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LONDON'S REIGN OF TERROR.

STILL HUNTING FOR THE PERPETRATORS OF THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

The Record of the Man Cunningham Who Has Been Held for Trial—What Constable Cole Says of the Package He Picked Up Unsuspiciously.

The excitement in London, over the explosions on Saturday afternoon, continues with unabated force. The approaches to all the public buildings are being rigidly guarded. Nobody is allowed to enter without submitting to the closest scrutiny. The Tower and the Parliament houses are surrounded with sentries and extra policemen. Immense crowds of people continue to be attracted to the vicinity of the Tower and Westminster.

The two policemen, Cox and Cole, who were injured by the explosion in Westminster hall, are making favorable progress and hope is entertained of their recovery.

Special detectives have been detailed to scrutinize all travelers arriving in England or departing therefrom by the Dover-Calais route.

James Gilbert Cunningham, who was arrested on suspicion of having had something to do with the tower outrage, was examined at the Bow street police station. He was conveyed to court by a strong guard of police. He was then charged on suspicion of complicity in the explosion at the Tower of London. The prisoner smilingly surveyed the court and the crowd which had congregated within to get a glimpse of the alleged dynamiter. Inspector Abberline deposed that he examined the prisoner at the Tower; that he was confused and gave contradictory answers to the questions propounded. The prisoner, the inspector said, first gave a wrong address to his place of abode, then he stated that he lived in Scarbora street, Whitechapel; that he worked on the docks at Liverpool until the beginning of the year, when he came to London to try to better himself. He formerly resided in America and made voyages on the steamship Adriatic, of the White Star line. The inspector further deposed that the prisoner was known at his lodgings in Whitechapel as Dalton. A box and a bag belonging to the prisoner had been seized by the police, but their contents have not as yet been made known.

WHO CUNNINGHAM IS.

The examination tended to convince the police that in arresting Cunningham they had secured a prisoner who at least had guilty knowledge of Saturday's crimes. It was proved that Cunningham was a native of Cork; that he had lived at least five years in the United States, and that he arrived in England during last autumn and came directly from New York. His pretense that he was an Englishman was well carried out for a few hours after his arrest, his appearance favoring it and his drawling stammer being peculiarly cockneyish. But in his excitement under the close cross-examination of the court he forgot himself for a moment and spoke as rapidly and distinctly as an elocutionist, and clearly demonstrated that his cockneyism was a clever piece of dissimulation. It was shown that the prisoner had been known in White Chapel as Dalton. His statements that he had lived in Liverpool were entirely disproved by telegrams from that city to the effect that no person answering to his description or following the occupation he claimed had ever lived or was ever known at the address he gave or anywhere in that neighborhood. The court considered the case made out against Cunningham sufficiently strong to warrant his committal, and he was remanded for a week to await further examination.

All the royal apartments at Windsor Castle have been ordered closed to all visitors. This step has been taken by her majesty in consequence of the extraordinary precautionary measures generally advised by the ministry. The queen has conducted herself so stoically throughout all previous dynamite panics that her present action attracts much attention.

It is reported in the city that one of the great English railway corporations has decided to discharge from its employ immediately all persons of Irish birth.

At a meeting of Irishmen at Clerkenwell the outrages were denounced as cruel, cowardly and injurious to Irishmen, who will lose their employment in England in consequence thereof, and the hope was expressed that the dynamiters would speedily be brought to justice.

EVERYBODY RIGIDLY SCRUTINIZED.

Many persons carrying parcels on the streets have been stopped by the police and the parcels examined before they were permitted to pass on.

A notice has been issued by the police authorities asking all who were visitors to the Parliament building on Saturday to give the police any possible information regarding the man and woman who were seen in the building that afternoon under suspicious circumstances. The woman is believed to have carried the dynamite under her cloak. The notice gives the following personal description of them: The man—aged 35 to 40 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; sallow complexion, chin shaved, fair whiskers and mustache; rather pugnose; wore a long brown over coat, dark trousers and billy-cock hat. The woman—aged 40 years; short stature, sallow complexion; wore a dark dress and seal-skin or imitation seal-skin jacket.

Fifteen detectives have arrived at Dover from London. Seven of them have since departed for various railway stations to keep a lookout for suspicious persons who may have taken part in the London outrages. Two of them are in close consultation with French detectives.

Keys were found in the possession of the prisoner Cunningham which exactly fitted in the door of the residence in Whitechapel claimed by him as his place of abode; also, keys which fitted in the lock of the suspicious bag and box. Cunningham is the only suspect now in custody.

It is now known that the infernal machines used to cause the disasters were ignited by sulphuric acid, which worked through cotton wool and ate away the cap beneath. The process occupied twenty minutes time, and this allowed the conspirators to escape before the explosion took place.

An official notice has been posted at the entrance of the law courts, empowering the police to search any person before the bearer thereof shall be allowed to enter.

HUNTING FOR CLUES.

In the council chamber of the Tower of London whole cases made of plate-glass a quarter of an inch thick, and containing armor, were shattered by the force of the explosion. The wall against which the dynamite was placed is sixteen feet thick, notwithstanding which the plastering on the opposite side of the wall for a radius of several feet was shaken to the floor, leaving the stonework bare.

The experts who have been examining the locality of the disaster in the Parliament building have reached the conclusion, after tracing the progress of the debris, that the explosion occurred in the passage leading from the Aye division lobby to the seats in the southwest chamber, usually occupied by the public secretaries. The parcel containing the dynamite was placed a few feet beyond the barrier at the entrance to the House of Commons, the location being precisely indicated by a hole plowed through masonry a foot thick. A fissure was also made in the brick work of an arch near by.

