



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1872.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Liturgical Services next Sunday.
MORNING, 10; EVENING, 7.
MORNING SERMON: Crumbs.
EVENING SERMON: Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.

G. W. MARRIOTT, D. D., Pastor.

Rev. Wm. Cooper, D. D. will preach in the M. E. Church of this borough on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Extra services every night this week.

Next quarterly meeting for Tannersville Circuit, will be held in Paradise on the 16th, inst. Quarterly conference, at 3 p. m. and preaching by the Elder at 7 p. m.
J. PASTORFIELD, Pastor.

The fourth quarterly meeting of Cherry Valley Circuit M. E. Church, will be held at Cherry Valley, January 14th. Preaching by Presiding Elder at 10 1/2 a. m.

DONATION.—The friends of the Rev. Geo. B. Dechant, will make him a donation visit, at his residence, in Fennerville, January 25, 1872, afternoon and evening. The public are invited to attend.

The friends of Rev. G. W. Marriott, Pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, will make him a donation visit, at his residence in Stroudsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1872, afternoon and evening. The public are invited to attend.

A Donation Festival will be held at the house of Levi Merring, in Stroud township, on Monday evening, January 15th, 1872, if stormy the next fair evening. The public are cordially invited.

By order of the Committee.

Dealers in, and manufacturers of Cigars, who sell at retail, are required to totally destroy the stamps on all boxes as soon as they are emptied; and Revenue Officers are charged to destroy any empty cigar box upon which a cigar stamp, not totally destroyed, shall be found.

A Sad Accident.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—The express train of yesterday, on the Northern Central railroad, at Rockville, eight miles west of here, struck a wagon containing Jacob Baker and Miss Julia Strow, injuring Baker and killing Miss Strow instantly. She was on her way to Dauphin, where she was to have been married last evening.

Our once famous President, the Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, is determined not to be entirely forgotten in his involuntary retirement. So, every few months, he does or says something to bring his name into general notice. Since his address to the mechanics of Tennessee at their fair, last autumn, Mr. Johnson has been quiet. Now he comes before the world with the announcement that men with middle names are "of no account." To be sure the ex-President is not of this unfortunate class, but the great War Secretary, Stanton, had a middle name, and Mr. Johnson made much account of him, while the men whom he derided most, Charles Sumner, and Thaddeus Stevens, were, like himself, fortunate in having no middle name to mar their importance. Yet Mr. Johnson, despite his experience, was anxious for more designations, and, as his parents had not been generous to him in this respect, he helped himself to the additional cognomen of Moses. But consistency was never one of Andrew Johnson's shining qualifications.

A Small-pox Remedy.

The following statement of a correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) Herald has been going the rounds of the papers. An ex-Californian says he has seen it tested with entire success. We reproduce it therefore, for what it is worth:—

"I herewith append a recipe which has been used, to my knowledge, in hundred of cases. It will prevent or cure the small-pox, though the pitting are filling. When Jenner discovered cow-pox in England the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head; but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this recipe as a panacea for small-pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as a hammer, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of the scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure small-pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured:—Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water; when thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller doses, according to age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience use this for that terrible disease."

Germany evidently intends to carry out to the fullest extreme her threat against France, if outrages on soldiers in the occupied provinces be allowed to continue. By way of London we are informed that the orders recently issued from Berlin for the arrest and detention of French hostages, in places where outrages are perpetrated on Germans, have been rigorously executed. Warning is also given of summary proceedings in all cases of murder and assassination.

BOROUGH AND COUNTY.

Our Landlords, Saloon keepers and Ice cream folks, are just now engaged, gathering the Ice Harvest. The crop is excellent, and we hope an abundant supply will be housed.

Several very important accessions were made to the Good Templar fraternity last week. "Ant still we live," as Dutch Charley would say and the work goes bravely on.

Our "imp" reports ten Snows in 1871, and two, thus far, in 1872. They have not been much to brag of, however, as there has not been a decent sleigh ride, among the whole lot.

The lighting of our street lamps, by the borough authorities, is an improvement that reflects credit upon the town. The jolly old Captain proves himself a very prince of lamp-lighters.

Howard, the colored man who brutally assaulted a small white girl at Rochester, N. Y., a few days ago, and who was the cause of the riotous demonstration in that city, arrived at Auburn Friday morning, and was safely lodged in the State prison, where he is to remain for twenty years.

Lost or Stolen.—A lady's Gold Watch, Chain and Breast Pin, were lost by, or stolen from a little girl between the store of C. D. Brodhead and Brown & Keller's Jewelry store on the 8th inst.

