# Lancaster Entelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1981.

Conking's Strike. Failing to defeat the president's nom ination to office of a collector of the port of New York, who is unfriendly to them, the New York senators resign their seats, with the supposed object of submitting the question at issue to the determination of the New York Legislature. The wisdom of their action is not generally conceded. The New York Legislature is not the body to decide the the contractors call "building up the dispute between the president and the New York senators. It is one between the administration and the party that elected it. Not even the body of the Republican party in the state of New York can possibly determine it. The party in the state must submit to the control of the party in the country, the organization being national. The New York senators' idea seems to be to place the party in their state in opposition to the administration. If they succeed they secure a division of the national Republican party; for obviously the dictation of one state cannot be expected to control the administration, and restore the unity of the party by a concession that is demanded by but a small fragment of the party. If the New York senators had been sustained by a majority of the Republican senators they

might fairly have demanded the submis-

they were not thus sustained; and it is

not easy to see how they greatly bettered

their position by an appeal to their state. If they are sustained by the Legislature it simply shows that the Republi- tramps if they can help it. cans of that bedy join with the senators in disagreeing with the Republican national administration. It may make them feel more comfortable in their rebellion; but it accomplishes no good to division more apparent, and shows the New York Republican legislators to be soreheads in company with their senators. There is comfort in having symone state against its brethren in the others? And if the New York senators fail to get the endorsement they seek from their state, they take nothing and lose a great deal by their movement. In the conflict they invite they will encounter great odds, and can hardly succeed if the Republicans of the Legislature are at liberty to exercise an ordinary degree of which has been sustained by a majority severe instead of more gentle. of the United States Senate, and a minority of those senators. Supposing that to appoint men whom the state Republi- courts may do likewise. cans do not like, they will show their wisdom by accepting the situation with the best grace they can command.

There is nothing in the question to justifiably disrupt a party. It is simply a question of spoils and about the power of men. The New York senators, in giving the reasons for their resignation, make no issue upon any principle; unless the right of the senators of a state to have the appointments in it made to their liking be considered one. It is at least certain that it will take no hold upon public sympathy. There is nothing in it which frees these New York senators from having the attitude, in popular estimation, of men who are creating division and trouble in their party out a mere matter of distribution of loaves and fishes. Senator Conkling himself, at a time when it was not his ox that wa being gored, was ready enough to denounce such conduct by disappointed placemen. On August 24, 1871, he said in a letter to Congressman

"Shall Republicans in the face of the enemy refuse to stand by their cause, which in effect is to desert to the other side, merely because loaves have not come to their baskets or fishes to their nets? Men stand talking about federal patronage and differences among leaders and personal feelings between individuals and the What do the people care about them? Of what public consequence are the personal aims, object and mishaps of individuals ?"

Senator Conkling has stood by his party when he knew and declared it to master general somewhat out in the cold, be wrong in vital matters. He believed but at every good opportunity he would the party was wrong in forcing the ele-stick in some remark in English which he vation of Hayes when it knew him not thought apropos. to have been elected; but he did not then have the courage of his convictions, when he would have done himself great credit and the country great good and saved his party infamy, by boldly standing up for what he felt to be the right. Then was the time to oppose his party on principle, to its ultimate benefit and his own glory. But there is no chance in this issue either for glory to himself or good to his party or the country. It is not even claimed that the nomination. which is the cause of the issue forced upon the Republican party, is an unfit one. There is absolutely nothing in the fracture of his skull by a fall while berow but a question of the supremacy of stuck.

leaders in the Republican party. If Conkling and Platt do not seek reelection themselves to the Senate and St. Croix river, near Stillwater, Minn., have resigned because they are not will- and drowned. ing to be in personal conflict with a Republican administration during its four a single vessel yesterday. This means at years of service. there is a show of rea- least ten millions bananas, and every one son in their action; but as they no doubt propose putting their creatures, if doubt propose putting their creatures, if not themselves, in the Senate, if they can, they are not contemplating any benefit to their party by healing its sore. If they were really disposed to make a sacrifice for its good they would throw up the sponge altogether after. throw up the sponge altogether after their defeat in the Senate, and tell the New York Legislature to elect Senators

New York Legislature to elect Senators

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The sponge altogether after with a cane, whereupon Swallow drew a revolver and fired the fatal shot. Reimers truck nim on the arm with a cane, whereupon Swallow drew a revolver and fired the fatal shot. Reimers truck nim on the arm with a cane, whereupon Swallow drew a revolver and fired the fatal shot. Reimers truck nim on the arm with a cane, whereupon Swallow drew a revolver and fired the fatal shot. Reimers truck nim on the arm with a cane, whereupon Swallow drew a revolver and fired the fatal shot. Reimers with the sole in the state. Indeed, with the sole in view of the claim made for him. It is above, we have never even expressed an opinion to the president in any case unless the leader of the bolt."

advice from a disinterested Democratic standpoint, not expecting them to take it any more than we expect to see them join the saints.