It is reported that Cunningham has made an important revelation, in consequence of which all trains leaving London for seaport towns are accompanied by detectives.

Not the slightest trace of any mechanical apparatus or of a fuse has been found in the Tower or in the Parliament buildings. This fact strengthens the opinion that no infernal machine was used to effect the explosions, but that the agency employed was dynamite in some simple form, packages containing five or six pounds of the explosive being deposited in the Tower and Parliament buildings. The ventilation chamber of the House of Commons is a yawning chasm, into which, at the moment of the explosion, poured many tons of brickwork, masonry and splintered timber.

The electric lighting office of the House of Commons and the cables were destroyed, and the apparatus was rendered unfit for use by the explosions.

Closer inspection shows the ruin to have been more appalling than at first supposed. The post office in the lobby was destroyed, and several huge blocks of stone, fourteen inches in thickness and weighing half a ton, were upheaved. The magazine at Hyde Park is patrolled by the police.

Great excitement prevails throughout the province of Ulster. The loyal classes attribute the activity among the dynamiters to the weak action of the government against conspirators. Meetings have been called to urge the government to enact more vigorous laws against American and other revolutionary agents in England.

CONSTABLE COLE'S STATEMENT.

Constable Cole, who was terribly injured in his attempt to prevent the explosion in Westminster hall, made an important statement Monday afternoon. He said that when he picked up the bundle on the steps leading to the crypt, he noticed that it was very heavy in proportion to its size. He determined to carry it outside of the building, because he saw smoke issuing from the bundle and believed it to be some sort of an infernal machine. Just as he reached the top of the stairway he saw an oily substance oozing from the bottom of the package. This stuff burned his hands and compelled him to drop the bundle. He has no recollection of anything that happened after that. This statement by Constable Cole confirms a theory entertained by the police that a chemical fuse was arranged in such a way that it would burn through a cotton plug inserted between the fuse and the fulminating substance intended to explode the dynamite.

A movement is on foot to raise a fund by popular subscriptions to reward Constable Cole for his plucky effort to avert the disaster.

The man arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the outrages is still in custody, but the police refuse all information as to his name or their reason for believing him guilty.

PARNELL'S SPEECH AT MILLTOWN.

Mr. Parnell arrived at Milltown on Monday and turned the first sod of the West Clare railway, which is about to be constructed. There was an assemblage of not less than 20,000 people. In his speech Mr. Parnell reaffirmed his devotion to the cause of Irish independence, and expressed his belief that the cause was nearing its triumph. Mr. Parnell's address was received with great enthusiasm. He made no direct allusion to the London explosions.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S VIEWS.

Michael Davitt has been interviewed in regard to the London outrages. He said dynamite operators had few sympathizers in Ireland and less in America than was generally supposed. He made the charge that the secret police were fostering the outrages through their agents, such as McDermott. He said he believed the present outrages were precursors of more desperate and reckless ones in the near future.

A DYNAMITER HISSED.

At a meeting of the local branch of the national league at Clonmel, on Monday, Town councillman Phelan spoke approvingly of the dynamite outrages. He was hissed so that he withdrew his remarks.

THE ICE CARNIVAL.

Large Numbers of Americans Already at Montreal—The Ice Palace Finished.

The Montreal carnival of 1885 was inaugurated Monday morning by the opening of all the tobogganing slides in the city to visitors. From a somewhat threatening outlook Sunday, came a change Monday, which was hailed with delight, and could there be an assurance of the continuation of the same kind of weather which prevailed, the most ardent hopes would be fulfilled. Already a large contingent of American visitors have arrived and they have not been long in starting out to view what has been done in the way of the ice structure.

The ice palace is the centre of attraction and its beauty is the theme of general admiring comment. It was finished Monday a few feet of the central towers being all that had to be added, and Monday night it was illuminated with electric lights. The ice lion was also completed and its formal inauguration took place. The condora will not be completed for a day or so yet, but will be ready in ample time for the grand illumination according to the programme.

The Boulevard to St. Helen Island and the Cross on the St. Lawrence river have been formally inaugurated. Several of the leading members of the East End Carnival Committee drove across in sleighs and the general public followed. It was noticed that the majority of those enjoying the drive were American visitors, who were charmed with the novelty of crossing over the frozen surface of the mighty river. The boulevard was nicely traced out by means of trees, pathways on either side being marked out for pedestrians.

For a distance of over 500 yards the roadway had been carefully leveled off, but beyond the Cross considerable humps were encountered. The ice was capable, however, of withstanding the heaviest burdens, as dozens of sleighs followed one another in a serpentine trail to the island in quick succession. Several hundred persons thronged the revetment wall to watch the proceedings, while all the surrounding buildings contained their quota of sight-seers.

A Canadian Snow-Shoe Parade.

George A. Hibbard in St. Nicholas for February.

Their first view of the palace on reaching the square was enchanting. It was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, which shone through its sides and gave it the appearance of a large structure of ground glass. A band of music was playing inside, and thousands of people in their warm furs and gayly colored head-dresses were crowding about it. A slight snow was falling, the air was cold, but dry, and the whole scene made us think of pictures we had seen of winter sights in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Soon there was a cry of "Here they come," and then at the northern end of the square the torches of the snow-shoe clubs were seen approaching. On they came, and after several hundred had filed by, and their torches had surrounded three sides of the square with a line of light, at a given signal a shower of rockets ascended from the middle of the square, Roman candles were let off from the whole line of snow-shoers, and the ice palace was brightly lighted with colored fires, one tower being red, another green, and another blue. The effect was almost magical. We were well acquainted with Fourth of July fire works (as what American boys are not?), but to see such effects in a snow-storm was novel indeed. We watched the whole parade—a thousand snow-shoers in their picturesque white suits, and then returned home, and from the window watched the line pass and repass across the top of the mountain and then wind down its side, doubling back and forth in the descent four or five times, until finally we saw it as it sank into

"the mellow shade,
Glitter like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid."