A liberal reward will be paid to the finder, or to the person returning the same to this office. [Jan. 11-tf.]

Four delayed passenger trains from San Francisco arrived at Cheyenne on Friday, bringing about eight hundred persons who had been snowed up on the Union Pacific railroad. They suffered considerable privation, having to subsist principally upon crackers and dried meats. These trains left Ogden respectively on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 28th, being from ten to seventeen days in making the journey between the two points.

Deaths from Small pox.—The total number of deaths from small pox in London during the last year was 8000, while the average of the thirty-one years preceding was only 600. The medical journals call attention to the alarming increase of the disease. They warn the public to take all precautions and appeal to the government to interpose rigid sanitary regulations, to establish special hospitals and carefully quarantine the infected districts.

Be careful of your fires, especially on retiring for the night. A defective flue or pipe, or a trifling neglect may soon leave you houseless, and without the clothing necessary, for your comfort. See to it that every thing is right about your stoves and chimneys, but particularly where a stove pipe passes through a floor, or the roof of a building. These points should have careful looking after, both day and night.

After a careful investigation, we are fully satisfied that there are no cases of small pox in Stroudsburg, or its vicinity. Farmers and others need no longer be afraid to visit us. At worst there was but one plainly defined case of the disease. The others said to have been afflicted with it, were very mild cases of varioloid, during which no pock's made their appearance, and the patients, are well, or nearly so.

Our recent Holiday was rendered extremely happy by the keg of Ale which found its way into our sanctum. All hands branched the article, and but one sentiment prevailed in the crowd. The Ale was excellent in every sense of the word. It was Herzog & Co., who did it, and while we would notify the public that they always keep of the article on sale, we would indulge the aspiration that the shadow and generosity of the firm may never be less.

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

At an election by the Directors of this Society, held at the Office of John S. Fisher, on Saturday last, the following named persons were elected Officers, to serve for the present year:

J. S. Williams, President.
Theodore Schoch, Vice President.
John S. Fisher, Treasurer.
Wm. S. Rees, Secretary.
Wm. S. Wintemute, John Edinger R. R. Deputé, Committee of Fair Grounds.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Monroe county and vicinity, that he has disposed of his entire interest in the Real Estate business, to his late partner, Wilson Peirson, for whom he solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him heretofore.
dec. 14, '71-tf.] GEO. L. WALKER.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Monroe county and vicinity, that they have entered into co-partnership, for the purpose of buying and selling

REAL ESTATE.

as successors to the late firm of Geo. L. Walker & Co., and respectfully solicit the continuance of the patronage extended to the former firm.

WILSON PEIRSON,
dec. 14, '71-tf.] THOS. STILLMAN,

The Scranton Post-Office.

The business at the Scranton post office shows an increase of twenty per cent above that of 1869. The total revenue of that office exclusive of money orders, is, within a fraction, \$20,000 per year. Considering that there are post-offices at Providence and Hyde Park, (both Presidential appointments, within the city limits) this is doing very well.—Republican.

One day last week the Western Express ran from Harrisburg to Allentown, ninety miles in two hours and forty minutes, including stops, which, allowing for taking in water at three stations, was an average of forty miles an hour.

Fire.—Our Town was stirred up about 11 o'clock, on Monday last, by the startling cry of Fire. Ruming with the crowd we soon discovered that the Shop and residence of our distinguished Tonsorial Professor, John H. Lee, esq., was a threatened prey to the devouring element. Every body, however, went to work with a will, and the building was saved with but little damage. We regret to learn, however, that the Professors loss in the burning of, and damage to, furniture and clothing is quite considerable. The Steamer was on hand, after a while, but it was evident that the laddies were a little in the fog at first. No kindling in the furnace—and not a match on hand to light it with, if there had been. But all will be right next time. The lesson has been learned, and "Der Merchine," in a little while, at the fire, satisfied all what she would prove a host in fighting the devouring element, if promptly and energetically handled. The fire we learn originated from a defective flue.

Scranton Correspondence.

SCRANTON, Jan. 8, 1872.

FRIEND SCHOCH:—Within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," such weather as we have thus far been blessed with this winter, has not been experienced. For the past fortnight it has appeared much more like a mild summer—thunder showers and all—than it has like stern winter. To-day, however, the mercury has taken a sudden "slide," and it is now extremely cold. Not one day of sleighing has been enjoyed thus far this winter.

