

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, 1880.

The Republican Idea.

The idea upon which the Republican orators base their claim to continuance in power is that the Democratic party will be controlled by its representatives in the states lately in rebellion, and that it will be their aim to ruin the country.

The second proposition is one that is hard enough to prove, but when it is combined with the first declaration the whole statement becomes too foolish to be patiently endured by sensible Republicans who think for themselves and are not willing that they should be stultified in their effort to continue their party in power.

The New York Evening Post is not willing that its party should be put in the position of claiming that the South, with one-seventh of the population of the country, will first control the Democratic party, then through it obtain the necessary votes to control the nation, and finally use the power thus obtained to administer the government in opposition to the interests of a majority of the people.

The proposition thus plainly stated carries its refutation on its face. If Hancock and English are elected it will be by the majority of the people, and it will be absolutely necessary for the Democratic party to govern the country so to retain the approval of those who have given it the power, which it will not want to resign.

It will not certainly cater to the wishes of one-seventh of the people to receive the condemnation of the remainder and certainly secure its downfall. Elections come too frequently in this country to enable a party to be so unwise, and unless it designs to abolish representative government it will be controlled in its conduct by its desire to secure the approval of at least a majority of the people.

This seems to dispose entirely of the Republican claim to dread the control of Hancock's administration by the solid South, even admitting that the representatives of that section are so unprincipled as to be unworthy to be trusted with power.

There is no doubt that the northern people would be unwilling to confide the administration of the government to the men of the South, and so would those of the East refuse to be governed by the West and the West by the East.

There should be no sectional government in this country; and this is one of the strongest reasons why the Republican party is not entitled to demand power. It is essentially sectional and admits itself to be so by admitting that the solid South is with its opponents.

By its own unfair government it has alienated this whole section. A portion of the North has revolted against its policy and is allied with the South in demanding a government which shall be in the interest of the whole country.

If this is to be a nation of free and equal states there is no escaping the conclusion that the government must be administered for the good of all, and when we find one section that is solid in its disapproval of its administration there can be no other conclusion than that it is wrongly administered.

The only logical way in which the Republican party can defend its record is by the claim that the interests of the states of the solid South are not entitled to be considered; and when it claims this it must go farther and degrade them from their position as states and reduce them to territories unfit for equal association in the conduct of the nation.

The Democratic party is leavened by the nearly solid South as an element of its strength, but it is not controlled by it, unless the fall can control the body.

The great Middle States of the North and West, will be in the body, if the party succeeds in this election, and they must be kept in it if the party would succeed at future elections.

The policy they dictate will be the policy of the party, and the fact that the South is solidly with the party will diminish its influence instead of strengthening it; in accordance with the natural political law which gives the uncertain voter a commanding influence in the administration of the state.

So that allowing all that may be claimed for the unpatriotic disposition of the South it is evident that it will be controlled by its allies in the government, not only by reason of their greater numerical strength, but by the common interest of the party which will force it to strive to increase its strength in the North where only now it has formidable opposition.

The splendid demonstration of the Democracy in New York last night, tells not only of a united, harmonious and aggressive Democracy in that city and state, but it appeals to the pride of the whole nation. That magnificent and earnest display in the great commercial metropolis of the country, is an all sufficient answer to the desperate appeals of Conkling and his stripe to the business interests of the country to support a sectional, strife seeking party.

But if any further assurance was needed that no material interests would suffer from Democratic success it could be amply found in the speeches at New York last evening of such men as Belmont, Bayard and Randall, who have always had the warmest confidence of the commercial interests of the country. But they give more than their own personal assurance of this; they show it by undoubted argument; by irrefutable figures, and the public believe them and will vote to put out a faithful party and put in an honest, clean administration.

People who are distressed about the persecution of the negro in the "solid" Democratic state of Georgia, will do well to read the facts in the case as they are given—and they have not been challenged—by the member of the national Democratic committee from that state.

Whatever his party bias may be he gives facts and figures. They explain why the negro vote is leaving the Republican party, for reasons better than fear of Kl Klux or bulldozer's bludgeon. Advice from Virginia, to the New York Times, tell of a similar condition of things there, and we doubt not, if the Republicans should win, that they would at once move to repeal negro suffrage.

NO CURRENT IN MAGNETS.

By Wm. Baker Vahnestock, M. D.



The attractive and repulsive forces in magnets are greatest at the end of either arm, and least in the middle of all common magnets, where the polarity changes; because each magnetic atom has a north and south pole, and as they do not change their relative position to each other throughout magnets, they necessarily present different poles at the end of either arm.

The fact that the magnetic atoms do not change their relative position to each other throughout magnets, whether straight or curved, their attractive and repulsive powers being independent and equal in either arm, least in the middle of magnets, and greatest at the end of either arm, it follows that the number of atoms in either arm must be greater in long arms than in those which are short, consequently the powers to attract, etc., will increase with their length, as has been proved by actual experiment in straight magnets from two inches to three and a-half feet.