ALIVE, THOUGH OFFICIALLY DEAD.

A Polish Spectacle Peddler Disputes the Finding of a Coroner's Jury.

A man was found dead near Kingston, New York, a short time ago, and Coroner Rice, of Rondout, held an inquest. A number of witnesses identified the corpse as that of a Polish peddler, who for years past sold cheap jewelry and spectacles at farm houses between Catskill and Tappan, on the west bank of the Hudson, and between Peekskill and Hudson on the other side. A verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death from exposure, and the body was buried.

One night Coroner Rice was awakened by a very angry man who, in broken English demanded to know why he had been declared a dead man, and who asked him if he thought such a decision was that of an honest man. The coroner at first supposed he had a crank to deal with, but when the light revealed the features of the visitor he saw it was the peddler who was supposed to have been buried a short time ago. The indignant Pole proved to the coroner that the witnesses had been mistaken, and then he insisted that he ought to have "his right" even if he was a foreigner and a spectacle peddler. The coroner said he would cheerfully accede to almost anything so as to satisfy his irate visitor, who said that if he was given a certificate with a big seal to the effect that he was neither dead nor buried, and that he had lost none of his "rights" to own property, he would make no more trouble. The coroner accordingly satisfied the man who had been declared dead, and his visitor departed.

AMONG THE TOBACCO MEN.

WHY NOT MAKE THE WHITE-VEINED CIGAR FASHIONABLE?

A Suggestion to Manufacturers for the Wiping Away of a Foolish Tobacco Prejudice. Cautions Concerning Tobacco in Bulk. The Local Sales of the Weed.

The sales of seed leaf in our local market last week reached about 300 cases of '84 and 600 cases of '83, with very little '80 or '82. Of these latter crops there is not much offered for sale, though there is a good portion of the '82 crop stored in the Lancaster warehouses and owned by Eastern dealers.

The crop of '84 remains almost entire in the hands of the growers. But few dealers from abroad are here, and these few don't buy, while our local dealers are letting the crops severely alone. The reasons or the alleged reasons for this neglect we have repeatedly given, namely: The dealers say they can do better in the West; can get more desirable tobacco at lower prices. We asked a prominent packer, who usually heretofore had his warehouses well filled with tobacco by this time in the year, what was the matter with the crop of '84. He answered that while the texture of our Havana seed is very fine a great proportion is affected with white vein. Some beautiful specimens are almost daily brought to his office, but when he goes to the farm to look at the crop, he finds the specimens have been carefully culled and that white vein prevails largely in most of the plantings examined.

It is generally conceded among good judges that white vein does not affect the burning qualities of the tobacco, but only detracts from the appearance of the cigar. The fashion demands a dark glossy cigar, and the dudes will have no other. Now here is a suggestion, and we charge nothing for it. As fashions are constantly changing, not only in the cut of our coats and the shape of our hats, but also in the size, shape and color of our cigars, let some enterprising manufacturer throw upon the market an entirely new style cigar covered with white vein wrappers, and let him adopt as a trade-mark "Jinkin's only White Vein Cigar," or "Jones's Imperial-Striped Smoker," or "Smith's Spiral-Lined Wonder"—not forgetting to add "Beware of counterfeits"—"None genuine unless covered with white veined wrappers." There's millions in the suggestion. Who will be first to adopt it? Make white veined cigars fashionable and there will be an immense demand for them, and their general introduction will crush out of existence the beautiful but bad tasted Sumatra, and render the Spanish treaty harmless."

Tobacco in Bulk.

It is seasonable to caution farmers who have taken their tobacco from the poles, and have it lying in bulk, to examine it carefully and see that it does not heat too rapidly nor too much. The Havana seed is very thin and fine, and if permitted to heat too much is apt to become too tender for handling. A proper ventilation of the premises is probably all that will be needed to prevent damage from this source.

Wm. Dietrich, of Rohrerstown, has sold his crop of three acres of Havana seed to Merfield & Co., at 15 cents through.

The New York Market.

From the Tobacco Leaf.

Western Leaf—We note sales, so far as reported, of 775 hogsheads, of which 550 were for export, mostly for Spanish account. The Spanish buyer is, as usual, wide-awake, and further purchases by him seem probable in the near future.

Virginia Leaf—Very little doing in Virginia tobacco the last week. The old is nearly exhausted, and new is selling high. New bright cutters are selling as high as last year, caused by manufacturers having orders in the interior markets South and running them to the fullest extent. Cutters that ought to sell for 15 to 16c have been driven up to 21 to 22½c, loose on the warehouse floors. As soon as manufacturers get filled up at high prices the rehandlers can step in and sell tobacco in the fall at 2½ to 3c lower than prices now ruling. Manufacturers, it is thought, will find out before long that they are paying the middler well. Bright wrappers are selling lower than last years, but, it is said, from 5 to 8c higher than they ought to sell at. The inland markets are much higher than the Richmond market. The Virginia crop is a very fine one, with a scarcity of mahogany wrappers. The dark crop is a poor one. It lacks body and shows a scarcity of real dark tobacco.

Seed Leaf—There are evidences of life in the seed leaf trade, but it is still duller than it should be at this time. Total sales, 1,589 cases, of which—

323 cs. 1880 Pennsylvania	[illegible]
230 cs. 1881 Pennsylvania	5 @11
200 cs. 1882 Pennsylvania	10 @16
100 cs. 1883 Pennsylvania	7 @16
200 cs. 1883 New England	13 @35
200 cs. Sundries	5 @28

Divided as follows:

To manufacturers	600 cases
To city trade	400 "
To out of town	180 "
To export	400 "
Total	1,589 "

Spanish—Havana fillers have been sold to the extent of 550 bales at from 77½ to $1.15.