Some weeks since, we apprised your readers of the "Sunday Concerts" being given at Zeidler's Germania Garden, and of the immense crowds who gathered there upon that day and listened to the melodious strains warbled by the Tyrolean Troupe of Alpine Songsters, and, in the meantime, quaffing an immense quantity of lager. Things progressed finely at this place of "amusement" for a considerable time, when City Missionary Mossman—evidently wishing to enjoy the sport also—paid a visit to the saloon, some three or four weeks since, on Sunday evening. At this particular time the hall was completely jammed with young and old of every nationality, and all were enjoying themselves hugely. "A change came over the spirit of their dreams," however, as this individual put in an appearance. Hisses and shouts greeted his ears from every part of the room, and finally, he was struck by one of the party; blow followed blow, and the man was very roughly handled. He was rescued from the hands of the mob (so-called), by Mr. Zeidler. His visit, how ever, was the means of putting a veto upon Sunday beer selling at this place, for the present, at least. And while we do not approve of Sunday liquor selling, still, we submit would it not have been more prudent in him—knowing the feelings of animosity existing between him and the saloon keepers—to have called upon the officers of the law to accomplish the object he had in view? Certainly, his motives were good, but, we think, he pursued the wrong course.

The mines in this section belonging to the three large corporations, viz: the D. L. & W. Co., the Del. & Hudson Coal Co., and the Pennsylvania Coal Co., are, we understand, being worked to their fullest capacity. Another strike or suspension was feared by some on the first of January, when the terms of agreement existing between the companies and their miners, and which were effected immediately after a resumption in June last, would expire. Satisfactory prices have been guaranteed the men for the coming year, however, and our business men, as well as the community at large, breathe perfectly easy again. We understand, however, that the Wilkes-Barre Iron & Coal Co.'s men, some 2,000 in number, and Swoyer's men at Ashley, numbering about 500, have struck on account of an attempted reduction of wages. CURRIC.

Death of Laura Fair.

A San Francisco dispatch, Jan. 3, says that Mrs. Laura D. Fair, the convicted murderer, died in prison in that city Saturday, Dec. 30. Mrs. Fair was a woman of great personal attractions and strength of character, and was finely educated.—She once occupied a good social position in the Southern States, but had more recently been the wife or paramour of a great many men. For several years she was the mistress of A. P. Crittenden, a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician of San Francisco. Last Spring Crittenden appeared to be striving to break away from the siren and strive for his wife, who was then visiting the Atlantic States. Mrs. Fair armed herself with a pistol and killed Crittenden as he was sitting by the side of his wife on the Pacific Railroad ferry boat, as Mrs. Crittenden was arriving in the city. Mrs. Fair was tried for murder, and was convicted after a long and exciting trial, and sentenced to be hanged. The defense was insanity, and the defendant's counsel asked for a new trial on various technical grounds, chief of which was the alleged prejudice of some of the jury. The case was argued before the Supreme Court, but postponed from time to time, and was still pending when death in prison solved the question which had agitated the courts and the community. It was generally believed in San Francisco that Mrs. Fair would commit suicide rather than go to the gallows, but nothing in the brief dispatch, quoted above, indicates that such was the fact.

This illustrates the danger of going mousing around where one has no business. A mouse in Belfast, Maine, was found the other day frozen stiff upon a hammer. Investigation showed that in picking up something that lay on the head of the hammer the tongue of the mouse had frozen to it, and being unable to get away, it died.

It is estimated that more than one Sixth of the Inhabitants of the United States are owners of real estate.

THE BENCH.

JUBILEARY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—NAME OF THE JUDGES OF OUR COURTS—THE ROSTER OF THE SUPREME, DISTRICT, AND COMMON PLEAS COURTS—THEIR TERMS—WHEN THEY BEGIN AND WHEN THEY WILL EXPIRE—A COMPLETE AND OFFICIAL LIST.

The following will be found to be a complete roster of the bench of Pennsylvania. It exhibits clearly the name of every judge of the Supreme Court, of the District Courts, and of the Courts of Common Pleas, with the date of the expiration of the term of each. The list comes from the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and is therefore to be accepted as accurate:

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Chief Justice—Hon. James Thompson, term expires first Monday of December, 1872.
Justices—Hon. John M. Reed, term expires first Monday of December, 1872; Hon. Daniel Agnew, do., 1878; Hon. Geo. Sharswood, do., 1882; Hon. Henry Williams, do., 1884.

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF PHILADELPHIA.