MINOR TOPICS.. A BEAUTIFUL maid in Carlisle,
On the back of her neck had a bile.
And her lover torgot,
And hugged the sore spot,
And her screams could be heard for a

SEVEN hundred dollars per letter is what Uncle Sam's mail costs on one of the star routes in New Mexico. That is what

THE Ancient Order of Hibernians in this country reports a membership of 50, 000 and a treasury fund of \$500,000. This thing, is quiet and law-abiding.

THERE is a river of ink in Algiers. It is formed by the union of two tributaries, one from a ferruginous tract of soil, the other from a peat country, bringing gallic acid. Now if there were only a few paste ponds and a scissors factory in that neighborhood what a grand place it would be for a newspaper office, thinks the practical young man of the Philadelphia News.

THEY have a "truant school" in Hampden county, Massachusetts, with an annex of land and shops, and every scape-grace sion of the president to what could have of a boy under fourteen who plays Among those which cannot be found been maintained to be the party voice. But "hookey" and persists in making him- are reports made by special agents in self obnoxious on the streets is sent there relation so some of the routes held by for a year of schooling and thorough training at hard work. The authorities of that county don't propose to raise any expedited service upon them, and threw

Another Ohio man is reported to be 'on the slate" for an office : James Monroe, of that state, being named as Mr. Marsh's successor in the ministry to Rome. the party, but only evil. It makes its Mr. Monroe, however, has one thing in his favor which offsets to some extent the unfortunate circumstance of his place of served, or partly served, by their routes. residence; he is an ex-professor in Ober- They hope that this indignation will be lin college and one of the "literary felpathizers in misfortune, but where is lows" whom it has become the fashion to the help to the party in arraying it in send out in our diplomatic service, and so strongly that it will produce a sentiwho seldom fail to do it credit.

It is, perhaps, a subject for mild regret that the newspapers all over the country are in the habit of alluding to stage robbers who operate upon the plains as frontier, while they desire mail facilities, "road agents." This may be regarded as are unwilling to be swindled or to aid an unnecessary attempt to soften things. A writer in the Philadelphia Bulletin doubtedly expecting that the exposure thinks that when a man is a thief it is of their transactions will be an old judgment. They are asked to advise and better to allude to him as a thief. The approve a schism in the party. The language used with respect to rascals genissue is between the administration, erally needs to be made plainer and more

it is the minority of the Republicans of Rights league appointed at its sixth annual this, nor will they allow their representa-New York who are sustained by the ad- meeting in Altoona last summer, to secure tives to forget it. There are intelligent ministration, that minority is in rank a repeal of the act of the Legislature of believe that an energetic private corporawith the majority of the party in the 1854, creating separate schools in this tion could take the postal service on its country; and every sensible Republican state for colored children, has issued a own shoulders and carry it on at a profit, in the Legislature must see the folly of circular to members of the Legislature and at the same time give the people as good mail facilities as they now have. party in a national issue. The state of ground of the inferior accommodations for New York does not select the officers of colored children in Philadelphia. Meanthe United States, and when its Repub. | time Judge Church, of Crawford county, a licans find that the president and Democratic judge, has pronounced this the Senate, who do appoint them, choose law unconstitutional, and the Philadelphia

> THE state department has been engaged in directing an investigation of the charges that were brought against American pork, and the conclusions reached were that American pork, as a rule, is a good deal more wholesome than almost any other kind of pork, first, because it is grain-fed and not swill-fed, and, second, because the most careful inspection is made of it in order to maintain the quality at a high level. There is, of course, really no doubt at all that the French objections to the healthfulness of American pork, like the British protests to American cattle, were made in the interests of the farmers at home, rather than in the interests of con sumers.

## PERSONAL.

When Secretary Lincoln came into the cabinet he found Mr. FORBES, who was an usher at the White House during his father's administration, holding a messenger's place in the treasury department. On the night that President Lincoln was assassinated Mr. Forbes, who was a favorite of the family, attended him to the theatre. Secretary Lincoln has had him appointed to a clerkship in the adjutant bidding was investigated by Congress. general's office.

