and South.

> There are two main routes from Wash ington to Atlanta, diverging at Lynchburg, whence one follows the Kenesaw line through Eastern Tennessee, the other by the Virginia Midland, Redmond & Dan ville and the Piedmont Air Line, traverses North Carolina and the northwestern sorner of the Palmetto state.

Sterile, poorly improved and unproduc ive enough looking are most of the Virginia lands that he by the way. They were cultivated for years with the ploughshare of war, and such names as Fairfax, Culpepper, Bethel Warrenton, Manassas and Lynchburg, which now fall gently and peaceably from the brakeman's lips, figured conspicuously on the pages of Virginia's part in the great struggle. Another reason given for the poverty stricken appearance of most of the lands along the Southern railroads is that their routes run mostly on the ridges and over thin lands. In their construction the course of streams, entailing bridging, has been generally avoided. From Atlanta to Macon there is a run of over 100 miles that does not cross a drop of water.

While you are break asting at Danville, Va., going south, the Pallman cars are side tracked, their bodies lifted from the trucks with bydraulic jacks and replaced on trucks fitted to the gauge of the South orn roads. Northern bound cars are sub ect to the same change here, of course where the Virginia Midland joins the R. & D. The lightest sleeper in his berth, or the invalid travelor in his chair is not dis turbed by the operation.

Uncle Tom's cabin can be seen nearly every mile of the road. The characteristic Southern mansion, with its white board walls, high front pillars, verandas and climbing vines is very seldem noticed from the car windows. The soil is mostly red shale; the cedar trees appear too often for good land, and the patches of corn here and there have produced slim crops. From the time you leave the limestone lands of Virginia until you have crossed two states, there are few signs of good farming or of land worth energetic cultivation Right picturesque are the groups of ne groes, clustered at the cabine scattered among the hills. Here is Dinah, with her red or white turbau twisted around her head, the pickaniunies in their long frocks or under great big hats, sometimes bare footed; Sambo trudging down the road with a long club for a staff, lounging around the railway station or driving a little steer to single harness, with rope lines, in a shackly cart, driver mountes high on a bale or two of cotton on its way to market.

Here and there in North Carolina is t e seen a cotton field with a few tufts of the snowy crop hanging to the bushes. The cotton has been gathered, ginned and is ready for the buyer or the warehouse. They will tell you frankly that cotton raising is not very profitable business here; a bale to two acres, yielding less than forty dollars, is a good average reper pound for his cotton he ruefully thinks of the days during the war when he could have sold it at two dollars.

Senator Vance tells me that the Pen ylvania Germans who came to North Sarolina many years ago, did not settle on the best lauds, but they have long ago made them such; and that Catawba county, particularly a Pennsylvania settle ment, is the richest and most pro-ductive in the state. There, as here, they have shown a characteristic race tenacity of the soil. The Highlanders, who fled from the disasters of Culleder and came to North Carolina under Flora lowlands, and no inducements have moved them to the mountains. It was counted singular that in the Rivolution they should have taken up arms so readily for the usurping house of Hanover, against which they battled at home, but it is no reproach to their posterity that they lost fortune and their cause in the war for Liberty, and the descendants of these Scots are reckened among the worthiest people of North Carolina to-day.

Greensbore, N. C. is the home of Hon. A. M. Scales. He is a member of Congress and was triumphantly elected gov ernor in the late state elections. It was he who had the romantic campaign adventure, in which his runaway horse went down to death over a precipice and the rider was saved only by being caught in the branches of a tree. Senator Vance, by the way, will be re-elected United States Senator without material opposi-tion. He is an able and popular man, full of state pride and good stories, and not too proud to share both with a fellow traveler. He was a "war governor" of the old North state and knows its people, its history and its resources better perhaps than any other man in the com-monwealth. To hear his talk of life on the mountains, along the coast and in the turpentine forest is like readingis very much better than readingvolume of character sketches. Too ardent study of the Westminster catechism in his youth has divorced him from the doctrin of election.