President Judge—J. I. Clark Hare, term expires first Monday of December, 1878.
Associate Judges—George M. Stroud, term expires first Monday of December, 1871; M. Russell Thayer, do., 1879; James Lynd, do., 1880; James T. Mitchell, do., 1881.

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

President Judge—Moses Hampton, term expires first Monday of December, 1873.
Associate Judge—John M. Kilpatrick, term expires first Monday of December, 1879.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

First Judicial District—Philadelphia county.
President Judge—Joseph Allison, term expires first Monday of December, 1876.
Associate Law Judges—James R. Ludlow, term expires first Monday of December, 1877; Wm. S. Pierce, do., 1876; Edwin M. Paxson, do., 1880; Thomas K. Finletter, 1880.

Second Judicial District—Lancaster county.

President Judges—Henry G. Long, term expires first Monday of December, 1871; John B. Livingston, term to compute from first Monday of December, 1871.

Associate Law Judge—Alexander L. Hays, term expires first Monday of December, 1874.

Third Judicial District—Northampton and Lehigh counties.

President Judge—A. Brown Longaker, term expires first Monday of December, 1878.
Fourth Judicial District—Tioga, Potter, McKean and Cameron counties.

President Judges—Robert G. White, term expires first Monday of December, 1871; Henry W. Williams, term to compute from first Monday of December, 1871.

Additional Law Judge—Henry W. Williams, term expires by resignation first Monday of December, 1871; Stephen F. Wilson, term expires first Monday of December, 1872.

Fifth Judicial District—Allegheny county.

President Judge—James P. Sterrett, term expires first Monday of December, 1872.
Assistant Judges—Edwin H. Stowe, term expires first Monday of December, 1872. Frederick H. Collier, do., 1879.

Sixth Judicial District—Erie, Warren and Elk.

President Judge—Lansing D. Wetmore, term expires first Monday of December, 1880.
Associate Law Judge—John P. Vincent, term expires first Monday of December, 1876.

Seventh Judicial District—Bucks and Montgomery.

President Judges—Henry Chapman, term expires first Monday of December, 1871; Henry P. Ross, term to compute from first Monday of December, 1871.

Additional Law Judges—Henry P. Ross, resigned to take effect first Monday of December, 1871; Arthur G. Olmsted, appointed to fill vacancy until first Monday of December, 1872.

Eighth Judicial District—Northumberland and Montour.

President Judges—Alexander Jordan, term expires first Monday of December, 1871; Wm. M. Rockefeller, term to compute from first Monday of December, 1871.

Ninth Judicial District—Cumberland, Perry and Juniata counties.

President Judges—James H. Graham, term expires first Monday of December, 1871; Benj. F. Junkin, term to compute from first Monday of December, 1871.

Tenth Judicial District—Westmoreland, Indiana, and Armstrong counties.

President Judge—James A. Logan, term expires first Monday of December, 1871; James A. Logan, term to compute from first Monday of December, 1871.

Eleventh Judicial District—Luzerne county.

President Judge—Garrick M. Harding, term expires first Monday of December, 1880.
Additional Law Judge—Edmund L. Dana, term expires first Monday of December, 1877.

Twelfth Judicial District—Dauphin and Lebanon counties.

President Judge—John J. Pearson, term expires first Monday of December, 1871; John J. Pearson, term to compute from first Monday of December, 1871.

Thirteenth Judicial District—Bradford and Susquehanna counties.

President Judge—Ferris B. Streeter, term expires first Monday of December, 1875.
Additional Law Judges—Paul D. Morrow, term expires first Monday of December, 1880.

Fourteenth Judicial District—Fayette and Greene counties.

President Judge—Samuel A. Gilmore, term expires first Monday of December, 1875.

Fifteenth Judicial District—Chester and Delaware counties.

President Judge—Wm. Butler, term expires first Monday in December, 1871.

Sixteenth Judicial District—Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton.

President Judge—Wm. McClay Hall, term expires first Monday of December, 1871; Wm. McClay Hall, term to compute from first Monday of December, 1871.

Additional Law Judge—D. Watson Rowe, term expires first Monday, 1878.

Seventeenth Judicial District—Butler and Lawrence.

President Judge—Lawrence L. McGuffin, term expires first Monday of December, 1874.
Eighteenth Judicial District—Clarion, Jefferson and Forest.

President Judge—James Campbell, term expires first Monday of December, 1871; Wm. P. Jenks, term computes from first Monday of December, 1871.