Sumatra—Two hundred bales of this tobacco have been sold, the prices ranging from $1.20 to $1.60, and in some few instances where extra fine goods were offered, the price was as high as $1.64. It is estimated that 5,500 bales of 75-cent goods comprise the stock now in first (importers) hands. One of the features of the week was the sale of a parcel of 75-cent goods.

Sumatra wrappers, $1.30 to $1.68.

Plug—From some quarters orders have been coming in quite freely, but it looks now as if a very moderate business might be expected for a while. There are some very nice goods offering, and we hope by next month they will be wanted. Prices are very steady. The exports for the week were 182,350 lbs.

Smoking—Demand fair.

Cigars—No change reported.

Hammerstein's Review.

There were sold last week of Pennsylvania tobaccos:

Crop '84—300 cases, 7 to 10c.
Crop '82—200 cases, 9 to 14c.
Crop '83—300 cases, 8 to 12½c.

The '84 goods were mainly bought for speculative purposes. Of all the Pennsylvania tobaccos offered in the market at low figures the '84 took the lead. This is a somewhat mysterious procedure as the '80 tobaccos which float around in great abundance certainly have equally as many merits—if quality is a merit now-a-days.

Of Wisconsin were sold:

Crop '84—150 cases, running, 27 cents (buyers took good on installment plan).
Crop '83—150 cases, all wrappers, 32 to 36 cents.

In Connecticut tobaccos the following were reported:

Crop '84—75 cases Housatonic wrappers, 35 cents.
Crop '83—100 cases seconds, 11 cents.
Crop '82—250 cases wrappers, 12 to 17 cents.

In Sumatra a heavy business was done resulting in the sale of about:

200 bales at $1.15 to $1.25.
125 bales at $1.35 to $1.75.

Havana, too, proved very active. Sales were:

400 bales at 70 to 90 cents.
350 bales at $1 to $1.30.

As will be seen our market was pleasantly active. It is also pleasant to note that a liberal review of the above sales of seed leaf does not result in a calculation which will place the losses thereon much above $25,000. Of course, on some of the goods sold a profit remained. Under the circumstances no one ought to grumble as long as the goods keep moving.

Philadelphia Market.

Trade improving; dealers hopeful; prices steady. Wisconsin Havana seed has become difficult to obtain, especially the grades needed for fine wrappers. The '83 Pennsylvania found favor to some extent also; 100 cases of '84 Pennsylvania wrappers were disposed of at a small margin. State seed and Ohio are receiving very creditable notice, while Housatonic Havana is daily becoming appreciated. Prices rule entirely in the interests of buyers, as holders are willing to sell if the opportunity offers.

Sumatra shows a decided improvement.

Havana—Sales have increased considerably this week.

Tobacco Notes.

Would it not be well for Lancaster county tobacco farmers to reorganize the Tobacco Growers' association. In union there is strength.

The New York court of appeals has decided that the state law passed for the purpose of preventing the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses is unconstitutional.

The cigar manufacturers of Havana have withdrawn their support from the New York *Tobacco Leaf* and the *Tobacco Journal* because these papers oppose the ratification of the Spanish treaty. The Havana manufacturers could not have taken a more effectual method of hurting themselves and helping the journal named. Of all the stupid sayings "stop my paper" "stop my advertisement" are the stupidest. They are asinine.

The Connecticut '84 crop goes off not much better than our own. The *American Cultivator* says: The dealers know that we have a crop that is worth fully as much as any that we ever raised, and yet they are trying to obtain it for from 9 to 12c. per lb for the best lots. Our growers cannot afford to sell Havana seed at these figures. It will not cover the cost of growing. The prices in Wisconsin began at 13c., and gradually increased to 17½c. A few lots of the better class remain unsold, having been held at still higher rates.

The *Cigarmakers' Journal* publishes reports from nearly 150 towns and cities in the United States, a large majority of which are to the effect that cigarmaking is dull.

JEFF DAVIS AGAIN.

The Confederate President Denying That He Contemplated a Dictatorship.

A controversy has been carried on recently in the columns of the *National Republican* of Washington between Dr. A. T. F. Garnett, who was Jefferson Davis' physician during the war, and Mr. Hidell, who during the same period held the office of private secretary to Alexander Stephens, touching the adherence or non-adherence of Mr. Davis during the war to the doctrine of state rights. Mr. Hidell stated in a communication to the *Republican* that all of Mr. Davis' cabinet officers, as well as Vice President Stephens, distrusted the sincerity of Mr. Davis' adherence to the doctrine of state rights and were fully of the belief that he (Davis) aimed at the supreme dictatorship of the Confederacy.

Dr. Garnett replied, denying the statements of Hidell and finally announced his intention of writing Davis on the matter. He did write to Mr. Davis and now furnishes the *Republican* with an autograph letter on the subject from that gentleman, dated January 22, of which the following is a copy:

Yours of the 17th instant has this day been received and to your inquiry I reply that though it is not in my power to recite the language employed in response to you and others who urged me to send Confederate troops into Kentucky to prevent the Federal government from intimidating the legislature and the people of that state by a military occupation and thus to prevent Kentucky from passing an ordinance of secession. I do well remember that to you, as to others, I answered substantially that I would not do such violence to the rights of the state. No one could have felt a deeper interest or more affectionate regard for Kentucky than I did, and it may well be that I did not believe the people of Kentucky, the state especially distinguished in the early period of her history for the assertion of state rights and state remedies, could be driven from the maintenance of a creed which had ever been her point of pride.