Vance has lately bought a tract of 1,500 seres of mountain land, a hundred miles or more from his home, and has started to clear enough of it for pasture lands and grazing ground for a little fine stock which he will take up there to add to the creature comforts of a summer lodge. There are trout streams and a wealth of timber The owner tells me that he has five sticks of wiid cherry on the place which, laid down in New York, would alone pay for the whole tract. There is ash timber there eleven feet in the butt, birch, black walnut in abundance and hickory trees three feet in diameter. Cleared, the land is deep with the mould of the virgin forest, but

Tobacco is North Carolina's best crop. They make as much as \$500 to \$600 to the acre, but such cases are exceptional, from \$50 to \$200 is a good average. Next to Virginia and Kentucky the acreage of North Carolina's tobacco fields is greater than in any other state of the union. Caswell, Forsyth, Granville, Madison, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry and Warren are the chief tobacco

Where the land is so abundant and cheap, the temptation has been to clear the woods and exhaust one patch after the other, after the eld style of Southern farming; but of late the North Carolina farmers have turned their attention to the artificial replenishing of the soil, and it buys and uses more commercial fertilizers than any other state in the Union. A recent discovery of native rock phosphate has added to the resources of the state and cheapened the cost of the fertilizers.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE RECTORATE OF DR. KNIGHT He Presches an Interesting Discourse Detalifug Some of the Progress Made

During His Stay to the City. Last Sunday the Rev. Dr. C.F. Knight, of "Old St. James," preached a special ser-mon on the occasion of the seventh auniversary of his rectorate, before a very large congregation. We print below some

Turning to the Parish records I find that during these seven years I have ministered at 84 marriages, and have baptised 45" persons, of whom 111 were adults; 115 persons have been confirmed, and I have said the last office over 151 dead, are now \$31 names on the list of regular mmunicants. These figures are easily read over, but

they suggest a long and happy labor, and continuous care. Thus, of those funerals, the most were preceded by pastoral visits of sympathy, and spiritual counsel and preparation for the coming change, by olemn prayer and where it might be that sacrament of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, that "food convenient for the way"-the passage of the soul up to its God. So, before each of these confirmations was a course of thoughtful and auxious instruction concerning loctrines of the church, and the duties of the spiritual life, and examination and personal counsel.

The children's service on the first San lay of each month, with catechising and nstruction by the rector has been kept up according to the Rubric, "openly in the

The gifts in money offered here upon the altar in these 7 years and then devoted to various religious purposes within and without the Parish amount to \$54,458.55. Four years ago a Guild was organized here which meets weekly for about six months in the year to make and distribute clothing to the worthy poor. Through the hands of these faithful workers, many nundreds of garments and other necessa ries have been judiciously given with kind words and cheering counsels, and so a vast good has been accomplished; a good which will surely receive His blessing Who at the ast day shall say: "Inasmuch as ye ministered unto the least of these, ye did it

THE MISSION CHAPEL. The regular service at the Mission hapel, which it seemed necessary to suspend eight or nine years ago has now been revived, with a good and growing atten dance of the people of that neighborhood. The Rev. L. M. Hardy, whose constant occupation as Principal of the Yeates School, would make it impossible for h m to undertake weekly parish work, has kindly taken charge of this chapel service. To him I am, as you know, indebted for much and valued help, freely rendered during the past two years, here at the parish church. A sewing school for poor hildren and a young woman's guild, are oing much, and as time goes on will do nore, at the chapel.

The Sunday schools both there and here are in a flourishing condition under the care of faithful corps of superintendents and teachers. A little fund from which the expenses for text and library books and the like can be met, is much needed, and I think we will have hereafter on some stated Sunday of each year a special offering for

The Home and the Orphanage are doing a quiet but good work for those who need the help they give, and bearing witness to the truth that it is the mission of the church to minister, (as its Head did when He was on the earth) not only to the souls but to the bodily wants of His ments were larger, and I commend this to give now, or to leave by will after you There could be no better memorial to your dead and no better monuhas grown green upon your graves, "rise up and call you blessed." shall

St. James' day schools under their present able teachers are well attended, and being conducted with a strict and wise conomy, are supported. A DAILY SERVICE NEEDED

parish, I have a few words to say

close. It is my earnest desire that the time may come when the church can be opened for daily service; since so only oan the provisions of the Rubrics be carried out, and the ideal of public worship as set forth in the Bible and in the use of all branches of the Catholic church in ancien days, be reached. But I am called from town frequently by church business, or to minister elsewhere, and a single priest in a large parish finds constant and imperative engagements, such as those growing out of sickness, and the burnal of the dead, which make this daily service impossible. If our clergy could only work, as the Lord at first sent His preachers, "two and two," this service could be easily maintained. It is some-thing that we have frequent weekday services, and daily in Lent and the other more solemn times. It may well be wished that these services were better attended. I know that for the most of men and women, on week-days, work-well done, as in His sight-is worship. When once we are mindful of His pres ence, laborare est orare, to work is to pray. By the will of God, then, the duties of most people, most of the time, lie not inside the doors of the church, but out in the world. But surely in a parish as large as this, there must be many who have no such pressing outer duties that they cannot withdraw for half an hour into the stillness of God's house to pray for themselves and for others, and find solace and rest

Seven years ago on coming here I estab lished an early communion on Sundays and holy days. And this has been maintained since to the glory of God, and to the great comfort of those who frequent it. And I am sure that if only more of our people would once realize how favorable is the time—before other food has passed the lips, before other thoughts have engrossed the heart and other occupations the hands, in the stillness and freshness of the new day-for drawing near to Him who is our life, in the way which He himself has set before us, far more would come to our early celebrations. So the aspirations of the holy Psalmist would seem to be ful-filled, "Oh God, Thou art My God, early filled. will I seek Thee.