Experiments also show that a magnetic bar a foot long and one-fourth inch square is equal in power to a bar half an inch square of the same length; and the power decreases as the thickness lessens, evidently indicating that a certain size or surface is necessary for power as well as length.

When a piece of iron of any size is placed in contact with each arm of a magnet, so as not to touch each other, the attraction will be towards either arm from all parts of the respective pieces, and there being no connection between the arms a current is impossible, yet the power to attract is perfect in either arm independent of connection. To prove this, if each piece of iron be one-half the weight of the magnet's power, and are completely separated by wood or non-conductors, the arms of the magnet will raise and support the pieces thus separated, as well as if joined or formed one piece weighing as much as both pieces.

If the pieces of iron thus separated were brought together they would, of course, mutually attract each other as single atoms of unlike polarity do, but there would be no current established, but a mere attachment, nor would their coming together increase the power of either or both arms when joined.

The inference, therefore, is plain that the idea of a current in magnets is imaginary and cannot be sustained. The repulsive force is equal to the attractive; for when particles or portions are magnetically alike they repel each other, until they become or are rendered unlike, then they attract each other as do opposite electrical influences, all systems, suns, planets and satellites in the universe, and until these powers cease to exist the revolution and perpetuity of our planet in its orbit will be steady and secure.

Electricity, like magnetism, is a single identity, and currentless, until disturbed or evolved by chemical action or friction, whether by human efforts or naturally, as in the clouds; then it is rendered evident to our senses, but its natural tendency or disposition to equalize through conductors of some kind facilitates the restoration of its equilibrium, when it again becomes latent and currentless.

LANCASTER, Pa., June, 1880.

PERSONAL.

One of the most important announcements of the day is that SCHUYLER COLfax is going on the stump for Garfield in Indiana.

Mrs. LILLIE DEVERAUX BLAKE is making Hancock speeches in New York. She recently appeared before a Pike county audience.

THOMAS ALLEN, the great railroad man of Missouri, has consented to become a Democratic candidate for Congress in one of the St. Louis districts.

The Chicago Times says there has not been a genuine political fight in Illinois since 1860, but that LYMAN TRUMBULL is making things up this year in an old-fashioned way.

Dr. WASHINGTON A. SMITH, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eastern Shore, Md., district, owned fifty-five slaves at the breaking out of the war, and ten years ago was a Democratic member of the state Legislature.

BEN BUTLER's speech to the colored people at Pittsburgh has been printed on a half letter sheet and is being sent all over the state of Ohio, to be placed in the hands of every colored man who can be found. This is a still hunt.

Senator CAMERON, of this state, his wife and two daughters, have been in Washington inspecting their elegant new home, which is rapidly approaching completion. The senator "speaks confidently of the situation in Pennsylvania and is sanguine of Garfield's election," which he is aiding by building a new house.

The Right Rev. Dr. EDWARD HERZOG, Bishop of the Old Catholics of Geneva, Switzerland, who arrived in this country last Saturday, upon invitation of Bishop Cox, was received by the forty-second council of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York in the session at Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday. Resolutions of congratulation and fellowship having been reported to the council by the Rev. Dr. Shelton, they were translated into German by the Rev. Mr. Siebt, and presented to the right reverend prelate, the council replied in his honor. Bishop Herzog replied at some length in German, which was interpreted to the council by the Rev. Dr. Sigmund, of New York. The litany was then said by the Rev. J. G. Webster, of Palmyra, followed by the whole body singing the "Gloria in Excelsis." After prayer by Bishop Cox for unity of the whole body of Catholics, Bishop Herzog pronounced the apostolic benediction. It was one of the most interesting and impressive occasions in the history of the American church. Bishop Herzog's remarks were replete with charity and prophecies of a united Christendom. He is about to visit this city as the guest of Rev. Robt. J. Nevin, D. D., and Rev. C. F. Knight, and will preach in St. James on Sunday.

Baseball yesterday: At Cleveland—Cleveland, 10; Buffalo, 1—exhibition game. At Providence—Providence, 12; Troy, 0. At Worcester—Worcester, 9; Boston, 4.

A TRUE BILL.

REPUBLICANISM INDICTED.

DAN DOUGHERTY'S RINGING SPEECH.

A Monster Demonstration in New York.

In New York Union square and adjoining streets were crowded last night and brilliantly illuminated in honor of the mass meeting. At Tammany hall August Belmont was chosen chairman. Senator Bayard was received with prolonged cheering and addressed the meeting at great length. Senator Hill followed. Hon. T. J. Mackey, of South Carolina, Congressman McLane, General Dan Sickles and Daniel Dougherty also made speeches.

Speech of Daniel Dougherty. Mr. Dougherty said: This is an exceptional occasion, not a night for dry details and elaborate argument. It is an outburst of exultation that the Democracy of New York are united and therefore invincible.