Signor CAMPANINI, escorted by the postmaster general, who is a personal friend of his, paid his respects to the president recently. Signor Campanini speaks English badly and the president talks very well in French. The conversation was carried on in French, which left the post-

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL. A. H. Dodge, of Northbridge, Mass., was killed by a train at Worcester. Mass. The steamer Gardenia brought to Mon-

treal yesterday 1,030 emigrants, mostly German, on their way West. All the boiler makers in St Louis struck for twenty per cent.on their present wages which are from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per day.

An infant child of Judge Morse, of Amherst, N. S., has just died from the effect of a powder intended for its sick mother. Timothy Crowley died in Boston from a

P. M. Osphal and Jacob Jacobi were thrown from a pleasure steamer into the

Six hundred tons of bananas came in by

who would be in harmony with the administration; and so leave Garfield and Blaine in undisputed control of the Re-

publican machine. We give them this Camden and White City, were washed CONKLING AND PLATT.

John Schmidt, a German, aged 48 years, had been convicted in the Richmond police court of stealing bacon, and sentenced to receive twenty lashes, which were duly administered. He tried to have his case aggravated into felony by asserting that stole the meat, preferring the penitentiary to stripes, but failing in this he resorted to self-destruction by poison.

A six-year-old boy and a four-year-old girl, children of Joseph Miller, who re-sides two miles north of Canton, Ohio, went into a smoke house and shut themselves in. Flames were soon after seen in the roof of the building. They set fire to it, and their mother, the only person at home, lay sick in bed and unable to respond to their cries. Two neighbor women heard them, and rushing to the scene endeavored to get in, but could not open the is the order of which the famous Molly Maguire society was a branch, but an unworthy one, for the order, as a general despaired of.

### STAR ROUTE STEALS.

Missing Papers and Other Obstacles stet by the Postmaster General—Blackmanaster General—I Funk Contracts The New York Times gives a detaile statement of the frauds about "star routes in the South, recently investigated and reduced by Postmaster General James, telegraphed from Washington by its special correspondent. Incidentally it

The postmaster general has discovere since taking charge of the department that many valuable papers, which ought to be on file in the offices of the second assistant postmaster general, are missing the rings and manipulated for their benefit. Many of these reports severely criticised the routes and the increased and much light upon the rings' methods. In most cases the agents retained copies of these reports, and some of these copies have recently been secured by the department. Brady completely controlled his division. No one can tell how many interesting documents he regarded as unnecessary for the files. It is believed that manifested wherever service may be reduced or cut off, and manifested ment in their favor. There are indications that some of the contractors are hard at work endeavoring to prejudice the people in their vicinity against the postmaster general and his undertaking. The rings may discover that the inhabitants of the other persons in robbing the people's common treasury. The rings are also unand almost forgotten story when the next session of Congress begins. In this they are mistaken. Should the people become impressed with the belief that their postal service might even now be self supporting if it had been in good hands A COMMITTEE of the Pennsylvania Equal | for the last few years, they will not forget And yet the deficiency for the last fiscal year was \$3,225,000. If it should be as sumed that the department ought be selfsustaining, it must be added that years of bad and worse than reckless management have placed the service in such a condition that all the necessary reforms could not be made, perhaps, during the

term of one administration. The official history of the two routes in Texas upon which James Blackman and oseph Funk offered bids is given below. Blackman and Funk were recently arrested in Philadelphia for having been straw

Route No.31,589-Fort Elliott to Wach-

ta Falls, Texas. Distance-230 mlles. Service-Once a week. Time Schedule—49 hours

Bond, with Bid-\$4,600. Bidders-There was a very long list Kerens standing at the top with an offer of \$8,300. The last 12 were as follows: W. Parker \$3,270 J. E. Reeside \$2,440 B. Price 2,961 J. R. Black 2,350 W. Parker 2,870 M. C. Berdell 2,290

The contract was awarded to Blackman, whose address is given in the books as 'care of George H. Giddings, Washing-Giddings was connected with Col. McKibben, and the latter was the agent for the Gilmore and Salisbury combination. Blackman failed to fulfil the contract. Thereupon the department went up the list of bidders. Nine of the bidders whose names are given above declined to take the work at the prices set against their names. This was an old trick, made familiar to the public at the time when the practice of straw J. B. Price had offered to do the work in his bid for 82,961. George H. Giddings, whose connections have already been explained, stepped in and offered to take the route for \$1 less, or \$2,960, and it was given to him. In November, 1880, the contract wes transferred to E. W. Parker. of the Parker combination. The manner in which the bonds of Blackman were procured has been described in the report of

Route No. 31,592-Fort Griffin to Fort Elliott Texas. Distance-540 miles. Service-Once a week. Time Schedule-72 hours.

the legal proceedings against him.