It would be well if our hymn-singing and responses were still more full and hearty. Nothing incites devotion more readily than the audible expression of devotion by a great congregation. And th custom now, I am glad to say the settled custom, for those who worship here, of refraining from any salutation or talking within these walls before or after service must commend itself to all devout and thoughtful minds. * * *

"Brethren, the time is short." Like warning trumpet the voice of Advent calls to-day over all the earth. The night is far spent! The Day is at hand! The Day which shall test all things and bring all which shall test all things and bring all human souls to God's awful judgment. Whatever we have to do, for God in worship or obedience; for man, in love and pity; for our own souls that they may be saved for ever and ever, must be done quickly. The years are gliding fast away. The end draws on. Death comes ever nearer. The time is short.

Two Lights Oat. The police reported two gasoline as not burning on Tuesday night.

PHESONAL. Pore LEO XIII does not like journalists. GEN. DANIEL HUSTON, of Burlington, N. J., died on Tuesday.

MRS. SCOVILLE, of Guiteau trial fame, is selling chromas for a livelihood. COL. THOMAS HARDEMAN, the oldest Mason in Mississippi, died on Taesday. REV. LUKE DAVIS, a well-known Greek Hebrew and Latin scholar and prominent Baptist minister, died Tuesday at Bing-

P. T. BARNUM's wife is seriously ill it Bridgeport, Conn., and P. T. himself is feeling so bad that he declares he is ready to go if the Lord calls him.

MAJOR BEN PERLEY Poor, has reduced his weight by sixty-one pounds, by coustrictly to stale bread and skimmed milk. SENATOR ANTHONY Was much missed ast week at the dinner-tables of thirty or forty of his friends, to each of whom he had been in the habit for years of sending a genuine Rhode Island Thanksgiving turkey.

THE LATE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH Spen money on his estates with a liberal hand and also gave freely to general charities. During a long life he had an annual in-come of about \$1,250,000, and yet he left

less than \$4,500,000 in personalty.

MARCUS J. HULINGS, a wealthy and generous resident of Oil City, has completed a splendid building, known as Huling's ment of Allegheny college, and conveyed it to the trustees of the college without restriction or stipulation.

SETMOUR COOPER, a Baltimore clerk, a few days since wrote in a clear, legible hand on a postal card Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance-over six hundred words-and forwarded it to the presidentelect, neatly framed. The latter in a letter acknowledging its receipt, said he would "carefully preserve it."

M. JULES AMEDEE BARREY D'AURE VILLY, the French poet, novelist and critic remains in his old age as fantastic a dandy n dress and manners as in his writings He commonly wears a tight fitting coal with puffed skirts, tight-fliting trousers with straps, a "Bolivar" hat inclined over his left ear, hair reaching in perfumed curls to his shoulders, lavender-tiuted gloves, a slender cane, pointed shoes, ample turned-down collar, broad linen cuffs turned back outside of his cost sleeves, and a huge flowing lace gravat o pale blue or pink and gold, and he is 70 years old.

THE ILLINOIS CONTEST SETTLED. Governor Hamilton Decides in Favor of the Republican Candidate—Open Charges of Grave Frauds.

At Springfield, Ill., Tuesday, Governor Hamilton rendered a decision, issuing the certificate of election to Leman, the Republican candidate for the State Senate the Sixth district. He reviews at length the Democratic frauds in the 2d precinct of the Eighteenth ward, of Chicago, by which it was attempted to count in Rudolph Brand, the Democratic candidate. He expressed the opinion that the signatures of Messrs. Shields and Strausser, the Republican judges, had been forged to the tally sheet and poll book, and that the object of the erasure was to change the majority in the state legislature thereby control the election of a United States senator.