My answer, as correctly stated by you, shows that my decision was not based on expediency, and however reluctant I may have been to reject the advice of yourself and other friends in whose judgment and sincerity I had implicit confidence I would not, for all the consideration involved, disregard the limitations of our constitution and violate the cardinal principle which had been the guiding star of my political life.

ON THE WING.

Franceseus Wins the Last of the Championship Shooting Matches with Gardner.

At Snyder's Schoenberger Park saloon yesterday Charles Franceseus and Henry Gardner "shot off" the tie in one of their three matches for the championship and $10 on each match. It was the first of the three on which they had tied, each killing six birds out of ten. On the second each killed seven and Franceseus won by hitting the eleventh bird. The third was also won by Franceseus killing his eleventh bird, after each had shot nine out of the regular ten. The result of yesterday's score, given below makes Franceseus winner in all the contests.

Franceseus	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Gardner	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—4

A GUN CLUB ORGANIZED.

A number of the shooting sharps of the city have organized the Maple Grove Gun club. It starts with eight members and is limited in number to ten. The object is to give exhibitions and to promote skill in marksmanship. It proposes to have a shooting for prizes confined to its own members at McGrann's park, on Wednesday of next week. A small admission will be charged and no outside shooting will be allowed. Live pigeons will be shot at and the club expects to be able to secure two hundred for the occasion.

Our local gunners prefer the live birds for shooting matches and are able to procure them at about 30 cents per pair. The clay pigeons, which sail through the air like a saucer, have never been popular with Lancaster sportsmen. They prefer glass balls which can be had for about $4 per 1,000. But live pigeons are the delight of the gunners. It's death to the birds.

A CASE OF LITERARY PIRACY.

How an English Publisher "Appropriated" a Millersville Professor's Work.

J. Willis Westlake, of the Millersville state Normal school, in a recent number of the *Critic* exposes a bold English literary piracy. Prof. W., as is well known, is the author of quite a number of literary works, the fate of one of which he thus tells:

In 1876 I brought out a certain book, which shall be nameless, of which many editions have since been published. It is an American book, intended for American readers, and no effort was made to introduce it elsewhere. What was my surprise, then, some months ago, to receive from my publisher a book almost identical in size and appearance with the same title on the cover, and nearly the same title-page, but bearing on the latter the imprint of a London house—20 Warwick Square, Paternoster Row, etc. My name is given, but without any clew to my position or residence. On opening it I found that the entire book had been *Englished* (or should I say Anglicized?) by making such changes as to adapt it to English use. For example, 'John G. Saxe, esq., Albany, N. Y.,' was changed to 'John G. Saxe, esq., *The Albany, Taunton, Mass.*' to 'Boston, *Lincolnshire*,' dollars and cents, wherever they are mentioned, to 'pounds,' 'shillings,' and 'pence!' Otherwise, the book—except for a few omissions, a certain coarseness of material, and a general want of elegance—is the same as my first edition, not only in composition, but also, as far as possible, in typographical appearance. Can any one show a parallel to this act of 'appropriation?' It is complimentary to the writer, certainly, but writers cannot live on compliments. I wrote to the English publishers, but received no answer. But then I did not expect an answer.

A Little Indian Girl's Composition.

From the Carlisle Star, (Indian School Paper.)

"I see a many snow on the ground and I see a one fence. I see a boy he is going to sell the paper, he got some in hand and with his dog.

The dog has black hair.

The snows are coming down from the heaven. The boy has no shoes on his feet. They are very cold because it is a very many snow. The boy has pants and coat and hat.

The dog has two ears, one nose and two eyes and mouth and sharp teeth.

The boy has eight toes and eight fingers and two thumbs, he has one neck, two ears his face is white, he has a shirt on."

Prosecution Withdrawn.

Last evening at 7 o'clock was the time appointed for the hearing of Harry Kautz, John Ellwine and Conrad Sowers, on the charge of stealing David Pontz' harness, but before the hour of hearing arrived the prosecutor appeared, paid the costs and withdrew the suits.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

SOME CASES THAT WERE ATTACHED FOR TRIAL.

A Farm Hand Who Alleged That He Was Not Properly Fed Gets a Verdict—Damages Asked for a Street Opening—Some Current Business.

BEFORE JUDGE LIVINGSTON.

On Monday afternoon the suit of William Rineer vs. Lukens Penrose was attached for trial. The case came into court on an appeal by defendant from the judgment of Justice T. L. Thompson. The plaintiff testified that on February 28 he commenced working for defendant, as a farm hand, for $12 per month and board; that he remained with him until September 12, when he left his employ, alleging that he was not properly fed. He made several demands on defendant for the wages due to him but never was paid, then brought this suit.

The defence was that Rineer had contracted to work for one year for defendant and by reason of his leaving before the expiration of the year, he forfeited his pay. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim, $22.35.

The suit of Joseph Brientnall vs. Patrick Cherry was attached for trial this morning. This was an action to recover damages, and the facts as testified to by plaintiff's witnesses were that Brientnall was crossing East Chestnut street on the evening of December 3d, 1881, at the Pennsylvania railroad station, when he was knocked down by a team owned by Cherry and badly injured. Brientnall testified that before attempting to cross the street he looked up and down and there was no team in sight. When about three-fourths of the way across he said he heard a noise and turned around saw a gray horse of Cherry's approaching, and being unable to get out of the road was knocked down, had several ribs broken and was otherwise so badly injured that he was kept in the house for a month. On trial.

BEFORE JUDGE PATTERSON.