Bond with Bid-\$4,800. There was a long list of bidders for this route. Funk was the last, at \$1,680 and the contract was awarded to him His address was, that of Blackman, "care of George H. Giddings, Washington, D. C." Funk failed, and the bidder above him refused to stand by his offer. Giddings then appeared and offered to take the route for \$2,460, or \$10 below the next bid. For some reason there has been no increase of pay upon Blackman's route, described above, but after Giddings got Funk's route his pay was increased. additional trips per week were ordered May 16, 1880, about five months after his contract term began, and \$4,920 was added to his pay. This shows how Funk's bid was serviceable. In the latter part of the same year this route, like Blackman's, was turned over to E. W. Parker at the full price. This increase of trips was ordered senator and severa! army officers.

A Toli-Keeper Killed.

REASONS FOR THEIR EXSIGNATIONS.

Their Joint Letter to Governor Cornell. Following is the letter of Senators Conk ling and Platt to the governor of New York, in which they resign their seats and bid for re-election. Their step was the sensation of Washington yesterday; the stalwarts approving, the administration people ridiculing, and the Democrats chuckling: WASHINGTON, May 14, 1881.

SIR: Transmitting, as we do, our resignations respectively of the great trusts

with which New York has honored us, it is fit that we acquaint you, and through you the Legislature and people of the state, the reasons which, in our judgment, make such a step respectful and necessary Some weeks ago the president sent to the Senate in a group the nominations of several persons for public offices already filled. One of the offices is the collectorship of the port of New York, now held by General Merritt; another is the consulgeneralship at London, now held by Gen. Badeau; another is charge d'affaires to Denmark, held by Mr. Cramer: another is the mission to Switzer-land, held by Mr. Fish, a son of the former distinguished secretary of state. remain at his post if permitted to do so. All of these officers, save only Mr. Cramer, are citizens of New York. It was pro posed to displace them all, not for any alleged fault or for any alleged need or advantage of the public service, but in order to give the great office of collector of the port of New York to Mr. William H. Robertson as a "reward" for certain act; of his. said to have "aided in making the nomination of General Garfield possible. The chain of rewards thus proposed was broken by General Badeau's promptly declining to accept the new place to which he was to be sent. The nominations summoned every member of the Senate to sav whether he advised such a transaction. The movement was more than a surprise. We had been told only a few hours before that no removals in the New York offices were soon to be made or even considered, and had been requested to withhold papers and suggestions bearing on the subject, which had been sent to us for presentation, should occasion arise, until we had notice from the president of his readiness to receive them. Hearing that the vice president was equally surprised and had been equally misled, we went to Mr. James, the cabinet officer from our state, and learned that, though he had spent some time with the president on the morning of the day the nominations were sent in, no disclosure of an intention to send them had been made to him, and that he first knew of the matter by hearsay, following the event. After earnest reflection and consultation. we believed the proceeding unwise and wrong, whether considered wholly in relation to the preservation and integrity of the public service and the public example to be set, or comment or censure was made by either of us in the Senate or elsewhere; on the contrary we thought that the president would reconsider the action, so sudden and hasty, and would at least adopt less hurtful and objectionable modes of requiting personal or individual service. In this hope the following paper was prepared and signed and presented by Mr. James to the president, who was subsequently informed that you had authorized your name to be

TO THE PRESIDENT:—We beg leave to remonstrate against the change in the collectorship at New York by the removal of Mr. Merritt and the appointment of Mr. Robertson. The proposal was wholly a surprise. We heard it only when the several nominations involved in the plan were announced in the Senate. We had only two days before this been informed from you that a change in the customs office at New York was not contemplated, and quite ignorant of a purpose to take any action office at New York was not contemplated, and quite ignorant of a purpose to take any action now, we had no opportunity until after the nominations to make the suggestions we now present. We do not believe that the interests of the public service will be promoted by removing the present collector and putting Mr. Robertson in his tead. Our opinion is quite the reverse, and we believe no political advantage can be gained for either the Republican party or its principles. Believing that no individual has claims or obligations which should be liquidated in such a mode, we earnestly and respectfully ask that the nomination

estly and respectfully ask that the nomination of Mr. Robertson be withdrawn.
[Signed] CHESTER A. ARTHUR, T. C. PLATT, THOMAS L. JAMES, ROSCOE CONKLING.