He did not undertake to say who guilty of this crime, but expressed the hope that the person who committed it would be adequately punished. The opinion declares that it was the false and forged returns which the canvassing board of Cook county canvassed and not the true and correct returns, and, with all due people. The good these institutions do might be vastly increased if the endowments were larger, and I commend this return. He approved the action of the board of state canvassers in hearing the evidence presented to him. He thought that canvassing boards were not intended rial to your dead and no better monu- to be machine, in carrying out the crimes ment to yourself hereafter than a generous of forgers and falsifiers, and that the govgift to the Home or the Orphanage. So ernor could not be expected to allow himelf to trample on the rights of the pe

S. B. Wright, of the printing firm of Hansoom & Co., testified before the United States grand jury that J. C. Mackin, secretary of the Democratic county committee, gave the order for the bogus Eighteenth ward ballots; and they were printed in Hanscom & Co's, establish-ment and delivered to Mackin in his room Returning now to the more immediate thought of the text, the worship of the at the Palmer house at 10 o'clock at night on November 21.

> At a meeting of a committee of thirty citizens this afternoon appointed to prosecute inquiries in the alleged ballot stuffing in the Second preciues of the Eighteenth ward, it was resolved to increase the number to eighty; to raise a fund of \$25,000 for the pursuit of its work, and tooffer a reward of not less than \$5,000 or information leading to the conviction of the guilty parties. The grand jury returned indictment

against a number of persons charged with fraud, but the names were not made

GRANT IMPOVERISHED,

Why President Artior Recommended The President Arthur's recommendation tha Gen. Grant be given a life pension is said to have been brought about by a presentation to him of the absolute accessities of the old general's condition. The fund which was raised by wealthy New York and Philadelphia gentlemen to be applied to his support appears to have been almost exhausted by bad investments, and the guaranteed income, on which everybody thought he would be able to live comfortably for the balance of his life, is soon likely to cease. At the time of the failure of Grant & Ward it was well understood by Wall Street men that the fund, which had been invested in Wabash stocks, had depreciated greatly in value, but the general impression was that the bankers who had guaranteed the interest on it would have to bear the loss until a favorable turn in the market or some other twist in the stocks would allow them to

Now it appears, however-and the story is given out by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the ex-president's financial affairs—that the guarantee was limited to a certain number of years, and that it will soon expire. The fund is only a wreck of the original amount, and the general will be left without either principal or interest of what was to have been his certain support. Since his son's failure the income of the fund has been almost the only means upon which he and his family could depend, and if it should cease there is nothing before him but absolute poverty. These facts, it is said, were brought before President Arthur and influenced him to make the suggestion in the message, and General Logan is ex-pected to put it in the way of being pras-tically carried out by presenting the bili

Rev. Bernard Relily in New York Sun.

We must not mistake the nature and purpose of this struggle. It is a battle for the possession of the land. I only state what is to many, and what ought to be to all, a simple historical fact when I say that ever since Strongbow lauded in Irethat ever since Strongbow landed in Ireland in the twelfth century the one persistent purpose of the English in Ireland, and of the government of London, has been—up to within the last decade—to take away from the aboriginal Celtic owners of the soil every foot of it, in its length and breadth and as high as the heavens, together with everything which the teeming ocean around it can yield for the benefit of man. I have weighed every word in this statement; I defy any one to dispute its absolute truth.

ABE BUZZARD TALKS.

HIS PERLINGS TERSELY DESORIBRO.

egry That All Robbertes Within Twenty Miles Should be Attributed to Him-Latest from the Mountain.

A correspondent of the Reading Eagle visited the Welsh mountains on Monday and claims to have seen all of the Buzzards, and other criminals, including John Frankford. The newspaper man says that he arranged to have a talk with Abe in the evening. He was taken to a place where he was, with several other men that he did not know. All were armed and Abe was very talkative, and spoke about as follows: "Put down now exactly what I say and