The suit of Catherine D. and Agnes Kelly vs. the county of Lancaster was attached for trial on Monday afternoon, in the lower court room. This is an action to recover damages by reason of the proposed opening of Juniata street, through lands of plaintiffs. After the jury had been selected and sworn, they were taken to the lands of plaintiffs and viewed the location of the proposed street. On their return to the court room, witnesses were called to prove the value of the land taken. A number called testified that the land taken was worth about $2,000 per acre, and that plaintiffs suffered from $6,000 to $6,900 damages.

The defense was that neither Mr. Cherry, nor any one in his employ, caused the accident.

CURRENT BUSINESS.

A rule was granted to show cause why the levy made on the watch, chain and rings of John E. Dennison, at the suit of George W. Styer should not be laid aside. Dennison's affidavit sets forth that the property belonged to his wife, and that it was taken from him by force when he was committed to the county prison.

David Marcowyer who served a term for a misdemeanor was discharged by taking the benefit of the insolvent laws.

Viewers Appointed.

John Eckman, David E. Mayer, Strasburg, and Jacob M. Eby, Paradise, were appointed viewers to lay out a public road from a point on the Strasburg and Smoketown road to a point on the public road leading from the Gap road to Benj. B. Herr's mill.

A. C. Hyus, W. C. Beecher and B. J. McGrann, viewers to lay out a public road from a point on the Lititz turnpike, in Manheim township to a point on the Fruitville turnpike.

Washington Whitaker, Sanders McSparran and Davis A. Brown, viewers to lay out a road from a point on the road from West Brook station to Wick's mill and ending at a point on the public road leading from Wick's mill to Quarryville and to vacate that part of the public road now opened from West Brook station to Wick's mill.

E. H. Burkholder, Benjamin M. Stauffer and Reuben B. Johns, viewers to vacate a road in West Earl township, leading from Centre Square to Kachel's blacksmith shop and to lay out another in lieu thereof.

Thos. A. Kinzer, H. B. Becker and James V. Gait viewers to vacate a road in East Earl township from a point on the public road leading from Cedar Lane to Bauck's church, and ending at a point on the road that leads from the New Holland road to the Downingtown & Harrisburg turnpike, and lay out another in lieu thereof.

Samuel J. Brandt, Jacob S. Graybill and John M. Summy reviewers for a proposed road in Penn township, from a point on the public road leading from Stauffer's mill to Petersburg, and ending at a point on the Pennville road.

John Eckman, Franklin Clark and David E. Mayer reviewers to lay out a public road in Strasburg township, from a point in the road leading from Martinsville to White Oak and ending at a point on the same road.

George J. High, Geo. L. Buckwalter and Joel L. Lightner reviewers to lay out a road in East Lampeter township, from a point on the road leading from the Lancaster & Philadelphia road to John Buckwalter's mill and ending at a point on the Philadelphia & Lancaster road.

George J. High, Geo. L. Buckwalter and Joel L. Lightner to reviewers to lay out a road in East Lampeter township, from a point on the main road running through Bird in Hand and ending near Buckwalter's mill.

Administration Letters Granted.

The following were granted by the register of wills for the week ending Tuesday, January 27th:

TESTAMENTARY.—Jacob Denlinger, deceased, late of Paradise township; Jacob R. Denlinger, Drumore, and John R. Denlinger, Paradise, executors.

John Wohr deceased, late of Lancaster City; John Frederick Wohr, city, executor.

H. B. Essick deceased, late of Columbia; Annie B. Essick, Columbia, executrix.

Anna Daily deceased, late of Lancaster City; Daniel Tamany, city, executor.

William Ritchie deceased, late of Drumore township; John I. Ritchie, Drumore, executor.

William Ellmaker, deceased, late of Earl township; J. Watson Ellmaker, Earl, executor.

Martin Gepper deceased, late of Mt. Joy township; Adam Gepper, Mt. Joy, and Samuel R. Zug, Rapho, executors.

Susan Smith, deceased, late of East Hempfield; Herman W. Graybill, East Hempfield, executor.

ADMINISTRATION.—George F. Lang, deceased, late of Drumore township; J. Harrison Long and Henry Myers, Drumore, administrators.

Henry M. Lefever, deceased, late of Lancaster city; David N. Lefever, Manheim township, administrator.

Jacob Faust, deceased, late of Manheim borough; H. S. Danner, Manheim, administrator, c. t. a.

George S. Truman, deceased, late of Colerain township; Simeon W. Swisher and Mary J. Truman, Colerain, executors.

A Spell of Weather.

At half-past three o'clock this afternoon, the weather-cock on Trinity church pointed due east; the Presbyterian vane due west; St. Paul's Reformed, northwest; one of the vanes on the First Reformed due east and the other northwest; the horn on the fire truck house pointed northwest, and the big golden vane on Schaum's building southwest. These variations doubtless point to a coming spell of weather of some sort.

Charged With False Pretense.

J. A. Meck was arrested on Monday on a warrant issued by Alderman Barr, charging him with false pretense. A. R. McCool, of Schuylkill county, is the prosecutor. Meck entered bail for a hearing on Thursday.

At the Station House.

There were eight strangers accommodated with lodging last night.

Sixteen gasoline lights failed to burn last night.

Four hundred and fifty rations of soup were distributed at the soup house to-day.

IMPORTING CANADIAN MARES.

Horses Not Used "Specially" for Breeding Must Pay Duty.

Of late years Lancaster has become a very important horse market. There are many animals brought here for sale among the farmers from the west and southwestern parts of the country, and the weekly shipments from here to the New York and other city markets aggregate in the course of a twelve-month a very considerable business. Lancaster county farmers have, as a rule, done very well buying and fattening and reselling this kind of stock, and the traffic has contributed no little to supplying the demand of our tobacco lands for barnyard manures.