This paper was presented to the presi dent by Mr. James on Monday, the 28th day of March. Knowing the frequency with which every one of the twenty presidents of the republic, and markedly the present incumbent, had withdrawn nominations on less serious representations, we did not apprehend that such a sugges tion would be treated as an intrusion or an invasion of any prerogative of the nominating power. We were disappointed. Immediately the public press, especially in articles and dispatches written by those in close and constant association with the president and with an influential member of his cabinet, teemed with violent denunciations of the senators from New York, for 'opposing the administration" and dictating to the president. Persons who visited the executive mansion reported the president as resentful and impatient of hesitation to "advise and consent" to what he proposed. We had made-we have made no assault upon anybody. We have at all times refused to answer questions by representatives of the press, or to make complaints, or comments, or

even denial of the many truthless charges published against us by the officious champions of "the administration." Indeed, beyond confidential consultations with brother senators and officials, we have said nothing until now on the subject, nor have we, or either of us, "pro-moted the dead lock in the Senate," in order to prevent or influence action on any nomination, nor have we ever so stated. Immediately after the nominations were published letters and telegrams in great numbers came from every part of the state from its leading citizens protesting against the proposed changes, and con-demning them on many grounds. Several thousands of the leading mercantile firms of New York, constituting, we are informed, a majority of every branch of trade, sent us remonstrances. Sixty of the eighty one Republican members of the Assembly, by letter or memorial, made objection. Representatives in Congress, state officials, business men, professional men, commercial, industrial and political organizations, are among the remonstrants, and they speak from every section of the state. Besides the nominations already referred to, there were awaiting the action of the Sonostensibly upon the recommendation of a ate several citizens of New York, named for offices connected with the courts, disopinion to the president in any case unless the leader of the bolt."

marshals. This unprecedented proceeding, whether permissible by law or not, was gravely significant. The president had nominated these officers after they had been weighed in the balance. Their official records were before him, and had been fully scrutinized and approved. It must be presumed that he thought the nominations fit to be made and that it was his duty to make them. There is no allegation that he discovered unfitness in them afterwards. It could hardly be that he discovered unfitness in all of them alike. What, then, was the meaning and the purpose of this peremptory step? It set up new standards of responsibility and was immediately stated, as if by au-thority, and seems to be admitted, that ciples on which the separate and cothe purpose was to coerce the Senate or senators to vote as they would not vote if left free from executive interference. The design was to control the action of senators touching matters committed by the constitution to the Senate and to the Senate exclusively. It has been suggested in addition that by recalling these nominations and holding them in his own the failure of another nomination, use on the other. Long standing on the them to compensate that failure. If it can be supposed that all these public trusts a declaration that a member shall suffer are to be, or would in any event be, made personal perquisites, to be handled and disposed of not only to punish independence of senatorial votes and action, but to liquidate the personal obligations of than ours in this regard. any individual, however high in station, the conditions are utterly vicious and de-Mr. Fish had, in deference to an ancient grading, and their acceptance would compractice, placed his position at the disposal of the new administration, but, like thing down their oath and representathe other persons named, he was ready to tive duty at the footstool of executive power. Following this sweeping and startling executive act come ominous avowals that dissent or failure to "advise and consent" would be held an act of offence, exposing all senators, from whatever state, to executive displeasure Thus we find ourselves confronted by the question whether we shall surrender the plain right and the sworn duty of senators, by consenting to what we believe to be vicious and hurtful, or be assigned the position of disloyalty to the administration which we helped to bring in, and the suc-cess of which we earnestly wish, for every reason and motive which can enter into the ease. We know no theory avowed by any party which requires such submission as is now exacted. Although party service may be fairly considered in making selections of public officers, it can hardly be maintained that the Senate is bound to remove, without cause, incumbents merely to make places for those whom any individual,

to others or serviceable to him. Only about two years ago the Senate advised that Gen. Merritt be appointed col-lector of New York. It is understood that among the senators who so advised was Mr. Windom, now secretary of the treasury, and head of the department whose subordinate General Merritt is. Another senator known to have given this advice was Mr. Kirkwood, now secretary of the interior. It is said that, like the post- fully, your obedient servants, master general from our own state, these cabinet officers were not taken into consultation touching the removal of Gen. Merritt, but their sworn and official action as senators is not the less instructive That the secretary of the treasury and the in relation also to the integrity of the Re- tion, less than ten weeks ago, approved ien. Merritt as an omcer 18 and it is nowhere suggested that any citizen had petitioned for his removal or that any official delinquency on his part is the reason of it. In the place of an experienced officer, in the midst of his term fixed by law, it is proposed to put a man who had no training for the position and who cannot be said to have any special fitness for its official duties. In the in augural of President Garfield, delivered on the 4th of March, stand these words: The civil service can never be placed on satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law-for the good of the service itself,