how I say it. Don't add anything, because I haven't much to say. Every win-

ter there's a lot of stealing going on here, especially in this section of Lancaster county. I have seen my name connected with burglaries on the same night which put me 20 miles apart in 4 different spots.
Everything done crooked is done by Abe
Buzzard and his gang. This is all wrong.
I have not been out of Lancaster county but once since I got out of jail. I was up in Reading to see a friend. Since then I have been in the mountains here trying to lead an honest life. I worked at odd jobs and bought this rifle of a broker in Reading last summer. I paid him \$27 for it. It's a repeater. (Here Abe exhibited the weapon that had been standing in the corper.) With this gam, I am gring to be a standing in the corper. With this gun I am going to protect myself. I give all notice to let me alone. I have done nothing I am tired of being in jall an innocent man, and I won't go back, as sure as there is a God, and I believe in a God, no and I believe in a God, no matter how much I have been wronged. Some day I will get square. Whoever takes me must do it when I am asleep. No man will ever get me alive. That is as sure as there is a God. I have no hard feelings against any one, but I want them to let me alone. Me and my want them to let me alone. Me and my family. On Saturday when Shiffer's store was robbed I heard the constables and horse companies were coming for me. Now I didn't want to kill or to be killed, so I just got out of their way and went down to the swamp. The tale that I was fired at or that I shot back is not true. Joe was going over to his mother's, quietly and peaceably, when Bewman took him in on suspicion. There was no shooting. Now that boy, Joe, would be a good man if they'd just let him alone. I am sorry for Shiffer, but none of us robbed im. I don't blame him for blaming us. That's natural. There is only one man with us that's done anything wrong of late, but that was not robbery. said he could but that was not robbery. | said he could stay with me. Poor devil, he's better here with me out of danger, than be down in the country. Lord knows what he'd get at. I was home all Friday, Saturday and Sunday night. They won't come up here at the night. In the day time I get out, secause I don't want to meet them. If I do, and they grab for me they'll be a bloody time. I will act in self defense. But I am not afraid. They won't disturb me. Why I'm losing money every day. I could earn at least a dollar a day if they'd let me alone. I want to work. Here's Christmas coming and I'd like to buy a few presents for the old woman, the children and mother. Besides I owe Mart a few dollars and he needs it. I've been living on turnips and cabbage a long time without fresh meat. Many a day I've gone hungry and cold. That wouldn't be the case if was the burglar they say I am."

THE STORY PROBABLY TRUE. This story was telegraphed all over the country last night by men employed on the Eagle who corresponded for papers in the large cities. That part of the tale in which the newspaper man says he saw Frankford can be taken with considerable rilowance. In one morning paper it is stated that the reporter recognized Frankford by the patch on his eye, while the truth is that the escaped convict wears a glass eye. The story about his conversa-tion with Buzzard may be true, as it is certain that he is very fond of talk and kes to see his name in the papers. whom he could put confidence that he would not be betrayed and such a person would run no risk in going to the mountain. The story of the Eagle man sounds probable, and the greater part of it may, perhaps, be taken for truth, as it is about

what he would say. THE LATEST FROM THE MOUNTAIN.

There is little news from the mountain to day and all seems to have quieted down. The citizens are no longer in pursuit of thieves, having returned to their homes In a morning paper a dispatch says that "Constable Bowman and his men returned from the mountains to day (yester-day) without Abe Buzzard." The truth is that Bowman was in this city nearly all of yesterday, and was not near the Welsh mountains. Yesterday a Philadelphia Times reporter, who was dispatched from that city, drove all over the eastern end of the county, but did not yeature upon the mountain. He returns to Lancaster last night but reported nothing that has not appeared in the INTELLIGENCER. He says everything is quiet on the mountain.

A STABILING NOTE.
Under Keeper Stauffer, of the prison, states that on last Saturday a well known handed him a note, which contained the following:

"Frankford and Lippincott are on the mountain. A far as I can learn they are to come over the wall. I will give you all the information I receive. I have no ill feelings towards them, but if it happens I want to prove I am innocent and had no hand in it. I am sure to learn more and will give you all I learn."

When this was given to Stauffer Joe Buzzard was yet on the mountain. Other prisoners besides the one who gave the ote to Stauffer were acquainted with ite received their information on last visiting

from this note the story arose that the intention of the escaped convicts was to make a raid on the prison at night and, after scaling the walls, overpower the watchmen and liberate many of those confined. The story is igven for what it is worth. There is very little in it, beyond a few dollars for sensational correspondents who furnished it to the morning papers.

ANOTHER BURGLARY LAST NIGHT. Last night thieves broke into the house Last night thieves broke into the house of Mrs. Christian Rosh, in Bird-in-hand, by prying open the back door. They stole a large quantity of provisions, and then carried away a large trunk, which had been standing on the porch. It was taken about a half-mile from the house where it was broken open. The trunk contained nothing but books and none were taken. The thieves then visited the premises of John Shreiner, about a mile cast, of Bird in Hand. They forced the cellar door, but were frightened away the cellar door, but were frightened away before they got in. People on their way to market id this city report that they met two men in a buggy and a number walk-ing, near Intercourse, at an hearly hour this morning. They were going east and the buggy was full of goods.

U. S. Marshall Kerns having received the warrants for the pay of the federal supervisors of the late elections, is now ready to pay the eighteen Laucaster ap-pointees, who are entitled to \$25 for five lays' services.

Bale of Horses,

Samuel Hoss, austioneer, sold at public sale on Monday last, for Daniel Logan, at his sale and exchange stables, 17 head of Canada horses at an average price of \$190.15 per head.