A recent decision of the treasury department and action by its agents, taken in consequence thereof, are of special interest to our horsemen and farmers, who need to take cognizance of the fact that, as a rule, mares imported from Canada must pay duty under these rulings of the department.

It seems that aforetime all live stock imported from Canada had to pay twenty per cent. *ad valorem* duty. The clause in the tariff schedule which admitted free of duty "animals, alive, specially imported for breeding purposes," related only to those brought from "beyond the seas." This restrictive clause was subsequently stricken out. At first the custom officers refused to admit free from over the Canadian line any animals except of blooded stock and with such a pedigree as would have got for them a place in the stock books. But this was overruled, and upon this construction it was widely given out among shippers that all animals used for breeding purposes could be brought in free.

Advantage has been taken of this during the past year by Canadian dealers and exporters and by American horse shippers to bring into this country a large number of Canadian mares, which were sold at sale stables, exchanges and by dealers generally, and bought by the farmers without much regard to whether they were being used "specially for breeding purposes." As horses have been very high in price, farmers were glad to take advantage of the benefit of the new tariff regulation, and dealers found good sales for their mares.

The matter finally excited the attention of the American breeders and upon their complaint treasury agents were sent out to see whether or not the great number of Canadian mares and some stallions imported were used specially for breeding.

With the statements of the various custom houses they could easily follow the shipments, and by inquiries in the neighborhood ascertained that almost invariably the mares brought in were sold in the ordinary course of business, at stables and in public sales, without special reference to the particular purposes of their importation without agreement that they should be exclusively used for breeding.

THE IMPORTERS NOT TO BLAME.

It was easily ascertained, too, that in most cases the importing drovers acted in good faith; they had reason to believe that any animal adapted for breeding purposes was entitled to free entry, and the customs officers had admitted them without special scrutiny or discrimination. A number of cases being submitted to the department, with tenders by the importers of the 20 per cent. duty on their invoices, it has been virtually resolved by the treasury officials to accept the offer, it being manifest under the circumstances that no fraudulent intent existed. The business, it is stated, had bidden fair to grow to large proportions, and that importers were growing careless in their affidavits may be inferred from the fact that one swore to the importation of a pair of mules from Canada "specially for breeding purposes."

THE TREASURY AGENTS IN LANCASTER.

Under the federal laws dutiable property imported without paying the customs may be followed into the hands of any purchaser or present owner, seized and held liable for the tariff tax; and upon such an enforcement of the law some of our farmers who had bought Canadian mares might have been called upon to pay a rather heavy premium on their purchase money.

Two U. S. special agents arrived in this city yesterday and have had conferences with local horse dealers who brought mares from Canada into Lancaster and adjoining counties under the circumstances related. They found our horsemen ready to comply with all the requirements of the law when explained to them; and to tender whatever customs at the 20 per cent. rate of duty might be due on their consignments; hence no penalty will be exacted and no purchasers of stock from them will be liable for unpaid duties.

The rulings of the treasury department, however, have had the tendency to advance the price of Canadian mares, and persons buying such stock from strangers will do well to inquire if the duty has been paid.

Sale of Horses.

Samuel Hess, auctioneer, sold at public sale, yesterday, for Daniel Logan, at his sale and exchange stables, seventeen head of Canada horses, at an average price of $222 per head. One pair brought $580.

[Of course, the action of the treasury department, referred to above, relates only to mares and stallions; geldings, and other stock not imported for breeding purposes, have always had to pay the 20 per cent. duty.—REP.]

The Liberty Bell in New Orleans.

The sun rose to an unclouded sky Monday morning, in New Orleans, for the first time in three weeks, and the Crescent City displayed activity on every side in preparation for the welcome to the old Old Liberty Bell. An immense crowd attended the Exposition, and Music Hall, that seats ten thousand people, was literally crowded at 3 o'clock, the hour that the bell was expected in the building. The party was delayed on the route from Montgomery and the stoppages on the way and the difficulties in changing trucks for the cars delayed the arrival of the bell on the grounds until six o'clock. It was then too late for the imposing ceremonies contemplated, and they were postponed. The most enthusiastic welcome greeted the party in the city, and one of the noted features of the occasion was Jefferson Davis' speech of congratulation and him joining the party to bring it here. Tens of thousands will turn out to the exposition to witness the ceremonies and to join in the warmest appreciation of Philadelphia's national kindness to the South.

Bradlaugh Gets a Favorable Decision.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—In the court of appeal to-day a decision was handed down in the case of Charles Bradlaugh, on his appeal from the decision of the divisional court refusing him a new trial in the case, which the government won against him for taking his seat in the House of Commons without taking an oath. The court of appeals decides Bradlaugh has the right of appeal, which decision in effect is an order for a new trial.

A Produce Merchant Fails.

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 27.—The failure of Samuel Kintz, produce dealer, at Stroudsburg has just been announced. His liabilities will reach $30,000. Kintz was treasurer of Monroe county for the last three years. The auditors on Saturday discovered him short between $7,000 and $9,000. When this was made known his bondsmen levied upon his store and property for $8,000. Several of Kintz's creditors yesterday increased the attachment to $14,000.

An Elopement From Nyack, N. Y.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Cornelius B. Kennedy, a prominent shoe manufacturer of this place, has disappeared, and it is ascertained that he has eloped with a young lady named Laura Benson. He leaves a wife and three children. His wife is nearly brokenhearted.

Admitting a Wife-Murder on His Death-Bed.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Five years ago Mrs. Maria L. Crue, of Groton, was shot and killed in her own house. Stearns K. Abbott was convicted of the crime and sentenced to death, but the sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life, and Joseph Crue, husband of the murdered woman, has just died and confessed that he was the murderer.