even the president or a member of his

cabinet, wishes to repay for being recreant

pressure for place and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong. I shall, at the proper time, ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several executive departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which incumbents have been appointed.' How good the distinction is which would make major offices a prey to "intrigue" and wrong, and "shield" minor offices from like havoc. And whether the collectorships of the country should belong to the exposed or to the protected class need not be decided here. Assuming Gen. Merritt to be an officer of average fitnes and honesty, it might be reasonably argued that all senators should with alacrity advise his displacement by a man of obvious superiority. Possibly it might be said that all should advise the selection in Gen. Merritt's place of a man, who, without superior fi-ness, had rendered his country, or even his party conspicuous and exalted service. The case in hand does not belong to either of these two classes. The vocation of Mr. Robertson and his legislative and professional experiences and surroundings do not denote superiority in the qualities, knowledge, business habits and familiarity with the revenue laws and system of the United states, which might make him more com petent than General Merritt to collect the vast revenues and administer the vast business pertaining to the port of New York. Certainly he cannot in this respect be held an exception to the rules of right and consistency on which the legislation and laws have placed the public service. We know of no personal or political ser-vice rendered by Mr. Robertson so transcendent that the collectorship of New York should be taken in the midst of the term and given to him as recompense. Mr. Robertson is reported by the New York Tribune to have declared that his nomination was a "reward," a "reward" for action as a delegate to the late convention. If Mr. Robertson, in his action, was influenced by a sense of duty; if he voted and acted, his honest convictions, it is difficult to see what claim he has for any reward, not to speak of such great reward. The action of which an estimate is thus invited, is understood to be this: Mr. Robertson and sixty-nine other men accepted from a state convention a certain trust. They sought and accepted the position of agents or delegates to the National convention. The state convention declared a plainly stated judgment and policy, to to observed and supported by those it commisioned. To this declaration all selected delegates gave implied consent, But made pledges and engagements to exert themselves in secure They made this pledge as the means of ob-

several of them, in addition, most specific personal good faith throughout to the nomination of General taining their own appointment as delegates, and they did, as we both personally know, obtain their seats in the national trict attorneys and marshalls. These were convention upon the faith of their personal all reappointed; most of them had been statements of their earnestness and fidelity. Joseph Reimers, toll keeper at the draw-bridge in Vincennes, Ind., was shot dead Mr. Hayes. They were certified by the indexe of the proxy by James W. Swallow, aged eighteen. the judges of the courts and many obligations of one who receives the proxy of a stockholder in a corporation upon the Early in the evening Swallow, with five friends, had attempted to cross the bridge without paying toll, but were prevented. At midnight they returned, and all paid toll but Swallow, who refused. Reimers struck him on the arm with a case whereupon Swallow draws of the claim made for him. It is

one and the same act, the names of Gen. given their word, and had obtained their

Woodford and Mr. Tenney, and of the two | seat by doing so, to violate their word and betray not only Republicans assembled in state convention, but Republicans of their districts as well, who had trusted in their honor. Whoever counsels and procures another to do a dishonest or dishonorable act, must share with that other the guilt, and should share the odium justly attaching to it. We are therefore, wholly unable, upon whatever ground we put it, to see justification for ourselves, should we become parties to using the public trusts which belong to the people, to requite such, services in such modes. But the appliances employed to effect results, ordinate branches of the government stand. A senator has his own responsibility. He is amenable to his state and to the body of which he is a member. He is bound by his oath to "advise and consent" on his conscience and judgment before God, whatever or whoever else may restrain them. He is to be exempt from executive menace or disfavor hands, the president might, in the event of on the one hand and executive inducement orders of the House of Commons has been expulsion who even reports the wishes of the executive head of the government to influence the votes of members. The British constitution is not more jealous To give advice, and honest, independent

advice, as to an appointment proposed is as much the right and duty of a senator as

it is the right and duty of the president to made, they must be left at liberty to strike one or more names on the ticket propose the name. Be his advice one way or the other, it is no more an act of disrespect or treason to the nominating power than the verdict of a juror or the decision of a judge. The idea that the Senate is simply to find out what is wanted and then do it we cannot believe safe or admissible, and thus far no party has dared or descended to set up such a test of party fidelity or allegiance. In this instance such prominence has been given to the subject and such distrust has een expressed of the correctness of our ositions that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to Republican in majority, and New York bounds in sons quite as able as we to bear her message and commission in the Senate of the United States. With a profound sense of the obligations we owe, with devotion to the Republican party and its creed of liberty and right, with reverent attachment to the great state whose interests and honor are dear to us, we hold it rerespectful becoming to make room for those who may correct all errors we have made, interpret aright all duties we have misconceived. We therefore, enclose our resignations, but hold fast the privileg: as citizens and Republicans to stand for the constitutional rights of all men and of all representatives, whather of the states, the nation or the people.