We are not here to reason with one another, but rejoice that day at last is breaking—the morning glow is in the sky in Maine, the long night of strife and discord is past—joy and reconciliation come with the dawn. This resplendent sight recalls the scenes of Cincinnati. Every shade of past political opinion—every type of Americans had gathered there. Dwellers by the shores of the mighty sea—citizens whose homes are in the great cities, in thriving towns on the broad prairies, in the lonely forest and on the lofty mountain top. Men of the North and men of the South sat side by side. Followers of all pursuits were present; the adopted citizen as well as the white man.

In and about the convention were many who had fought to establish a confederacy of states in the South, and thousands who on the gory field had sworn that for the Union the last drop of blood should be spent and the last soldier die. Those who in former years had claimed the right to carry their slaves to the lakes, and others who had demanded that slavery should be swept to the gulf; a multitude who had adhered through good and evil to the principles of the constitution, and who had fought for the return of the Southern states, by the accession of unnumbered thousands, as the conservative power in American politics, and by the flower of the young men as the party of the people, has raised aloft the banner of the Union, and every letter of the sacred character, from the "We" in the preamble, to the last word in the last amendment. Yielding loving allegiance to the general government, she is the determined foe of centralization, and believes that the very core of the constitution is the right of the people not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the states and to the people.

The mission of the Democracy is to show the rights of the people at their altars and in their homes. To hold officials accountable to the locality, and not to a president throned in the White House. She cries out for retrenchment and reform everywhere. She will strive to fill the high places with men who believe that the policy still continues. But she never was a greater mistake. With the abolition of slavery the reasons for the policy ceased with it. When the negro became a voter he once became an intelligent man. He should become an intelligent man, and in devising a system of public education equal facilities were offered to both races. (See act of the Legislature of Georgia, approved August 23, 1872.) Our people were in an impoverished condition. According to the estimate of the school commissioner of Georgia the wealth of the South in 1870 was only three-fifths of what it was in 1860, and nearly one-third of our population consisted of recently manumitted slaves, owning no taxable property. In the face of these obstacles we have accomplished great results in the education of the colored people. In 1873 there were enrolled in our public schools, colored scholars, 19,755; in 1874, 42,374; in 1875, 50,237; in 1876, 57,897; in 1877, 63,430; 330. I take these figures from the school commissioner's report of 1878. I think this is the last report published. The next report will appear in the fall of this year. But no intelligent reader can fail to notice the rapid and steady increase in the number of colored pupils. With our limited resources it must be admitted that the results are surprising and could only be accomplished by a people willing and anxious that the colored race among them should be educated. The means for these improvements which can be derived from education. Since the Democrats have been in power the funds appropriated to school purposes have been sacredly applied to these objects. But such was not the history of the Democratic administration under the reconstruction acts. In 1870 they took from the treasury and applied to general purposes \$245,027.62 which belonged to the school fund. (See Governor Smith's message, 1872.) In Georgia we have a colored university, located at Atlanta, which receives the state appropriation of one million annually which is appropriated to the white university. I leave this part of the subject without further comment, and now invite your attention to the question of property.

No one is allowed to vote in Georgia who has not reached the prescribed age and paid his taxes. By the comptroller-general's report of 1879 we had 85,522 colored polls, and according returns made by themselves under oath to the tax receivers of their respective counties they owned 54,623 1/2 acres of land. This is an average of more than 6 1/2 acres to each colored poll in the state. When you examine the comptroller's report for a series of years you again discover a steady and rapid increase in the acquisition of land. In 1874 the colored population in Georgia returned to taxation \$38,769 acres; in 1875, 396,658; in 1876, 457,035; in 1877, 458,999; in 1878, 501,890, and in 1879, 541,199. These figures abundantly prove that the Democratic administration of the South is rapidly advancing both in the acquisition of knowledge and wealth. It has been the policy of our people to foster the spirit of industry of which this increase in the acquisition of land is so striking a manifestation. In ante-bellum days the large planter usually carried his cotton for sale to the larger cities. But at the close of the war the large plantations were greatly reduced in value and the number of small farmers increased. Their product was usually disposed of in the country towns, which now began to grow in wealth and importance. The village merchant soon began to purchase for the more industrious negroes, and a tract of land and then to stock them. The merchant retained the title in himself as security until the negro had paid the debt when the merchant transferred the title to him. The negro thus became the owner of a small farm, and the merchant acquired, in addition to the interest on his advances, a good and reliable customer for the future. Examples of this kind can be found all over Georgia. I know of one village merchant in a single county who has in this way enabled negroes to purchase in that county nearly 10,000 acres of land. The causes which have brought about these results in Georgia, have operated elsewhere throughout the South, and doubtless with the same consequence.

Of course there were disorders attendant upon so radical a revolution, and the transformation of our former slaves into important and powerful elements in our political system—such a transformation as the world

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