A BIG CIRCUS IN THE HOUSE.

WITH REPRESENTATIVE WHITE, OF KENTUCKY, AS THE CLOWN.

He Rises to a Question of Personal Privilege Only to Bitterly Assail the Speaker. Laughs and Hisses—The Trade Dollar Bill in the Senate.

[House]. White (Kentucky) asked to have the journal corrected, as the text of a joint resolution offered by him yesterday was not printed by him. The speaker explained that he had informed the official reporters that under the rules the resolution should not be printed. The morning hour being dispensed with, White arose to the point of privilege and offered a resolution that it is unjust to the reporters of the House for the speaker to be allowed to revise their notes. He said he was not afraid to stand before his constituency or his God, but he was afraid to stand before the scrutiny of the speaker. [Laughter.]

White thanked God that he was not "responsible to this Democratic House for any conviction that I have of right or wrong, and still less that I am not responsible to this creature who is made the speaker of the House." [Hisses.]

Springer interrupted White with the remark that he was not keeping a point of order, whereupon White retorted that he could not present the question in such form as to be acceptable to Springer's extraordinary intelligence. He (White) was a finite being. (Laughter. After many interruptions White said he might as well stop; upon which Blackburn exclaimed, "Better." This started White again and a running colloquy followed.

As White continued his speech he created a good deal of laughter, but secured his point by reading the joint resolution referred to, thus securing its printing in the record. The speaker then explained that he assumed no control over the record, but in this case he had advised that the resolution referred to should not under the rules be printed.

Cox (N. Y.) then offered a resolution that White's remarks of to-day be omitted from the record, as they were delivered out of order. The speaker ruled this resolution was not a question of privilege. Cox appealed from the speaker's decision. After some other exchange of remarks Blackburn suggested that they "let the circus go on." Cox continued saying White, who arose every day to make indecorum, could be more or less suppressed by the chair. White demanded that Cox's words be taken down. Cox withdrew his words, but White was not satisfied and insisted that Cox sit down.

The speaker: "The gentleman has a right to withdraw this language." [Laughter.] Cox compared White to a crumb of bread. When it went down the right way it gave no nourishment, and when "it went the wrong way it was very troublesome." [Laughter.] He then withdrew the appeal and the matter was dropped.

The Trade Dollar in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—[Senate].—Morrill, from the committee on finance, reported favorably with amendments the House bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar. He gave notice that he would call up the bill next Tuesday.

Cameron, (Pa.), from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably a bill to authorize the establishment of a retired list for non-commissioned officers and privates of the army who have served thirty years. Placed on calendar.

At one p. m., the Senate went into executive session.

HARRISBURG LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Numerous Bills Introduced—A Measure to Stop Stock Gambling.

Special Dispatch to the INTELLIGENCER.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27.—Bills were favorably reported appropriating $606,000 to the soldiers' orphan schools; enabling soldiers and sailors to secure possession of their commissions and discharge papers held by claim agents; requiring counties to pay for the burial of destitute soldiers and sailors; extending the scope of the soldiers' orphans' schools, so as to provide for the admission of the children of destitute soldiers who may die hereafter.

Robertson, of Allegheny, introduced bills prohibiting stock gambling or speculations on margins, imposing a fine of $500 and a penalty of one year's imprisonment. Thomas, of Philadelphia, introduced three bills fixing liquor brewers' and retailers' licenses—the minimum $250 and the maximum $3,500, graded according to the business done.

CONTRACT FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AWARDED.

The contract to execute the public printing for the next four years was to-day awarded to Ed. K. Meyers, son of B. F. Meyers, of the *Patriot*. The successful bid was 62¼ per cent. below the schedule rate fixed by the state. Lane S. Hart, state printer, bid 56 per cent. below, or 5 per cent. higher than the existing contract. The contract eight years ago was 21 per cent. higher than the one awarded to-day. The contract for doing the public binding was given to Clarence M. Bush, of Philadelphia, at 71½ below the maximum price fixed by the state.

The bill to prevent the creation of perpetual charges on ground rents passed second reading. A bill permitting judges to try cases outside their districts passed second reading. The bill to enable individuals to bring suits against the commonwealth was under discussion when the House adjourned. It was contended by the opponents of the bill that it was intended to cover a boarder-raid and the Pittsburg riot bills.

McGowan offered an amendment designed to debar suits for the recovery of their old claims without action.

The Senate defeated all the nominations laid over week before last, except those for managers of the Miners' hospital, at Ashland. The list rejected includes L. P. Ashmead and John G. Walter, of Philadelphia, trustees of the Norristown hospital. Ashmead received only three votes. Walter's vote stood 18 to 18.

DEFEATED BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN A CONFEDERATE.

In the Senate there was a long and spirited debate on the question of confirming as notary public D. D. Stone, of Mifflin county, who had been in the Confederate army. Confirmation was defeated by a vote of 21 nays to 16 yeas.

AFTER-CLAPS OF THE EXPLOSION.

Newspaper Letters Urging Retaliation Against the Irish—Workmen Discharged Because They Were Irishmen.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Many of the newspapers contain columns of letters urging retaliation against the Irish, and some of the plans for their punishment are as ingenious as they are absurd. Several Irish workmen write to complain that they were discharged from employment on Monday for no other reason than that they were Irishmen, and that in many mills and foundries placards are displayed which read: "No Irish employed."

A Woman Burns to Death.

ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Jos. Keef, aged 35, while making preparations to retire last night, fell upon the stove and was so badly burned that she died shortly after.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—For the Middle Atlantic states, fair weather, followed by local snows, with local rains in the southern portions, slightly warmer weather in the southern portions, falling temperature in the northern portion, followed by warmer weather, winds generally shifting to easterly.