We have the honor to be, very respect ROSCOE CONKLING. THOMAS C. PLATT.

To his Excellency Governor Cornell. STATE ITEMS. All the hodearriers in Wilkesbarre, Pa., late administration up to its expira- whose wages are \$1.50 per day have struck

> The printers in l'ittsburgu demander of increase of five cents per thousand ems for of this sort of thing done. composition, which was granted.
>
> Will no doubt of this sort of thing done. of the bummers took free damaged Bay's carriage factory and other

property to the amount of \$15,000. Lieut. Sam Cheery, of the 5th cavalry, hoolys. lately killed by a desperado, was the betrothed of Gen. Harry White's daughter. Out in Armstrong county, Miss Buckley, removed by Harry White from the reeport postoffice, is the leading candidate for recorder, though women are not

eligible for county offices. The Towarda papers speak of a thinning for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power, against out of the swine berds in that vicinity. E the waste of time and obstruction to the D. Rundell has lost twenty hogs, T. R. public business caused by the inordinate Jordan quite a number, and J. M. Ayers, of North Towarda, about forty, within a

short period of time. Miss Maggie Shannon, a daughter of Jackson Shannon, of Jerseytown, Columbia county, committed suicide by drowning in the little Fishing creek, in Hemlock township. It is supposed that she was driven to this desperate deed by "loving not wisely but too well." She was about twenty-four years of age, and had always enjoyed an excellent reputation.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A BATTLE IN ANNVILLE.

College Students Against the Town Boys. A rattling fight took place late Saturday night in Annville between the Lebanon Valley college young men and the "town boys." The Jubilee singers gave a concert in the chapel of the college, and a number of young men of the town stood on the outside listening to the music. They allege that a number of students poured water on them from the upper tories. This led to the disturbance. The town boys resolved upon vengeance on the water throwers. A short time afterward several of the ringleaders of the "water brigade" appeared on the streets, and no sooner did they put in their appearance than the town boys closed in on them and left some marks of their regard for them in the shape of black and blue eyes, bruised faces and skinned noses. The college students then appeared en masse at the town hall, where the ladies' fair was being held, and commenced to vindicate their bruised companions by a vigorous assault. A general melee followed, in which basebail bats and stones were freely used, and was parcipated in, not only by town boys and college students, but also by country bews and roughs from Lebanon and Harrisburg The results of the fight could be seen next morning, in the way of black eyes, swollen faces and bruised noses. Soveral arrests

Yesterday morning, in the United States circuit court, before Judge Butler, application was made for the appointment of a receiver for the middle division of the Peach Bottom railroad. John C. Bullitt, esq., who represented various creditors, stated that the road would be greatly benfited by such action, as it was now encumbered heavily and foreclosure of mortgages threatened. He suggested the name of Charles R. McConkey as receiver. Geo. Tucker Bispham, esq., counsel for credi-tors of the Eastern division of the road,

A Receiver Wanted.

sel to confer together for the purpose of reaching some amicable arrangem told them to inform the court of the result on Thursday next. Building Tobacco Sheds. A large number of farmers in the western and northern sections of Chester counv contemplate the erection of tobacco

said he had no objection to the appointment, provided the receiver's authority

should be confined strictly to the middle

division. Judge Butler advised the coun-

sheds on their premises this year. In Honeybrook township, where nearly all of the crop has been disposed of, there will be a still larger acreage planted with tobacco this year than was last, their last leef begins beg leaf having brought splendid prices in the market. Among the farmers in that township now erecting new sheds to enable questioned in regard to it. Some days ago the president abruptly withdrew, in suaded, induced others whom he knew had one and the same set the names of Gen.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS. The Work That Was Cut Out Yesterday Unquestionably there was a good deal money paid out in this city yesterday to the bummers by the political bosses, who had summoned their adherents for final instructions. Nobody could stand for an hour at either of the headquarters and watch the men who went in inquiringly and came out looking satisfied, without being confirmed in his opinion that a large portion of the districts were or supposed to be by the payment to one or more little bosses in each of them of a handsome sum of money to carry on his operations. The negroes hung around all day and were especially importunate. Toward nightfall they became impatient and about four o'clock a couple of curious Democrats, anxious to know the ruling price of the best workers, summoned two or three of the mokes to a confidential conference. The Democrats pretended to be interested in Kready and his ticket and opened negotiations. They were informed that the two rather scaly looking colored men who stood before them were the secretary and an influential member of the Garfiel and Arthur colored club of Columbia, composed of from 60 to 100 voters in the First and Third wards. They thought that to guarantee 60 votes for Kready and