Nineteenth Judicial District—York and Adams.

President Judge—Robert J. Fisher, term expires first Monday in December, 1871; Robert J. Fisher, term to compute from first Monday of December, 1871.

Twentieth Judicial District—Mifflin, Union and Snyder.

President Judge—Samuel S. Woods, term expires first Monday in December, 1871; Joseph C. Bacher, term compute from first Monday in December, 1871.

Twenty-first Judicial District—Schuylkill.

President Judge—James Lyon, term expires first Monday of December, 1872.
Additional Law Judge—Henry Souther, term expires first Monday of December, 1871; Thos. H. Walker, term computes from first Monday of December, 1871.

Twenty-second Judicial District—York, Pike, Wayne and Carbon counties.

President Judge—Samuel S. Dreher, term expires first Monday of December, 1880.

Twenty-third Judicial District—Berks county.

President Judge—Warren J. Woodward, term expires first Monday of December, 1871; Warren J. Woodward, term computes from first Monday of December 1871.

Additional Law Judge—Jeremiah Hagenman, term expires first Monday of December, 1879.

Twenty-fourth Judicial District—Washington, Blair and Cambria counties.

President Judge—John Dean, term to compute from first Monday of December, 1871.
Twenty-fifth Judicial District—Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties.

President Judge—Charles A. Mayer, term expires first Monday of December, 1878.

Twenty-sixth Judicial District—Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming counties.

President Judge—Wm. Ellwell, term expires first Monday of December, 1875.

Twenty-seventh Judicial District—Washington and Beaver counties.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson, term expires first Monday of December, 1876.

Twenty-eighth Judicial District—Mercer and Venango counties.

President Judge—John Trunkley, term expires first Monday of December, 1876.

Twenty-ninth Judicial District—Lycoming Co.

President Judge—James Gamble, term expires first Monday of December, 1878.

Thirtieth Judicial District—Crawford county.

President Judge—Walter H. Lowrie, term expires first Monday of December, 1880.

First District Criminal Jurisdiction—Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties.

David Green president judge, elected in 1867.

In charging the Grand Jury of the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions, last week, Judge Peirce gave special instructions as to their actions in cases of the violation of the license laws, and the law respecting advertisements of illicit medicines. In regard to the former, the Grand Jury for the preceding term had stated that seven eighths of the cases of assault and battery brought before them had their origin in the free use of intoxicating liquors. The law of the State, as explained by Judge Peirce, expressly prohibits the sale of liquor, except by licensed dealers; forbids the sale of intoxicating drinks by any one to persons of known intemperate habits, minors or insane persons; prohibits the sale of spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, to be drunk on the premises, on Sunday; prohibits and punishes intoxication; makes it lawful for the Courts to revoke the licenses of any dealers who shall violate these provisions; and places other safeguards around this dangerous and destructive source of crime. The Judge directed the Grand Jury to procure, as far as possible, the enforcement of these restrictions. In regard to indecent advertisements, the Judge had seen them in many city papers, and said that if they were not removed the journals concerned should be proceeded against for the offence.

The mortality from small pox in Philadelphia shows no abatement, the number of deaths last week having been 230. It is now quite prevalent in the Nineteenth ward, near the Berks street and Kensington stations. The fear of the disease that prevailed some weeks ago has now almost disappeared, and people go and come as though nothing was the matter. All the recent cases have been among persons who have refused or neglected to be vaccinated, and those who are intemperate or addicted to gross habits of living. When the latter are attacked they scarcely ever recover, their blood having become weakened and corrupt. The efficacy of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox has now been fully established, as cases where the disease has been incurred after this process are exceedingly rare.

Mr. Senator Wilson gave a temperance lecture in Boston, last Sunday evening, worth noticing, because he said that in Congress during the last seventeen years he had found that the members who used alcohol were invariably the first to be prostrated by protracted work. "In my experience," he said, "while Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, I always found that the men to be relied on were the men who drank not at all." However, Mr. Wilson thought that there were fewer drinking men in Congress now than when he first went to it. Formerly the night sessions were dreaded, on account of the debauchery to which they gave rise. Now, about one quarter of the Senators are pledged temperance men, and there is not what may be called a "hard drinker" in the Senate at all. The facts are about the same in the House of Representatives. Once the departments were full of drunken men, now they are the exceptions. Coming from a source to be relied upon, these are interesting and cheering facts.