-according to the reduction-and make up the deticiency elsewhere. Such is the frankness of the negro Republican politician of Columbia-\$1.25 per head. A Notable Incident. Shortly after this experience the representative of the INTELLIGENCER encountered a prominent citizen of the lower end. a worthy and intelligent Christian gentleman, who recognized the fact that for years the best citizens of this neighborhood had not turned out to the primary. He had come to town this year on purpose to find out for himself and which alone we are bound and ever ready them who were the best men running for to bow. The Legislature is in session, it is office with chances of election, and was going home to work and vote for them. He showed us his ticket as finally fixed. By a strange coincidence it bore every name on the New Era-Martin-Sensenig ticket except that of John Evans. He was much surprised to learn that that bad man Levi

the whole ticket they ought to get \$80

for that amount they would undertake to

vote the whole club, to call a special meet-

ing at once and fix things. If

any reduction in this price was

to pronounce the worthiest, but on reflee tion he softly murmured: " While the lamps holds out to burn and indulged in much congratulation that

Levi's reform had been thus accomplished.

Sensenig was supporting the identical

ticket which his investigation had led him

The Striker's Levy. Old politicians inform us that "the was never more rapacious in its crowd? demands than yesterday. One politician, who surely is not worth over 30 votes in his township, got a little drunk in the evening and let it out that he had \$100 for use in his township; another declared "by G-" that if necessary he was authorized to spend \$300 to make his solid. We hear the same boastful stories from both sides. of their spies going to the other side, getting money and coming back to report that it would be used against the men no doubt be a good An incendiary fire in Marietta, Ohio, at the Leopard hindquarters yesterday with as much relish as they sucked beer from the liberality of the Exchange Mul-

The presence at the Lock-up alley headquarters of a prominent state official, in Fridy's interest, led the rumor that Quay had put a bar'l on tap there and toward evening Fridy stock revived and his friends left town boasting that he would cross the Conestoga with a bigger vote than any other candidate.

All day 'Squire Grider was a thorn in the flesh of both sides and his solid strength and unswerving determination to stay in the field, coupled with the recollection of his big vote three years ago, made the Examiner and New Era factions alike nervous. All sorts of reports were affoat arising from his formidable strength, and early in the day it was rumored first, that the Examiner would drop Grissinger and run Grider, and later that the New Era party would run Grider in the north. This latter report reached Good's friends, and there was some blue swearng as to what would happen in Pequea, Martie and Conestoga, if this treachery should be consummated. Later in the day this all quieted down and the contest settled into a triangular fight, Grider showing well toward the front. It is plain enough now that if his friends had joined in organizing a third independent movement and cried "down on both Sensenig and McMellen," they could have made the bosses tremble. A people's ticket, with Miles, Compton, Hershey, Grider and a few new men could have been put into the fight with good aggres-

### sive management. The Spy Artist.

The New Era breaks out in jubilation last night over the success of a little game played by its friends of which the facts are about as follows: Each side has been anxious all the campaign lest the other was getting out some sort of a caricature, to be sprung at the last moment and pasted up on the barn doors, with the telling effect of Ed. Martin's famous Bull Ring cut of three years ago. Neither party, however, was quite willing to undertake this mode of warfare unless forced upon it as a matter of defense. To be prepared, however, and at the same time to spy out the enemy's lines. the New Era gang some time ago secured a detective artist attache of Chic, a comic illustrated paper of Philadelphia to come to this city, go to the other side and represent himself as anxious to get their pictures for a caricature, in which Geist, Sensenig and others should be ridiculed. Tom Davis, Sammy Groff and others entered into the scheme with the hot enthusiasm of youth, and not only entertained the spy-artist but gave themselves away badly. Commodore Hiestand sat down—hard—on the boys; "public senti-ment wouldn't stand it," and so it was aband med and the New Bra people are laughing over their discovery of the other side's secrets.

But look out! There like been a good deal of going back and forward to Phila-delphia, and some last card, pictorial or otherwise, may yet be sprung by one side or the other, or both.

Young Shad.

John P. Creveling, of Marietta, and Seth Weeks, of Corry, superintendents of the fish hatching and propogating houses at the places mentioned above, have gone to Havre de Grace for the purfese of secur-ing 2,000,000 young shad, to be placed in the Susquehanna river at various points between the head waters of that stream and the Columbia dam. It is not believed that many shad will be caught above the dam, so long as that obstruction remains,

Ephrata Springs Hotel. Negotiations are again pending for the them without inconvenience to raise larger sale of the Ephrata Mountain Spring. In crops of the weed is J. C. Buchanan, who case a sale is effected the hotel will be is building a substantial shed with all superintended by Joseph M. Feger, the