The public debt statement of January 1st shows a total, less cash in the Treasury, of \$2,243,836,411—a decrease of \$1,412,956, since December 1st. Cash in the Treasury: Coin, \$111,432,826; currency, \$158,1493. Decrease of debt since March 1st, 1871, \$76,870,495.—Decrease of debt from March 1st, 1863 to March 1st 1871, \$204,751,413

JAMES FISK, JR., DEAD.

He is shot by Edward S. Stokes at the Grand Central Hotel, N. Y.

James Fisk, Jr., who has recently caused much excitement in the theatrical and financial circles of New York, and who, within a short time past, has been prominently before the public through the libel and alleged black-mailing case of Miss Josie Mansfield, was shot on Saturday afternoon by one Edward S. Stokes, who had figured prominently in the suit.—The affair occurred at half past four o'clock, just as Fisk entered the vestibule of the Grand Central Hotel. The assailant was immediately arrested, and is now incarcerated in the Tombs. Two balls entered the person of Fisk, and the wounds, which were not at first considered as fatal, proved to be so, however, at a few minutes before eleven o'clock Sunday morning. The wife and father in law of the deceased, together with many of his personal friends, were at his bedside when he expired. The remains were removed to his late residence, No. 313 W. Twenty-third street, and Monday afternoon, was sent by a special train to Brattleboro, Vt., where the funeral takes place. The military of the city generally turned out to escort the body to the depot. Edward S. Stokes was born in Philadelphia in 1841, and when quite young went to New York city with his parents. His father was the principal member of the firm of Stokes and Badlong. Stokes was always in early life fond of athletic sports, and, until lately, was considered a good gymnast by those who knew him best.—He was educated at the High School in Philadelphia, and received a first class English and Latin education. He was quick to learn, and very proficient in his studies. He was with his father's firm at an early age, and manifested great energy and business tact. He had no great fault, however. His blood was hot, and being of a nervous, sanguine temperament, he was liable at any moment to break out when he deemed himself imposed upon or outraged. He has always been sensitive to an insult and quick to resent an injury. Stokes is five feet nine inches high and weighs about one hundred and forty pounds. He is slightly built, but is very wiry and active on his feet. In conversation he talks quickly and to the point, and hurries his affairs through as rapidly as possible. He is of fine personal appearance, of a dark complexion, with piercing black eyes and regular features. His hair, which was black a couple of years ago, is now partly grey, and were it not for his active movements he would pass for a man of 45 years. Mr. Stokes married a lady of good family some ten years ago, and they now have an interesting daughter.

In June of last year, Mr. Stokes, who was in bad health, visited Europe to seek some benefit from the mineral springs of Central Germany, and when last heard from, as late as December 3, was in Paris. The family while in New York, had an elegant suite of apartments at the Worth House, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth streets. These apartments were furnished with every article of luxury and refinement that taste could devise or that money could buy. Nearly a year and a half ago Mr. Stokes became acquainted with Mr. Fisk, and through the introduction of the latter he made the acquaintance of Helen Josephine Mansfield, the reputed wife of Frank Lawlor, an actor of moderate ability. An intimacy sprang up between the two which was in the cause of serious trouble between Edward Stokes and his family.

Every person who reads the daily journals closely is, of course, familiar with the suits and counter-suits of the three principals—Fisk, Mansfield and Stokes—which have burdened the courts and the newspaper columns for a year past.—Stokes has always asserted that Fisk had robbed him of a fortune of \$200,000 accumulated in the oil refinery business, which was the joint property of Edward Stokes and his mother. He was arrested by Fisk last year, and locked up to answer a charge which was made against him of fraud. This charge fell to the ground, and Stokes has since sued Fisk for false imprisonment. The Fisk Stokes war has continued in the courts for nine months, and while Mr. Fisk has had all the power of the Erie Railway corporation at his back, the funds of Stokes have been decreasing day by day, owing to the fact that he had to pay heavy lawyers' fees to carry on the suits. Stokes has expended in lawyers' fees during the last twelve months nearly \$38,000, and this contest has beggared him and rendered him desperate. He has often said, "This is a fearful fight that I am carrying on, and I have no one to help me; but I will never give up until I am righted. Fisk, through his lawyers, has endeavored to make me appear dishonest in the eyes of the people of New York, and I will not yield one inch of my rights, nor one dollar of the money which belongs to me." He also has frequently stated that he was afraid of being assassinated by some of Mr. Fisk's employees. The quarrel between the two men has been very much embittered by Miss Mansfield, who has served to fan the embers of the feud until it has reached the present terrible culmination.